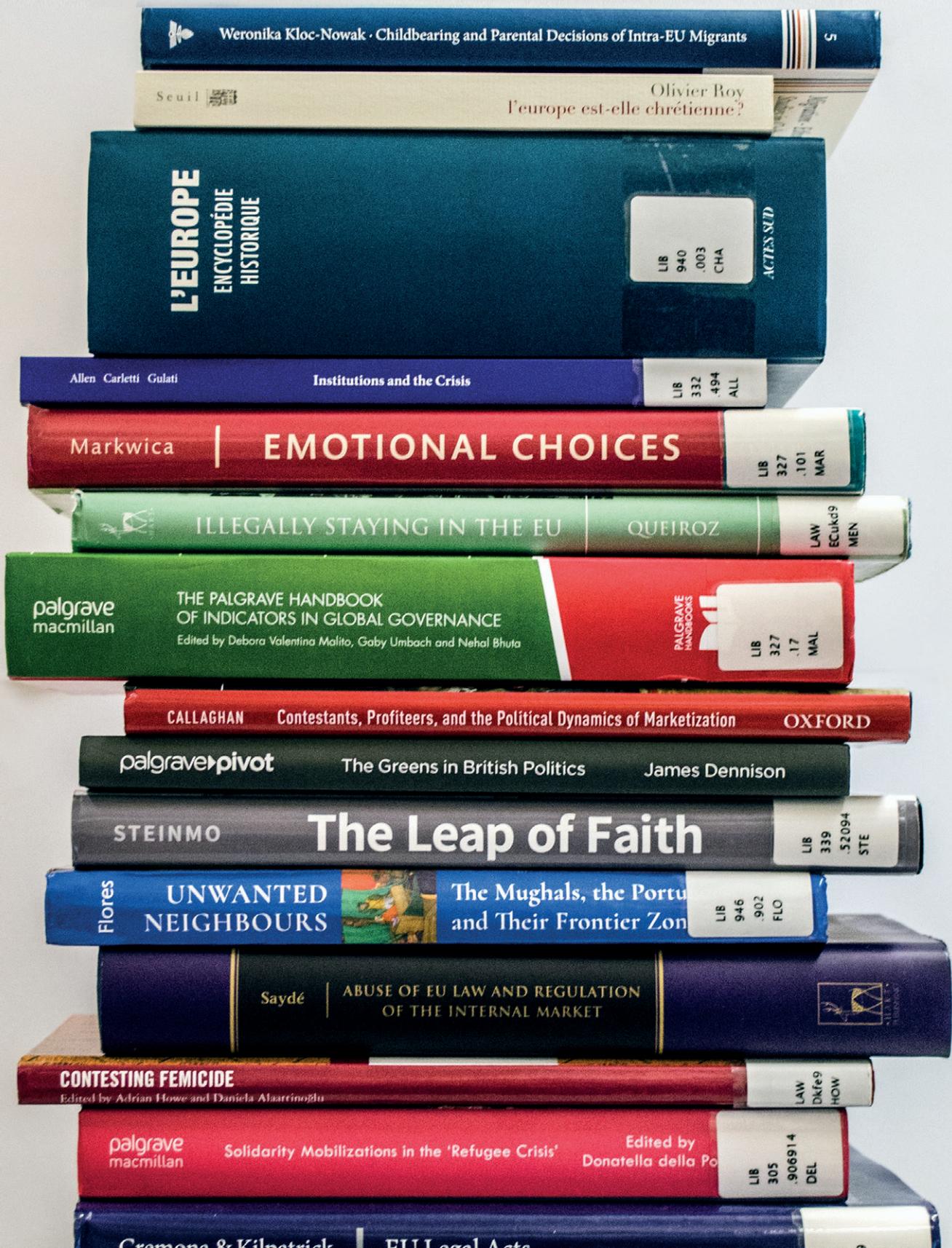




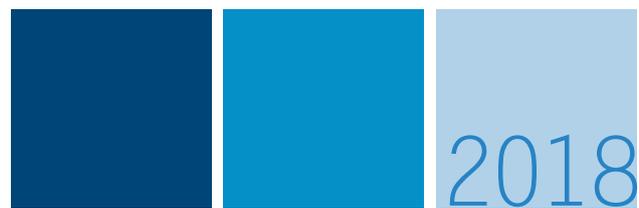
EUI Academic Publications 2018





ACADEMIC

PUBLICATIONS



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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 societies and the construction of Europe.

Over the years the Institute has developed world-class domains of expertise thanks to its outstanding international faculty. Through this intense activity, the EUI stimulates and nurtures research networks aimed at advancing knowledge in the Social Sciences and Humanities and addressing grand challenges. The EUI comprises four academic departments: Economics, History and Civilization, Law, Political and Social Sciences. The Robert Schuman Centre has been conducting high-level research on the dynamics of European integration and Europe's role in the world for 25 years. The activities of the Centre form a bridge between the EUI and national and European institutions; between theoretical and applied research; and between academia and the world of practice.

Furthermore, the EUI has developed one of Europe's largest doctoral and postdoctoral programmes in the social sciences and humanities. Its doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, including the Max Weber and Jean Monnet Programme fellows, as well as the professorial staff, play a crucial role in European and international networks, research groups and journals.

The works collected in this report attest to the dynamism of the whole EUI academic community and serve to make the EUI research output better known in both academic and non-academic milieus.

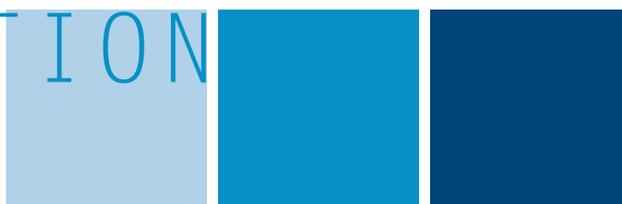
I am therefore very pleased to introduce the work of all those who have contributed by their publications to this eleventh directory of the 2018 academic publications of the EUI and its members, which contains the details of more than one thousand publications (96 books, 180 book chapters, 97 theses, 421 journal articles, 109 working papers and 130 research reports, lecture series and policy briefs and papers).

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

Renaud Dehousse
EUI President

Florence, April 2019

INTRODUCTION



I am pleased to present the eleventh edition of the EUI Academic Publications listing the academic publications of the EUI and its members that appeared in 2018.

As in the past, the directory has been prepared drawing on Cadmus, the EUI Research Repository, which is available online and is regularly updated. A total of 42 % of 2018 publications are Open Access, and in this directory the Open Access symbol  highlights this. All publication details are also accessible via the Cadmus link.

The directory is organised by different types of publications: books, theses, articles, contributions to books, working papers and research reports. EUI working papers published under the European University Institute imprint by the EUI's four academic departments, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Max Weber Programme and the School of Transnational Governance 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), and STG (School of Transnational Governance).

Since 2018, publications that are submitted to Cadmus enrich the ORCID profile of EUI members who claimed an ORCID and connected it to EUI Cadmus. This service to authors have been achieved through an ORCID–Cadmus integration that is completely automatic and transparent to the authors. In 2018, in line with EUI Academic Rules and Regulations, the first EUI theses originally placed under embargo (of four years) became available online as open access.

Members of the EUI who wish to be included in Cadmus and future Directories should submit their publications to cadmus@eui.eu.

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

Josep Torn
EUI Library Director
Florence, April 2019

ABOUT CADMUS

THE EUI RESEARCH

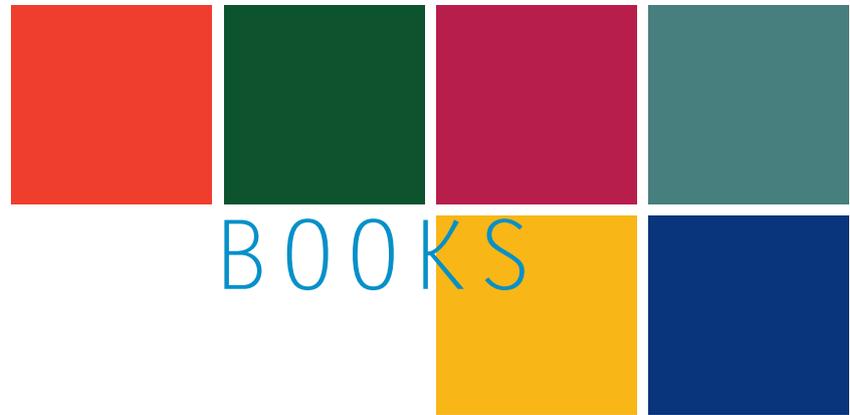
REPOSITORY

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

Cadmus promotes the visibility of EUI research, and enables the EUI academic community to make its research available online. Over the years, an increasing proportion of publications in the repository is available in Open Access (OA).

Some figures

- **Total records:** 23,000
- **Total OA publications:** 7,200 (30%) - [All OA publications](#) 
- **Cadmus yearly growth:** approximately 2,000 records
- **EUI yearly research output:** around 1,000 publications
- **Yearly usage statistics:** 300,000 visits and 700,000 page views



ACHILLI, Luigi, SANCHEZ, Gabriella, ZHANG, Sheldon (ed/s)
*Migrant smuggling as a collective strategy and insurance policy: views
from the margins*

Special issue of The ANNALS of the American academy of political and social science,
2018, Vol. 676, No. 1

In this volume of The ANNALS, we present a collection of empirically based research projects on migrant smuggling, seeking to create a more nuanced understanding of the topic that supersedes perspectives that are often found in mainstream narratives of unscrupulous and ruthless criminal gangs preying on vulnerable and desperate migrants. The contributing authors rely on field data to reveal the complex and often symbiotic relationships between migrants and the people behind their journeys. Often misunderstood in juxtaposition to narratives of security and control, the lived experiences of migrants describe smuggling facilitators as relatives or close friends, acquaintances or distant operators—all members of a social network of varying relational proximity. Vulnerability in migration grows as the travel distance and transit points increase and the density of one's own community ties decreases. The procurement of smuggling services is always situated within the collective wisdom and lived experiences of the migrants and their communities, and the strategies to increase the odds of success and to reduce the hazards and uncertainty of traversing foreign terrains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51944>

ALCANTARA, Manuel, BLONDEL, Jean, THIEBAULT, Jean-Louis (ed/s)
Presidents and democracy in Latin America
New York; London: Routledge, 2018

This new textbook provides students with a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the presidents and presidential leadership in Latin America. Unlike other texts, *Presidents and Democracy in Latin America* integrates both political analysis and major theoretical perspectives with extensive country-specific material. Part One examines the developments in recent years in Latin American presidentialism and identifies different characteristics of society and politics which have influenced Latin American governments. The personalization of political life and of presidential government help to illustrate the character of Latin American politics, specifically on the type of political career of those who occupied the presidential office, the leadership style of these presidents and the type of government which they led. Part Two studies two presidents in each of six countries in the region which reflect the broad trends in the political and electoral life: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. Each case study first provides the biographical background of the president; it outlines the political career of the president both inside and outside of a party, including at the local level; the popularity of the president at the time of the presidential election is given, as well as the mode of selection of the candidates (selection by party leaders only, by party members or by a primary). The relation of the president with the government or ministers, especially if there is a coalition government, is detailed. This textbook will be essential reading for all students of Latin American Politics and is highly recommended for those studying executive politics, political leadership, and the state of democratic governance in Latin America.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51444>



ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, GULATI, Mitu (ed/s)
Institutions and the crisis

Florence: European University Institute, 2018, Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF)

This book critically analyses, reviews and debates the most salient elements and gaps of Europe's post-crisis institutional architecture, particularly: -- how European institutions managed the crisis; -- the role of courts in the crisis, and -- the Eurozone's institutional prospects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58084>

BARTOLINI, Stefano
The political

London: Rowman & Littlefield, 2018, ECPR monographs

'Politics' is a noun that points to a field or sphere of human activity and interaction. 'Political' is an adjective that usually associates with other names to qualify and specify them. Political behaviour, political institutions, political participation and political groups denote special kinds of behaviour, institutions, participation and groups whose specialty resides in their being 'political'. What does this specification refer to? This is the question that this book aims to answer. The book unpacks the 'politics' understood as the production and distribution of 'behavioural compliance', as opposed to the view of politics as a distribution of values, an aggregation of preferences or a solution to social dilemmas. Starting from a motivational definition

of elementary political action, the endeavour proceeds to a differentiation of compliance instigations in different social fields of interaction, characterised by various levels of confinement of the actors and of monopolisation of command.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55866>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)

Debating transformations of national citizenship

Cham: Springer, 2018, IMISCOE Research, [Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

Debating Transformations of National Citizenship” collects debates on four questions: (1) Should citizenship be for sale?, (2) Is it time to abandon ius sanguinis?, (3) Should terrorist suspects be deprived of citizenship?, (4) Can digital cloud communities provide global citizenship?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60054>

BERBENNI, Enrico, BERMOND, Claudio (ed/s)

Banca CRS Cassa di Risparmio di Savigliano: 160 anni al servizio del territorio (1858-2018)

Savigliano: L'artistica, 2018

Volume edito in occasione dei 160 anni della Cassa di Risparmio di Savigliano. Nella prima parte, contributi storici ripercorrono la storia dell'istituto bancario, dalla fondazione come Monte di Pietà alla successiva trasformazione in Cassa di Risparmio e poi in Banca. La seconda parte presenta tutte le filiali della Banca, con foto e contatti. L'ultima parte è dedicata a Palazzo Taffini, prestigioso edificio saviglianese di proprietà della Banca, a cui sono stati dedicati significativi interventi di ristrutturazione e valorizzazione.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60210>

BICCHI, Federica, BREMBERG, Niklas (ed/s)

European diplomacy in practice: interrogating power, agency and change

London: Routledge, 2018, [Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

This book aims to show practice approaches at work in the fields of European diplomacy and security broadly conceived. It sets out to provide readers with a hands-on sense of where research on social practices and European diplomacy, security and foreign policy currently stands. The book reviews how practice approaches have evolved in International Relations (IR) and brings together an unique set of contributions which highlights how insights from practice approaches can be applied to advance research on a number of key issues in these fields. While the debate about practices in IR goes beyond the case of diplomacy, the latter has become a showcase for the former and this book continues the debate on practices and diplomacy by zooming in on the European Union. Examples of issues covered include the evolution of EU-NATO relations seen from the perspective of communities of practice, burden sharing as an anchoring practice for European states' involvement in crisis management operations, the practical knowledge shaping the EU's responses to the Arab Uprisings, agency as accomplished in and through EU counter-piracy practices and the political resistance to Israeli occupation and the non-official recognition of Palestine performed by EU diplomats. Thus, by focusing on specific practices and analytical mechanisms that contribute to understand the

transformations of European diplomacy, security and foreign policy, this book provides essential readings to anyone interested in innovative ways to grasp the contemporary challenges that face the EU and its member states. The chapters originally published as a special issue of *European Security*.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52864>

BOLLEYER, Nicole

The state and civil society: regulating interest groups, parties, and public benefit organizations in contemporary democracies

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

State regulation of civil society is expanding yet widely contested, often portrayed as illegitimate intrusion. Despite ongoing debates about the nature of state-voluntary relations in various disciplines, we know surprisingly little about why long-lived democracies adopt more or less constraining legal approaches in this sphere, in which state intervention is generally considered contentious. Drawing on insights from political science, sociology, comparative law as well as public administration research, this book addresses this important question, conceptually, theoretically, and empirically. It addresses the conceptual and methodological challenges related to developing systematic, comparative insights into the nature of complex legal environments affecting voluntary membership organizations, when simultaneously covering a wide range of democracies and the regulation applicable to different types of voluntary organizations. Proposing the analytical tools to tackle those challenges, it studies in-depth the intertwining and overlapping legal environments of political parties, interest groups, and public benefit organizations across 19 long-lived democracies. After presenting an innovative interdisciplinary theoretical framework theorizing democratic states' legal disposition towards, or their disinclination against, regulating voluntary membership organizations in a constraining or permissive fashion, this framework is empirically tested. Applying Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), the comparative analysis identifies three main 'paths' accounting for the relative constraints in the legal environments democracies have created for organized civil society, defined by different configurations of political systems' democratic history, their legal family, and voluntary sector traditions. Providing the foundation for a mixed-methods design, three ideal-typical representatives of each path - Sweden, the UK, and France - are selected for the in-depth study of these legal environments' long-term evolution, to capture reform dynamics and their drivers that have shaped group and party regulation over many decades.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60091>

BONGIOVANNI, Giorgio, POSTEMA, Gerald, ROTOLO, Antonino,
SARTOR, Giovanni, VALENTINI, Chiara, WALTON, Douglas (ed/s)

Handbook of legal reasoning and argumentation

Dordrecht: Springer, 2018

This handbook addresses legal reasoning and argumentation from a logical, philosophical and legal perspective. The main forms of legal reasoning and argumentation are covered in an exhaustive and critical fashion, and are analysed in connection with more general types (and problems) of reasoning. Accordingly, the subject matter of the handbook divides in three parts. The first one introduces and discusses the basic concepts of practical reasoning. The second one discusses the general structures and procedures of reasoning

and argumentation that are relevant to legal discourse. The third one looks at their instantiations and developments of these aspects of argumentation as they are put to work in the law, in different areas and applications of legal reasoning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61046>

BOULLAND, Paul, DUMÉZIL, Bruno, DUHAMELLE, Christophe,
LILTI, Antoine, MARIN, Brigitte, VAN DAMME, Stéphane,
WILFERT-PORTAL, Blaise (Authors), CHARLE, Christophe,
ROCHE, Daniel (ed/s)
L'Europe: encyclopédie historique
Arles: Actes Sud, 2018

De la fin de l'Antiquité à nos jours circulent les cultures, se métissent les peuples, se transforment les sociétés, s'étendent les pouvoirs au sein d'une Europe aux dimensions variables selon les époques et ses rapports changeants avec le reste du monde. L'Europe livre tous les éléments indispensables pour comprendre la multiplicité des strates, des conflits ou des échanges qui ont fait naître, déployé ou remodelé ce continent. Celui-ci cumule paradoxes et contradictions historiques: à la fois fort et faible, temporairement réuni ou profondément divisé; y alternent phases d'expansion et de repli, périodes de certitude et de supériorité proclamée et moments de dépression ou de décadence réelle ou supposée. En ressort un portrait polyphonique et dynamique, raisonné et critique, d'une civilisation, une et plurielle, à bien des égards plus unie qu'on ne le croit, dont l'histoire tour à tour exalte, instruit ou désespère. Ce faisant, L'Europe offre le guide d'exploration nécessaire au moment crucial que nous traversons: une organisation des savoirs à la fois chronologique et thématique; une présentation des cultures matérielles et immatérielles; la diversité spatiale et temporelle des Europes; la pluralité productive des approches historiques: intellectuelle, politique, économique, sociale, technique, religieuse, culturelle, symbolique; la contribution multinationale de plus de 430 spécialistes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60528>

BRENDEBACH, Jonas, HERZER, Martin, TWOREK, Heidi J.S. (ed/s)
International organizations and the media in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: exorbitant expectations
London: Routledge, 2018, Routledge studies in modern history

International Organizations and the Media in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries is the first volume to explore the historical relationship between international organizations and the media. Beginning in the early nineteenth century and coming up to the 1990s, the volume shows how people around the globe largely learned about international organizations and their activities through the media and images created by journalists, publicists, and filmmakers in texts, sound bites, and pictures. The book examines how interactions with the media are a formative component of international organizations. At the same time, it questions some of the basic assumptions about how media promoted or enabled international governance. Written by leading scholars in the field from Europe, North America, and Australasia, and including case studies from all regions of the world, it covers a wide range of issues from humanitarianism and environmentalism to Hollywood and debates about international information orders. Bringing together two burgeoning yet largely unconnected strands of research—the history of international organizations and international media histories—this book is essential reading for scholars of international history and those interested in the development and impact of media over time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60707>

BUSEMEYER, Marius R., DE LA PORTE, Caroline,
GARRITZMANN, Julian Leonce, PAVOLINI, Emmanuele (ed/s)
The future of the social investment state: politics, policies and outcomes
London: Routledge, 2018, Journal of European public policy series

Social investment is part of a strategy to modernize the European welfare states by focusing on human resource development throughout the life-course, while ensuring financial sustainability. The last decades have seen cost containment in areas such as pensions and health care, but also expansion in areas such as early childhood education, higher education and active labor market policies. This development is linked to a Social Investment (SI) approach, which should, ideally, promote a better reconciliation of work and family life, high levels of labor market productivity and strong economic growth, while also mitigating social inequality. However, institutionalization of policies that may mainly benefit the middle class has some unintended effects, such as perpetuating new inequalities and the creation of other Matthew effects. While research on the rise of the social investment state as a new paradigm of social policy-making for European welfare states has grown significantly, there are still important gaps in the literature. The chapters in this book address the controversies around social investment related to inequalities, individual preferences and the politics of social investment. This volume is therefore organized around policies, politics and outcomes. The contributing authors bring together expert knowledge and different perspectives on SI from several disciplines, with original path-breaking empirical contributions, addressing some key questions that thus far are unanswered, related to Matthew effects, inequalities, ambiguities of social investment and institutional complementarities. Furthermore, it is the first volume that covers the core policy areas of social investment: childcare, education and labour market policies. The chapters in this book were originally published in a special issue of the Journal of European Public Policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61350>

CANTORE, Carlo Maria
*The prudential carve-out for financial services: rationale and practice in
the GATS and preferential trade agreements*
New York: Cambridge University Press, 2018

The World Trade Organization's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) sets out a framework and rules for the liberalization of international trade in services. Paragraph 2(a) of the GATS Annex on Financial Services is generally known as the Prudential Carve-Out (PCO). Notwithstanding GATS obligations, it allows WTO Members to pursue prudential regulatory objectives. This book studies the GATS PCO in light of its negotiating history and economic rationale as well as PCOs in all preferential trade agreements notified to the WTO Secretariat up to the summer of 2017. The author clarifies the state of play of international cooperation on financial services regulation; provides a current understanding of the GATS PCO; analyses how PCOs are drafted in preferential trade agreements and, finally, he seeks to understand whether alternative approaches to the mainstream understanding of the PCO are possible and suggests options for reform.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56164>

CASSIS, Youssef, TELESCA, Giuseppe
Financial elites and European banking: historical perspectives
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

What role have the financial elites in European societies and markets played over time? What was their contribution to the recent financial collapse, and how does this compare to previous crises? How have financial elites adjusted to, or influenced, the evolution of the financial system's regulatory framework over time? *Financial Elites and European Banking: Historical Perspectives* is a collection of essays dedicated to the European financial elites and the current debate on the role of experts within society. The ambiguities of the globalized economy over the last thirty years, epitomized by growing levels of inequality, have generated a feeling of distrust towards experts. Financial elites have become one of the most scrutinized targets of negative public opinion, triggered by the financial crisis, the high compensations enjoyed both before and after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and the obscure nature of their activity. *Financial Elites in European Banking* presents historical comparisons and country and cross-country case studies on financial elites' adaption and contribution to the transformation of regulatory and cultural context in the wake of a crisis.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60483>

CASSIS, Youssef, WÓJCIK, Dariusz (ed/s)
International financial centres after the global financial crisis and Brexit
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

As well as marking the tenth anniversary of the collapse of Lehman Brothers and the consequent unleashing of the global financial crisis, 2018 is also the year of negotiations on the terms of the UK's exit from the European Union. Within a decade the banking world has witnessed two epochal events with potential to redraw the map of international financial centres: but how much has this map actually changed since 2008, and how is it likely to change in the near future? This text gathers together leading economic historians, geographers, and other social scientists to focus on the post-2008 developments in key international financial centres. It focuses on the shifting hierarchies of New York, London, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt, Singapore, Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, and Tokyo to question whether Asian financial centres have taken advantage of the crisis in the West.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58104>

CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas, KIRCHNER, Emil J., WISSENBACH, Uwe
The European Union and China
[London; New York]: Red Globe Press, 2018, The European Union series

This accessible text offers a comprehensive analysis of the European Union (EU)-China relationship, as one of the most important in global politics today. Both are major players on the world stage, accounting for 30% of trade and nearly a quarter of the world's population. This text shows how, despite many differences in political systems and values, China and the EU have developed such a close, regular set of interactions at multiple levels: from political-strategic, to economic, and individual. The authors start with an historical overview of the domestic politics and foreign policy apparatus of each partner to show the context in which external relations are devised. From this foundation, each key dimension of the relationship is analysed, from trade and monetary policy, security, culture and society. The authors show the relative merits of different theoretical perspectives and outline what is next for this complex, ever-changing relationship. At every step, the success of each partner in persuading the other of changing their position(s) for key strategic interests

is explored. What emerges is a multifaceted picture of relations between two sides that are fundamentally different kinds of actors in the international system, yet have many mutual interests and a common stake in the stability of global governance. The first major text to offer an accessible introduction to the multifaceted nature of EU-China relations, this book is an ideal companion for upper undergraduate and postgraduate students on Politics, International Relations and European Studies courses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60896>

CINI, Lorenzo

The contentious politics of higher education: struggles and power relations within English and Italian universities

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2018, The mobilization series on social movements, protest, and culture

Drawing on neo-institutionalist and social movement approaches, this book analyses the impact that recent student mobilizations have brought about within Italian and English universities in terms of student services, curriculum organization, and governance structures. Arguing that the university context is central to explaining the variety and diversity of this impact, the author examines the effects of the type of governance on the strategies and tactics of the students and the responses of the challenged, considering the differences that exist between Italy, where universities are largely run by academics, and England, where universities tend to be governed by academic managers.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2016;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61001>

COMTE, Emmanuel

The history of the European migration regime: Germany's strategic hegemony

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2018, Routledge studies in modern European history

After the Second World War, the international migration regime in Europe took a course different from the global migration regime and the migration regimes in other regions of the world. From the bureaucratic and restrictive practices that prevailed in the late 1940s in most parts of Europe, the European migration regime was deeply transformed by the gradual implementation of the free movement of people within the European Community, of European citizenship, and of the Schengen agreements in their internal and external dimensions. They have produced a regional regime in Europe with an unparalleled degree of intra-regional openness and an unparalleled degree of closure towards migrants from outside Europe. On the basis of relevant national and international archives, this book explains how German geopolitical and geo-economic strategies during the Cold War shaped the openness of that original regime. The History of the European Migration Regime highlights how the regime was instrumental for Germany to create a stable international order in Western Europe after the war, conducive to German reunification, the rollback of Russian influence from Central Europe, and German economic expansion. The book embraces a large time frame, mostly between 1947 and 1992, and deals with all types of migration between and towards European countries: the movements of unskilled labourers, skilled professionals, and self-employed workers, along with the migrants' family members, examining both their access to economic activity and their social and political rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51888>

CONTI, Nicolò, HUTTER, Swen, NANOÛ, Kyriaki (ed/s)
***Party competition and political representation in crisis:
a comparative perspective***
Special issue of Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, [POLCON]

The aim of the special issue is to investigate through a comparative lens the impact of the recent economic crisis and consequent austerity measures on party competition and political representation in Europe. All six contributions focus on the substance of political conflict and provide new insights about the impact of the crisis on (a) the policy agendas of political parties, (b) the relationship between government and opposition parties, and (c) how citizens' preferences are represented by political parties. Theoretically, the contributions link the literatures on party competition, responsiveness, agenda-setting, and social movements. Empirically, they provide new empirical material, in particular on the countries in Southern Europe which were hard hit by the crisis. The introduction presents the rationale of the special issue and summarizes the focus and findings of the six contributions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50245>

CREMONA, Marise (ed/s)
Structural principles in EU external relations law
Portland; Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2018

The law and practice of EU external relations is governed not only by general objectives (Articles 3(5) and 21 TEU and Article 205 TFEU) and values (Article 2 TEU) but also by a set of principles found in the Treaties and developed by the Court of Justice, which structure the system, functioning and exercise of EU external competences. This book identifies a set of 'structural principles' as a legal norm-category governing EU external relations; it explores the scope, content and function of those principles that may be categorised as structural, including the principles of conferral, institutional balance, sincere cooperation and mutual solidarity, autonomy, coherence and effectiveness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60207>

CREMONA, Marise, KILPATRICK, Claire (ed/s)
EU legal acts: challenges and transformations
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018, Collected courses of the Academy of European Law; 25/4, [AEL]

In this collection of essays, originally presented at the Academy of European Law in Florence, the changing landscape of the EU's legal acts is explored. Further to this, the changing boundaries between legal acts and processes which may create norms but do not create 'law' in the traditional sense are analysed. This landscape is presented in two ways. Firstly, by focusing on the transformations and challenges to the EU's traditional legal acts, in particular since the reconfiguration of the categories of legal acts and the procedures for which they are adopted by the Lisbon Treaty. Secondly, the collection focuses on those acts found at (or beyond) the margin of classic EU legal acts, including acts of Member States such as inter se treaties; self-regulation and collective agreements; so-called soft law; and decision-making outside the normal legislative procedures. The volume endeavours to explain the adaptability of the EU legal order despite the fact that the legal instruments at the Union's disposal have not fundamentally changed since the Treaty of Rome came

into force 60 years ago. It explores the challenges that new decisional procedures and variations in the legal quality of EU acts pose for the EU's legal order, including alterations to institutional balance and the roles of the different institutional actors and challenges to the rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60208>

DE BOCK, Jozefien

Parallel lives revisited: Mediterranean guest workers and their families at work in the neighbourhood, 1960-1980

New York: Berghahn Books, 2018

Originally coined in 2001 in studies of racial tension in the United Kingdom, the concept of 'parallel lives' has become familiar in analyses of socially isolated immigrant communities. Yet even just within Europe, migrant segregation is clearly not a new historical phenomenon. Combining careful historical research with over one hundred migrant interviews, *Parallel Lives Revisited* explores the lives of immigrants from six Mediterranean countries in postwar Ghent to provide a fascinating collective account of work and home life across two decades.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60124>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella (ed/s)

Solidarity mobilizations in the 'refugee crisis': contentious moves

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Palgrave studies in European political sociology

This edited collection introduces conceptual innovations that critically engage with understanding refugee movements as part of the broader category of 'poor people's movements'. The empirical focus of the work lies on the protest events related to the so-called 'long summer of migration' of 2015. It traces the route followed by the migrants from the places of first arrival to the places of passage and on to the places of destination. Through qualitative and quantitative data, the authors map, within a cross-national comparative perspective, the wide set of actions and initiatives that are being created in solidarity with refugees who have made their journey seeking asylum to the European Union, either travelling across the Mediterranean Sea or through South Eastern Europe. It explores these cases from the perspective of social movement studies alongside critical studies on migration and citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54124>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, ANDRETTA, Massimiliano,
FERNANDES, Tiago, ROMANOS, Eduardo, VOGIATZOGLU, Markos

Legacies and memories in movements: justice and democracy in southern Europe

New York: Oxford University Press, 2018

The impact of legacies and memories on social movements has been paid only limited attention in what is now a sizeable literature. While there is a growing interest in memory, there is little systematic theory or comparative research on the long-lasting institutional consequences of important events—or how they are remembered by future generations. In *Legacies and Memories in Movements*, Donatella della Porta and her collaborators examine the concepts of historical legacy and memory, suggesting ways to apply them in

analyses of the long-term effects of movements, movement participation, and movement strategies and tactics. In particular, they explore a critical juncture, rich with consequences for social movements: the transition to democracy. Through a comparative-historical study of social movements in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, the authors tease out the complex and varied ways different modes of transition can produce new types and uses of memories for social movements. To do so, they analyze how moments of transition create institutional change that impacts future movements and consider how past protests enhance and constrain social movements today. Focusing on the reverberation of events and how past events serve as guides for the future, *Legacies and Memories in Movements* brings together the literature on collective memory and social movements for the first time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55906>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, DONKER, Teije Hidde,
HALL, Bogumila, POLJAREVIC, Emin, RITTER, Daniel P.
Social movements and civil war: when protests for democratization fail
London: Routledge, 2018

The main aim of this volume is to develop a theoretical explanation of the conditions under which and the mechanisms through which social movements' struggles for democracy end up in civil war. While the empirical evidence suggests that this is not a rare phenomenon, the literatures on social movements, democratization and civil wars have grown apart from each other. At the theoretical level, *Social Movements and Civil War* bridges insights in the three fields, looking in particular at explanations of the radicalization of social movements, the failure of democratization processes and the onset of civil war. In doing this, it builds upon the relational approach developed in contentious politics with the aim of singling out robust causal mechanisms. At the empirical level, the research provides in-depth descriptions of four cases of trajectory from social movements for democratization into civil wars: in Syria, Libya, Yemen and the former Yugoslavia. Conditions such as the double weakness of civil society and the state, the presence of entrepreneurs of violence as well as normative and material resources for violence, ethnic and tribal divisions, domestic and international military interventions are considered as influencing the chains of actors' choices rather than as structural determinants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48185>

DOTTI SANI, Giulia M.
Time use in domestic settings throughout the life course: the Italian case
Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018, Springerbriefs in sociology

The volume is the first to take a life-course approach to the study of domestic work in Italy. It provides a coherent and systemic overview of time spent on housework, childcare and adult care over the life course. While most previous research has focused on the time adult women and men spend on housework and the division of domestic chores among partners, this unique contribution studies the amount of time spent on chores by Italians in different phases of the life course. It addresses relevant aspects often neglected in time use studies, such as the socialization to domestic chores among children, teenagers and young adults living in the parental home and the reproduction of gender inequalities in housework at later stages of the life course.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56044>

DZANKIĆ, Jelena, KEIL, Soeren, KMEZIĆ, Marko (ed/s)
The Europeanisation of the Western Balkans: a failure of EU conditionality?

Basingstoke; Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, New perspectives on South-East Europe

This volume casts a fresh look on how the political spaces of the Western Balkan states (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania) are shaped, governed and transformed during the EU accession process. The contributors argue that EU conditionality in the Western Balkans does not work 'effectively' in terms of social change because rule transfer remains a 'contested' business, due to veto-players on the ground and strong legacies of the past. The volume examines specific policy areas, salient in the enlargement process and to a different degree incorporated in the accession criteria, as well as EU foreign policy in the spheres of post-conflict stabilisation, democratization and the rule of law promotion. Jelena Džankić is Research Fellow and Coordinator of the Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute (EUI), Italy. Soeren Keil is Reader in Politics and International Relations at Canterbury Christ Church University in Kent, UK. Marko Kmezić is Assistant Professor at the Centre for Southeast European Studies at the University of Graz, Austria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60427>



FARGUES, Philippe, SHAH, Nasra M. (ed/s)
Migration to the Gulf: policies in sending and receiving countries

Jeddah; Geneva; Cambridge: European University Institute, Gulf Research Center, 2018

International migration is an ubiquitous reality in the Gulf States where foreign citizens are a majority in the workforce as well as in several states' total population. Migration is instrumental in Gulf nations' prosperity and at the same time regarded a challenge to their identity. At the other end of the journey, for many countries of origin in South Asia, the Arab world and East Africa, migration to the Gulf is an integral part of the daily lives of tens of millions and a constitutive element of economies and societies. This book is about policies designed to regulate migration and protect the migrants and enable them to contribute to the prosperity of the Gulf and the development of their home countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56064>

FLØISTAD, Karin
The EEA agreement in a revised EU framework for welfare services

Cham: Springer international publishing, 2018, Springer eBooks. Law and criminology collection, studies in European economic law and regulation, 13

This book addresses some of the most debated topics preceding the UK referendum on membership of the EU, namely welfare services and free movement of citizens. The work improves understanding of the implications of the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement, which is the most integrated form of association agreement with the EU for non-member states. The author considers the impact of EEA law on both European Free Trade Association (EFTA) states and on EU Member States, and looks at case law. A broad range of welfare services are analysed, including public healthcare and educational services, various social services, and public utilities such as transport and public broadcasting. Free movement of students, of patients and public financing of welfare services are among the issues explored. The focus here is particularly on legal aspects and the demonstrated development of the EEA Agreement into the welfare

sphere. This work enables a sophisticated analysis about the nature of the principles of homogeneity and dynamism. The book is essential reading for scholars who seek to understand the EU's legal framework, the EEA Agreement and its implications. The topics covered are also relevant to UK/EU discussions on future relations, both for intermediate and long-term arrangements.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2016;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60085>

FLORES, Jorge

*Unwanted neighbours: the Mughals, the Portuguese,
and their frontier zones*

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

In December 1572 the Mughal emperor Akbar arrived in the port city of Khambayat. Presumably anxious with the news about the Mughal military campaign in Gujarat, several Portuguese merchants in Khambayat rushed to Akbar's presence. This encounter marked the beginning of a long, complex, and unequal relationship between a continental Muslim empire that was expanding into south India, often looking back to Central Asia, and a European Christian maritime empire whose rulers considered themselves 'kings of the sea'. Focusing on borderland management, imperial projects, and cross-cultural circulation, this volume delves into the ways in which the Portuguese understood and dealt with the Mughals.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59124>

GALAND, Alexandre Skander

*UN Security Council referrals to the International Criminal Court:
legal nature, effects and limits*

Leiden: Brill, 2018, Leiden studies on the frontiers of international law, 5, [IOW]

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.;

This book offers a unique critical analysis of the legal nature, effects and limits of UN Security Council referrals to the International Criminal Court (ICC). Alexandre Skander Galand provides, for the first time, a full picture of two competing understandings of the nature of the Security Council referrals to the ICC, and their respective normative interplay with legal barriers to the exercise of universal prescriptive and adjudicative jurisdiction. The book shows that the application of the Rome Statute through a Security Council referral is inherently limited by the UN Charter as well as the Rome Statute, and can conflict with other branches of international law, including international human rights law, the law on immunities and the law of treaties. Hence, it spells out a conception of the nature and effects of Security Council referrals that responds to these limits and, in turn, informs the reader on the nature of the ICC itself.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60069>

GALEOTTI, Mark
The Vory: Russia's super mafia
London; New Haven: Yale University Press, 2018

The vory—as the Russian mafia is also known—was born early in the twentieth century, largely in the Gulags and criminal camps, where they developed their unique culture. Identified by their signature tattoos, members abided by the thieves' code, a strict system that forbade all paid employment and cooperation with law enforcement and the state. Based on two decades of on-the-ground research, Galeotti's captivating study details the vory's journey to power from their early days to their adaptation to modern-day Russia's free-wheeling oligarchy and global opportunities beyond.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60224>

GILLI, Marianna, MANCINELLI, Susanna, NICOLLI, Francesco
Household waste management: some insights from behavioural economics
Cham: Palgrave Pivot, 2018, Economics and finance collection,
[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

This book surveys existing literature from both waste management and behavioural sciences to offer a complete overview of how economic agents relate to a central matter in the policy making agenda: that of waste prevention and recycling. Environmental behavioural economics is a growing field of research, yet investigation in this area concentrates mostly on energy savings or pollution reduction. The authors highlight the importance of the role of waste management, analysing the effect of monetary and non-monetary incentives and motivations, and explores the complex interplay between motivations, recycling, minimisation and waste policies to affect consumer behaviour. This book will be of interest to researchers and policy-makers in the fields of waste management and environmental economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60886>



GOFAS, Andreas (ed/s)
Terrorism and European security governance
Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies,
2018, Global Governance Programme, [Europe in the World]

We face four kinds of terrorist problem. The first is practical and the second analytical and our difficulties in responding to the practical problem have been significantly exacerbated by our failings with regard to the analytical. The third kind of terrorist problem is informational and the fourth perceptual. For many years, data-driven analysis and information regarding the terrorist risk Europe is facing have failed to reach mainstream audiences. At the same time, the considerable counter-terrorism efforts made by both the EU and NATO have gone somewhat unnoticed by the European public. In effect, the threat of terrorism remains a source of much public anxiety. This volume brings together academics and practitioners in an attempt to enrich the dialogue between the two communities and address the analytical and governance challenges we face in the ongoing fight against terrorism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55184>

GOFAS, Andreas, HAMATI-ATAYA, Inanna, ONUF, Nick (ed/s)
*The SAGE handbook of the history, philosophy and sociology of
international relations*
London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2018

The SAGE Handbook of the History, Philosophy and Sociology of International Relations offers a panoramic overview of the broad field of International Relations by integrating three distinct but interrelated foci. It retraces the historical development of International Relations (IR) as a professional field of study, explores the philosophical foundations of IR, and interrogates the sociological mechanisms through which scholarship is produced and the field is structured. Comprising 38 chapters from both established scholars and an emerging generation of innovative meta-theorists and theoretically driven empiricists, the handbook fosters discussion of the field from the inside out, forcing us to come to grips with the widely held perception that IR is experiencing an existential crisis quite unlike anything else in its hundred-year history. This timely and innovative reference volume reflects on situated scholarly practices in a way that projects our collective thinking into the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60071>



HIEN, Josef, JOERGES, Christian (ed/s)
*Responses of European economic cultures to Europe's crisis politics: the
example of German-Italian discrepancies*
Florence: European University Institute, 2018

When we started our preparation for this project only a year ago, our prime concerns were the deepening of the social and economic asymmetries between the North and the South under the impact of the financial crisis, with Germany and Italy providing an example of existential importance for the EU as a whole. Both of us had resided in the two countries for prolonged periods in the past, and we had never witnessed such a surge in antagonistic feelings on both sides of the Alps as occurred during the Euro crisis. This can even be measured: while it had been common in Germany, at the beginning of the crisis, to talk about the PIIGS states (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain), with Italy figuring among them as an important member, the percentage of Italians having a positive image of Germany crashed only from 75 to 65 per cent during the immediate crisis period, and now the majority of the Italians thinks that Germany has too much influence in Europe and that it uses this influence at the expense of Southern Member States. While our application for funding was still pending, we witnessed two crucial events that increased the pertinence of our project way beyond our expectations. First, on the 24 September 2017, for the first time in post-war German history, a far right party entered the German Bundestag with a landslide victory, receiving 14 per cent of the popular vote and 100 parliamentary seats. Second, only five months later in Italy, the far-right Lega party and the Movimento Cinque Stelle emerged as the big winners from the Italian federal elections of the 4th of March 2018. Forming a previously unthinkable coalition between right-wing and left-wing populism, they entered into government. We are not so naïve as to believe that the variety of Europe's crises could be understood and adequately analysed as though these were isolated events. The course of Italy's economic and social policy has so obviously been affected by the migration burdens that Italy has had to shoulder and the lack of European solidarity; the bitter disappointment could be turned into populist critique of the constraints that European rule imposes upon national policies and the public announcement of disobedience by members of the Italian government. In a similar vein, the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) in Germany had been founded as an anti-Euro rescue party, which catalysed quickly through the immigration crisis of 2015 into a xenophobic far-right populist party, sharing many positions with the Italian Lega. While the parties and alliances in both countries had capitalised very much upon the antagonisms between Italy and Germany

and their positions during the Euro crisis by building on nationalist sentiments, today we have reached a true anti-climax when one observes that the intensification of tensions are accompanied by the founding of new alliances and a contagion towards formerly non-populist and non-far right parties in both countries: “Europe does not want migrants, it wants our money” (Luigi Di Maio); “Migration is the Mother of all problems” (Horst Seehofer). Both the AfD in Germany and the Lega in Italy share two major targets against which they direct their rage: European integration, especially in the economic realm, and immigration. We refrain, however, from attempting to disentangle all these interdependencies, but hope that our study of the two exemplary cases of Italy and Germany will provide us with some answers to the question of what led us down this road. We believe that the approach which we have pursued in our design of this project provides illuminating insights of lasting importance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59884>

HODACKS, Hanna, NYBERG, Kenneth, VAN DAMME, Stéphane (ed/s)
Linnaeus, natural history and the circulation of knowledge

Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 2018, Oxford University studies in the Enlightenment; 01

The name of Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) is inscribed in almost every flora and fauna published from the mid-eighteenth century onwards; in this respect he is virtually immortal. In this book a group of specialists argue for the need to re-centre Linnaean science and de-centre Linnaeus the man by exploring the ideas, practices and people connected to his taxonomic innovations. Contributors examine the various techniques, materials and methods that originated within the ‘Linnaean workshop’: paper technologies, publication strategies, and markets for specimens. Fresh analyses of the reception of Linnaeus’s work in Paris, Königsberg, Edinburgh and beyond offer a window on the local contexts of knowledge transfer, including new perspectives on the history of anthropology and stadial theory. The global implications and negotiated nature of these intellectual, social and material developments are further investigated in chapters tracing the experiences and encounters of Linnaean travellers in Africa, Latin America and South Asia. Through focusing on the circulation of Linnaean knowledge and placing it within the context of eighteenth-century globalization, authors provide innovative and important contributions to our understanding of the early modern history of science.

Based on the content of a Conference organised by Hanna Hodacs, Kenneth Nyberg & Stéphane Van Damme at the European University Institute, Florence, 14 November 2014.;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51916>

HOWE, Adrian, ALAATTINOĞLU, Daniela (ed/s)
Contesting femicide: feminism and the power of law revisited

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2019

Focusing on femicide, this book provides a contemporary re-evaluation of Carol Smart’s innovative approach to the law question as first outlined in her ground-breaking book, *Feminism and the Power of Law* (Routledge 1989). Smart advocated turning to the legal domain not so much for demanding law reforms as construing it as a site on which to contest gender and more particularly, gendered constructions of women’s experiences. Over the last 30 to 40 years, feminist law scholars and activists have launched scathing trans-jurisdictional critiques of the operation of provocation defences in hundreds of femicide cases. The evidence unearthed by feminist scholars that these defences operate in profoundly sexed ways is unequivocal. Accordingly, femicide cases have become critically important sites for feminist engagement and intervention across numerous jurisdictions. Exploring an area of criminal law that was not one of Smart’s own focal concerns, this book both honours and extends Smart’s work by approaching femicide as a site of engagement and counter-discourse

that calls into question hegemonic representations of gendered relationships. Femicide cases thus provide a way to continue the endlessly valuable discursive work Smart advocated and practised in other fields of law: both in articulating alternative accounts of gendered relationships and in challenging law's power to disqualify women's experiences of violence while privileging men's feelings and rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61164>

HOWELLS, Geraint, TWIGG-FLESNER, Christian,
MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, LEI, Chen (ed/s)

Comparative consumer sales law

Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2018, Markets and the law

For many years, legislators around the world have responded to the particular needs of consumers by introducing dedicated rules for consumer sales contracts. In the European Union, a significant push came through the adoption of the Consumer Sales Directive (99/44/EC). Elsewhere in the world, legislation focusing on consumer sales contracts has been introduced, for example in New Zealand and Australia. This book offers a snapshot of the current state of consumer sales law in a range of jurisdictions around the globe. It provides both an overview of the law in selected jurisdictions and compares the application of these rules in the context of two case scenarios.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60793>

HÜBSCHER, Evelyne

*The clientelistic turn in welfare state policy-making: party politics
in times of austerity*

London; New York: ECPR Press, Rowman & Littlefield International, 2018

The book critically assesses the impact of party governments in different institutional settings on welfare state generosity and labour market reforms. Its key findings contradict earlier established views on the impact of leftist governments on welfare state policies. Specifically, left-wing governments are pursuing clientelistic policies when facing high institutional constraints and austerity and turn out to cater towards the core workforce rather than designing policies for the full range of labour market participants

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60725>

INNERARITY, Daniel, WHITE, Jonathan,
ASTIER, Cristina, ERRASTI, Ander (ed/s)

A new narrative for a new Europe

London: ECPR Press, Rowman & Littlefield International, 2018, Ebsco eBook collection

According to the European Commission, Europe is facing a transversal crisis that obliges the rethinking and redefinition of its narrative. As a result of the economic crisis that has affected Europe during the past years, Europe has in turn faced a structural crisis that forces the reconsideration of its own existence. The foundation of the European project, the promises of Democracy and Human Dignity, need to be assessed. The internal crisis and global challenges require a paradigm shift to establish a new foundation upon which to keep those promises alive. This crisis is multidimensional: environmental, cultural, political, social, economic, etc. and the European Union should tackle it as such. The book aims at contributing to that

debate by offering a new conceptual approach to the core ideas of European integration process (sovereignty, diversity, common challenges, etc). By doing so, the edited volume settles the ground for some institutional and legal transformations that may reflect this new narrative for a new Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60256>

INNERARITY, Daniel

Democracy in Europe: a political philosophy of the EU

Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Springer eBooks; The theories, concepts and practices of democracy; Springer eBooks. Political science and international studies collection

This book calls for a philosophical consideration of the development, challenges and successes of the European Union. The author argues that conceptual innovation is essential if progress on the European project is to be made; new meanings, rather than financial or institutional engineering solutions, will help solve the crisis. By applying a philosophical approach to diagnosing the EU crisis, the book reconsiders the basic concepts of democracy in the context of the complex reality of the EU and the globalised world where profound social and political changes are taking place. It will be of interest to students and scholars interested in EU politics, political theory and philosophy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60254>

INNERARITY, Daniel

Le temps de l'indignation

Lormont: Le bord de l'eau, 2018, Diagnostics

La dernière crise économique a rempli les rues de manifestants indignés (par exemple ceux du 15-M en Espagne ou de Nuit debout en France) et a donné naissance à de nouveaux mouvements sociaux, et parfois à de nouveaux partis. Cette puissante vague d'indignation a fait chanceler de nombreuses institutions, a déchaîné de grandes passions politiques mais a également engendré un certain sentiment de désarroi. Le temps de l'indignation semble bien être en même temps un temps de confusion. Ce livre est une tentative de mesurer la valeur, mais aussi les limites, de ce mouvement. A une époque où domine ce sentiment d'indignation, où sont questionnées et critiquées quantité d'institutions et d'idées que nous pensions partager pacifiquement, l'auteur essaie de remettre sur le chantier notre conception de la politique, en se demandant en particulier si nous avons réussi à répondre de manière pertinente à ces questions: à qui appartient-il de faire la politique ? Que peut la politique, et quelles sont ses limites ? Que valent nos lieux communs au sujet de la politique ? Que pouvons-nous attendre d'elle ? Le livre voudrait contribuer à ce que cette indignation dépasse le stade de l'échappatoire improductive, qu'elle parvienne à renforcer et améliorer nos démocraties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60255>

JUDSON, Pieter M.

Povijest Habsburškog Carstva

Zagreb: Sandorf, 2018

Ova knjiga govori o tome kako su se nebrojena lokalna društva diljem srednje Europe od osamnaestog stoljeća do Prvog svjetskog rata uključivala u nastojanja habsburške dinastije da izgradi jedinstvenu i ujedinjujuću carsku državu. Ona istražuje kako su carske institucije, administrativne prakse i kulturni programi pomagali, od kraja osamnaestog stoljeća do prvih desetljeća dvadesetoga, u oblikovanju lokalnog društva u svim

područjima carstva. Ona, isto tako, istražuje kako su se građani u svakom kutku carstva povezivali s tim raznolikim praksama i institucijama, često ih koristeći za vlastite svrhe ili interpretirajući tako da odgovaraju njihovim interesima. Uzeto u cjelini, ti složeni procesi izgradnje carstva pružili su državljanima u svakom njegovom kutku kolektivna iskustva koja su nadilazila jezične, konfesionalne i regionalne podjele.

Croatian translation of the original version in English (2016);

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60476>

KATZ, Richard S., MAIR, Peter
Democracy and the cartelization of political parties
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

Political parties have long been recognized as essential institutions of democratic governance. Both the organization of parties, and their relationships with citizens, the state, and each other have evolved since the rise of liberal democracy in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Going into the 21st century, it appears that parties losing popular support, putting both parties, and potentially democracy, in peril.⁰⁰This book traces the evolution of parties from the model of the mass party, through the catch-all party model, to argue that by the late 20th century the principal governing parties and (and their allied smaller parties - collectively the political 'mainstream') were effectively forming a cartel, in which the form of competition might remain, and indeed even appear to intensify, while its substance was increasingly hollowed out. The spoils of office were increasingly shared rather than restricted to the temporary winners; contentious policy questions were kept off the political agenda, and competition shifted from large questions of policy to minor questions of managerial competence. To support this cartel, the internal arrangements of parties changed to privilege the party in public office over the party on the ground. The unintended consequence has been to stimulate the rise of extra-cartel challengers to these cozy arrangements in the form of anti-party-system parties and populist oppositions on the left, but especially on the right.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58944>



KLINGER, William, REDIVO, Diego (ed/s)
Un'altra Italia: Fiume 1724-1924

Rovigno: Centro di Ricerche Storiche di Rovigno, 2018, Collana degli Atti, 45

Il volume postumo di William Klinger è una sintesi della storia politica fiumana, sviluppata a partire da una tesi di dottorato discussa nel 2007 presso l'Istituto Universitario di Fiesole. La consultazione di alcuni archivi, come quelli di Londra e Trieste, e di alcuni fondi recentemente resi consultabili all'archivio di Stato di Fiume ha permesso all'autore di colmare numerose lacune interpretative che pregiudicavano fino ad oggi la corretta comprensione della storia fiumana.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2007;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59286>

KLOC-NOWAK, Weronika

Childbearing and parental decisions of intra EU migrants: a biographical analysis of Polish migrants to the UK and Italy

Berlin: Peter Lang, 2018, Migration-ethnicity-nation: studies in culture, society and politics; 5

The book explores intra-EU mobility of Polish families as seen by the migrants themselves. The author analyses in what way mobility has influenced their choices regarding if, when and where to have and raise their children. She evaluates how the family dynamics have affected their decisions regarding long-term settlement. The analysis is based on narrative biographic interviews with Polish migrants in Great Britain and Italy. A recurring experience of migrants in the UK was that work and welfare conditions improved their families' quality of life, allowed them to fulfil desired fertility, and offered better prospects for the future. The opinions on welfare conditions in Italy were more critical, however it also offered long-term stability to the ones who had been struggling to survive in Poland.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60705>

KOÇUNYAN, Aylin

Negotiating the Ottoman Constitution: 1839-1876

Paris; Louvain; Bristol, CT Peeters Publishers, 2018, Collection Turcica, 24

This book traces the transcultural and transnational dimension of the internal genesis of the Ottoman Constitution, which was promulgated on December 23, 1876. It shows that the constitutional process incorporated, from domestic authorities to foreign Powers, a plurality of formal and informal agents of different ethno-religious, cultural, and ideological backgrounds and that its investigation goes beyond the study of a national narrative. Considering the issue of constitutional reforms from different angles (foreign influence and pressure, the agency of domestic actors and through discourse analysis of reform decrees), the book brings a critical approach to the existing historiographical narratives, which reduce Ottoman constitutional history to a simplistic process of transplanting western legal artefacts and regimes without measuring the selective control of dominant domestic groups over the process. Instead, the book shows the evolution of a continuous set of negotiations of various actors on the idea of constitution in the Ottoman Empire and thus sheds light on the social construction of the idea of justice and constitutional law. The draft constitutions studied throughout the book are the textual embodiment of these negotiations and unveil the ways in which concepts and issues such as legitimacy, the restriction of political power, lawful government, liberty, equality, the rule of people and the treatment of minorities reached the Ottoman context and the ways in which they acquired new meanings or equivalents during their adaptation to the imperial political culture.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56005>

KRATOCHWIL, Friedrich

Praxis: on acting and knowing

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018

Praxis investigates both the existing practices of international politics and relations during and after the Cold War, and the issue of whether problems of praxis (individual and collective choices) can be subjected to a 'theoretical treatment'. The book comes in two parts: the first deals with the constitution of

international relations and the role of theoretical norms in guiding decisions, in areas such as sanctions, the punishment of international crimes, governance and 'constitutional' concern, the second is devoted to 'theory building'. While a 'theorization' of praxis has often been attempted, Kratochwil argues that such endeavours do not attend to certain important elements characteristic of practical choices. Praxis presents a shift from the accepted international relations standard of theorizing, by arguing for the analysis of policy decisions made in non-ideal conditions within a broader framework of practical choices, emphasizing both historicity and contingency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59364>

KRZYZANOWSKI, Michał,
TRIANDAFYLIDOU, Anna, WODAK, Ruth (ed/s)
The mediatization and the politicization of the 'refugee crisis' in Europe

Special issue of Journal of immigrant & refugee studies, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 1-2, pp. 1-14

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60769>

KUIJPER, Pieter Jan, AMTENBRINK, Fabian,
CURTIN, Deirdre, DE WITTE, Bruno,
MCDONNELL, Duncan, VAN DEN BOGAERT, Stefaan (ed/s)
The Law of the European Union: fifth edition

Deventer: Kluwer, 2018

This book provides the most comprehensive and systematic account available of the law of the EC and the EU, including detailed description and commentary on the economic and monetary union. The Law of the European Union is a complete reference work on all aspects of the law of the European Union, including the institutional framework, the Internal Market, Economic and Monetary Union and external policy and action. Completely revised and updated, with many newly written chapters, this fifth edition of the most thorough resource in its field provides the most comprehensive and systematic account available of the law of the European Union (EU). Written by a new team of experts in their respective areas of European law, its coverage incorporates and embraces many current, controversial, and emerging issues and provides detailed attention to historical development and legislative history of EU law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60448>



LAFFAN, Brigid, CICCHI, Lorenzo (ed/s)

2017: Europe's bumper year of elections

Florence: European University Institute, 2018

On 8-9 March 2018, the European Governance and Politics Programme (EGPP) at the European University Institute's Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies hosted its inaugural conference "2017: Europe's Bumper Year of Elections". The year 2017 saw a wave of key elections all across Europe, starting with the Dutch general election in March. France followed soon after, with the first round of its presidential election in April, and the second round in May. In September, Germany held federal elections, with the position of Chancellor a focal point of the campaign. Austrian, Romanian and UK citizens also went to the polls during this turbulent year. This edited volume contains a selection of the papers presented during the inaugural EGPP conference on the 2017 election year and alternates between a series of country-specific and thematic

chapters. Overall, they cover many of the crucial elements of the European political and electoral landscape in 2017, further to a chapter devoted to the Brexit referendum held in 2016. An additional chapter focusing on the Italian elections held in early 2018 rounds out the volume.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60213>

MALITO, Debora Valentina, UMBACH, Gaby,

BHUTA, Nehal (ed/s)

The Palgrave handbook of indicators in global governance

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, [Global Governance Programme], [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

This volume brings together both academic and institutional perspectives to examine the production, use and contestation of indicators in global governance. It provides a unique and comprehensive guide to the latest research in the study of indicators and their use in global governance and policy making. The editors provide a guide to the recent vast body of literature and practice on measuring governance and measurement as governance at the global level, and present a state-of-the-art analysis of social science research on indicators at both the transnational and the global level. The Handbook brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines and perspectives, as well as policy-makers from international organisations and non-government organisations working in the field. This volume will be a valuable resource for students and academics in the fields of public policy, administration and management, international relations, political science, law, and globalisation, as well as policy makers and practitioners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49564>

MARCACCI, Antonio

Regulating investor protection under EU law:

the unbridgeable gaps with the U.S. and the way forward

Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Economics and finance collection

This book analyzes the legal system for the protection of retail investors under the European Union law of investment services. It identifies the regulatory leitmotiv driving the EU lawmaker and ascertains whether and to what extent such a system is self-sufficient, using a set of EU-made and EU-enforced rules that is essentially different and autonomous from the domestic legal orders. In this regard, the book takes a double perspective: comparative and intra-firm. Given the federal dimension of the US legal system and, thus, the “role-model” it plays vis-à-vis the EU, the book compares the two systems. To fully highlight the existing gaps and measure how self-sufficient the EU system is against its American counterpart, the Union/Federal level as such is analyzed – i.e., detached from the national (in EU terms) and State (in US terms) level. Regulating Investor Protection under EU Law also showcases the unique intra-firm perspective from a European investment firm and analyzes how EU-produced public-law rules become a set of compliance requirements for investment services providers. This “within-the-firm” angle gauges the self-sufficiency of the EU system of retail investor protection from the standpoint of an EU-regulated entity. The book is intended for both compliance professionals and academic scholars interested in this topic while also including illustrative sections intended to provide a broader regulatory view for less-experienced readers.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57724>

MARGARIA, Alice

*Nuove forme di filiazione e genitorialità:
leggi e giudici di fronte alle nuove realtà*

Bologna: Il Mulino, 2018, Collana del laboratorio dei diritti fondamentali; 5

Partly based on the author's EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53644>

MARGIOTTA, Costanza (ed/s)

Europa: diritto della crisi e crisi del diritto: austerità, diritti, cittadinanza

Bologna: Il Mulino, 2018, Percorsi

La cittadinanza dell'Unione Europea, i diritti fondamentali a essa connessi e lo stesso diritto europeo sono in crisi? L'impatto delle misure di austerità sui diritti dei cittadini, la distorsione della divisione dei poteri nell'UE, il mutamento della sua struttura costituzionale, la crisi del rule of law, l'oscura legalità degli strumenti giuridici utilizzati per far fronte alla crisi del debito sovrano, le trasformazioni della cittadinanza europea, sono i temi al centro di questo volume, che si avvale del contributo di numerosi studiosi provenienti da vari paesi d'Europa. Lo scopo è offrire una lettura della crisi europea dal punto di vista costituzionale, inteso in senso lato, valutando anche se si tratti di una chance o di un pericolo per il destino del vecchio continente. Destino che potrebbe essere condizionato dai limiti strutturali originari dell'Unione.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60508>

MARIMON, Ramon, COOLEY, Thomas F. (ed/s)

The EMU after the Euro crisis: lessons and possibilities: findings and proposals from the Horizon 2020 ADEMU project

London: CEPR Press, 2018

Research funded by Horizon 2020 ADEMU project;

This eBook provides an overview of the findings and proposals of the Horizon 2020 ADEMU research project (June 2015 to May 2018), which aimed at reassessing the fiscal and monetary framework of the European Economic and Monetary Union in the wake of the euro crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54804>

MARKWICA, Robin

Emotional choices: how the logic of affect shapes coercive diplomacy

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018, [Europe in the World]

Why do states often refuse to yield to military threats from a more powerful actor, such as the United States? Why do they frequently prefer war to compliance? International Relations scholars generally employ the rational choice logic of consequences or the constructivist logic of appropriateness to explain this puzzling behavior. Max Weber, however, suggested a third logic of choice in his magnum opus *Economy and Society*: human decision making can also be motivated by emotions. Drawing on Weber and more recent scholarship in sociology and psychology, Robin Markwica introduces the logic of affect, or emotional choice theory, into the field of International Relations. The logic of affect posits that actors' behavior is shaped by the dynamic interplay among their norms, identities, and five key emotions: fear, anger, hope,

pride, and humiliation. Markwica puts forward a series of propositions that specify the affective conditions under which leaders are likely to accept or reject a coercer's demands. To infer emotions and to examine their influence on decision making, he develops a methodological strategy combining sentiment analysis and an interpretive form of process tracing. He then applies the logic of affect to Nikita Khrushchev's behavior during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and Saddam Hussein's decision making in the Gulf conflict in 1990-1 offering a novel explanation for why U.S. coercive diplomacy succeeded in one case but not in the other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55384>



MATLAK, Michał, SCHIMMELFENNIG, Frank,
WOZNIAKOWSKI, Tomasz P. (ed/s)
*Europeanization revisited:
central and eastern Europe in the European Union*
Florence: European University Institute, 2018

In 2004 and 2007, the European Union (EU) completed its Eastern enlargement, the largest intake of new member states in its history. EU accession also constituted a watershed in the history of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). In the course of enlargement, these countries have undergone pervasive “Europeanization” – a process of EU-driven change of their political and economic systems. Contributions to this special issue focus on the major questions for this collection: How has the Europeanization of CEE changed after accession, and how has it played out in the politics and the economies of the region? In this introductory paper, we provide a conceptual and theoretical framework for these contributions and give an overview of their findings. The conceptual and theoretical section introduces the concept of Europeanization and reflects on the changing nature of Europeanization after Eastern enlargement. We argue that the conceptual conflation of Europeanization as process and outcome, which was defensible in the CEE accession period, needs to be reconsidered. After the 2005 enlargement, domestic factors and alternative international influences have gained in importance vis-à-vis EU-driven policy change. Consequently, gaps between Europeanization as policy diffusion and Europeanization as actual policy convergence are likely to increase and need to be theorized. Moreover, the theorization of mechanisms of Europeanization needs to be moved beyond the original focus on conditionality – and top-down, direct mechanisms more generally. After the accession period, and in the areas of political and economic Europeanization, indirect, horizontal and bottom-up mechanisms of Europeanization have gained in relevance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59573>

MEEUS, Leonardo, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel (ed/s)
*Electricity network regulation in the EU:
the challenges ahead for transmission and distribution*

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018, Loyola de Palacio series on European energy policy

The UK model of incentive regulation of power grids was at one time the most advanced, and elements of it were adopted throughout the EU. This model worked well, particularly in the context of limited investment and innovation, a single and strong regulatory authority, and limited coordination between foreign grid operators. This enlightening book shows that since 2010 the whole context has changed and regulation has had to catch-up and evolve. The EU is entering a wave of investment, and an era of new

services and innovation which has created growing tensions between national regulatory authorities in terms of coordinating technical standards and distribution systems. This is being played out against an increasingly disruptive backdrop of digitization, new market platforms and novel business models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53264>

MEIJER, Hugo, WYSS, Marco (ed/s)

The handbook of European defence policies and armed forces

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018, Oxford scholarship online: political science module, Global Governance Programme, Europe in the World

The armed forces of Europe have undergone a dramatic transformation since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Handbook of European Defence Policies and Armed Forces provides the first comprehensive analysis of national security and defence policies, strategies, doctrines, capabilities, and military operations, as well as the alliances and partnerships of European armed forces in response to the security challenges Europe has faced since the end of the cold war. A truly cross-European comparison of the evolution of national defence policies and armed forces remains a notable blind spot in the existing literature. The Handbook of European Defence Policies and Armed Forces aims to fill this gap with fifty-one contributions on European defence and international security from around the world. The six parts focus on: country-based assessments of the evolution of the national defence policies of Europe's major, medium, and lesser powers since the end of the cold war; the alliances and security partnerships developed by European states to cooperate in the provision of national security; the security challenges faced by European states and their armed forces, ranging from interstate through intra-state and transnational; the national security strategies and doctrines developed in response to these challenges; the military capabilities, and the underlying defence and technological industrial base, brought to bear to support national strategies and doctrines; and, finally, the national or multilateral military operations by European armed forces. The contributions to The Handbook collectively demonstrate the fruitfulness of giving analytical precedence back to the comparative study of national defence policies and armed forces across Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60088>

MENEZES QUEIROZ, Benedita

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

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2018, Modern studies in European law, 85

Principally, this book comprises a conceptual analysis of the illegality of a third-country national's stay by examining the boundaries of the overarching concept of illegality at the EU level. Having found that the holistic conceptualisation of illegality, constructed through a combination of sources (both EU and national law) falls short of adequacy, the book moves on to consider situations that fall outside the traditional binary of legal and illegal under EU law. The cases of unlawfully staying EU citizens and of non-removable illegally staying third-country nationals are examples of groups of migrants who are categorised as atypical. By looking at these two examples the book reveals not only the fragmentation of legal statuses in EU migration law but also the more general ill-fitting and unsatisfactory categorisation of migrants. The potential conflation of illegality with criminality as a result of the way EU databases regulate the legal regime of illegality of a migrant's stay is the first trend identified by the book. Subsequently, the book considers the functions of accessing legality (both instrumental and corrective). In doing so it draws out another trend evident in the EU illegality regime: a two-tier regime which discriminates on the basis of wealth and the instrumentalisation of access to legality

by Member States for mostly their own purposes. Finally, the book proposes a corrective rationale for the regulation of illegality through access to legality and provides a number of normative suggestions as a way of remedying current deficiencies that arise out of the present supranational framing of illegality.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55524>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SAUMIER, Geneviève (ed/s)
Enforcement and effectiveness of consumer law

Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018, Law and criminology collection; Ius comparatum - global studies in comparative law; 27

The book focusses on the enforcement of consumer law in order to identify commonalities and best practices across nations. It is composed of twenty-eight contributions from national rapporteurs to the IACL Congress in Montevideo in 2016 and the introductory comparative general report. The national contributors are drawn from across the globe, with representation from Africa (1), Asia (5), Europe (15), Oceania (2) and the Americas (5). The general report proposes a general introduction to the question of enforcement and effectiveness of consumer law. It then proceeds to identify the variety of ways in which national legislatures approach this question and the diversity of mechanisms put in place to address it. The general report uses examples drawn from the reports to illustrate common approaches and to identify more original or distinct unique approaches, taking into account the reported strengths and weaknesses of each. The general report consistently points readers to particular national reports on specific issues, inviting readers to consult these individual contributions for more details. The national contributions deal with the following areas: the national legal framework for consumer protection, the general design of the enforcement mechanism, the number and characteristics of consumer complaints and disputes, the use of courts and specialized agencies for the enforcement of consumer law, the role of consumer organizations and of private regulation in the enforcement of consumer law, the place of collective redress mechanism and of alternative dispute resolution modes, the sanctions for breaches of consumer law and the nature of external relations or cooperation with other countries or international organizations. These enriching national and international perspectives offer a comprehensive overview of the current state of consumer law around the globe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60794>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SIBONY, Anne-Lise,
ESPOSITO, Fabrizio (ed/s)

Research methods in consumer law: a handbook

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2018, Handbooks of research methods in law

Consumer law is worthy of greater academic attention at a time when many new questions arise and old ones need new answers. This unique handbook takes the reader on a journey through existing literature, research questions and methods. It builds on the state of the art to offer a springboard for jumping to the heart of contemporary issues and equips researchers with a starter's kit to weave together rich traditions, ranging from socio-economics to behavioural analysis. European consumer law seeks to ensure that consumers receive sufficient information about goods and services, are not subject to unfair contract clauses or unfair commercial practices and have the means to redress grievances. This Handbook specifically considers the impacts of different disciplines and methods as it presents the state of the art in consumer law research and in particular offers intriguing new insights from behavioural science. Research Methods in Consumer

Law shows how different lenses help to highlight under-researched areas of consumer law and engage with current debates in order to suggest pertinent legal reforms. Rules meant to protect consumers are often premised on the fact that small print is read, understood and acted upon. Acknowledging that this is rarely the case, the expert contributors offer new perspectives, informed by the study of how real people behave and paying careful attention to methodology. Offering the tools to engage in promising and socially useful legal research, this Handbook will appeal to students and scholars across the fields of law and behavioural science, as it offers a fresh look at the relation between EU consumer law and other disciplines oriented to solving practical problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60790>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang

The politics of justice in European private law: social justice, access justice, societal justice

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018, Cambridge studies in European law and policy

The Politics of Justice in European Private Law intends to highlight the differences between the Member States' concepts of social justice, which have developed historically, and the distinct European concept of access justice. Contrary to the emerging critique of Europe's justice deficit in the aftermath of the Euro crisis, this book argues that beneath the larger picture of the Monetary Union, a more positive and more promising European concept of justice is developing. European access justice is thinner than national social justice, but access justice represents a distinct conception of justice nevertheless. Member States or nation states remain free to complement European access justice and bring to bear their own pattern of social justice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60789>

MIKOLAJEWSKI, Lukasz

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

Oxford; Berlin: Peter Lang, 2018, Exil-Studien; 16

As Europe experienced tumultuous change after the Second World War, two Polish exiles, Jerzy Stempowski (1893-1969) and Andrzej Bobkowski (1913-1961), discussed and redefined their ideas of the continent in the pages of Kultura, the Polish émigré review. Highlighting the changes in their writings about «the West», «the East» and «civilization», this book pieces together the evolution of their own self-understanding as Europeans, the overlooked shifts of accents along with silences and falsifications. By following these two writers' accounts of the events that led them from Poland and Ukraine to France, West Germany, Switzerland, the United States and Latin America, this study shows the tension between changing discourses and individual lives, between the wider concept of Europe and the experience of exile, emigration and belonging.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55544>

MUNNO, Cristina, IORIO, Elena (ed/s)

Vaccini e paure: salute pubblica, resistenze popolari

Special issue of *Venetica*: rivista degli istituti per la storia della resistenza, 2018,

Vol. 1, No. 54

Le resistenze e le esitazioni popolari alle direttive vaccinali – suggerite o, talvolta, imposte dai sistemi sanitari statali – non sono un fenomeno diffuso solo nell'era di Internet ma hanno radici in una storia complessa che, negli ultimi secoli, ha coinvolto istituzioni mediche e statali, decisioni politiche e sanitarie, comunicazioni ufficiali e credenze popolari. Questo numero monografico di «*Venetica*», partendo dalla storia della lotta al vaiolo nel Veneto del Settecento e arrivando a considerare la normativa attuale, ragiona sui più recenti divari fra doveri collettivi e libertà individuali. Tre articoli descrivono altrettanti episodi avvenuti nel Veneto del Novecento, emblematici di come si formi la resistenza ai vaccini fra voci di popolo e casi di conclamata malasania. La fuga da scuola di alcuni bambini durante il Ventennio fascista nel “Veneto Bianco”, i 28 morti di Gruaro per una partita letale di vaccino antidifterico, il caso drammatico dei fratelli Tremante dal quale, a Verona negli anni Ottanta, si originano i primi movimenti “no-vax”. L'introduzione aiuta a inquadrare e discute alcuni degli elementi alla base dell'elaborazione “dal basso” del rifiuto della biomedicina: le spinte sociali e quelle individualiste, le problematiche di informazione e di condivisione della scienza.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60931>, <http://edizioni.cierrenet.it/riviste/vaccini-e-paure/>

NATERMANN, Diana M.

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

Münster: Waxmann, 2018, *Historische Belgienforschung*; 3

Pursuing Whiteness in the Colonies offers a new comprehension of colonial history from below by taking remnants of individual agencies from a whiteness studies perspective. It highlights the experiences and perceptions of colonisers and how they portrayed and re-interpreted their identities in Africa. The transcolonial approach is based on egodocuments from Belgian, German and Swedish men and women who migrated to Central Africa for reasons like a love for adventure, social betterment, new gender roles, or the conviction that colonising was their patriotic duty. The author presents how colonisers constructed their whiteness in relation to the subalterns in everyday situations connected to friendship, animals, gender and food. White culture was often practiced to maintain the idea(l) of European supremacy, for example by upholding white dining cultures. The welcoming notion of ‘breaking bread’ was replaced by a dining culture that reinforced white identity and segregated white from non-white people. By combining colonial history with whiteness studies in an African setting the author provides a different understanding of imperial realities as they were experienced by colonisers in situ.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53344>

NORTHEY, Jessica Ayesha

Civil society in Algeria: activism, identity and the democratic process?

London; New York: I.B. Tauris, 2018, *International library of African studies*

Are new forms of activism emerging in Algeria? Can civil society effect political reform in the country? The violence between radical Islamists and the military during the Algerian civil war of the 1990s led to huge loss of life and mass exile. The public sphere was rendered a dangerous place for over a decade. Yet in defiance of these conditions, civil society grew, with thousands of associations forming throughout the conflict. Associations

were set up to protect human rights and vulnerable populations, commemorate those assassinated and promote Algerian heritage. There are now over 93,000 associations registered across the country. Although social, economic and political turbulence continues, new networks still emerge and, since the Arab revolts of 2011, organised demonstrations increasingly take place. Civil Society in Algeria examines these recent developments and scrutinizes the role associations play in promoting political reform and democratization in Algeria. Based on extensive fieldwork undertaken both before and after the Arab Spring, the book shows how associations challenge government policy in the public sphere. Algeria is playing an increasingly important role in the stability and future peaceful relations of the Middle East and North Africa. This book reveals the new forms of activism that are challenging the ever-powerful state. It is a valuable resource for Algeria specialists and for scholars researching political reform and democratization across the Middle East and North Africa. Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60109>

O'MALLEY, Alanna
The diplomacy of decolonisation: America, Britain and the United Nations during the Congo crisis 1960-64
Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2018, Key studies in diplomacy

The book reinterprets the role of the UN during the Congo crisis from 1960 to 1964, presenting a multidimensional view of the organisation. Through an examination of the Anglo-American relationship, the book reveals how the UN helped position this event as a lightning rod in debates about how decolonisation interacted with the Cold War. By examining the ways in which the various dimensions of the UN came into play in Anglo-American considerations of how to handle the Congo crisis, the book reveals how the Congo debate reverberated in wider ideological struggles about how decolonisation evolved and what the role of the UN would be in managing this process. The UN became a central battle ground for ideas and visions of world order; as the newly-independent African and Asian states sought to redress the inequalities created by colonialism, the US and UK sought to maintain the status quo, while the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld tried to reconcile these two contrasting views. Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53664>

OLIVER, Tim (ed/s)
Europe's Brexit: EU perspectives on Britain's vote to leave
Newcastle upon Tyne: Agenda, 2018

The Brexit debate in the UK focuses almost exclusively on the UK's own position within the European Union and largely ignores the reaction and opinion of the other 27 member states. The UK's negotiations will, however, involve each and every member state, as well as the EU institutions, and their past relationships with the UK will be critical for shaping any future international relations. This book offers an in-depth analysis of the attitudes and opinions of the rest of Europe towards the UK's decision to leave. Covering the period from David Cameron's attempt to renegotiate the UK's EU membership prior to the Referendum and closing with the triggering of Article 50, the book charts the individual member-states' response to the UK's referendum process and result. Each essay draws on the research of country experts and together they provide essential context for understanding the likely negotiating position of the European nations towards the UK at this historic juncture and a fascinating insight into their likely future relations with the UK.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55364>

OLIVER, Tim
Understanding Brexit: a concise introduction
Bristol: Policy Press, 2018

Understanding Brexit provides a concise introduction to the past, present and future of one of the most important and controversial topics in modern British politics. Written for both those familiar with the topic and those new to it, the book sets out in a clear and accessible way many of the fundamentals for understanding why Brexit happened and what happens next.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60895>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, BRENNAN, Timothy, GLASS, Victor (ed/s)
The contribution of the postal and delivery sector: between e-commerce and e-substitution
Cham: Springer, 2018, Topics in regulatory economics and policy

This book addresses major issues facing postal and delivery services throughout the world. Worldwide, there is currently a considerable amount of interest in postal and delivery economics. The industry is in a state of near crisis and drastic change is needed. The European Commission and member States are still wrestling with the problem of how to implement entry liberalization into postal markets, how to address digital competition, and how to maintain the universal service obligation (USO). The Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006 in the U.S. has perhaps created and exacerbated the problems faced by USPS. Post Offices (POs) have been slow to address the threat of electronic competition. On the other hand, e-commerce presents opportunities for POs to expand their presence in parcel delivery and perhaps help finance or redefine the USO. A major aim of this book is to address strategies POs can use to reinvent themselves for the digital age. This book compiles original essays by prominent researchers in the field, which will be selected and edited from papers presented at the 25th Conference on Postal and Delivery Economics held in Barcelona, Spain, May 24-27, 2017. That conference, and this volume, commemorates the memory of Michael Crew who organized twenty-four prior conferences and co-edited previous conference volumes. This book is a useful tool not only for graduate students and professors, but also for postal administrations, consulting firms, and Federal Government departments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54984>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio, BOTTA, Marco (ed/s)
Private enforcement of EU competition law: the impact of the damages directive
Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018, [ENTraNCE],
[Florence Competition Programme]

During the past decade, the use of private enforcement within competition law has gradually increased throughout Europe but major differences still exist among Member States. By harmonizing a number of procedural rules, the implementation of the Damages Directive has established a level playing field among EU Member States. This book represents the first assessment of the implementation of the Damages Directive at the national level. The contributors explore the topic from a cross-cutting perspective as well as via a set of country case studies. Each chapter focuses on a number of procedural aspects harmonized by the Directive, and analyses the impact of the Directive by taking into consideration the national jurisprudence and the existing legal framework at the national level. By using a comparative lens, this timely book thus

provides an up-to-date account of the emerging trends in private enforcement of competition law in Europe. Perceptive and engaging, this book will appeal to students and researchers in EU competition law and policy. Practitioners and national competition authorities will also find it informative and beneficial.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59247>



PASSERINI, Luisa

Conversations on visual memory

[Florence]: [European University Institute, Department of History and Civilization; Luisa Passerini], 2018, [BABE]

Bodies Across Borders: Oral and Visual Memory in Europe and Beyond (BABE) Project received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement no. 29585. In the years 2013–2018, the Project was based at the EUI's Department of History, BABE team.;

Conversations on Visual Memory is the final product of the research conducted by Luisa Passerini as Principal Investigator of the European Research Council Project “Bodies Across Borders: Oral and Visual Memory in Europe and Beyond” (BABE). In this book, Passerini broadens the scope of her longstanding engagement with memory, extending it from orality to visuality. The book brings together Passerini's dialogues with experts in the fields of memory and visuality; “maps” drawn and presented by mobile individuals interviewed in the course of the BABE fieldwork; and art that thematically centers on migration toward and across Europe. In the first chapter of Part 1, Passerini evokes her conversations with the cognitive psychologist, Jerry Bruner (1915–2016). These exchanges enable the author's envisioning of the “maps” drawn by three individuals who migrated to Italy from Egypt, Albania, and Peru, respectively (chapter 2). The maps shed light on and are simultaneously illuminated by the author's recollections of conversations she had with two other friends: the philosopher of aesthetics, Gianni Carchia (1947–2000) and the anthropologist, Jack Goody (1919–2015) on the relationship between the written and the oral. These latter conversations are interspersed with presentations of “maps” by individuals from Moldova, Pakistan, Romania, and Morocco (chapter 3). Part 2 is an exploration of two fields of knowledge that are evolving along different lines: art on the theme of migration, on the one hand, and documentation (oral, visual, and written) collected from mobile individuals whose trajectories are directed to and through Europe, on the other. Visual works by Eva Leitolf; Victor López González; Ursula Biemann and Bouchra Khalili are set in dialogue with “maps” drawn by interviewees from Peru, Syria, Nigeria, Moldova, Ecuador, Morocco, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Ukraine. The book concludes with a discussion in a graduate class that Passerini directed in oral history, which highlights the importance of art for teaching and researching in this field.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60164>

PETERS, Yvette

Political participation, diffused governance, and the transformation of democracy: patterns of change

Abingdon: Routledge, 2018, Democratization studies

Although democratic governments have introduced a number of institutional reforms in part intended to increase citizens' political involvement, studies show a continued decline in regular political engagement. This book examines different forms of political participation in democracies, and in what way the delegation of public responsibilities—or, the diffusion of politics—has affected patterns of participation since the 1980s. The

book addresses this paradox by directly investigating the impact of institutional changes on citizens' political participation empirically. It re-analyses patterns of political participation in contemporary democracies, providing an in-depth time series cross-sectional analysis that helps develop a better understanding of how variation in political participation can be explained, both between countries and over time. As such, it develops an institutional theoretical framework which can help to explain levels of participation and shows that, instead of displaying more political apathy, citizens have reallocated or displaced their activities to a broader array of forms of participation.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51745>

PORCHER, Simon, SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane (ed/s)

Facing the challenges of water governance

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, Palgrave studies in water governance: policy and practice, [Florence School of Regulation], [Water]

Access to water is one of the most pressing global issues of the twenty-first century, particularly when set against the background of a rapidly growing global population. This book provides a cutting-edge, comprehensive overview of the challenges facing water governance and regulatory choices. The recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals set forward an ambitious agenda of providing universal access to good quality water supply and sanitation services within a financially constrained environment: however, the various peculiarities of each country regarding water governance makes it difficult to identify and implement the best practices and benchmarks. Drawing together empirical studies from countries around the world, the editors and contributors combine extensive data to review the individual challenges facing each country, from the supervision of autonomous regulatory bodies to the question of centralization and the influence of local utility companies. This pioneering and practical volume will be of interest and value not only to students and scholars of water governance, but also to practitioners and regulators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60506>



REINISCH, Dieter, KALAYCI, Suzan Meryem Rosita (ed/s)

Daredevils of history?: resilience in Armenia and Ireland

Special issue of *Studi irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies*, 2018, No. 8

The politics of mourning, victimhood and martyrdom are central to the self-images of Armenia and Ireland, and yet in the context of this special issue resilience emerges as a powerful metaphor that was previously absent from contemporary narratives of Armenian and Irish nationhood. The readings on resilience offered in this volume differ greatly in methodological focus and theoretical context, but all offer a critical view on how resilience is performed and imagined in Armenia and Ireland around the hundred-year mark. They show that resilience, much like vulnerability, is indeed “part of resistance” (Butler 2016, 26). This dual vision can replace our previous conclusions about resilience with a more nuanced understanding of what it means to resist in our world – in the past, present and future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56025>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka
*Les procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne de 2015 à 2017: de la
crise à la relance*

Florence: European press academic publishing, 2018

Cet ouvrage fournit un éclairage complet sur le déroulement des négociations budgétaires interinstitutionnelles de l'Union européenne en 2014-2017. Il détaille les différents sujets auxquels les négociateurs ont dû faire face et présente en détail le contenu des accords budgétaires conclus pendant cette période. Une attention particulière est portée aux compromis entre le Parlement européen et le Conseil sur les différents éléments de flexibilité du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. Cet ouvrage donne également une image précise du contenu des budgets de l'Union européenne de 2015 à 2017, sous forme de graphiques et de tableaux.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60145>



SANCHEZ, Gabriella
Child migration

Special issue of Migration policy practice: a bimonthly journal for and by policymakers worldwide, 2018, Vol. 8, No. 2

This special issue of Migration Policy Practice brings together the perspectives, experiences and recommendations of scholars and practitioners working with children and on migration in different regions of the world. Authors include Bina D'Costa from the UNICEF Office of Research; Jasper Tjaden from the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC); Blanca Navarrete from Derechos Humanos Integrales en Acción (DHIA) and Melissa Vértiz Hernández from Grupo de Trabajo sobre Política Migratoria; Alina Potts from the Global Women's Institute at George Washington University; Jennifer Podkul and Cory Shindel from Kids in Need of Defense (KIND); and Gabriella Sanchez from the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute. Their contributions are in line with the Call to Action, which recognizes the importance of “reliable, timely and accessible data and evidence [as] essential for understanding how migration and forcible displacement affect children and their families – and for putting in place policies and programmes to meet their needs.”

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61070>

SCHLOSSER, Pierre
Europe's new fiscal union

Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Springer eBooks, Springer eBooks.
Political science and international studies collection

This book contributes to our deeper understanding of the fiscal architecture that emerged during and in the wake of euro area crisis. It provides an important example of how economic and monetary union may lay the foundation a better understanding of ‘differentiation’ in the European Union (EU). The book details what it takes to travel along the path towards more fiscal centralisation in the EU. It is a must read for anyone with an interest in the future of fiscal Europe.” —Amy Verdun, Jean Monnet Chair Ad Personam, Distinguished Lansdowne Fellow in European Integration & University of Victoria, Canada “European fiscal union started as a promising economic and political concept, but gradually drowned in the ever-growing complexity of technocratic procedures. In this well-informed and well-argued book, Pierre Schlosser explains what has happened, why it happened and how the Eurozone can escape this trap. He provides an important contribution to a vital debate.” —Jean Pisani-Ferry, Sciences Po Paris, Hertie School of Governance & European University

Institute The euro crisis made Europe's stateless currency falter. This book retraces and interprets the ways in which the crisis impacted the unique institutional set-up of Europe's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). It argues that the crisis propelled the European continent towards the institutionalization of an unprecedented form of centralized authority: Europe's New Fiscal Union. Diving into the central functions of fiscal surveillance, financial assistance, lending of last resort and banking resolution, the book reveals how a covert and convoluted mutualisation process occurred in the shadow of the euro crisis management. Based on 62 interviews conducted by the author with senior policy-makers in Brussels, Frankfurt, Helsinki and Rome, the book claims that Europe's New Fiscal Union is largely unsettled and still unstable. It therefore engages with the challenges arising from the patchwork of newly adopted rules, instruments and bodies, suggesting crucial reform steps to make EMU sustainable. Pierre Schlosser is Scientific Coordinator of the Florence School of Banking and Finance, Robert Schuman Centre, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. - Provided by publisher.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2016

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60072>

SCHMIDT, Rebecca

Regulatory integration across borders: public-private cooperation in transnational regulation

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018, Cambridge studies in transnational law

This book deals with a key feature of globalization: the rise of regulation beyond the state. It examines the emergence of transnational regulatory cooperation between public and private actors and pursues an inquiry that is at once legal, empirical and theoretical. It asks why a private actor and an international organization would regulate cooperatively and what this tells us about the material meaning of concepts such as 'expertise', 'authority' and 'legitimacy' in specific domains of global governance. Additionally, the book addresses the structures and patterns in which cooperation evolves and how this affects the broader global order. It does so through an investigation of two public-private cooperative agreements: one between the International Standards Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Global Compact and the International Labor Organization and one between the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61124>

SCOTT, Joanne

Legal aspects of the precautionary principle: a British Academy Brexit briefing

London: The British Academy, 2018

This Brexit Briefing provides an overview of the precautionary principle as it is currently interpreted and applied within the EU. It will begin by looking at the European Environment Agency's working definition of the precautionary principle to identify a number of the key elements and choices that are embedded within it (Part 3). It will then explore the origins of the precautionary principle in international and EU law (Parts 4-5), provide an overview of its content within the EU (Part 6) and raise two key questions relating to its application (Part 7). Part 8 of this Brexit Briefing considers the question of whether the precautionary

principle has attained the status as a general principle of EU law. The Briefing concludes by setting out a series of key messages to assist those who are responsible for determining the content and status of the precautionary principle in the post-Brexit UK (Part 9).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60284>

SILVA, Eduardo, ROSSI, Federico Matías (ed/s)
*Reshaping the political arena in Latin America: from resisting
Neoliberalism to the second incorporation*

Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018, Latin American series

Neoliberalism changed the face of Latin America and left average citizens struggling to cope in many ways. Popular sectors were especially hard hit as wages declined and unemployment increased. The backlash to neoliberalism in the form of popular protest and electoral mobilization opened space for leftist governments to emerge. The turn to left governments raised popular expectations for a second wave of incorporation. Although a growing literature has analyzed many aspects of left governments, there is no study of how the redefinition of the organized popular sectors, their allies, and their struggles have reshaped the political arena to include their interests--until now. This volume examines the role played in the second wave of incorporation by political parties, trade unions, and social movements in five cases: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. The cases shed new light on a subject critical to understanding the change in the distribution of political power related to popular sectors and their interests--a key issue in the study of postneoliberalism.

Is based on the author's (Rossi) EUI PhD thesis, 2011

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60068>

SÖDERSTEN, Anna
Euratom at the crossroads

Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018

Addressing the contentious debate surrounding the future of the European Atomic Energy Community Treaty (Euratom), Anna Södersten offers one of the first examinations of Euratom from an institutional and structural perspective, and in doing so, investigates the legal implications of its continued separate existence. Using primary material as key sources for analysis, as well as examining all of the treaty's titles, this book explores the relationship between Euratom and two other core EU treaties, the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In considering whether it is still relevant that one of the EU's founding treaties is the promotion of nuclear energy, Södersten concludes that there is no need for the Euratom as a separate treaty. *Euratom at the Crossroads* will be essential reading for scholars in the fields of EU institutional law and EU energy law. EU officials and practitioners in the field of energy law, at national legislatures and regulator authorities, will find this indispensable reading.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2014;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54724>

SOSA MAYOR, Igor

El noble atribulado: nobleza y teología moral en la Castilla moderna (1550-1650)

Madrid: Marcial Pons, 2018, Ediciones de Historia, Estudios

La presente obra pretende contribuir a nuestro conocimiento de una historia sociocultural de la nobleza en la Edad Moderna. Para ello se adentra por medio de consultas de teólogos morales en la conciencia del noble atribulado de la época. El período analizado se caracteriza por el profundo desarrollo de la teología moral como método de resolución de casos de conciencia, así como por la gestación de un nuevo sistema moral, el probabilismo. La nobleza castellana se halla inmersa en un proceso de asimilación de las demandas morales que desde esas instancias se estarán planteando. Unas demandas en las que por medio del recurso al derecho natural el noble habrá de bregar con categorías diversas (la obligación moral de los pactos, la restitución, la obligación en conciencia de las leyes civiles, el salario justo...). Unas categorías que condicionarán en modos hasta ahora insospechados la gestión de su hacienda, sus conceptualizaciones sobre la caza o su cumplimiento de las pragmáticas reales, entre otros muchos aspectos.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61764>



STEINMO, Sven (ed/s)

The leap of faith: the fiscal foundations of successful government in Europe and America

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018

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);

Why are citizens in some countries more willing to pay taxes than in other countries? This book examines the history of the relationship between citizens and their states in five countries, (Sweden, Britain, Italy, Romania, and the United States), and demonstrates how and why people in in some countries have come to trust the government with their money while in other countries they do not. The book explores the evolution of this relationship in detail, in each case showing how some governments developed the fiscal and technical capacity to tax their citizens fairly and deliver public services efficiently. In short, how and why some countries became more trustworthy than others. The volume concludes by examining the implications of these five cases for developing countries today and the lessons that can be learned.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58344>

STUMMVOLL, A. Alexander

A living tradition: Catholic Social Doctrine and Holy See Diplomacy

Eugene: Cascade Books, 2018

On the world stage, the Holy See acts as both a religious and a political actor. As the head of over 1.2 billion Catholics, the pope is a widely recognized spiritual authority. Politically, the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with other states and actively participates in international organizations such as the United Nations. A Living Tradition examines the normative sources and the dilemmas underpinning papal diplomacy. It does so in the context of four diverse case studies: the Vietnam War, John Paul II and Poland, the United Nations conferences in Cairo and Beijing, and the global campaign for debt relief. While Catholic Social Doctrine offers a principled basis for Holy See diplomacy, living out religious norms is more

complicated than simply preaching them, especially in global politics. This process leads to political and ethical policy dilemmas as well as to changing patterns of conflict and cooperation with other international actors. By drawing upon unpublished archival documents from five countries, *A Living Tradition* offers a fresh and interdisciplinary view of both Catholic Social Doctrine and papal diplomacy that explores a key issue of the religious resurgence we are experiencing in the twenty-first century: how religious traditions function in global politics.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56004>

TIMMERMAN, Mikheĭ

Legality in Europe: on the principle 'nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege' in EU law and under the ECHR

Antwerp: Intersentia, 2018

Through the establishment of EU criminal law, EU actors have come to influence the definition and interpretation of domestic crimes and penalties. Both the EU legislature and the CJEU define and interpret provisions of EU law with relevance for the determination of criminal liability and the prescription of applicable penalties in the law of the Member States. This influence on substantive criminal law raises questions about the limits to these legislative and interpretive activities, both at the EU level and at the level of the Member States.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2018;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58404>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)

Handbook of migration and globalisation

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018, Handbooks on globalisation, [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This Handbook explores the multifaceted linkages between two of the most important socioeconomic phenomena of our time: globalisation and migration. Both are on the rise, increasing in size and scope worldwide, and this Handbook offers the necessary background knowledge and tools to understand how population flows shape, and are shaped by, economic and cultural globalisation. Through central themes which correspond to the four domains of human life – politics, economics (separated into trade and development, and the global division of labour), culture and family life – expert authors from five continents highlight the interdependence between migration and globalisation, and explore the mutual impact of economic, social and political globalisation on international population flows. They also investigate how migrants themselves become agents of the globalisation process. With accessible language that guides the reader easily through complex issues, this Handbook makes an ideal resource for undergraduate and graduate students, researchers and academics interested in migration, ethnicity, development, international relations and international economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51784>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, MCAULIFFE, Marie (ed/s)
Migrant smuggling data and research: a global review of the emerging evidence base, Volume 2

Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2018

Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base (Volume 2) presents a unique review of what is being collected and what can be done to further build the evidence base on migrant smuggling globally. The second volume on the topic, and building on the 2016 report, Volume 2 is again the result of a collaboration between the International Organization for Migration and researchers from a range of backgrounds and academic disciplines, and supported by the Government of Turkey. The report shows that important research has been undertaken on the transnational crime aspects of migrant smuggling, including on routes, smuggling organization (such as criminal networking and facilitation), smuggler profiles and fees/payment. Likewise, there is an emerging academic literature on migrant smuggling, particularly the economic and social processes involved in smuggling, which has largely been based on small-scale qualitative research, mostly undertaken by early-career researchers. Contributions from private research companies, as well as investigative journalists, have provided useful insights in some regions, helping to shed light on smuggling practices. The report confirms key findings of Volume 1, making recommendations in three priority areas: 1. Strengthening research and analysis partnerships; 2. Supporting capacity-building; and 3. Focusing on emerging and priority topics

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57084>

ULLRICH, Hanns, DRAHOS, Peter, GHIDINI, Gustavo (ed/s)
Kritika: essays on intellectual property, Volume 3

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2018

The fields of intellectual property have broadened and deepened in so many ways that commentators struggle to keep up with the ceaseless rush of developments and hot topics. Kritika: Essays on Intellectual Property is a series that is designed to help authors escape this rush. It creates a forum for authors who wish to more deeply question, investigate and reflect upon the evolving themes and principles of the discipline. This third volume of Kritika again brings together leading scholars from different fields and disciplines. Their essays reflect on some of the big problems in the field, addressing issues such as the way that institutions like WIPO continue with their propertization missions, how the bells of lobbyists toll incessantly for new data rights, and the ways in which discourses of human rights and information justice struggle to turn intellectual property from an instrument of private accumulation into one of service for the common good. Important questions in the field are also tackled; for example, how does the Islamic view of knowledge as life cohere with intellectual property, at a time when, as other essays show, intellectual property grounds new forms of state imperium?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60565>

UNGER, Corinna R.
International development: a postwar history

London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2018, New approaches to international history

International Development: A Postwar History offers the first concise historical overview of international development policies and practices in the 20th century. Embracing a 'longue durée' perspective, the book describes the emergence of the development field at the intersection of late colonialism, the Second World

War, the onset of decolonization, and the Cold War. It discusses the role of international organizations, colonial administrations, national governments, and transnational actors in the making of the field, and it analyzes how the political, intellectual, and economic changes over the course of the postwar period affected the understanding of and expectations toward development. By drawing on examples of development projects in different parts of the world and in different fields, Corinna R. Unger shows how the plurality of development experiences shaped the notion of development as we know it today. This book is ideal for scholars seeking to understand the history of development assistance and to gain new insight into the international history of the 20th century.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58724>

WEBBER, Douglas

European disintegration?: the politics of crisis in the European Union

[London; New York]: Red Globe Press, 2018, The European Union series

This new book provides a comprehensive analysis of Europe on the brink of political disintegration. Observers of the European Union (EU) could be forgiven for thinking that it is in a state of permanent crisis. The Union has been beset with high levels of Eurozone debt, Russian intervention and armed conflict in Ukraine, refugees fleeing conflict zones in North Africa and the Middle East, and the decision of Britain to leave the European Union. This text offers a concise and readable assessment of the dynamics, character and consequences of these four crises and the increasingly real possibility of European disintegration. High levels of socio-economic interdependence and institutionalization have failed to result in an ever closer union, and yet the proposed theories of disintegration also fall short. Webber instead shows that it is only by looking at the role of the EU's dominant member, Germany, in each crisis that the potential for an increasingly fragmented Europe becomes clear. Until now, Germany has been the EU's stabilizing force but this is no longer guaranteed. The fate of the integration process will depend on whether other, more inclusive forms of stabilizing leadership may emerge to fill the vacuum created by Berlin's incapacity. This text is the ideal companion for upper undergraduate and postgraduate students of the European Union, as part of degrees in Politics, International Relations or European Studies, or for anyone interested in the crises of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60897>

ZAMPONI, Lorenzo

Social movements, memory and media: narrative in action in the Italian and Spanish student movements

Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Palgrave studies in European political sociology

Cultural factors shape the symbolic environment in which contentious politics take place. Among these factors, collective memories are particularly relevant: they can help collective action by providing symbolic material from the past, but at the same time they can constrain people's ability to mobilise by imposing proscriptions and prescriptions. This book analyses the relationship between social movements and collective memories: how do social movements participate in the building of public memory? And how does public memory, and in particular the media's representation of a contentious past, influence strategic choices in contemporary movements? To answer these questions the book draws its focus on the evolution of the representation of

specific events in the Italian and Spanish student movements of the 1960s and 1970s. Furthermore, through qualitative interviews to contemporary student activists in both countries, it investigates the role of past waves of contention in shaping the present through the publicly discussed image of the past.

Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2015;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54924>



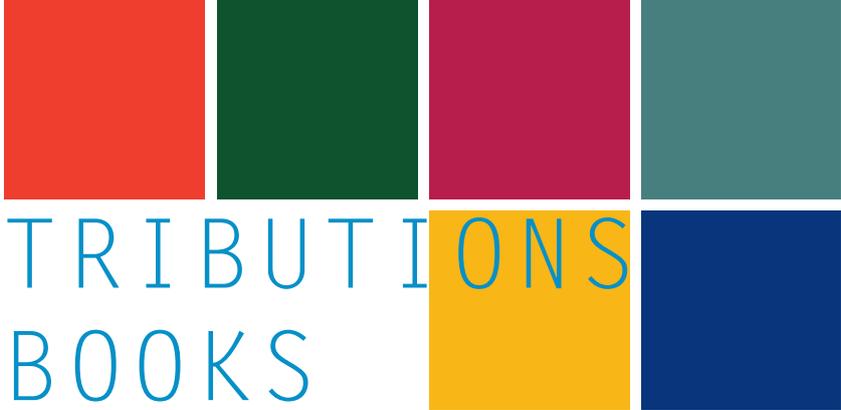
ZORN, Annika, HAYWOOD, Jeff, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel (ed/s)

Higher education in the digital age: moving academia online

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018

The European higher education sector is moving online, but to what extent? Are the digital disruptions seen in other sectors of relevance for both academics and management in higher education? A discussion within the European Higher Education sector has emerged as to what extent this trend of going online is of relevance and what the rationale for Higher Education Institutions could be to incorporating an online agenda into their core strategy. This book contributes to the debate on what moving online may offer to academic institutions and their scholarly practice by sharing successful case studies of academic online-isation. While there is a growing literature - including practical guides - on how individual academics may use specific online tools, no comprehensive overview is currently available on how a move online in academia can be grasped in its various dimensions. This book offers a comprehensive framework how to understand moving online in academia, addressing the core activities of an academic institution – education, research, and research communication. Further, while more and more universities are experimenting with, for example, new forms of online teaching and learning, these experiences are scattered across Europe and thus often inaccessible to academics and academic management interested in fully seizing the opportunities that a move online may offer. Discussing a broad variety of case studies, the book provides a lens to understand and compare the various dynamics facilitating a move online within traditional academic institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59799>



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XENIDIS, Raphaële

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ANDERSEN, Sara Helene
*Businesses and human rights: a comparative study of the United States,
England and Denmark using Third World approaches to international law*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The doctoral dissertation assesses the effectiveness of the current solutions for transnational corporate accountability in regard to human rights focusing on the United States, England, and Denmark from a critical perspective of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL). This issue has evolved because corporations increasingly face human rights challenges in a competitive global business environment across different industries, including the textile sector, the extractive industry, and the oil industry to name a few examples. The thesis mapped out the current binding human rights obligations of corporations and compared the efficacy of the three jurisdictions' use of transnational human rights litigation, multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and national action plans (NAPs). The legal frameworks form a necessary postmodern polycentric governance approach to the issue but are insufficient from a comparative- and TWAIL perspective in preventing or remedying corporate human rights violations because of their incoherent, uncertain and non-binding nature. The current frameworks do not adequately address the reality of certain developing states' need to attract foreign direct investment by keeping their regulatory systems powerless. TWAIL scholars point out that in particular international financial- and economic institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, and WTO undermine developing states' human rights governance capacity. To address this problem, the thesis assessed the added value of the UN Business and Human Rights Treaty Proposal from a TWAIL perspective and found that it has potential to solve the structural imbalances between companies and host states. However, the thesis proposes new treaty obligations for states, corporations, and international financial- and economic institutions to provide more legal certainty, greater democratic influence and access to justice for Third World human rights-holders than the current options provide. Compared to existing literature,

this thesis contributes with a new profound legal and empirical analysis integrating recent case law to assess the efficacy of corporate accountability for human rights using both a Global North and TWAIL perspective. The thesis concludes that the proposed adjustments facilitate consensus on a binding multilateral treaty considering the economic and competitive advantages for both Global North- and South states and businesses as well as the empowerment of the transnational judicial system for Third World communities.

Defence date: 14 June 2018, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute; Professor Wouter Vandenhoele, University of Antwerp; Professor Vibe Garf Ulfbeck, University of Copenhagen

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55904>



ANDREW, Jonathan

Location data and human mobility: an evaluation of a dissonance that frames data protection and privacy rights

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

With citizens' movements mediated by many technologies that aid our navigation the potential for omnipresent surveillance may potentially institute fundamental changes to the human condition. Locational privacy is pivotal in developing inter-personal associations and relational ties with others and its function is therefore complex, rather than solely affording a degree of independence from the observations made by others. In this respect, a more nuanced understanding of the utility of location data is required; the current hierarchy that delineates personal data from special categories of personal data does not adequately appreciate the capacity for location data to act as a proxy for other sensitive personal data. Furthermore, the binary distinction that reflects the conceptualisation of the right to privacy as a negative right, with related concepts such as identity and personality formation viewed as positive constructs, is increasingly difficult a notion to preserve. The classification and terminology of technologies can illustrate how terms and legal metaphors are developed and applied so as to bridge gaps in applying existing context and precedent. Though the designation 'location data' once constituted a reasonable accommodation in nomenclature as an intelligible and easily comprehensible term, even while constituting a significant oversimplification of the data it represented, technological advances have rendered the term increasingly problematic. This study asks whether the existing legal framework at the regional level in Europe is apt to provide sufficiently cogent and coherent regulation given recent developments in technologies. The review analyses the risks associated with this predilection in data processing activities that allows for the identification of ever more intimate and nuanced details of a citizen's life, behaviours and convictions through the analysis of their location data; in turn, it shall discern the necessity of considering the resulting impacts on citizens' fundamental rights to privacy and personal data protection.

Defence date: 09 February 2018, Examining Board: Professor Deirdre Curtin, European University Institute; Professor Emeritus Marise Cremona, European University Institute; Professor Julia Hörnle, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Claudia Diaz, KU Leuven

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51585>

BERNTZEN, Lars Erik

The anti-Islamic movement: far right and liberal?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is about the anti-Islamic turn and expansion of the far right in Europe and beyond between 2001 and 2017. The anti-Islamic far right has undergone four waves of expansion in this period, driven by terror attacks and other moral shocks. Their leaders and ideologues have varied backgrounds ranging from far-left

to far-right before joining the anti-Islamic cause. The anti-Islamic expansion of the far right builds on an ideological duality. Whereas their hostility toward Muslims and defense of traditions continues the legacy the older far right, the simultaneous inclusion of modern gender norms and other liberal positions are historically at odds with the far right. Their online, organizational networks mirror the strategic ambiguity present in their ideology. They connect with Christian conservative and pro-Israeli groups as well as LGBT, women's rights and animal right groups. Many of their members express views in line with this duality. Based on these findings, this thesis indicates that anti-Islamic initiatives in Europe and beyond comprise a transnational movement and subculture characterized by a semi-liberal equilibrium. The anti-Islamic turn and expansion is thus also a liberal turn and expansion. Rather than being interchangeable and inconsequential, the anti-Islamic expansion of the far right demonstrates who the enemy is matters. The semi-liberal equilibrium is challenged by three factors: (1) the expansion of their network into Eastern Europe with the inclusion of traditional extreme right groups; (2) the presence of extreme activists harboring anti-democratic, racist and anti-Semitic views; and (3) the belief that Western civilization is facing impending doom at the hands of Islam and those who practice it. The equilibrium is therefore fragile.

Defence date: 23 February 2018, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore (Supervisor); Professor Jens Rydgren, Stockholm University; Associate Professor Susi Meret, Aalborg University; Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51864>



BONCIANI, Dario
Uncertainty and the macroeconomy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In this thesis, I study from various angles how uncertainty affects macroeconomic activity. Chapter 1 investigates the effects of uncertainty shocks on economic activity in the euro area by means of a Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model with heterogeneous agents and a stylized banking sector. We show that frictions in credit supply amplify the effects of uncertainty shocks on economic activity. This amplification channel stems mainly from the stickiness in bank loan rates. This stickiness reduces the effectiveness in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy. In chapter 2, I provide empirical evidence that uncertainty shocks have strong asymmetric effects on economic activity depending on the phase of the business cycle. In particular, the impulse responses estimated with the local projection method on a smooth-transition model show that in recessions uncertainty shocks strongly dampen economic activity. In an expansion, the effects are reversed, and uncertainty shocks have positive macroeconomic effects. One possible explanation is that during expansions uncertainty fosters investments and economic activity through the “growth options” channel, while in recessions it reduces investments via the “wait-and-see” channel. In chapter 3, I show that shocks to macroeconomic uncertainty negatively affect economic activity both in the short- and in the long-run. In a New Keynesian model with endogenous-growth through investment in R&D, volatility shocks have negative effects in the short-term because of precautionary savings, lower propensity to undertake risky investments and rising markups, and in the long-run because of the fall in R&D investment. The presence of long-run fluctuations in consumption makes agents more risk-averse, which strongly amplifies the effects of uncertainty shocks.

Defence date: 1 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI; Prof. Francesco Furnaletto, Norges Bank; Prof. Konstantinos Theodoridis, Cardiff Business School

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55304>

BORBATH, Endre

Parties and protests in crisis-hit Europe: continuity and change in the structure of political conflict

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Post-2008 developments in European politics have reopened the debate on the extent to which we are witnessing a fundamental transformation of patterns of party competition and protest mobilization. Two phenomena in particular have drawn attention: the success of new parties and the rise of movement-like mobilization. Despite the attention devoted to them, it is unclear whether these developments have transformed the underlying programmatic structure and patterns of mobilization in European societies. Therefore, the dissertation examines the structure of political conflict in countries from northwestern, southern and eastern Europe, from the perspective of: (1) party system stability and; (2) the interaction between electoral and protest mobilization. The article-based dissertation is composed of four chapters, each with a separate empirical analysis of one aspect of the over-arching theme of the changing structure of political conflict. The first two empirical chapters examine party system stability by distinguishing between the programmatic and organizational dimensions. The first examines the interaction between the programmatic and the organizational dimensions of party system stability through a comparative analysis of fifteen European democracies across the three regions. The chapter presents four ideal-typical scenarios: stable systems, instability, systems with ephemeral parties and systems with empty party labels. The second empirical chapter offers a case study of party competition in Romania, to show the role played by political issues centred on reforming democracy and fighting corruption in maintaining programmatic instability and helping mainstream parties survive. Both chapters rely on similar methods and are based on 'core sentence analysis' of issue salience and party positions as presented by two national newspapers. The third and the fourth chapters challenge the conventional approach of examining electoral competition as a self-contained arena of mobilization. Both chapters provide a comparative analysis of political conflict in light of the interaction between the electoral and the protest arena. The third chapter focuses on party sponsored protests and presents the type of parties which most frequently rely on protest mobilization. The chapter relies on an original large-n protest event dataset collected by the POLCON project across 30 European democracies, a subset of which contains events linked to political parties. The chapter shows that the typical protest party is: in opposition; ideologically on the economic left and cultural right; belongs to a radical party family and; has a mass-party organization. Protest parties are shown to be mostly present in new democracies and thrive in the context of a weak civil society. The fourth empirical chapter examines the interaction between the two arenas from the perspective of protest participation. Based on individual-level data from the European Social Survey and hierarchical logit models, the chapter shows that unlike in countries from northwestern and southern Europe, in eastern European countries right-wing citizens are more likely to protest than their left-wing counterparts. This ideological difference is explained by regime access, both historically and in the present. The chapter finds that partisanship and government ideology contribute to differences in the composition of protest.

Defence date: 6 December 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Dorothee Bohle, European University Institute; Prof. Tim Haughton, University of Birmingham; Prof. Jan Rovny, Paris Institute of Political Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60160>

BRITO BASTOS, Filipe

Beyond executive federalism: the judicial crafting of the law of composite administrative decision-making

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis examines how EU courts have addressed the rule of law challenges of composite procedures. Composite procedures are pervasive administrative processes which involve joint decision-making by national and EU authorities. Such procedures fit poorly into the EU's traditional model of administrative law, EU executive federalism, which is designed for an administrative system where decisional power is exercised separately by the two levels of administration. This mismatch would make it difficult to observe several key requirements of the rule of law in EU administrative law – such as the right to be heard, the right to a reasoned decision, judicial protection, and the control of legality. The thesis argues that EU courts have crafted a series of unprecedented implicit principles that specifically aim at ensuring the observance of rule of law requirements in composite decision-making. In doing so, EU case law has departed from the old doctrine of EU executive federalism. This was however not an easy transition. Indeed, since the EU's foundational period, EU executive federalism was considered to be a constitutional doctrine, i.e., to immediately flow from the Treaties. Given the almost complete lack of references to administrative issues in the Treaties, this reading was entirely question-begging. Its espousal in the case law is explained in the dissertation as the likely result of a shared federalist conception of the European Union and of the administrative order created under its aegis. The thesis further argues that, just as the doctrine of EU executive federalism, the judge-made law of composite procedures relies on a series of assumptions on the relations between national and EU administration. The principles of composite decision-making do not treat national and EU authorities as two strictly separate spheres of power. Rather, they handle the two levels as a single, integrated administration, where national authorities are treated as an extension of the Commission – as the EU administration's ancillary bureaucracy.

Defence date: 13 June 2018, Examining Board: Professor Deirdre Curtin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Miguel Poiares Maduro, European University Institute; Professor Paul Craig, St. John's College, Oxford; Professor Herwig Hofmann, University of Luxembourg
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55824>



BROGUEIRA DE SOUSA, Joao Carlos

Essays in macro and labor

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contains four chapters that cover topics in macroeconomics and labor, and in theoretical asset pricing. Chapters one, two and three contain theoretical and quantitative work on macro and labor. Chapter one, written with Árpád Ábrahám, Ramon Marimon and Lukas Mayr, contains an evaluation of a policy proposal discussed by European Union policy makers and researchers over the last decades on the creation of a European Unemployment Insurance System (EUIS). Building on previous literature, we use a dynamic general equilibrium model to characterize the heterogeneous labor markets across EU countries. Our analysis shows that labor markets differ greatly across EU countries, implying different degrees of exposure of workers to unemployment risk, and different costs of providing unemployment insurance. With this model, we assess the potential benefits of a EUIS. We calculate the potential welfare gains from insuring against country-specific cyclical fluctuations in unemployment expenditures, and from jointly forming currently national unemployment benefit systems. The results show that the potential gains from insuring short-term country-specific fluctuations at the European Union level are small, and that there could be significant positive improvements in all the countries studied in reforming the existing national unemployment insurance

systems to a common EUIS, with country specific contribution rates to prevent long-term cross-country transfers. The second chapter studies trends in schooling and lifetime labor supply in the United States. Life expectancy increased dramatically by almost 20 years for men born between 1850 and 1970 in the US. The allocation of time during the life also changed greatly. Hours worked per week for the population under 18 years old went from 20 hours to 5 hours on average, during the 1900s. Almost all the difference is explained by the increase in time spent in school. Later in life, despite the large increase in lifespan and years spent in school, total lifetime hours worked fell. The average length of retirement period increased five fold to more than 10 years for the 1970 cohort. This chapter shows that the long-run trends can be rationalized with a life-cycle human capital acquisition model, where individuals optimally choose the years of schooling and of labor force participation. The observed increase in life expectancy alone would imply, according to the model, an increase in schooling years and in years of participation in the labor market, which is counterfactual. The analysis shows that in the model, an increase in the returns to schooling, in wages, and life expectancy, drives individuals' optimal time allocation decisions as in the data. In the chapter, I revisit empirical evidence on wages and on the decline in the cost of schooling during the first half of the 20th century, with the expansion of public provision of secondary education in the United States. In the third chapter, in joint work with Julián Díaz-Saavedra and Ramon Marimon, we study how the introduction of an employment fund can enhance production efficiency and social welfare, and how it complements, and in part substitutes, the two classical systems of public insurance: pay-as-you-go pensions and Unemployment Insurance (UI). The employment fund is akin to the system introduced in Austria in 2003, that was planned to increase in job mobility and flexibility in the labor market. We investigate the effects of this "Austrian Backpack" in a dynamic general equilibrium model with heterogeneous agents calibrated to the Spanish economy in 2014. A backpack (BP) employment fund is an individual (across jobs) transferable fund, which earns the economy interest rate as a return and is financed with a small payroll tax (a BP tax). The worker can use his BP savings if becomes unemployed or retires. The results in this chapter show that to complement the existing Spanish pension and UI systems with a 2% BP tax would be preferred to the status quo by more than 90% of the households of the calibrated economy; a percentage that can be higher with a more substantial BP (i.e. higher BP tax). The model presented in this chapter is a frame work where other reforms (e.g. a partial, or complete, substitution of current unsustainable pension systems) can be quantitatively assessed. Finally, the fourth chapter contains work developed with Fabian Schuetze about equilibrium conditions in the canonical Lucas asset pricing model. We provide conditions on investor's preferences, and the persistence and volatility of the dividend process under which equilibrium in the economy exists and is unique. The original paper of Lucas shows existence and uniqueness of equilibrium under the assumption of a bounded utility function. This chapter shows how to extend the argument in the case of constant relative risk aversion preferences and log-normally distributed dividends.

Defence date: 09 October 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Ramon Marimon, European University Institute; Supervisor Prof. Juan Dolado, European University Institute; Prof. Mike Elsby, University of Edinburgh; Prof. Richard Rogerson, Princeton University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59324>

BUSCA, Alessandro

A legal and economic assessment of the EMU's common principles and alternative routes of budget constraints

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In the past 20 years, the European integration process has been mostly successful at establishing a single European market. However, no such success can be attributed to the establishment of an economic and monetary union. The recent financial and sovereign debt crisis dramatically exposed all the flaws and

weaknesses of this ambitious project, which led the European Union into a deep economic and political crisis. In this context, the task of scholars and academics should be to explore new effective and efficient alternative in order to strengthen and create “a more perfect union”. On these premises and considerations, the present research will analyze the current legal framework of the European Monetary Union in order to assess and understand its success, and explore possible alternative institutional designs which could be more effective in achieving its objectives and, at the same time, be potentially more efficient and legitimate. More in details, after examining in the first chapter, the origin and evolution of the economic and monetary integration from its very foundation, and, in the second chapter, the current legal structure of the economic union; the last and third chapter represents the normative claim of thesis. In an attempt to reconcile both law and economics, this normative part will involve a balancing exercise between the economic concepts of effectiveness and efficiency, and the legal concepts of legitimacy. The analysis will first understand and assess the effectiveness of the present governance structure. We will argue that the fundamental problem of the present governance structure is given by its many internal inconsistencies. On these premises, we will claim that it is possible to design an alternative regime which could potentially solve such issues and thus be more effective. The resulting three different alternative regimes will then be compared and evaluated in terms of their efficiency, according to the new institutional economics approach. The purpose of the efficiency evaluation is not to identify the single most efficient system of governance, but rather to understand the distinctive strengths and weaknesses of the various alternatives in comparison with the current structure. Ultimately, the chapter will also evaluate the current EMU structure under a legitimacy standpoint. In particular, it will try to assess and understand whether these potentially more effective and efficient alternative arrangements would also improve the EMU under a legitimacy standpoint.

Defence date: 20 July 2018, Examining Board: Professor Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute; Professor Klaus Heine, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Professor Pietro Sirena, Università commerciale Luigi Bocconi

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57525>

BÖÖK, Birte

International norm conflicts through the lens of Alexy's principles theory

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The likelihood of clashes between international norms has increased in correlation with the upsurge in the number of specialised regimes emerging within the international legal field. The present thesis takes a closer look at the different ways in which such norm conflicts can be addressed at the international level. In particular, it distinguishes between conflict resolution based on establishing priority by means of traditional maxims, and resolution based on the weighing of clashing norms to determine which prevails in the case at hand. To do so, the thesis takes a step back from the existing literature and examines the distinction within norms between rules and principles, relying predominantly on Robert Alexy's theory on this subject. Taking a legal-theoretical approach to the subject of international norm conflicts, this thesis shows that Alexy's principles theory is not only transferrable to international law in theory, but that we can, moreover, identify international norms as rules and principles respectively. Distinguishing between the different ways in which conflicts are resolved depending on whether the norms involved are rules or principles, it is shown that while both approaches are susceptible to certain conceptual uncertainties and pitfalls, this dichotomy nevertheless plays an important role in the efficiency of the international legal system, ensuring that a certain balance between stability and flexibility is maintained. Ultimately, it is demonstrated that by viewing international law, and international norm conflicts in particular, through the lens of Alexy's principles theory, we can gain a clearer understanding of the structure and application of international norms on the one hand and, as a result, how to resolve international norm conflicts on the other. Thus, drawing a distinction between rules

and principles among international legal norms can be a means by which scholars (as well as judicial bodies or even states) may analyse ambiguous judicial decisions or international legal provisions, and can thus foster greater clarity in the field of international law.

Defence date: 20 November 2018, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Giovanni Sartor, EUI Professor Matthias Klatt, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz Dr Rosanne van Alebeek, Universiteit van Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59798>



CASAL DA SILVA, Tiago André

Uninformative news or hollow campaigns?: political campaigns on the social networking sites and the traditional media coverage

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis addresses the unclear and puzzling responsibility of both traditional media and political actors for the lack of substantial political issues in the news coverage of political elections. The literature has observed a growing tendency of journalists, when reporting elections, to emphasize aspects such as strategy/horse-race and conflict, instead of presenting relevant policy information. This study analyzes to what extent a media logic is hindering the electoral competitors from producing more informative and less conflict-driven campaigns, by examining the media frames employed by journalists, in their newspaper articles, and by the main parties/candidates, in their social media campaigns. Different to other communication channels, social media offer politicians and parties a unique opportunity to bypass journalists and directly present their messages to a larger and more diverse audience. The main objective of this study is to understand if political elections are framed differently by journalists and political actors and test two sets of competing hypotheses: Uninformative News (if journalists distort political events to become more attractive rather than informative) and Hollow Campaigns (if the politicians themselves avoid discussing issues in their campaigns). In order to do so, an extensive content analysis of the press and social media was carried out for four first-order elections (US 2012, Italy 2013, Brazil 2014 and Portugal 2015). For each election, two newspapers and the campaigns of the main parties/candidates on three social media (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) were manually coded during the four weeks before election day. The results show that the press was consistently more likely than social media to deal with aspects such as strategy/horse-race and conflict. In addition to this, the salience of substantive political issues was also higher in social media campaigns than in newspaper articles. Overall, despite some differences between candidates/parties, countries and social media platforms, the results consistently give support to the Uninformative News hypothesis.

Defence date: 12 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Prof. Thomas Poguntke, Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf; Prof. Carlos Jalali, University of Aveiro

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55804>

CHAKHAIA, Le1a

Educational inequalities in transition: the cases of Russia and Georgia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Whether formal education can equalize life chances of people with different backgrounds, or further exacerbate inequalities that inevitably exist in any society, depends largely on how equally the chances to attain education are distributed among different socio-economic groups. Large-scale political, socio-economic, institutional and structural transformations that newly independent republics underwent in the immediate aftermath of the

breakup of the Soviet Union 25 years ago was bound to substantially change the distribution of those chances. Bridging the post-communist area studies with the social science scholarship on educational inequalities, with this thesis I study how inequalities in educational attainment changed in post-Soviet Russia and Georgia and what were broader implications of any such change. Using Gender and Generations Survey data from Russia and Georgia I have examined how chances of attaining various levels of education changed for people born to parents with different social status. I have used a merged dataset of repeated cross-sectional national survey from Russia to examine if returns to educational attainment changed during 1990s and 2000s. I find that while educational inequality has increased in both countries, particularly in attaining secondary education, returns to educational attainment, understandably small in the Soviet Union, did not increase much. This leads me to conclude that increasing educational inequalities did not contribute to the well-documented surge of income inequality. Finally, I used quasi-experimental approach to estimate the effect of the introduction of standardized university admissions examinations on the chances of access to highly selective universities. I find moderate support for the hypothesis that the standardized exams have equalized chances of students from various backgrounds to be admitted to selective universities.

Defence date: 21 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Gabrielle Ballarino, University of Milan; Prof. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute, Supervisor; Prof. Klarita Gërzhani, European University Institute; Prof. Irena Kogan, University of Mannheim

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56104>



CHAPKOVSKII, Philipp

Collective sanctions: an experimental approach

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation tests the efficiency of collective sanctions as a preventive measure experimentally with three different cases: (i) collective sanctions and the production of public good; (ii) collective sanctions and intergroup cooperation, and (iii) collective sanctions and peer punishment. The dissertation demonstrates that in all three cases the functionalist hypothesis of a potential efficiency of collective sanctions does not find empirical support. In the first chapter, I test if sanctions applied to an entire group for the free-riding of one of its members can increase the level of cooperation within that group. To measure the efficiency of such collective sanctions, I conducted a lab experiment based on a standard public good game. The results show that overall, collective sanctions are inefficient. Moreover, when subjects are able to punish their peers, the level of cooperation is lower in the regime of collective sanctions than under individual sanctions. The second chapter tests whether collective sanctions applied by outgroup members result in higher intergroup cooperation, and whether the introduction of collective sanctions increases the amount of ingroup punishment. The results demonstrate that neither of these two functionalist arguments come true: participants avoid using collective sanctions against outgroups, and the amount of intergroup (third-party) punishment is no higher under the intergroup collective sanctions regime. As a result, the introduction of intergroup collective sanctions does not result in the higher degree of intergroup cooperation. The third chapter analyzes how the introduction of collective sanctions affects the willingness to punish norm violations. I conducted a lab experiment in which participants can choose to take money from a charity. After having taken their own decision, they can observe the decisions of others, and can decide to punish them. The results demonstrated that collective sanctions significantly increased the frequency of peer punishment. However, this increased rate of punishment did not go along with lower crime rates.

Defence date: 14 September 2018, Examining Board: Supervisor Prof. Diego Gambetta, European University Institute; Prof. Elias Dinas, European University Institute; Prof. Andreas Flache, University of Groningen; Prof. Siegwart Lindenbergh, Tilburg University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58424>

CHAUVIN, Luc Sébastien Alain
À la recherche de l'autonomie en Méditerranée postcoloniale: l'exemple du hip-hop algérien

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Cette thèse propose une analyse du rap algérien à travers une approche pluridisciplinaire mêlant ethnologie et anthropologie culturelle de l'espace social particulier que représentent aujourd'hui les mondes du Hip-Hop en Algérie. Depuis quelques années les études sur la Méditerranée comme entité géographique, sociale et politique, prennent plus d'ampleur, reflétant l'intérêt grandissant pour cette zone dont les peuples ne cessent de proclamer leurs droits et leur place dans le monde. L'Algérie y occupe une place particulière depuis sa guerre de libération nationale, ne cessant de s'affirmer comme une place forte à la frontière de l'Europe et de l'Afrique mais secouée depuis 1962 par des expériences politiques douloureuses et un statut international empreint de sa relation post-coloniale avec la France. C'est cette Méditerranée s'exprimant à plein dans le destin de l'Algérie que cette thèse se propose d'analyser en présentant certains des mondes sociaux les plus actifs au sein de la jeunesse algérienne: les mondes du Hip-Hop. En présentant les spécificités de cette culture urbaine mondiale, relocalisée et réinterprétée dans le contexte algérien, nous proposons une analyse des constructions identitaires et des expressions politiques propres à cette jeunesse. Nous montrons comment ces pratiques culturelles effectives sont le miroir d'une volonté d'agir dans un contexte matériel défavorable, propre au sud de la Méditerranée, tout autant que de ces passé et présent liés au fait colonial qui continuent de s'entremêler. Le Hip-Hop devient alors le parangon d'une mondialisation reprise en main, piratée, réappropriée pour mieux affirmer et construire des zones d'autonomie rejetant à la fois une globalisation injuste et un pouvoir autoritaire liberticide. L'autonomie se joue entre appropriation et détournement: là où la langue reflète avant tout des réalités matérielles de survie.

Defence date: 14 June 2018, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy (EUI); Professor Donatella Della Porta; (EUI) Professor Thomas Hippler (University of Normandie); Professor Yves Gonzalez-Quijano (University Lyon 2)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55844>

CHESTA, Riccardo Emilio
Contentious politics of expertise: experts, activists and grassroots environmentalism

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Mobilizations on high-tech projects often become arenas of contention where expertise crosses political and technical claims. One of the aspects of these citizen mobilizations resides in the elaboration of alternative politics linking bottom-up communitarian knowledge with expert advice. This innovation addresses important questions for participation and democracy in general, since expert knowledge indeed maintains a delicate relationship with democratic politics. In this work I aim to analyze how common citizens, political activists and technical experts participate in using expertise, while contributing to making «technical democracy» work. Starting from a dataset of more than 500 episodes of contention regarding high-tech projects, I focus on an in-depth comparative study of mobilizations in the cities of Venice and Florence, given their importance in the rise of the so called «new environmentalism» in Italy. Analyzing four protest campaigns I shed light on the mechanisms of co-production, focusing on 1) the characteristics of bottom-up citizens' expertise, 2) experts' enrollment and their peculiar forms of engagement. In both cities I have selected two cases depending on their variation in terms of technological complexity, conflict intensity and citizens' participation. While in some high-tech projects political conflict and technical controversy tend to be confined to restricted mobilizations – regarding mainly activists and experts – others show high levels of participation and broader knowledge diffusion. Crossing these two main dimensions – political conditions

and technological factors – allows to look at the role of different expert cultures (professional and disciplinary background) and their interaction/intersection with political cultures (e.g. political ecologist, conservationist, environmentalist). These dimensions help explain different typologies of expert enrollment, whether its participation is more organic to movement areas (expert-activist) or more episodic and linked to single-issue justifications (expert-ally). After a careful analysis of the Italian public debate about high-tech projects, a specific media analysis of the four cases in national and local newspapers, a multivariate ethnographic fieldwork was conducted in both cities that included direct attendance at public meetings, assemblies and demonstrations. Moreover, around 60 in-depth and semi-structured interviews were conducted with public authorities, experts, activists and citizens playing a central role in the mobilization. The outcomes show how conflict, rather than inhibiting it, transforms expertise production into a contentious politics by other means. Being understood as intrinsically linked to political interests, the meaning of contentious expertise needs therefore to be understood in terms of crisis of democratic accountability and legitimation. The use of expertise by social movements has, finally, a clear impact on their structure and composition, giving rise to uncertain and unexpected alliances as well as shifts regarding mechanisms of participation and mobilization. Defence date: 18 October 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Donatella Della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Luigi Pellizzoni, University of Pisa (External Co-Supervisor); Prof. Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute and Sciences Po Paris; Prof. Gianpaolo Baiocchi, New York University <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59365>

CHIRONI, Daniela

Radical left parties and social movements: strategic interactions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Since the 1990s, the progressive transformation of social-democratic parties into catch-all organizations, with a light ideological baggage and lack of social rootedness, has negatively influenced their relationship with the social movements. While losing their traditional institutional reference point, social movements are experiencing new forms of interaction with other party families – e.g. the Greens, the radical left and hybrid parties such as the Italian Five Star Movement. Accordingly, this study examines the ‘strategic interactions’ between the main ‘renewed’ (or ‘refounded’) radical left-wing parties (RLPs) and the left-wing social movements in Italy and Greece from 1999 to the present. The goal is to identify the processes by which the interactions between the two actors take shape, and the factors that contribute to success and failure in building them. To this end, I take into account both the adaptive changes that the RLPs have enacted under the impulse of social movements and the reactions of social movements to those party transformations. First, I distinguish between three party dimensions – organization (structure and internal mechanisms), political culture (values and political issues), and strategies (alliances within the political system) – and verify whether social movements represented a stimulus for RLPs to set in motion a process of change. Second, I consider how movement-oriented party transformations retroact on the movements’ perception of RLPs. The analysis shows that movement mobilization was an opportunity for the RLPs to emerge from the sidelines and achieve greater recognition. Nonetheless the changes they implemented differed, nor was their transformation equal in its strength and duration. While variation can be observed even over the same case through time, the macro result is that Greek RLPs adopted greater movement-oriented changes that helped them in cultivating stronger ties to social movements than their Italian cousins. The explanation for these differences is found in the combination of the RLPs’ heterodox political culture, higher and constant levels of double membership in both the party and the movements, and social movements’ instrumental attitude towards political institutions. Defence date: 25 July 2018, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore (EUI Supervisor); Professor Philippe C. Schmitter, EUI; Professor Luke March, University of Edinburgh; Professor Kenneth M. Roberts, Cornell University <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57544>



CIACCI, Riccardo
Essays on the economics of prostitution and sex crimes
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of three chapters devoted to analyse the determinants of prostitution and sex crimes. The first chapter, jointly co-authored with Micaela Sviatschi (Princeton), finds evidence that adult entertainment establishments and sex crimes behave as substitutes. We build a daily panel that combines the exact location of not-self-reported sex crimes with the day of opening and exact location of adult entertainment establishments in New York City. We find that these businesses decrease daily sex crime by 13% per police precinct. The results imply that the reduction is mostly driven by potential sex offenders frequenting these establishments rather than committing crimes. The second chapter shows that improving prostitutes' outside options deter prostitution. Specifically, this chapter fills the gap between two strands of the literature suggesting that unilateral divorce should decrease prostitution as a result of higher wives' welfare. I build a unique panel data set for the U.S to test this prediction. Differences in the timing of entry into force of unilateral divorce laws across U.S. states provide a quasi-experimental setting allowing to estimate the effect of unilateral divorce laws on female prostitution (proxied by female prostitutes' arrests). Using a diff-in-diff estimation approach, I find that unilateral divorce reduces prostitution by about 10%. I explore several mechanisms that could rationalize my findings. The mechanism that fits best the empirical evidence is one where unilateral divorce improves the option value of getting married by increasing wives' welfare. As a result, the supply of prostitution declines. Finally, in the third chapter I rely on a recent economic literature, including Chapter 1 of this thesis, reporting evidence on how sex crime and prostitution behave as substitutable activities. This chapter makes use of variation in fines for sex purchase in Sweden to analyse the relationship between criminalising the purchase of prostitution and rape; and finds that higher fines for sex purchase increase rape on impact.

Defence date: 12 December 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI; Prof. Irma Clots-Figueras, Universidad Carlos II de Madrid; Prof. Bas van der Klaauw, VU University Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60245>

CORNILS, Sylta
Essays in political economy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the effect of rent-seeking behavior on entrepreneurial activity, regulation and policy choices. The first chapter investigates the impact of corruption on entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurial projects, like innovation or production, can fail to result in a positive profit implying that they entail risk. Using a theoretical framework I show that corruption distorts this risk in different directions depending on the amount of information available to entrepreneurs and bureaucrats. A key finding is that corruption can result in entrepreneurs choosing more risky projects if entrepreneurs are well-informed and bureaucrats are ill-informed. Thereafter, the resulting distortions in volatility and expected output are derived and the model's predictions are tested empirically. The second chapter sheds light on the optimal level of regulation in the presence of corruption. A government sets rules in order to allocate goods only to agents valuing them highly. A corrupt bureaucrat offers agents to circumvent the official rules in exchange for a bribe. Agents are willing to pay higher bribes if they value the goods highly and if the regulation is overly cumbersome. Therefore, an increase in regulation increases both bribes and allocative efficiency because only agents valuing the goods highly pay high bribes. The government increases regulation if the costs of misallocation are high. The third chapter studies the policy impact and formation of interest groups with a large membership base. Provided that the group is sufficiently large to compensate for votes lost from unorganized voters, interest

groups can influence a politician's policy choice by conditioning the group's voting behavior on the observed policy. In an equilibrium with the endogenous formation of two groups, the groups occupy positions that are sufficiently moderate to appeal to the politician and sufficiently extreme to benefit from a change in policy. Groups become more extreme the higher the cost of founding and the smaller the share of politicians interested solely in being reelected.

Defence date: 3 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor David K. Levine, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Professor Tina Søreide, Norwegian School of Economics; Professor Marco Celentani, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60239>

COSTA SERRA COELHO, Luís Miguel

The crisis of Goa between Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and New Delhi (1947-1961): the transnational destiny of an empire

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis is about the crisis of Goa, a protracted dispute between Portugal and India over the sovereign rights of the Estado Português da Índia – a group of territories in the Indian subcontinent which had been under Portuguese colonial rule since the sixteenth century – which developed between 1947 and 1961. Although its origins dated back to (at least) the 1920s, and its repercussions were still being felt as late as 1974, the dispute came to a height in August 1947, when India finally became a sovereign state after approximately two centuries under British rule. The new leaders of India believed that the territories of Goa, Daman, and Diu were (and had always been) an integral part of the nation, and, therefore, that they should be liberated from foreign rule and (re)incorporated into India. Geographical proximity, but also the historical and cultural affinities between 'Indo-Portuguese' and Indians, were the chief arguments employed to validate such demands. Conversely, Portugal believed that while the Estado Português da Índia was indeed geographically part of India, it was socially, religiously, and culturally part of Europe, a product of more than four centuries of Portuguese presence and influence on the Indian subcontinent. Índia Portuguesa, moreover, was intrinsically part of the Portuguese nation and of its history, and thus altogether inalienable. Such contrasting views regarding sovereign rights culminated in the late 1940s, in a conflict that involved multiple dimensions (i.e. political, diplomatic, economic, religious, and military), several stages (i.e. a bilateral approach, followed by satyagraha, followed by an international approach), and various actors (i.e. diplomats, politicians, and freedom fighters). Eventually, this dispute came to an end following a military intervention by India in December 1961, which finally dislodged the Portuguese from the subcontinent.

Defence date: 17 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Corinna Unger, European University Institute; Professor António Costa Pinto, ICS, Universidade de Lisboa; Professor Luís Nuno Rodrigues, ISCTE, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58504>

CUFAR, Kristina

How does the Grundnorm fare?: towards a theory less pure

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis advances the argument that Kelsen's pure theory of law still has the potential to inform and inspire critical legal research in the postmodern world. The common view that pure theory represents an outdated, state-centric theory of law is rejected through a creative re-reading of Kelsen's seminal theory, which traces both its critical iconoclastic ambitions, and the limitations imposed on these ambitions by Kelsen's purist

methodology. To illustrate this tension, the thesis focuses on Kelsen's Grundnorm (basic norm) concept. The Grundnorm represents the presupposed foundation of law, a feigned ground of objective legal validity representing law's binding power, mode of existence, and unity. The Grundnorm concept is a positivist answer to the theories that derive legal validity from substantial – yet elusive – natural law. Kelsen's Grundnorm does not prescribe the content of a legal order, and this position is often interpreted as dangerous, even nihilistic. Many attempts have been made to rearticulate the formal Grundnorm into a substantial concept grounding law in the values of liberalism. This project, in contrast, embraces the emptiness of the Grundnorm as pure theory's commitment to the critical treatment of law. Kelsen insists that law is a human-made and thus constantly transforming phenomenon – a phenomenon potentially dangerous or redeeming. Pure theory is, accordingly, envisioned as a dynamic theory of law. Nevertheless, owing to the rigorous epistemological norms enforced by Kelsen, the Grundnorm remains trapped in a linear conception of time and is spatially imagined as a single point supporting a legal system. To engage with both critical potentialities and limitations of pure theory and its Grundnorm, this thesis reads them through the works of Heidegger, Derrida, and Nietzsche. In this process, the Grundnorm is simultaneously affirmed and destroyed – rearticulated as a multiplicity, a perspectivist Grundnorm(s) that nevertheless retains the most important critical insights of pure theory.

Defence date: 25 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Peter Drahos, European University Institute; Professor Hans Lindahl, Tilburg University; Professor Alexander Somek, University of Vienna

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59113>

DAMHUIS, Koen Henricus Bernardus

Roads to the radical right: understanding different forms of electoral support for radical right-wing parties in France and the Netherlands

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The aim of this dissertation is to shed new light on the electoral support for radical rightwing parties (RRP). Whereas most existing investigations assume a form of causal homogeneity, the starting point of this research project is based on what I call electoral equifinality: the coexistence of multiple causal paths leading towards different forms of support for the same political party. In order to discern and understand different forms of RRP support, the study takes both the supply and the demand side into account. Regarding the supply side, I link cleavage theory and conflict sociology to the Laclauian notion of equivalence, arguing that the electoral appeal of RRP relies on their capacity to coherently unify a multiplicity of heterogeneous demands along the same main antagonism: national versus foreign. Following Weber's and Parkin's thoughts on social closure, I theorize that this nativist core conflict is invoked according to a specific tripartite structure, which, to my knowledge, has remained quite unnoticed in the existing literature. In accordance with this theory, a new dataset is developed (n = 1,378), based on the tweets of Le Pen and Wilders, to compare the political supply of their parties in terms of forms of closure, reference groups and issue categories. Pertaining to the demand side, a sequential mixed methods design is followed, focusing quantitatively on the structural heterogeneity within RRP constituencies along three dimensions within a Bourdieusian framework of social space: social characteristics (who); political preferences (why) and political interest (how). Subsequently, the second qualitative research step is based on life history interviews with 125 RRP voters in France and the Netherlands, leading to a typology of radical right support. Taken together, these findings contribute to a more fine-grained understanding of RRP support in Western Europe and open up theoretical and empirical perspectives for future research.

Defence date: 14 December 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Prof. Mark Bovens, Utrecht University; Prof. Daniel Gaxie, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (Co-supervisor); Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60251>

DOCTER, Koen

Exoticism, criticism and appropriation: framing of Muslims in the French and Dutch interwar press

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the interwar period, the popular newspapers of the European colonial powers discussed a wide range of Islam-related issues. Yet while their representations have influenced the perception of Muslims up until the present day, the interwar press discourse has remained remarkably under-studied. This thesis tries to fill that gap and draws attention to the diversity of newspaper representations: How did popular European newspapers frame Muslims in the 1920s and 1930s? Which frames were used for different Muslim-related topics? And to what extent did national contexts matter in this regard? To answer these questions, I examine the French and Dutch newspaper framing of three key themes: mosques, the pilgrimage to Mecca and the position of Muslim women. France and the Netherlands both had colonial empires with a large number of Muslim subjects, yet adopted different approaches for dealing with religion and colonialism. A quantitative content analysis of over 1,400 articles is used to systematically identify the news frames. I then zoom in on individual articles to understand the social, cultural, political and historical context in which the texts were produced. This thesis shows that the interwar newspaper discourse was rich and complicated. Seemingly contradictory representations of Muslims co-existed throughout the 1920s and 1930s. French and Dutch representations reflected the national contexts in which they were produced. Yet despite some notable differences, the French and Dutch press largely framed Muslims in similar ways, which suggests the existence of a European discourse that transcended national boundaries. This thesis puts forward three imperialist discursive strategies that dominated the interwar press discourse on Muslims: exoticism, criticism and appropriation. These discursive strategies often seemed contradictory at the surface and led to very different arguments. However, all three of them offered substantial support for the civilising mission and, consequently, the continuation of European imperialist rule over Muslim societies.

Defence date: 29 January 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute; Prof. Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Prof. Jane Chapman, University of Lincoln; Prof. Amr Ryad, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51244>

DUMAS PRIMBAULT, Simon François

Esprits de papier: une histoire matérielle du travail savant à travers les brouillons de Viviani et Leibniz (ca 1650-1700)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In November 1689, a brief Tuscan encounter between Leibniz and Galileo's last disciple Vincenzo Viviani set the stage for the epistemological confrontation of a symbolic 'blind thought' and the Florentine visual culture. Arguing about many problems of mechanics, hydraulics, and geometry stemming from Galileo's intellectual as well as material heritage, the scholars shared two very different perspectives on the intricacies of a nascent physicomathematics at the crossroad of natural philosophy, mixed mathematics, and mechanical arts. In order to better understand the cultural peculiarities at the root of such a conflict of sensibilities, the present dissertation proposes to unveil the many networks of writings – scrips and drafts, scribbles and working papers, correspondences, and reading notes – underlying the published printed works of both savants. Delving into their personal archives and focusing on the materiality of working notes conceived of as paper tools, it becomes possible to shed light on the making of theory by tracing the multifarious material practices underpinning any intellectual operation. Words that do not form sentences, sentences that do not

form texts, crossing-outs, symbols, figures, drawings, and schematics bear witness of a mindful hand and a handy mind jointly elaborating worlds on paper. Building on a hermeneutics of such handwritten inscriptions scattered on these early-modern folios, this archaeology of Viviani and Leibniz's paper minds will question the long-inherited dichotomy between *épistémè* and *tekhne* by unravelling the practice-ladenness of physico-mathematical theorizing. While underlining the similarities and discrepancies in the cognitive practices lying at the foundations of two forms of thought, this material history of savant work seen through the working papers of Viviani and Leibniz eventually understands knowledge as a production of meaning: a dynamical process woven from archival science, authorial strategies, rhetorical arguments, inscriptions making, drawings, and symbolics.

Defence date: 28 November 2018, Examining Board: Professor Stéphane Van Damme, EUI (Directeur de thèse EUI); Professor Antonella Romano, EHESS (Co-directrice de thèse EHESS); Professor Ann Thomson, EUI (Second reader EUI); Professor Frédérique Aït-Touati, CNRS-EHESS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59886>

ESPOSITO, Fabrizio

Law and economics united in diversity: minimalism, fairness, and consumer welfare in EU antitrust and consumer law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation proposes a form of collaboration between legal and economic research called Minimalist Law-and-Economics. This approach acknowledges the core commitments of both disciplines and promotes a division of labour based on their comparative advantages. While lawyers expect an analysis that is grounded in legal reasons and respectful of the fairness and wrongfulness theses, economists expect efficient market relations, analysed from an 'ex-ante' perspective respectful of epistemological and normative minimalism. The collaboration proposed in this dissertation improves the lawyers' understanding of market relations and thus enhances their ability to regulate them effectively. Conversely, economists can strengthen the empirical foundations of their research by considering legal reasons as evidence. This is attractive for value choices especially, since their justification is not central to economists' expertise. To support Minimalist Law-and-Economics, this dissertation warrants three claims: 1) the economic claim holds that consumer welfare is a maxim and used in market efficiency analysis in alternative to total welfare; 2) the translation claim holds that with consumer welfare rather than total welfare as the maxim and, it is possible to offer a plausible economic account of fair market relations; and 3) the doctrinal claim holds that the efficiency hypothesis, which has consumer welfare as maxim and, explains the reasons given in EU antitrust and consumer law better than the traditional efficiency hypothesis based on total welfare. The dissertation is divided into three parts. Part I clarifies the conditions for collaboration considered by Minimalist Law-and-Economics. Part II builds the theory that warrants the economic and translation claims. To do this, it gives an account of market relations that are compatible with the fairness and wrongfulness theses and the 'ex-ante' perspective. Part III narrows the focus to EU antitrust and consumer law in order to warrant the doctrinal claim and to show how the analysis of legal reasons can be epistemologically and normatively minimalist. United in diversity, economic and legal research may well have a brighter future.

Defence date: 17 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Miguel Poiars Maduro, European University Institute; Professor Daniel Markovits, Yale Law School; Professor Simon Deakin, University of Cambridge

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58544>



FRANASZEK, Joanna
On communication frictions
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Communication is an activity that is crucial in many economic contexts. Whenever there is any asymmetry of information between two parties, there might arise a need to exchange information. Common as it is, communication is also complex and inherently imperfect. Information revelation may be mitigated by both language constraints and strategic incentives. I describe such difficulties in communication in two exemplary setups. In "Delegation as a signal: implicit communication with full cooperation" I examine a principal– agent model with fully aligned incentives to examine how inexpressible information can be implicitly communicated through observable choices. I assume there is two-sided private information; the principal knows his preference parameter, while the agent observes the decision-relevant state of the world. The principal may obtain a costly and imperfect signal about the state and either choose one of two possible actions or delegate the authority to the perfectly informed agent. The decision to delegate is more than just indecisiveness. In particular, an altruistic agent that observes delegation and the actual state realization can correctly anticipate the direction of the principal's "bias" in preferences and adjust the decision to better suit the principal's needs. This phenomenon is a result of explicit correlation of truthful signals about the state of the world and implicit correlation of the signal and the type that arises in the equilibrium. Chapter "When competence hurts: revelation of complex information" examines a sender– receiver persuasion game. While the sender's payoff depends only on the action chosen, the receiver's payoff is affected by a state of the world, that is observed only by the sender. I assume that understanding the state of the world may require some competence from the receiver. Since noisy messages may be a result of both endogenous strategic obfuscation and exogenous constraints, they do not necessarily indicate "bad news". I show that being more competent could be hurtful for the receiver. Since competent receivers are more likely to correctly understand the unfavorable announcement, they would be less wary upon hearing noise. As a result, the seller is able to sustain an equilibrium in which a noisy message is a relatively good signal. With a less competent receiver the unique equilibrium is informative.

Defence date: 18 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Piero Gottardi, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Prof. Alfredo Di Tilio, Bocconi University; Prof. Salvatore Piccolo, University of Bergamo
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54844>



GALASSI, Gabriela Liliana
Essays in labor economics and public policy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contains three chapters around two related questions: (1) what are the determinants of the decision to work?, and (2) what are the (unintended) effects of policies stimulating labor market participation? The first two chapters tackle the second question in the empirical setting of the Mini-Job reform in Germany, which expanded substantially the in-work benefits, or tax advantages for low-earning workers. The third chapter, dealing with the first question, focuses on the transmission of employment behavior and preferences for work across generations. The first chapter analyzes how firms respond to changes in tax benefits for low-earning workers and how, through equilibrium effects, such policies also affect non-targeted, high-earning workers. Combining theoretical and empirical analysis, I document the presence of both job creation and substitution underlying firm responses induced by the Mini-Job Reform. In particular, I find that firms with a high pre-reform use of low-earning workers increase the demand for workers with better earnings, an important result. The second essay provides an empirical analysis of the effects of the same reform on earnings and employment prospects of targeted

workers. The findings question the role of in-work benefits as an antipoverty policy since they do not improve earnings of targeted workers. However, they also show that these benefits provide opportunities for jobless individuals to smoothly transit to better paid employment. Finally, in the third chapter, joint with Lukas Mayr and David Koll, we analyze how employment status and attitudes towards work are related across generations. Using data for the US, we find a significant positive correlation between the employment status of mothers and children, after controlling for productivity and other observable factors. We interpret this finding as evidence of transmission of preferences for work. We show that the correlation is unlikely to be driven by networks, transmission of specific human capital or local labor markets' conditions, and we provide suggestive evidence for a role model channel.

Defence date: 13 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Prof. Jan Stuhler, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid; Prof. Ana Rute Cardoso, Institute for Economic Analysis

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55886>



GARCIA GALINDO, Carmen

Essays on cartels and competition policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The aim of this thesis is to investigate cartels and the impact of competition policy from various angles. Chapter 1, joint with Joan-Ramon Borrell, José Manuel Ordóñez-de-Haro and Juan Luis Jiménez, analyzes the relationship between cartel life cycles and business cycles. We analyze the relationship between cartel startups/breakups and economic cycles using a dataset of cartels sanctioned by the European Commission. Results show that cartels are more likely to be formed when the business has evolved positively in the previous months and managers expect prices to decline, but that cartels also tend to breakup when the business has evolved positively. Upturns in firm-specific business cycles appear to cause cartel turnovers: existing cartels die while new ones are set up. Chapter 2 aims at obtaining a precise measure of how much firms benefit from collusion. I evaluate the causal effect of being a cartel member on the revenues and profits of cartelized firms, using comparable non-collusive firms as control group. A dataset of discovered cartel cases in Spain from 1990 to 2014 and an alternative dataset of firms' balance sheets are used. Results show that firms increase their revenues, on average, between 19% and 26% due to the collusive agreement, while no significant effect is found on profits. Estimations by cartel duration demonstrate that the members of long-lasting cartels not only increase their revenues (29%–50%), but also their profits more than two times. Further analysis shows that cartels that are profitable from the beginning tend to last longer and do not apply for Leniency Programs. Chapter 3, joint with Joan-Ramon Borrell, Juan Luis Jiménez and José Manuel Ordóñez-de-Haro, investigates how Leniency Programs destabilize cartels. We study the effect of the Leniency Program on cartel duration, cartel fines and on the years of investigation using a difference-in-differences program evaluation approach. Cartel cases discovered by the European Commission and the Spanish Competition Authority are analyzed. Results show a short-run effect of the Leniency Program: the detected cartels have longer duration than the ones in the control group. In the long-run, the program decreases cartel duration. On the other hand, no significant effect is found on fines, while the duration of the investigation decreases significantly around 0.8-1.3 years.

Defence date: 03 October 2018, Examining Board: Prof. David K. Levine, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Giacomo Calzolari, EUI; Prof. Juan-José Ganuza, UPF and Barcelona GSE; Prof. Gerard Llobet, CEMFI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59224>

GEVEN, Koen

Public policy and inequality in higher education

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Policy-makers are increasingly looking for ways to reduce inequality in higher education. But what is the size of this problem? How does public policy affect inequality, if it at all? And what actually works to reduce inequality? In this thesis, which combines four empirical papers around this topic, I define inequality as the parental background effect on access to and completion of higher education. The broad goal, then, is to better understand how public policy affects intergenerational inequality. I use a variety of data sources and research methods to provide an answer. Cross-sectional population surveys are analyzed to provide a descriptive picture of inequality in Europe. I also use research findings as data, by doing a systematic literature review on the current state of the evidence. I analyse government register data to better understand the effect of policy changes in England. To analyse the dynamics of completion, I use administrative data as well as the administrative archives from the European University Institute. I find that there is substantial variation between European countries in both the absolute level and the trend in inequality. No country has come close to eliminating inequality completely. Public policy may be a factor that explains this cross-country variation. In terms of what works, I find that some outreach policies, particularly those that include counselling and academic tutoring can work to increase access for disadvantaged groups. Needs-based financial aid also seems to work, while performance-based aid looks promising. The relationship between tuition fees and inequality should still be clarified. While there is extensive evidence that costs can be a barrier, recent increases in tuition fees do not seem to have affected inequality in enrolment. Finally, I find that a reinforced program structure as well as more extensive financial aid may help doctoral students from finishing their dissertations more quickly.

Defence date: 13 February 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Prof. Herman van der Werfhorst, University of Amsterdam; Prof. Carlo Barone, Sciences Po Paris

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51586>

GJOKSI, Nisida

Weber in the Balkans: contested party-state relations in reforming the civil service in Albania and FYR Macedonia, 2000–13

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

What drives politicians to adopt and implement civil service reforms differently? What explains the variation in politicization and professionalization in the state bureaucracy across countries and across governments? Why do certain incumbents politicize less the state administration and others professionalize more? This thesis answers these questions by contributing to the literature of postcommunist studies, comparative politics and political economy in two ways. The thesis first unpacks outcomes that stand between the patrimonial and Weberian bureaucracy along a two-dimensional framework on levels of politicization and professionalization, in order to explain the political incentives and circumstances that explain this variation. Challenging current explanations on state reform as a by-product of political competition or historical legacies the thesis argues that political parties' incentives play a central role in reforming bureaucracies. More precisely, I argue that while, politicization, in terms of political hiring and firing, is a function of resources' needs of parties to strengthen their own organizational survival, professionalization is a function of the electoral pressure on parties to deliver public good. The incentives political parties face to provide more effectively public goods and the incentives to use state resources for organizational needs might combine in various ways, yielding different combinations of professionalization and politicization

in bureaucratic design. To explore this argument, the dissertation examines levels of politicization and professionalization in Albania and Macedonia¹ over time in the period between 2000-2013. The dissertation finds that Macedonia in contrast to Albania ended up in a highly incompetent administration because of parties' usage of ethnic salience in order to electorally win, without the need to deliver on public good. Conversely, Albania developed a comparatively more competent administration, as incumbents had to deliver some public good in order to maintain power in comparison to competitors. Interestingly, in both countries, levels of politicization varied across time and across sectors based on party organization age, showing that older parties have lower need to use state patronage for organizational survival and hence were more capable of improving the state bureaucracy.

Defence date: 17 May 2018, Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, formerly EUI/ Scuola Normale Superiore; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Isabela Mares, Columbia University; Professor Jan-Meyer Sahling, Nottingham University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55744>

GNYDIUK, Olga

Who is a 'Ukrainian' child?: UNRRA/IRO welfare workers and the politics of unaccompanied children of presumed Ukrainian origin in the aftermath of WWII (1945-1952)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The care and rehabilitation of displaced, orphaned or lost children after World War II became a significant challenge for the international humanitarian organizations, as well as for the military governments in the occupied territories. This dissertation explores the policies and practices that the welfare authorities and officers of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and International Refugee Organization (IRO), as well as American military officers in the US zone of Germany, formulated regarding the relief and resettlement of unaccompanied displaced children of Ukrainian origin between 1945 and 1952. From the autumn of 1945 onwards, the humanitarian officers with the approval of American officials in the US zone of Germany started to withhold Ukrainian children who originally came from the eastern Polish territories that were annexed by the Soviet Union from repatriation. The US military authorities declared that they did not recognize these children as Soviet citizens and instructed the welfare officers to consider them as nationals without governmental representation. As a result, the conflict over these children with the Soviet authorities, who were eager to repatriate them was inevitable. This dissertation explores how this geopolitical dispute shaped the policies of resettlement, care and welfare provision related to displaced children. By analyzing how the welfare officers and US military officials debated the national belonging and future destiny of these children, this study demonstrates how their decisions and activities in relation to Ukrainian children were founded on a humanitarian and political setting, which was formed by a pre-Cold War discourse. The examination of the IRO welfare officers' work with these children on the ground showed that repatriation to the Soviet Union was no longer considered to be in the best interests of Polish-Ukrainian children, while emigration and settlement in Germany was. This led the study to make a striking observation on how the IRO's welfare workers began to reconsider the future plans for the unaccompanied children who were living in German foster families. Namely, that from 1948, not long after the war had ended, welfare officers began to consider that allowing children to be adopted into German families would be in their best interests. Such opinions were voiced in spite of the Nazi's Germanization program still being fresh in peoples' memories, as well as more general fears that German society would hold a negative attitude

towards foreign children. Finally, this case study provides a closer look at the complex relationships between the military and welfare authorities and officers that ranged from the disagreements about approaches to a child's resettlement to their joint work in the issues related to Ukrainian children.

Defence date: 22 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Alexander Etkind, European University Institute; Prof. Silvia Salvatici, Università degli Studi di Milano; Prof. Tara Zahra, University of Chicago

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57924>



GONZALEZ-TORRES FERNANDEZ, Ada Isabel

Essays in development economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This dissertation studies the nexus between weak institutions, epidemic disease and conflict. In the first chapter I provide descriptive evidence of an empirical pattern found across countries that introduces the two main chapters of the dissertation. Countries with higher incidence of disease outbreaks are more likely to exhibit civil violence, conditional on population and income. This effect varies, however, with institutions and health expenditure. The relationship disappears in countries with above average political rights or above average civil liberties. There is some evidence that health investments last year also diminish the relationship between disease outbreaks this year and civil violence next year. This descriptive evidence suggests that while disease outbreaks are associated with social unrest, this depends on the particular institutions at hand and there is scope for public policy interventions that halt both the burden of disease and civil conflict. The second chapter, co-authored with Elena Esposito, seeks to identify the causal impact of a rapidly spreading epidemic on civil violence in the context of the largest Ebola outbreak in history, in Western Africa. The identification strategy relies on the epidemiological features of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). We exploit the dynamics of the disease and weekly frequency data at the local level to analyze the effect of new infections on riots, protests and violence against institutional authorities. The impacts are large, localized and tied to containment efforts. The results suggest that state coercion and demand for public goods are mechanisms fueling conflict. Containing the epidemic requires a change in cultural practices which leads to social unrest, especially for groups facing higher costs of cultural adaptation, low trust in institutional authorities and depending on the response of the state. This further deepens mistrust in institutions after the epidemic, especially among these communities. In the third and last chapter I study the impact of local radios on the spread of a major epidemic in the context of the Ebola outbreak in Guinea in 2014-16. This is a unique setting to explore the role of media as a coordination device to change cultural norms in a high stakes environment. Using original data collected in Guinea and a quasi-experimental design based on exogenous variation in radio signal reception by distinct media outlets, combined with the precise timing of distinct information campaigns about Ebola, I seek to identify the effect of local radios on the spread of the disease, social resistance and treatment uptake. The results show that sustained access to a local radio program in forming about protective measures, encouraging treatment, addressing Ebola rumors and new burial practices, lowered social resistance behavior, increased treatment uptake and led to a drop in infected cases seven months after the start of the campaign. Access to local radios affected cultural norms, such as burial practices, and facilitated technological adoption, but there is no evidence of impacts on private actions, such as chlorine use.

Defence date: 12 October 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Jérôme Adda, European University Institute and Bocconi University (Supervisor); Prof. Michèle Belot, European University Institute; Prof. Noam Yuchtman, UC-Berkeley; Prof. Eliana La Ferrara, Bocconi University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59325>



GOODHEAD, Robert
Three essays in macroeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter of this thesis (which represents joint work with Benedikt Kolb) quantifies the potentially different effects of monetary policy communication on macroeconomic variables, relative to monetary policy actions, using U.S. data. We employ a decomposition of high-frequency jumps in financial futures around meeting days of the FOMC, in the vein of Gürkaynak et al. (2005), but with an additional weighted averaging procedure to reduce noise and to allow the series to be entered into a simple hybrid VAR of the Romer and Romer (2004) type. We find that only the communication shocks deliver responses of Industrial Production consistent with theory. The second chapter of the thesis re-examines the argument of Asker et al. (2014), who suggest that recently developed measures of resource misallocation largely document the dynamic adjustment of firms in the presence of capital adjustment costs and idiosyncratic shocks to demand. The study extends the analysis of Asker et al. (2014) to the case of labour adjustment costs, and finds that such arguments are well able to deliver the levels of labour misallocation recorded using Italian firm-level data. The model struggles with the correlation between misallocation measures and firm-size. The model is then used to investigate a regulatory threshold, representing the first structural investigation of factor adjustment costs that explicitly incorporates features of the regulatory environment into estimation. The effects of regulatory reform for TFP are shown to be potentially quite large. The third chapter of the thesis evaluates whether the financial crisis of 2008 precipitated positive or negative changes in levels of misallocation, as would follow either from the “cleansing” or the “sullyng” views of recessions respectively. The paper uses European data from 13 economies. Regression analysis is able to detect some evidence for cleansing redistributions of value-added and employment, for the manufacturing sample.

Defence date: 25 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Peter Reinhard Hansen, University of North Carolina; Chapel Hill, Supervisor; Prof. Juan J. Dolado, EUI; Prof. Alessia Campolmi, University of Verona; Prof. Jean-Paul L’Huillier, EIEF
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55564>

GREIG, Matilda Louise
War for sale: Peninsular War veterans’ memoirs in the long nineteenth Century (1808-1914)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This is a study of the development of war writing in the nineteenth century, showing how the authorial impulses of veterans from the Napoleonic Wars interacted with a booming publishing industry across Europe to forge a new relationship between ex-soldiers, the book market, and the cultural representation of war. Focussing on the hundreds of military memoirs written by British, French, and Spanish veterans of the Peninsular War (1808-1814), I propose a new methodology for the study of these sources, departing from the current state of literature with a deliberate emphasis on their public, political, and commercial aspects. Beginning with the political aims of the old soldiers who wrote these books, I examine their attempts to re-write history, reform the army, and defend themselves from controversy. Using evidence from the archives of publishing houses, I reveal the immense and frenzied editing, printing, and marketing activity which was concealed behind the facade of a simple soldier’s tale, challenging us to start thinking about soldiers as professional authors, aiming to influence the broader writing of the story of war. I then explore the afterlives of these war memoirs, following the books once they outlived their authors. In the hands of later editors, family members, and commercially-minded publishers, many memoirs changed dramatically, selling an updated idea of the experience of war. I also consider the widespread phenomenon of reprinting and translation, which carried soldiers’ tales far beyond their home countries and into new languages, appropriating them into the memory-making processes of other nations. Throughout, the comparison with Spain acts as a counterweight to the

more heavily-studied France and Britain, allowing me to challenge prevailing ideas about the origins and format of military autobiography in Europe, as well as to explore the development of still-persistent divisions between the different 'national' narratives of the same war.

Defence date: 06 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Regina Grafe, European University Institute (Second Reader); Professor Philip Dwyer, University of Newcastle, Australia; Emeritus Professor John Horne, Trinity College Dublin., Author awarded 2018 1st prize of the EUI three-minute [film] PhD Competition in the Social Sciences

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60534>

GRIAZNOVA, Olga

Does origin matter?: the effect of geographical and social mobility on preferences for redistribution

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation contributes to the long-standing and ongoing discussion about cultural and economic determinants of individual support for government intervention in a market economy and redistribution resources in a society to reduce inequality and poverty. The causal effects of culture and individual self-interest are still disputed. To address the gaps in the existing literature, this dissertation looks at geographic and social mobility to estimate whether changes in cultural settings and life conditions affect preferences for redistribution. Two general questions guide this dissertation. First, "Do people change their preferences for redistribution in response to changes in the cultural and social context where they live?" Second, "Do they change their preferences for redistribution if their socio-economic position changes?" Both parts of the dissertation attempt to answer each respective question. Part I investigates how cultural differences in countries of origin and countries of destination affect preferences for redistribution. Two different research designs were employed. Using data from the European Social Survey, the International Social Survey Programme and the World Values Survey, a cross-sectional analysis was used to estimate the association between average attitudes to redistribution in countries of origin and preferences of immigrants. Longitudinal data of the German Socio-Economic Panel that followed immigrants over time was used to assess the elasticity of their preferences in Germany. Both studies found that culture had an effect: both the culture of origin and the culture of destination affect immigrants' preferences for redistribution. However, preferences are not stable. People can change them in a new cultural environment and the longer individuals live in a culture of destination, the more similar their preferences become to those of the native population. At the same time, the change in immigrants' preferences for redistribution may be conditional on the reasons and circumstances of their migration. Part II tests four hypotheses related to socio-economic position: the rational learning theory, the prospect of upward mobility hypothesis, the self-interest hypothesis and the theory of relative utility of income. The first three theoretical models predict a higher demand for redistribution in cases in which individuals are disadvantaged in terms of their social conditions. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, I estimate how changes in employment status and income, generally considered the most important determinants of individual welfare, change individual preferences for redistribution. Because the research was longitudinal, I was able to follow individuals over time and was, therefore, able to assess the effect of a transition into unemployment and income growth on individual preferences. The study provides neither strong support for the self-interest hypothesis, nor for the rational learning theory. The transition into unemployment does not lead to an increase in preferences for redistribution. Income growth reduces individual demand for redistribution only slightly and only in the group of low- and middle-income Germans.

Defence date: 6 December 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Dr. Diego Gambetta, European University Institute; Prof. Dr. Ruud Luijckx, Tilburg University; Prof. Dr. Christian Welzel, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60162>

GROSSE, Annelie
*The (self-) fashioning of an eighteenth-Century Christian philosopher:
religion, science and morality in the writings and life of Jean Henri Samuel
Formey (1711-1797)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In 1750 the Prussian Huguenot and secretary of the Royal Academy of Science in Berlin, Jean Henri Samuel Formey, published a book entitled *Le Philosophe Chrétien*. This event marked not only a significant peak in his life and career, but it also is a significant example within a canon of several European events that emblematically represent the particularly diverse and partially ambivalent character of the middle decades of the Eighteenth Century: In 1751 the first volume of the Parisian *Encyclopédie* appeared, and it quickly obtained the reputation of spreading religious heterodox and anti-clerical ideas. Moreover, it was shaped and it circulated amongst authors that held materialist and sometimes even atheist ideas.¹ Besides this, the *Encyclopédie* provided the leitmotiv for the eighteenth-century pursuit for truth and human progress: in his *Discours préliminaire* to the *Encyclopédie*, d'Alembert depicted the predominance and universality of philosophy as a science of reason, which comprised all kinds of subjects including religion.² Simultaneously to the encyclopedic project of universal knowledge and trust in human reason, Jean Jacques Rousseau campaigned for the opposite model in his *Discours sur les sciences et les arts* of 1750, in which he argued that the progress of the sciences had a negative effect on human morality.³ At the same time in Scotland, David Hume, in his *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals* brought moral philosophical theories to a peak that had fermented in the British Isles since the third Earl of Shaftesbury and Francis Hutcheson. Moreover, Locke's empiricist epistemology inspired Hume to present a theory of moral sense that was established on empirical observation, and according to which morality was determined by feelings and passions instead of reason alone. By linking morality to human nature, Hume's theory discarded the role of God and revealed religion in questions relating to morality, and he generally dismissed the fusion of religious and philosophical questions.

Defence date: 19 January 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Prof. Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute; Prof. Thomas Ahnert, University of Edinburgh; Prof. Daniel Fulda, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50433>

GUERRERO, Marion
*Lawyering for LGBT rights in Europe: the emancipatory potential of
strategic litigation at the CJEU and the ECtHR*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In Europe, the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) develop influence that transcends the particular case at hand. While this development has been criticised by progressive scholars, this thesis argues that it also enables civil society to participate in judicial decision making processes. In the context of Lesbian, Gay, Bi and Transgender (LGBT) rights, this thesis investigates whether "strategic litigation" before the European High Courts can be a feasible and emancipatory endeavor. The concept of "strategic litigation" - developing long-term litigation strategies in order to induce legal, social and/or political reform - is based on the recognition that adjudication is, to a large extent, a political process. To this end, strategic litigation as a (political) strategy is introduced and positioned within legal theory and the literature on "cause lawyering." Within Europe, this thesis focuses on the ECtHR and the CJEU as potential fora for strategic litigation. In order to assess their case law from an activist point of view, a "strategic litigation opportunities" framework is designed. This framework both illuminates indicators for activist intervention, and highlights the agency of LGBT rights advocates

in litigation. By doing so, it challenges the view of adjudication as a purely “top-down” process. Lastly, a case study on the US LGBT rights movement, and the effective strategic litigation on (same-sex) marriage equality it has engaged in, serves as an example for the successful application of a long-term cause lawyering approach. Ultimately, this thesis will conclude that strategic LGBT rights litigation at the European High Courts can, indeed, be a feasible and emancipatory endeavour, by establishing: 1) European High Courts exert quasi-legislative power. 2) European High Courts provide procedural spaces for activist LGBT rights lawyers. 3) The European High Courts’ case law can be analysed and utilised in a progressive LGBT-rights enhancing way.

Defence date: 17 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Claire Kilpatrick, EUI (EUI Supervisor); Professor Ruth Rubio, EUI; Professor Kees Waaldijk, Leiden University; Professor Iyiola Solanke, University of Leeds

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60246>



HANSSON, John-Erik

To teach every principle of the infidels and republicans?: William Godwin through his children's books

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Focusing on the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century radical William Godwin, this thesis examines the relationship between children’s books and society by investigating the different ways in which authors try to bring about social change. The main claim of this work is that, in writing books for children, Godwin was attempting something radical and complex: to create a new kind of youth culture that was enquiring, knowledgeable and critical. A youth culture, therefore, that was likely to pave the way for the kind of social and political progress Godwin advocated in his better-known works such as the *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice* (1793). Often treated either as a way for a financially precarious, out-of-fashion radical writer to make ends meet or as illustrations of Godwin’s broader philosophical and political claims from the 1790s, Godwin’s books for children have not received sustained scholarly attention. This thesis, taking the form of an ‘intellectual history through children’s books’, seeks to show their significance in Godwin’s oeuvre and as cultural and literary artefacts of the turn of the nineteenth century. Godwin’s works for children are therefore contextualised at three different levels: (1) within Godwin’s own thinking, expressed in print and in unpublished manuscripts; (2) within the range of similar writing for children of the time; and (3) within broader late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century intellectual debates, particularly those concerning education, morality, religion and history. By contextualising Godwin’s children’s books in this way, this thesis (1) highlights the relationship between the cultural and intellectual worlds of children and adults; (2) clarifies Godwin’s broader lines of thought during the less well studied ‘middle period’ of his life; (3) examines in detail Godwin’s attempt to reform (or re-form) a whole generation of children as he sought to unseat common assumptions about morality, religion, history and society while more generally “awakening” their minds.

Defence date: 23 November 2018, Examining Board: Ann Thomson, EUI (Supervisor), Stéphane Van Damme, EUI, Pamela Clemit, Queen Mary, University of London (External Advisor), Gregory Claeys, Royal Holloway, University of London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59870>

HERBAUT, Estelle Marie Régine

From access to attainment: patterns of social inequality and equity policies in higher education

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

To what extent, and how, does social background influence students' attainment in higher education? Building on the life course perspective on educational inequalities, this PhD thesis focuses on patterns of inequality formation in French higher education and on an evaluation of educational policies to reduce them. It assesses the effect of social origin on pivotal outcomes of higher education careers in both the vertical dimension of stratification (access to higher education, dropout) and horizontal dimension (access and transfer to prestigious institutions). In order to provide a comprehensive assessment of patterns of inequalities, from initial access to final attainment, this thesis further combines the study of single key transitions with an analysis of whole students' trajectories during their educational careers. Focusing on policy solutions, it estimates the effect of alternative pathways on the composition of the student body in prestigious institutions and provides a systematic review of the (quasi-) experimental literature evaluating the impacts of both outreach interventions and financial aid on the outcomes of disadvantaged students in higher education. Results first confirm the crucial role of previous education in shaping social inequalities in higher education outcomes. However, these results also provide evidence of a "lingering" effect of social origin in the French higher education system for some crucial outcomes, especially in the horizontal dimension of social stratification. They further confirm the relevance of the compensatory advantage hypothesis in the formation of social inequalities in higher education outcomes, as, in France, socially advantaged students with lower performance are better able to gain eligibility to higher education and to overcome failure in their first year of tertiary studies. Finally, the systematic literature review allows the conclusion that some late interventions, when well-designed, are efficient in increasing opportunities for disadvantaged students and reducing inequalities in higher education outcomes. Most notably, outreach interventions which complement information with personalized support are usually efficient in increasing access rates, and need-based grants appear to raise, often substantially, the graduation rates of disadvantaged students. Finally, the implications of these results for our understanding of social stratification in higher education and some promising avenues for future research are discussed.

Defence date: 14 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Carlo Barone, Sciences Po Paris (Co-supervisor); Professor Juho Härkönen, European University Institute; Professor Mathieu Ichou, Institut national d'études démographiques-INED, Chapter 6 'What works to reduce inequalities in higher education? A systematic review of the (quasi-)experimental literature on outreach and financial aid' is co-authored: Dr Koen Geven (30%) and Estelle Marie Régine Herbaut (70%)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60252>

HOLMSEN, Jenny

Believe it or not: the new face of religion in international affairs: a case study of Sant'Egidio

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this dissertation I seek to contribute to our understanding of the recasting of religion in the global order. I approach this by conducting a case study of a prominent practitioner of religious diplomacy: the Italian Catholic Community of Sant'Egidio. I suggest that faith-based mediation is an important arena in which the meaning and role of religion in international politics and diplomacy is (re)

negotiated, and seek to develop our understanding of two lacunae in the academic research on faith-based mediation: the operational dynamics of faithbased mediation and its links and contact points with international politics. With a view to developing a comprehensive and contextualized study of the Sant'Egidio community, I draw upon practice theory and mediation theory and propose a three-layered research design focusing on: the internal religious practices of the community; its conflict mediation practices; and, finally, its role and impact as a global entrepreneur of religion and politics. I show that faith-based mediation - when performed by a transnational, professionalized religious network such as Sant'Egidio - is likely to take on some distinctive characteristics that do not necessarily resonate with the findings established in the academic literature on faith-based mediation and religious peacemaking. I further argue that the Sant'Egidio community - through its status and role as a leading practitioner of religious diplomacy - is entrenched in a broader transformative process affecting both dominant ways of "thinking" religion in the current global order as well as traditional modes of conducting international diplomacy and politics.

Defence date: 11 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Marc Gopin, George Mason University; Dr Ole Jacob Sending, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs; Professor Jennifer Welsh, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60219>

IURLARO, Francesca

Unpuzzling customary international law (CIL): the invention of customary law of nations from Francisco de Vitoria to Emer de Vattel

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis seeks to trace an intellectual history of the concept of customary international law (CIL) within the natural law and *ius gentium* tradition. Across a timespan of two centuries, in the present work I will make the claim that a strong, foundational relationship exists between the normative content of natural law and the emergence of customary law of nations as a distinctive concept of the international legal discourse. The work is divided in two parts. The first deals with the emergence of the concept of customary law of nations in the early modern 16th century legal tradition, by juxtaposing and contrasting two different natural law doctrines, the theological one of the School of Salamanca (through the eyes of Francisco de Vitoria and Francisco Suárez) and the rhetorical theory of *ius gentium* by Alberico Gentili. The second part takes into account the modern legal tradition from Hugo Grotius, via Samuel Pufendorf and Christian Wolff, to Emer de Vattel, by showing the relationship between custom and the systematization of natural law into a body of rational law which constitutes a leitmotif of the 17th-18th century. The aim of this work is to assess the argumentative strategies that led to the formation of the concept of customary international law. In other words, the overarching thesis of this project is that the natural law and *ius gentium* tradition have provided normative content to CIL in ways that are still recognizable today. An intellectual-historical analysis is useful to qualify such content, to show the conceptual development of CIL over time, and ultimately, to answer the question of why CIL is so important to the Western legal tradition of international law.

Defence date: 14 September 2018, Examining Board: Prof. N. Bhuta, European University Institute / University of Edinburgh; Prof. B. Kingsbury, New York University; Prof. M. Koskeniemi, University of Helsinki; Prof. A. Thomson, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58444>

JABŁONOWSKA, Agnieszka
Status-related consumer protection in the digital economy
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

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

Award date: 25 January 2018, Supervisor: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz

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

JAKUBIK, Adam
Three essays on networks and trade
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis comprises three chapters that contribute to the fields of industrial organisation and international trade. The first chapter presents an application of network games to modelling the complex market structures in spatial competition, the second chapter studies how various sources of value added in China's exports to the US affect employment in import competing sectors, and the third chapter reveals how the use of services in these sectors attenuates the employment effects of import competition. Although they follow different methodologies – the first chapter is applied theory and the latter two are empirical – the chapters have in common an underlying network structure to economic interactions, be it competitive relationships or input-output linkages, that shapes the outcomes of various forms of competition, spatial competition between firms and competition due to exposure to international trade. The first chapter models complex market structures as networks based on geographic or product space proximity. Firms set prices given the information they have of the network structure. I study how the network structure and firms' knowledge of the network structure jointly determine equilibrium pricing behaviour. The second chapter studies the relationship between increased trade with China and the decline of manufacturing jobs in the US. Value added decomposition of bilateral trade flows allows to differentiate between effects of Chinese and third country drivers of the trade shock. We find that the negative labour market effects of imports are not driven by GVC integration and have greatly diminished by now. Evolving Chinese comparative advantage has extended the adjustment period. We contribute a novel trade exposure measure that accounts for exposure faced by upstream industries. The third chapter presents evidence that the use services inputs by manufacturing industries attenuates the impact of import competition. Potential mechanisms for this finding are explored, revealing significant heterogeneity across different services.

Defence date: 07 February 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Fernando Vega-Redondo, European University Institute & Bocconi University (Supervisor); Prof. Bernard Hoekman, European University Institute; Prof. Marcelo Olarreaga, University of Geneva; Prof. Thierry Verdier, Paris School of Economics

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51424>

JENSEN, Mikkel Munthe

From learned cosmopolitanism to scientific inter-nationalism: the patriotic transformation of Nordic academia and academic culture during the long eighteenth century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation is a study of Nordic academia and its relation to the growing patriotic State. The dissertation examines how, why and to what extent Nordic academia transformed with to the rise of patriotism during the long Eighteenth Century as well as what consequences this transformation had for academic citizens, their institutional and academic practices and self-conceptions. Based on a composite methodology of quantitative and qualitative approaches, the dissertation examines this transformation by studying all 592 professors at the six Nordic universities through a transnational and comparative perspective. The dissertation argues, that the State's increased interest in and need for science and education during the eighteenth century initiated a consolidation between the State and the University, and at the same time, the rise of patriotism and its stronger focus on the natural fatherland began a nationalisation process at the universities. Through an institutional and socio-cultural examination of the Nordic universities and their professors, this dissertation, firstly, demonstrates that Nordic academia was institutionally and culturally rooted in a centuries-old pan-European academic community and also shared its learned cosmopolitan notions. Secondly, the dissertation argues that it was these notions and practices of a cosmopolitan academia that were disrupted and transformed with the rise of patriotism and State power. It argues, that the State and the University consolidated in a shared patriotic purpose of prioritising the King, Country and fellow citizens above all other considerations. This new purpose changed both the universities' institutional and academic practices overall, as national requirements and precedences were introduced, as well as the professors' perceived scholarly and societal role, as they were no longer seen simply as scholars of the learned world but rather as State servants of the fatherland. Consequently, this new agenda and practices disrupted the cosmopolitan nature of the old academic community.

Defence date: 21 March 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute; Prof. Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Prof. Howard Hotson, Oxford University; Prof. Marian Füssel, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52924>

KALAYCI, Suzan Meryem Rosita

A nation of orphans: silence and memory in twentieth-century Turkey

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Written during the centenary of the Armenian genocide, *A Nation of Orphans* focuses on the personal narratives of individuals who were touched, in one painful way or another, by the Armenian genocide of 1915 – individuals of different genders, social backgrounds, classes and ages. They range from orphans to school directors and presidents, from fathers to daughters and grandchildren, from genocide victims to perpetrators and bystanders. Engaging different modes of historical analysis, my thesis aspires to avoid two recent trends in Genocide Studies: a one-sided focus on either the perpetrators or the victims, and obsessive revolving around the notion of denial. Over the course of four chapters, *A Nation of Orphans* looks at how Turkey remembered the First World War and the Armenian genocide – what was spoken about but not said, and what was said but not spoken about. My central argument is that silence swept Turkey's memorial landscape after the Great War. The Turkish silence about the Armenian genocide is both unique and characteristic of the silence that followed the Great War. An ideological break with the past, which was solicited by the republican political regime in the years following the war, and the legacy of the genocide have shaped modern Turkey. I make an effort to understand how silence would indeed

become the language of the newly founded republic and how individuals dealt with this predicament of silence: how they came to identify themselves in this liminal situation between speech and silence, between remembering and forgetting, and how they nevertheless found ways of telling their personal stories.

Defence date: 28 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Alexander Etkind (EUI); Prof. emerita Luisa Passerini (EUI); Prof. emeritus Jay Winter (Yale University); Prof. Hülya Adak (Sabanci University)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55224>

KARAMPERIDOU, Despina

The business of state-building: how business shaped local government performance in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This study has been motivated by the startling variation routinely observed in the performance of local governments within conflict-afflicted states. While institutional, social capital, modernization, and political party theories account for some of this variation, they ultimately fall short of fully explaining it. In response to the absence of a comprehensive explanatory framework for the varying levels of success states exhibit with local state-building in the aftermath of internal wars, this study advances a political economy approach, which views political performance as a product of state-business interaction. The proposed explanatory framework combines elements of economic structure and human agency to trace the emergence of alternative types of business political action and patterns of state-business relations, and to assess their impact on the performance of political institutions. Confirmatory analysis is based on extensive primary and secondary data collected through field research conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the 2013-2015 period. Using this data, the study longitudinally assesses and compares the post-conflict performance of eight local governments, organized in pairs of counterfactuals. Congruence-testing employed to account for the uncovered variation between units of analysis grants limited support to the explanatory power of 'usual suspect' variables, including ethnic diversity, socio-economic development, wartime violence, and civic activism. Instead, process-tracing analysis supports the proposed theoretical framework, highlighting economic structure and business agency as causal factors of state-business relations and subsequently, government performance. The study finds that local government performance in post-conflict Bosnia was largely shaped by the capacity of businesses to cooperate first with one another, and then with the local state to tackle development and governance concerns. It also shows that the propensity of businesses to associationalism and their ability to overcome collective action problems was determined by and conditioned upon municipal structures of production. Finally, the study demonstrates that factors internal to business associations – specifically, their degree of 'democraticness' and professionalization - shaped both their capacity to exert influence on political actors and determined the nature and direction of this influence on local government institutions.

Defence date: 15 January 2018, Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, formerly European University Institute, Scuola Normale Superiore and Central European University (Supervisor); Professor Dorothee Bohle, European University Institute; Professor Ioannis Armatolas, University of Macedonia; Professor Florian Bieber, University of Graz

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50326>

KRAKOWSKI, Krzysztof

Some behavioral legacies of exposure to gangs, riots, and war

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The dissertation is composed of three stand-alone chapters that examine whether exposure to violence has consequences for prosocial behaviors. The first chapter investigates interethnic cooperation after ethnic

conflict in southern Kyrgyzstan. I study the aftermath of the 2010 Osh riots, which saw Kyrgyz from outside the city kill over 400 Uzbeks. I implement a preregistered representative survey including incentivized measures of prosocial behavior. My causal identification strategy exploits variation in the distance between Uzbek neighborhoods and the barracks where armored military vehicles were stored. These vehicles - seized by the Kyrgyz attackers during the riot - were instrumental in orchestrating the violence. The results demonstrate that residents of damaged neighborhoods show substantially lower levels of prosocial behavior. Importantly, using a within-subjects design, I show that the reduction is the same for prosocial behavior toward in and outgroup members (coethnics and non-coethnics, respectively). I discuss several potential mechanisms linking destruction to reduced prosociality, pointing to social disintegration as the most likely channel. The second chapter investigates the effect of civil war on community cohesion in rural Colombia. I compare communities exposed to military conflict between symmetric and asymmetric competitors. While symmetric war is fought with relatively conventional means between clearly defined camps, in asymmetric war a weaker side adopts guerrilla tactics and boundaries between camps become blurred. I compare community cohesion in settlements exposed to these two types of conflict using survey data from 224 Colombian villages. The results show that symmetric war increases community cohesion measured as participation in community organizations. By contrast, asymmetric war has a detrimental impact on trusting behaviors. These results are consistent with the conjecture that asymmetric war fuels denunciation-driven violence of civilians, which creates unobservable community fractures that make individuals more prudent in relations with their neighbors. The third chapter examines the effect of gang exposure at school on youth's social behaviors and attitudes. To identify the effect of gang exposure, I exploit plausibly exogenous variation in exposure to gang-affiliated classmates across schools in rural Colombia. Specifically, I exploit the fact that schools in rural Colombia are relatively unsegregated with respect to students' socioeconomic backgrounds. Moreover, the distribution of youth gangs across these schools is plausibly orthogonal to the studied outcomes. The analysis of survey data from rural Colombia - subsequently replicated on data from the United States - reveals gender differences in behavioral adjustments to youth gangs. I find that girls react to male gang-affiliated classmates by intensified involvement in prosocial organizations. Boys, by contrast, adjust to male youth gangs by adopting more antisocial attitudes. These patterns are reversed in the case of exposure to female youth gangs.

Defence date: 15 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Diego Gambetta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Professor David Laitin, Stanford University; Professor Jason Wittenberg, University of California, Berkeley, Chapter 'Ethnic riots and prosocial behavior: evidence from Kyrgyzstan' is co-authored with Anselm Rink and Max Schaub (for the design of the project and the writing of the manuscript)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60249>

KUBE, Vivian

The EU's human rights obligations towards the wider world and the international investment regime: making the promise enforceable

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis uses the case of the international investment regime to demonstrate how the human rights framework that governs EU external relations can be operationalized in the realm of international economic law making. The first part of the thesis outlines the legal foundations for the EU to become a shaper of the international investment regime. These legal foundations are firstly found in the unique human rights framework consisting of human rights as a general principle and objective, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and international human rights law and secondly in the international investment competence of the EU. The second part of the thesis demonstrates the inaccessibility of the current

international investment regime for human rights interests and shows that recent EU reforms fail to address the major inequalities of rights protection inherent in the investment regime. This regulatory tilt is however difficult to uphold in light of the normative framework established by the first part. The third part analyses two mechanisms, which were developed in the trade context: Ex-ante human rights impact assessments for EU trade and investment agreements and civil society monitoring bodies of EU trade and sustainable development chapters. In examining these mechanisms, this part explores the question of whether they could work towards mitigating the inequalities of rights protection. The potential of these mechanisms lies in their capacities to ensure a comprehensive assessment of policy impacts as well as to empower traditionally marginalized rights-holders to participate in the making, implementation and contestation of the international investment regime. These two methods – comprehensive assessment of policy impacts and empowerment of rights-holders – are embedded in other EU structural principles and the international human rights discourse and would, so this part argues, enable the EU to discharge its human rights obligations. To seize this potential, substantial reforms and a shift of conceptions are however still necessary. This part also analyses what parameters need to be changed in order to utilize these mechanisms for building sustainable institutions that enable marginalized local communities to inject their interests into the design and implementation of international investment regulations. Next to providing concrete proposals, this thesis therefore also demonstrates in a generalizable manner how the broad constitutional human rights mandate can gain precise shape and be broken down into clear benchmarks to which EU international economic law making can be held accountable to.

Defence date: 07 February 2018, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Joanne Scott, European University Institute; Professor Olivier De Schutter, University of Louvain; Professor Markus Krajewski, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51325>

KUIPERS, Matthijs

Fragmented empire: popular imperialism in the Netherlands around the turn of the twentieth century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This study examines popular imperial culture in The Netherlands around the turn of the twentieth century. In various and sometimes unexpected places in civil society the empire played a prominent role, and was key in mobilizing people for causes that were directly and indirectly related to the Dutch overseas colonies. At the same time, however, the empire was ostensibly absent from people's minds. Except for some jingoist outbursts during the Aceh War and the Boer War, indifference seems to be the main attitude with which imperial affairs were greeted. How could the empire simultaneously be present and absent in metropolitan life? Drawing upon the works of scholars from fields ranging from postcolonial studies to Habsburg imperialism, I argue here that indifference to empire was not an anomaly of the idea of an all-permeating imperial culture, but the consequence of imperial ideas that rendered metropole and colony as firmly separated entities. The different groups and individuals that advocated imperial or anti-imperial causes – such as missionaries, former colonials, Indonesian students, and boy scouts – hardly ever related to each other explicitly and had their own distinctive modes of expression, but were nonetheless part of what I call a fragmented empire, and shared the common thread of Dutch imperial ideology. This suggests we should not take this culture's invisibility for a lack of strength.

Defence date: 26 February 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Pieter Judson, European University Institute; Prof. Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute; Prof. Remco Raben, Utrecht University; Prof. Elizabeth Buettner, University of Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51970>



KURMANGALIYEVA, Madina
Three essays in applied microeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of three essays in applied microeconomics. In Chapter 1, I estimate the effect that wealth and power have on criminal justice outcomes by exploiting the random matching of drivers to pedestrians in vehicle-pedestrian crashes. If justice is impartial, we should observe the same share of rich offenders both for poor and rich victims, conditional on location and time. Rich victims act as a control group to estimate the proportion of missing rich offenders whose victims are less powerful. Using data from Russia, I find that its justice system is not impartial and the disparity in outcomes is even more obvious for graver crashes. Chapter 2 studies how race and gender affect the probability of receiving help in the United States. Refining the approach of Chapter 1, we estimate whether drivers who hit a pedestrian decide to stay or flee depending on the race or gender of their victim. We match crashes that happened under similar circumstances and in proximity to each other in the U.S. We find that drivers generally do not discriminate pedestrians by gender, but do by race. Drivers stay less often for blacks than for whites, especially in the white-majority neighborhoods. Chapter 3 studies how the power imbalance between victims and defendants affects negotiations in Victim-Defendant settlements in criminal justice. We develop a perfect-information game where the victim and the defendant must exert costly effort for the case to reach prosecution, but they can settle before the contest. Improving the defendant's bargaining position reduces the settlement amount, yet even affordable settlements can fail to happen. Using the data on criminal traffic offenses in Russia, we structurally estimate the model and recover individual preferences and fighting abilities. We find that the relation between the defendant's wealth and the expected settlement offer is inversely U-shaped.

Defence date: 23 November 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI, Supervisor Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI Prof. Roberto Galbiati, Sciences Po, Prof. Ben Vollaard, Tilburg University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59844>

LABAREDA, João
A theory of distributive justice for the European Union
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation addresses the following question: Does the political and economic configuration of the European Union (EU) generate distributive duties amongst EU citizens, and/or between member states? If so, what are these duties and under which conditions do they apply? This dissertation is a contribution to the field of normative political theory, where the problem of distributive justice in the EU remains undertheorized. It is argued that three areas of tension in the present-day EU require normative examination: (1) a discrepancy between the degrees of political integration and social integration in the Union; (2) the existence of legal grounds for shared principles of justice, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, with a contrasting lack of mechanisms to provide and enforce them; and (3) the fact that, under the principle of non-discrimination, EU citizens are entitled to the same set of social rights, but only when they live in the same member state. These tensions have only heightened with the recent economic crisis, which gave rise to conflicting views regarding the desirability and feasibility of a social Europe. What do member states and EU citizens owe to each other? How would a just EU look? This dissertation argues that two key justifications for distributive justice apply to the EU. Firstly, it is argued that, in the EU, coercion and democracy are sufficiently institutionalized to generate redistributive duties. Accordingly, this dissertation contends that responsibilities to redistribute should be shared by the three levels of government – local, national, and supranational. In practice, this means that the EU should act as a safety net for domestic social citizenship, supplementing national welfare systems whenever they

fail to fulfil a threshold of basic goods for their citizens. Secondly, it is argued that the current degree of economic integration in the Union generates strong claims of reciprocity amongst member states. The rules of the common market, the single currency, and the free-movement area should then consider not only efficiency-related, but also distributive concerns. Amongst the proposed policies are an EU labour code setting minimum social standards for all EU workers, a minimum corporate tax rate in the EU, and a fund for global competitiveness aimed at improving the competitive position of distressed member states. Therefore, a combination of pre-distributive instruments (e.g. rules of cooperation) and redistributive instruments (e.g. inter-state transfers) is desirable in order to realize social justice in the EU. In addition, this dissertation examines the feasibility conditions of these proposals at great length. It is argued that, in the long-run, distributive justice at the EU level is a feasible project. The proposals mentioned above are tested against four major feasibility requirements: (i) fitting with the political culture of member states, (ii) being economically sustainable, (iii) being translatable into functioning institutions, and (iv) being consistent with the degree of social solidarity amongst EU citizens. The dissertation arrives at the following conclusions. Firstly, since the policy proposals advanced by the dissertation build on an existing “overlapping consensus” on basic social provision, and respect the current diversity of welfare regimes, they fit the political culture of the member states. Secondly, the proposals are economically sustainable because they focus on pre-distribution, leaving only a residual role for redistribution. Thirdly, the policies advocated by the dissertation can be realized through a limited change in the treaties, which may include certain conditionality clauses, and the creation of a European agency for social justice. Finally, given that sufficiency – not equality – is the main value behind the present proposal, the latter is consistent with the limited level of social solidarity in the Union.

Defence date: 22 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof Rainer Bauböck, EUI (Supervisor); Prof Jennifer Welsh, EUI; Prof Andrea Sangiovanni; King’s College London; Prof Lea Ypi, London School of Economics and Political Science

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55164>



LAGERBORG, Andresa

Essays in macroeconomics: confidence, business cycles, and fertility

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis comprises essays in macroeconomics across two main themes. The first studies the role of confidence shocks as a source of business cycle fluctuations using an instrumental variable approach. Exogenous drops in consumer confidence are identified by using school and mass shootings in the U.S. as natural experiments. Such autonomous drops in confidence are, in turn, found to sizably and persistently depress consumption and economic activity, raise prices, and reduce nominal interest rates. These empirical findings are shown to be consistent with a model in which negative confidence shocks reduce expectations of future technology, prompting consumers to save for wealth and precautionary motives, firms to reduce employment and investment while raising prices, and monetary authorities to reduce short-term nominal interest rates. These findings provide empirical evidence of a causal role of confidence in producing macroeconomic fluctuations. The second theme studies household fertility decisions in relation to business cycles and underlying labor market institutions. Fertility in the U.S. is shown to be procyclical with respect to current economic conditions (negative unemployment shocks) and rise in response to consumer expectation and stock price news shocks - representing expected wealth effects anticipated by households. However, fertility is shown to be countercyclical with respect to highly transitory TFP shocks – such that couples choose to have children during recessions when the opportunity cost (forgone wages) is lower, i.e. the income effect outweighs the substitution effect. Moreover, labor market institutions not directly targeting fertility are found to affect

average fertility rates through their impact on business cycles. Fertility rates are negatively associated with wage rigidities (which raise employment volatility) and positively associated with employment rigidities (which instead raise wage volatility).

Defence date: 5 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI; Prof. Gianluca Benigno, LSE and IMF; Prof. Vangelis Vassilatos, Athens University of Economics and Business (AUEB), The thesis is awarded Vilfredo Pareto Prize for the Best Thesis in Economics 2018
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55604>

LILJEQVIST, Nina

*The asymmetric impact of Europe on national parliaments:
the Swedish case*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis explores how the legislative roles of individual Members of Parliament (MPs), parliamentary committees and parties change as policymaking authority is successively transferred to the European Union (EU). My argument is that the legal activities of the EU cause a segmentation of the legislative role of national parliamentary actors across policy fields as well as of the contemporary conditions for parliamentary democracy. I test this argument on the case of the Swedish Riksdag as this parliament is usually believed to have responded particularly well to the integration forces. The empirical analysis proceeds in cumulative steps. The first step is a quantitative and longitudinal analysis of the policymaking context that the parliament finds itself in. It is shown that policy issues are Europeanized to decidedly different degrees and, such differences across policy areas increase over time. Regarding legislative parties' election manifestos instead, a very different pattern emerges. Parties connect the European legislative arena in their policy pledges only very selectively. The second step of the analysis draws on interviews with MPs and parliamentary high officials in the two committees of agriculture and culture as between them they showcase the largest difference in terms of Europeanization. MPs in the Committee on culture cherish their independence from Europe and their task in parliament depends principally on whether they enjoy the majority position or not. In the Committee on Environment and Agriculture, by contrast, MPs are well aware of the limitations EU legislative authority imposes on their and the government's policy manoeuvrability and they describe their function in parliament as reviewing legislation rather than shaping public policy. The comparative findings point in the direction of an uncomfortable asymmetry between legislative output and input when it comes to the extent these agendas have become Europeanized. The twist to this is that while MPs at the individual level have come to terms with their new legislative role in agricultural policymaking, at the party level they fail tremendously at transmitting this experience in the electoral arena. What Swedish parties engage in in the electoral arena is instead better understood as confused contestation: they continue to propose and debate policy measures that are decided in a different legislative arena than their own. This practice obscures the new ways in which policymaking is conducted in the EU multi-level system and it has also upsetting consequences for transparency and accountability.

Defence date: 6 March 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Torbjörn Bergman, Umeå University (External Supervisor); Prof. Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Prof. Christoffer Green-Pedersen, Aarhus University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52144>

LISTA, Giovanni
The political thought of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653-1716)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The purpose of this thesis is twofold. On the one hand, it attempts to achieve a proper contextualisation of the works of the Scottish patriot Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653-1712), drawing on but going beyond the studies of pure intellectual historians and focusing on Fletcher's political stances. In this sense, his pamphlets are considered in chronological order and singularly in their most immediate context, that is the concrete issues they addressed, following the trajectory of their reception and the way they managed to modify the ongoing debates in relation to their practical aims. What emerges is the figure of a political activist rather than a systematic thinker, whose brilliant intuitions also belonged to the realm of concrete proposals rather than to utopian speculation only. On the other, the following dissertation bridges a gap in current historiography, constituting a first comprehensive and modern monograph on Fletcher. The introductory chapter indulges on his life, including some new sources and a specific section on his personal library. Chapter two focuses on the militia debate, exploring the distinctive radicality of Fletcher's interventions, meant for an English and a Scottish audience. The third chapter deals with the economic reforms Fletcher designed for Scotland, reading them as an expression of English political arithmetic and a viable programme. The following chapter revolves around the intertwined ideas of reason of State and commerce, which Fletcher addressed in his Italian pamphlet on the Spanish succession crisis. The following section reconstructs the usage of the natural law theories in the debate about the Darien colony and Fletcher's attack on the rise of factions in the English parliament. The closing chapter explores Fletcher's role in the Union debates, looking at the reception of his parliamentary proposals and at the practical aims his last attributed publication tried to attain. Defence date: 27 March 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Martin van Gelderen, European University Institute; Prof. Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Prof. Brian Young, University of Oxford; Prof. Charles-Édouard Levillain, Université Paris Diderot
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53184>



LORIA, Francesca
Essays in macroeconomics and macroeconometrics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates topics in macroeconomics and macroeconometrics. Chapter 1, joint with Knut Are Aastveit and Francesco Furlanetto, uses a structural VAR model with time-varying parameters and stochastic volatility to investigate whether the Federal Reserve has responded systematically to asset prices and whether this response has changed over time. To recover the systematic component of monetary policy, the interest rate equation in the VAR is interpreted as an extended monetary policy rule responding to inflation, the output gap, house prices and stock prices. Some time variation is found in the coefficients for house prices and stock prices but fairly stable coefficients over time for inflation and the output gap. We find that the systematic component of monetary policy in the U.S. i) attached a positive weight to real house price growth but lowered it prior to the crisis and eventually raised it again and ii) only episodically took real stock price growth into account. Chapter 2, joint with Nicolás Castro Cienfuegos, constructs a New Keynesian model with production linkages to study how monopolistic competition, sticky prices and production networks influence aggregate productivity, measured as the Solow residual. We show that, in the presence of production networks, measured TFP is a function not only of pure technology shocks, but also of sectoral markups and of the production network itself. In this case, monetary shocks and cost-push shocks can have a negative short-run impact on TFP through their effect on individual markups, which is stronger the greater the price stickiness. Chapter 3 studies how large and small oil price shocks affect investments in the U.S., an oil producing country. I estimate a Bayesian Markov-switching VAR and compute regime dependent impulse responses. Small surprise increases in the oil price make investment decline while large oil price shocks have an

ambiguous effect on total investment because non-oil investment falls while oil investment increases. A 25% oil price increase generates a 3% increase in aggregate investment and a 0.4% increase in GDP. A Markov-switching DSGE model is built to explain the empirical evidence I discover. If the ability to cover oil firms' fixed costs depends on the size of the oil price shock, the model reproduces well the impulse responses present in the data. I show that agents' expectations about switching oil price shock regime are crucial to deliver the outcome.

Defence date: 12 June 2018, Prof. Fabio Canova, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI; Prof. Hilde Christiane Bjørnland, BI Norwegian Business School; Prof. Luca Gambetti, Collegio Carlo Alberto and Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55624>

LOSIER, Marlène Michèle

Defining legal principles for the determination of title and proprietary rights over the cargo of sunken colonial vessels

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

A 21st century boom in underwater technologies that has made it more readily possible to identify and recover sunken vessels and their contents has also created an urgency to assign title over cargo originating in former colonies, that sank aboard colonial vessels and that has been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years ("UCH-cargo"). This has raised prominent and complex questions over these objects, namely, what belongs to who and how. It has also resultantly spurred a race to a pot of riches under the water, but without a competent legal mechanism to tame it, or to reconcile laws assigning title over the UCH-cargo with the socio-political and humanitarian shifts that occurred since it sank. To fill these lacunae in the *lex lata*, this dissertation identifies legal principles to determine title and define proprietary rights over UCH-cargo. Originating centuries ago when identifying and recovering sunken cargo seemed as implausible as, until recently, identifying and recovering space materials, existing laws available to adjudicate disputes emerging from such discoveries are, to say the least, incompatible and generally undefined. Even significant international conventions abstain from providing guidance on determining title and they, together with domestic laws, provide for either unlimited or overly limited proprietary rights over it. This dissertation defines and analyzes, within the current regime, three stages in a legal and ethical conundrum of UCH cargo disputes. It proposes the development of laws, consistent with modern legal and ethical principles, that could uniformly adjudicate contending claims when contemporarily discovered UCH-cargo is brought before modern courts. This dissertation also proposes a reconfigured framework for proprietary rights over these objects that could prevent the perpetuation of past injustices, halt unjust enrichment and better ensure their protection and preservation for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

Defence date: 15 January 2018, Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute; Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca; Professor Mariano J. Aznar, Universitat Jaume I

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50324>

MACIVER, Alastair

The changing boundaries of the EU Member State polity: the what, who and how of late sovereign argument

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Sovereignty endures as a language tenaciously entrenched in the legal and political self-understanding of the Member State. So it is that the boundaries demarcating the Member State polity retain importance

as signifiers of sovereignty in terms of both constituted and constituting power. This thesis critically re-evaluates disagreement about these boundaries of territory and citizenship through the exploration of four cases: overseas territories, the withdrawal of nationality, the loss of effective control and state succession. The analysis begins by acknowledging a fundamental split in how sovereignty is understood: it is comprehended both as claims made within the given institutional grid of a state, and as deeper framing ideas about how the legal world is explained and justified. These two meanings of sovereignty have become separated in a time of endemic overlap between legal orders, such as is particularly apparent in the European Union. As a consequence, it is argued that an account of the boundaries of the Member State polity needs to go beyond simply aggregating the four cases in terms of how they are conceived and resolved as practical problems. It also needs to engage with that deeper sense of sovereignty as discourses about how to define and justify the overlap of authority between the Union and the Member States. That deeper sense of sovereignty is given expression in sets of questions the thesis identifies as the “foundational”, “jurisdictional” and “structural” frames corresponding with the “what”, “who” and “how” of late sovereignty. Through a reading of the chief debates in the four cases selected in the thesis, it is argued that disagreement about Member State boundaries concerns not only the stark question of who or where is “in” or “out” of the polity but also involves a clash of ideas about the scope and purposes of the European project.

Defence date: 02 October 2018, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Carlos Closa, Institute of Public Goods and Policies, Madrid; Professor Jo Shaw, University of Edinburgh; Doctor Nikos Skoutaris, University of East Anglia

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59225>

MARKETOU, Afroditi

*Local meanings of proportionality:
judicial review in France, England and Greece*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Proportionality increasingly dominates legal imagination. Initially conceived of as a principle that regulates police action, today it is progressively established as an advanced tool of liberal constitutional science. Its spread, accompanied by a global paradigm of constitutional rights, appears to be an irresistible natural development. This thesis was inspired by the intuition that even though courts and lawyers around the world reason more and more in proportionality terms, proportionality can mean very different things in different contexts, even within the same legal system. While the relevant literature has paid little attention to differences in the use of proportionality, identifying the local meanings of proportionality is crucial to making sense of its spread, to assessing its success, and to appraising the possibility of convergence between legal systems. Through an in-depth study and comparison of the use of proportionality by legal actors in France, England and Greece, this work shows that the local meanings of proportionality are not simply deviant applications of a global model. Instead, they reflect the legal cultures in which they evolve, local paths of cultural change and local patterns of Europeanisation. La proportionnalité a progressivement pris une place centrale dans l’imaginaire juridique. Initialement conçue comme un principe qui régit l’utilisation des pouvoirs de police, elle est aujourd’hui considérée comme un outil avancé de science constitutionnelle. Sa généralisation, accompagnée par le paradigme du droit constitutionnel global, est perçue comme irrésistible et naturelle. Cette recherche a été guidée par l’intuition que, même si les juristes à travers le monde raisonnent de plus en plus en termes de proportionnalité, celle-ci peut avoir des sens très différents, et ce, même au sein d’un seul système juridique. Les différentes utilisations du langage de la proportionnalité sont rarement étudiées en tant que tels. Pour autant, l’identification des sens locaux de la proportionnalité est cruciale si l’on veut comprendre sa propagation, apprécier son succès et évaluer les possibilités de convergence entre systèmes juridiques. Ce travail consiste en une étude approfondie et comparative de l’utilisation du langage

de la proportionnalité parmi les acteurs juridiques en France, en Angleterre et en Grèce. Il cherche à montrer que les sens locaux de la proportionnalité ne sont pas simplement des applications imparfaites d'un modèle global. Au contraire, ils reflètent les cultures au sein desquelles ils évoluent, des chemins d'évolution culturelle propres à chaque système et des trajectoires locales d'europanisation.

Defence date: 19 September 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Bruno De Witte, Maastricht University/EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Loïc Azoulay, Sciences Po Paris; Associate Prof. Jacco Bomhoff, LSE; Prof. Guillaume Tusseau, Science Po Paris

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58864>

MARTINHO, Bruno André Casal Nunes

Beyond exotica: the consumption of non-European things through the case of Juan de Borja (1569-1626)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Rhinoceros horns, Asian textiles, Chinese porcelain and Indian furniture populate the inventories of consumers in early modern Madrid. Since the opening of direct maritime routes to Asia at the end of the fifteenth century, these goods reached Europe in ever-greater quantities. By the end of the following century, many high-ranking individuals possessed several of these items. Until now, historiography explained their consumption behaviour as an interest and curiosity in exotic goods. An interest presumed to have culminated in the creation of cabinets of curiosity or in the display of a taste for 'exotica'. In this thesis, I argue that the perception of exoticness regarding things brought into Europe from overseas is a historical construction concurrent with the arrival of items at the ports of Lisbon and Seville. I claim that it is necessary to go beyond the exoticness attributed to these goods in order to understand the consumption practises in early modern Iberia. For that purpose, this thesis offers a methodology on how to investigate consumption. It takes into consideration the historical complexity of the moment of interaction between a consumer and a thing. In other words, the main aim of my dissertation is to explain the entanglement between the driving forces that lead to consumption and the mechanisms for accessing non-European goods. To achieve this goal, I focused my study in noblemen and noblewomen who held property near the court in Madrid at the turn of the seventeenth century. I developed my research around the former ambassador in Portugal, the then royal advisor, Juan de Borja y Castro (1533-1606). Thus, I determined the social frame and the period of my study. When Juan de Borja died, he left an exceptional number of exotic items, which provided an excellent opportunity for enquiry. Besides, given Borja's extended contacts within Portuguese networks, my case study allows bridging an analysis of consumption patterns at the court of the Hispanic Monarchy with a capacity of access to global trade.

Defence date: 26 November 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Luca Molà (European University Institute) - Supervisor, Prof. Jorge Flores (European University Institute), Prof. Giorgio Riello (University of Warwick), Prof. Bernardo García García (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59871>



MAYR, Lukas

Essays on fiscal policy and the macroeconomy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The three chapters of this thesis provide a theoretical and quantitative analysis of three elements of the tax-transfer system which recently received increased attention in both the academic and the public policy debate in the United States and Europe. In the first chapter, I show theoretically that optimal taxes on business owners are not entirely characterized by the usual, well established, equity-efficiency trade-off but that additional "trickle down" effects reduce

optimal tax rates. As taxes on business income reduce investment, the demand for labor declines, which results in lower wages. I show quantitatively, on the basis of a dynamic general equilibrium model calibrated to US data, that these effects substantially reduce the optimal progressivity of the income tax code. In the second chapter, joint with Fabian Kindermann and Dominik Sachs, we argue that the taxation of bequests can have a positive impact on the labor supply of heirs through wealth effects. On the basis of a life-cycle model calibrated to the German economy we show that for each Euro of bequest tax revenue that the government mechanically generates, it can expect another 7.6 Cent through higher labor income taxes of heirs. We show theoretically and quantitatively that a proper modeling of - empirically hard to identify - anticipation effects is crucial to obtain this result. Finally, in the third chapter, joint with Arpad Abraham, Joao Brogueira de Sousa and Ramon Marimon, we assess the benefits of a potential European Unemployment Insurance System using a multi-country dynamic general equilibrium model with search frictions. In spite of substantial heterogeneity of labor market institutions across Europe, we find that a harmonized benefit system with a low replacement rate but an unlimited duration of eligibility is welfare improving in all countries as long as country specific contribution payments eliminate persistent transfers.

Defence date: 14 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Dominik Sachs, EUI and University of Munich; Prof. Nicola Pavoni, Bocconi University; Prof. Ali Shourideh, Carnegie Mellon University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55884>



MELNYK, Zoriana

Catholic churches and mass mobilization in Austrian Galicia: 1890-1914

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

For the citizens of Europe, the late nineteenth century was marked by the beginning of mass mobilization. In many states, including the Habsburg Empire, people were transformed from subjects into citizens and the representatives of certain political preferences and national identities. I research the beginning of this mass mobilization process with specific attention to the role of the Catholic Church in Austrian Galicia, as the Church was a leading social institution and set an example of action for its laity. With this thesis, I aim to contribute to the history of mass mobilization and social history by emphasizing the changes and challenges that the mass mobilization process brought to the Catholic Church (divided in Galicia into the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic churches) and its laity during the fin de siècle. The Greek and Roman Catholic churches, which I understand as consisting of high hierarchs, clergy, and laypeople, were important players in the mass mobilization process and managed to influence it dramatically. The beginning of mass mobilization challenged the strong position of the hierarchy and clergy and stimulated them to produce new strategies and values in order to remain influential and important, especially for their laity. By laity, I mean those who were part of these institutions, more precisely the peasants.

Defence date: 01 February 2018, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pieter Judson, European University Institute; Professor Kerstin S. Jobst, Universität Wien; Professor Yaroslav Hrytsak, Ukrainian Catholic University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51584>

MITHEN, Nicholas

The disciplining of historical scholarship: Matteo Egizio, Naples and the Italian 'Republic of Letters', 1700-1734

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis is primarily an enquiry into the production of historical scholarship on the Italian peninsula in the first three decades of the 18th Century, with a specific emphasis on Naples and the Italian South. As a point of

entry this study draws upon the passive correspondence of the Neapolitan lawyer and scholar Matteo Egizio. Its method is strategic rather than exhaustive: it argues that during the early 18th Century networks of Italian scholars sought to systematically reform how history was written, how the past was understood and related to the present, and how scholarship worked and related to other realms of life. Working collaboratively, groups of Neapolitan and Italian scholars aimed to enforce a specific method, epistemology and sensibility upon the writing of history and the production of scholarship. Building upon the humanist tradition, this entailed a critical approach to history, valuing empiricism and certainty in factual knowledge, challenging speculation and prejudice, and opposing the excesses of universalism, rationalism, dogmatism as well as Pyrrhonic scepticism in historical thought. This amounted to a coordinated attempt to discipline the production of historical scholarship. On the one hand it aimed to insulate historical scholarship from the encroachment of ideological bias, demarcating the writing of history, in a limited sense, as a distinct realm of learning. At the same time, the disciplining of scholarship made history a powerful source of authority, able to construct and deconstruct political-jurisdictional and theological-ecclesiastical arguments. Between these two tendencies, the generalization of historical criticism in the early 18th Century animated tensions between the intrinsic and the instrumental value of historical argument, as well as between the particular and the general meaning of historical truth. An exposition of these conflicts is the subject proper of this thesis.

Defence date: 06 July 2018, Examining Board: Professor Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor John Robertson, University of Cambridge; Professor Girolamo Imbruglia, Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57524>



NEIDHARDT, Alberto-Horst

The transformation of European private international law: a genealogy of the family anomaly

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis originates in a 'family anomaly' in European private international law. Conflict experts have observed a methodological shift towards regulatory and policy considerations in transnational economic relations. Fears of the dangers of an unregulated market have generated policy-oriented rules and overriding mandatory provisions. Experts are generally supportive of this paradigm shift. They reject the view that conflict of laws consists of a set of 'neutral' techniques designed to protect decisional harmony and parties' expectations, the classical objectives of private international law. Some regard this as evidence of a long-awaited 'European Conflicts Revolution'. A paradigm shift is also occurring in the law governing cross-border family relations. Here, however, changes take the opposite direction as party autonomy and the method of recognition are being progressively constitutionalised. In contrast with cross-border economic matters, policy-oriented rules and mandatory norms evoke the 'ancien régime' and the exceptional characterisation of family relations that became dominant in the 19th century. Autonomy and recognition are popular because they come across as technical devices that liberate individuals from conservative social forces. For some, the contemporary turn indicates an evolutionary movement from government control to self-determination, 'from status to contract'. Rather than portraying the family anomaly as part of a methodological revolution or as an evolutionary progress, this study advances a transformative thesis. Contrary to what is assumed, this study shows that private international law does not consist of technical rules and methods that develop in isolation from cultural and political processes. Tracing a genealogy of the law governing cross-border relations from the medieval to the contemporary age indicates that private international law constitutes an 'instrumentum regni' which is transformed by dominant 'modes of thought'. Ideas and assumptions which prevail in legal consciousness have shaped the boundaries and functions of conflict of laws. In turn, the law governing cross-border relations has played a crucial role in articulating and consolidating sovereign

power. In this light, the thesis shows that the family anomaly reflects the renaissance of ideas dating back to the age of classical legal thought, and most notably the contraposition between the family and the market, and their adaptation to a new cultural and institutional environment. It suggests the rise of a post-national institutional model which is illustrated by the profound redefinition of the way in which individuals form and dissolve civil and political bonds through conflict rules.

Defence date: 23 October 2018, Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio Marín, Universidad de Sevilla/EUI (Supervisor); Professor Horatia Muir Watt, Sciences Po, École de droit (External Supervisor); Professor Robert Wai, Osgoode Hall Law School; Professor Kerry Rittich, University of Toronto, School of Law.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60158>

NEVALAINEN, Laika Katriina
Flexible domesticities: bachelorhood, home and everyday practices in Finland from the 1880s to the 1930s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis is a study of the everyday lives and domesticity of Finnish bachelors from the 1880s to the 1930s. The thesis analyses bachelors' living arrangements, homemaking and domestic practices, domestic possessions, meanings of home and personal sense of belonging. The thesis approaches this topic through four different themes: 1. Bachelors' relationship to family and family homes; 2. Bachelor 'boxes', which were rented rooms or small apartments in which a bachelor lived alone or with other bachelors; 3. Sailors and their mobile lifestyle; and 4. Communal living arrangements: student homes, sailors' homes, a municipal 'bachelor building' built in Helsinki and old men's homes. The thesis combines a quantitative analysis of census records and probates with a qualitative analysis of personal correspondence and diaries, oral history sources, periodicals and the archives of different types of organisations. Although bachelors have remained mostly invisible in previous research on home and domesticity, this thesis demonstrates that in researching home and everyday life marital status, life stage and age are critical as considerations of class and gender. In order to see beyond normative middle-class definitions and ideals of home, the thesis develops an open approach to analysing the meanings and practices of home by combining tools from several fields: critical geography of home, recent social and cultural history approaches to practices and material culture, microhistory, gender history, and approaches to mobility. The concepts of flexible/temporal, portable, communal, outsourced and postable domesticity have been formulated to stretch our understanding of domesticity beyond a normative family home. The thesis argues that central to understanding bachelors and domesticity is to analyse how bachelors, on the one hand, adapted to temporary circumstances, varying degrees of mobility and assumptions about bachelorhood, but, on the other hand, by lacking the responsibilities of a marital family had the freedom to follow their personal desires and needs.

Defence date: 02 March 2018, Examining Board: Professor Pieter M. Judson European University Institute (Supervisor), Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute; Professor Pirjo Markkola, University of Tampere, Finland; Professor Alastair Owens, Queen Mary University of London
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52204>

NYHAN, Emma
Indigeneity, law and terrain: the Bedouin citizens of Israel

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This study constitutes a socio-legal inquiry into the practice of international human rights law. Specifically, the study unpacks the ways in which the concept and category of indigenous peoples is made active and

given effect among the Bedouin in the Negev desert in Israel, since before the turn of the new millennium. Drawing contextualized insights from Bedouin localities, the case studies demonstrate the various layers of intermediaries and actors involved and the processes by which the Bedouin have appropriated the international concept and category to make it into a Bedouin vernacular. Grounded in law and society and legal anthropology, this research deploys socio-legal and historical analyses and is supported by rich empirical fieldwork, including extensive interviews and ethnographic observation. In the process of reconstructing how the international concept and category of indigenous peoples came to be invoked in this particular context, this research sheds critical light on how local and global discourses and understandings of internationally-defined status and rights interact and produce tensions, hybridities, and new subjectivities as well as legal and political dynamics at the domestic and international level.

Defence date: 25 April 2018, Examining Board: Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Sally Engle Merry, New York University; Professor Tobias Kelly, University of Edinburgh; Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53684>

OJA, Liiri

Who is the 'woman' in human rights law: narratives of women's bodies and sexuality in reproduction jurisprudence

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis asks who is the woman in human rights law and explores how transnational human rights law forums are contributing to women's silencing by reinforcing harmful stereotypes. It constructs a special analytical frame – a reproductive rights-based approach – to show the emerging narratives about women, their bodies and sexuality when jurisprudence concerning abortion, birth, reproductive violence and assisted reproduction is connected and read together. By using feminist approaches to law and understanding human rights through power relationships to analyse a total of 35 cases (between 2003-2017) from the European Court of Human Rights, the United Nations Human Rights Committee, the United Nations CEDAW Committee and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the thesis shows how despite good examples of anti-stereotyping done by courts or committees, by and large, women are still given fixed roles that are all primarily connected to the idea of women as mothers and women's bodies as reproductive bodies. Thus, the human rights law forums are still not putting women's lived experiences at the centre of their analysis and are not doing an effective listening work. Instead, there is still a resistance – especially in the European Court of Human Rights – against taking women's lived realities, life plans and what they say about violence, suffering, disadvantages seriously.

Defence date: 14 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Gábor Halmai, European University Institute; Dr Camilla Pickles, Oxford University; Professor Alicia Ely Yamin, JD MPH, Georgetown University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58764>

ORAL, Didem

Peace movements in militaristic societies: Israel and Turkey as unidentical twins

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This qualitative research studies different characteristics of peace movement groups and organizations in militaristic societies by using the most similar system design to compare Israel and Turkey. It attempts to

explore the dynamic interaction of political opportunity structures (POS), mobilizing structures and framing through different time periods. The two countries are similar in many types of POS like having a militaristic society, ethnic division and being involved in armed conflicts. If Israel and Turkey have similar POS, does it mean that they also have similar characteristics of peace movements? With my research, I found out that in the two countries mobilizing structures and frames vary consistently. This can be explained through the fact that the development of mobilizing structures and frames is affected by other types of POS, in which Israel and Turkey differ: citizenship rights and foundational principles. These types of POS that vary between the two countries also explain the variance of peace movement groups' and organizations' characteristics. This study covers the period from 2000 (the Second Intifada) in Israel and from 2002 in Turkey (when AKP came to power) until Summer 2014. The research is conducted using interviews during fieldworks in Istanbul, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem between June 2012 and September 2014. This research is based on sixty-seven intensive interviews with thirty-seven peace movement groups and organizations; such as human rights organizations, anti-NATO groups, political organizations and groups supporting conscientious objectors. It includes mobilization during turning points like Operation Protective Edge (2014) and Gezi Protests (2013). It builds on the theories of political, as well as discursive opportunity structures, and citizenship studies, which are important to analyze how framing works through mobilizing structures in militaristic societies. To my knowledge, there is no previous research which deals extensively, and exclusively, with this topic, therefore my research is the first attempt to categorize and label these groups. The originality of this research depends on its empirical data as well as on its conceptual framework. Considering the recent mobilization in Israel, Turkey and the surrounding regions, this research is a very timely project. Besides that, it also contributes to the theoretical as well as methodological understanding of social movements, and peace movements in particular.

Defence date: 17 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Donatella della Porta, EUI (Supervisor- Scuola Normale Superiore); Prof. Olivier Roy, EUI; Prof. Klaus Eder, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; Prof. Joel S. Migdal, University of Washington

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54704>

PALACIOS, Irene

Making democratic attitudes work: the effect of institutions on europeans' aspirations and evaluations of democracy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis analyses how the institutional context of democracies shapes the way citizens evaluate, and what they do ideally expect, from their democratic systems. Although there is a long tradition in political science studying the institutional causes of democratic attitudes, the literature has been commonly focused on the effects of a small group of institutions on a set of attitudes that tap very ambiguously what the citizens actually feel about their system. From the side of institutions, these have been mainly identified with institutions of political representation—notably, electoral and party systems—while other formal arrangements equally relevant for the citizens, such as the rule of law or the welfare state, have remained fairly overlooked. As for popular attitudes toward democracy, the traditional indicators have sought to tap into individuals' overall assessments of the system but have not allowed scholars to distinguish between the diverse elements with which citizens may be differently satisfied, or to identify their ideal aspirations about the system. By drawing on an innovative dataset that measures individuals' democratic aspirations and evaluations in a nuanced way, as well as on a large range of macrolevel data on the performance of democracy, the thesis provides a comprehensive framework to understand how political institutions affect citizens' aspirations and evaluations of democracy in European countries. The thesis starts by discussing the extent to which the new empirical concepts of aspirations and evaluations are indeed sound and meaningful and can serve to elaborate a fine-grained theory on public attitudinal beliefs about the democratic system. Next, I sketch out the theoretical framework of the thesis, which

develops around the multifaceted connections between institutions and democratic aspirations and evaluations within specific dimensions of democracy. The results of the three empirical studies provide positive support for the two main hypothesized effects of the framework: (i) Aspirations work as a cognitive yardstick for how citizens evaluate institutional performance; and (ii) Institutions activate the effect of aspirations on performance evaluations by connecting what citizens expect from their democratic system to what they actually gain. This approach covers thus a gap in the literature on public opinion by acknowledging the socio-psychological process underlying the formation of public attitudes toward democracy. In the conclusions, the thesis discusses how these findings qualify much of what we know about the causes and implications of different degrees of public attachment to democracy, and draws insights into the institutional designs that really contribute to build people's positive attitudes toward democracy.

Defence date: 19 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Stefan Dahlberg, University of Bergen; Prof. Laura Morales, Sciences Po; Prof. Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Co-supervisor)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54864>



PFEIFF, Alexandra

Two adoptions of the Red Cross: the Chinese Red Cross and the Red Swastika Society from 1904 to 1949

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Looking at the social and political transformation of China during the entire Republican era, my thesis explores the twofold adoption of the Red Cross in the country. My examination reveals that the model served reform-oriented philanthropists of the Chinese Red Cross Society to establish relief structures to improve the country's welfare system through the implementation of Western approaches. In addition, the Red Cross was of use for supporters of China's religiously-based philanthropy who reformed the faith-based mission of the Red Swastika Society to gain legitimization and to advance emergency measures. Adding to current research on the development of humanitarianism a so far marginally explored local case study, my thesis suggests that the Red Cross in China not only served reform-oriented philanthropists, but also served supporters of China's traditional philanthropy.

Defence date: 12 January 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Stephen Smith, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Corinna Unger, European University Institute; Prof. Andrea Janku, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, Prof. Peter Gatrell, Manchester University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50126>

PICCOLI, Lorenzo

The politics of regional citizenship: explaining variation in the right to health care for undocumented immigrants across Italian regions, Spanish autonomous communities, and Swiss cantons

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Over the last forty years, regions in Europe have acquired an increasingly important role in the provision of rights that were traditionally used by states to define the boundaries of national citizenship. Despite this trend, there are still few comparative examinations of what citizenship means for subnational actors, how these affect the provision of rights, and what the consequences of this process are for internal solidarity, the democratic process, and ultimately the constitutional integrity of modern states. These are important questions at a time when ideas about membership and rights within multilevel polities are vigorously contested in courts, legislative chambers, and election booths. Instances of these contestations are the Spanish Constitutional

Court's decision on the legality of subsequent referendums on Catalan secession in 2014 and 2017; the ongoing standoff between the state of California and the American federal government over who ought to regulate the rights of undocumented immigrants; and the Scottish and UK referendums on independence and exit from the European Union, respectively. This dissertation sets out to explain under what conditions, how, and with what kind of consequences some regions are more inclusionary than others in their approach to what citizenship entails and to whom it applies. This is what I refer to as the politics of regional citizenship. The empirical analysis focuses on subnational variations in the realisation of the right to health care for undocumented immigrants in three multilevel states where regional governments have some control over health care and, within these, on pairs of regions that have been governed by either left- or right-wing parties and coalitions: Lombardy (Italy, conservative government from 1995), Tuscany (Italy, progressive government from 1970), Andalusia (Spain, progressive government from 1980), Madrid (Spain conservative government from 1995), Vaud (Switzerland, progressive government from 2002) and Zürich (Switzerland, conservative government from 1991). Evidence is collected via the analysis of over 31 legislative documents and 62 interviews with policy-makers, health care professionals, and members of NGOs. The comparison shows that the interaction of political ideologies at different territorial levels leads to the emergence of contested ideas about citizenship through the use that regional governments make of the distinct traditions of regional protection of vulnerable individuals like minor children, the disabled, and the homeless. The comparison also shows that the structure of the territorial system of the state plays an important role in determining the direction of the politics of regional citizenship. The value assigned to territorial pluralism within a country, in particular, determines whether regional citizenship is developed against the state, as a strategy to manifest dissent and mark the difference—as is the case in Spain and, to some extent, in Italy—or, instead, together with the state, as an expression of multilevel differentiation—as in Switzerland. Importantly, however, regional citizenship does never develop in complete isolation from the state because it always represents an attempt to weaken or reinforce the policies of the central government. Defence date: 11 April 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Maurizio Ferrera, University of Milan; Prof. Andrew Geddes, European University Institute; Prof. Liesbet Hooghe, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53404>



POULSEN, Frank Ejby
A cosmopolitan republican in the French revolution: the political thought of Anacharsis Cloots
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Republicanism has been on scholars' research agenda since the 1970s, and several studies on eighteenth-century French republicanism have linked it to the Atlantic republican tradition. A central question that has puzzled intellectual historians studying republicanism is how this concept considered as antiquated or only adapted to small city-states became the concept of choice for a large modern nation such as France. The works of Pocock, Skinner, and Pettit launched a vast a research programme on Atlantic republicanism as a theory of liberty understood as 'non-domination'. Focusing on eighteenth-century France and the French revolution, historians such as Baker, Hammersley, Monnier, Spitz, Whatmore, and Wright have argued against Furet, Ozouf, Maintenant, Nicolet, and Vovelle that this republicanism existed before and during the revolution as a language of opposition based on classical Greek and Roman authors. In particular, Edelstein has shown how the two languages of republicanism and nature collided to form a 'natural republicanism' that pervaded during the revolution and intellectually explains the Terror. Hammersley, on the other hand, has shown how English republican texts provided answers to the fundamental question for early modern republicans: how republican institutions and practices (securing liberty) could be made workable in the context of a large nation-state? However, these studies on classical republicanism and natural republicanism have overlooked

or insufficiently explained the universalist side of the language of republicanism in the French revolution: how could republicanism be made workable for the world, and how could it be argued that humankind formed a nation? This thesis provides an answer to how a 'universal republic' could be theorised in the French revolution by examining the writings of Anacharsis Cloots (1755–1794). It argues that Cloots was one of the leading proponents of 'cosmopolitan republicanism'. The thesis uses Cloots's entire corpus of works, which have been published in a three volume collection entitled *OEuvres*, as well as a collection of all his revolutionary writings in 'Ecrits révolutionnaires'. This thesis uses Skinner's contextualist method to present an interpretation of Cloots's writings by setting them in their political, social, and intellectual contexts. The introduction presents a critical review of studies on Cloots from the nineteenth century to the present. Vilified or lauded, Cloots was considered a founding figure of cosmopolitanism by nineteenth-century authors, a fame that faded in the twentieth century. Defence date: 23 March 2018, Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Ann Thomson, European University Institute (Second Reader/Internal Examiner); Professor Richard Whatmore, University of Saint Andrews (External Examiner); Professor Reidar Maliks, University of Oslo (External Examiner)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53164>

REINISCH, Dieter

Subjectivity, political education, and resistance: an oral history of Irish Republican prisoners, 1971-2000

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This PhD thesis is an oral history project with former Irish Republican prisoners in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. It discusses the relationship between three themes, those of political subjectivity, political education, and collective resistance. Based on extensive life-story interviews with 34 ex-prisoners, I examine the evolution of their subjective understandings of self and identity at the intersection of informal education in the prisons and collective resistance. Using the recent conflict in Ireland as a case study, I provide insight into the role of political prisoners in ending armed conflicts, and into the personal and political development of radical activists during their imprisonment. Of the many groups supporting the Northern Irish peace process in the 1990s, one of the most remarkable is that of the former inmates of internment camps and prisons. What makes this group so noteworthy is the fact that it was formed of collectives of political prisoners who were almost entirely self-educated. It is this aspect that this PhD thesis focuses on: that is, that due to their self-education the Republican internees and prisoners could influence political developments outside the prisons from within their organisations. I argue that the key to the process of (political) subjectivity, the becoming of a subject inside and outside the prisons, is political education. It was, namely, the self-organised lectures and debates that formed the subject politically and strengthened the inmates' identity as 'Prisoners of War'. This subjectivity enabled them to stage acts of resistance in defence of their developed identity. In other words, the self-awareness gained through self-education of young, politically inexperienced subjects empowered the individual prisoners to resist as a collective in the total institution that was the Irish and British prison system during the Northern Irish conflict. In essence, the aim of this thesis is to analyse the role Republican activists in the internment camps and prisons played, as well as their interaction with the outside Irish Republican movement beyond the high-profile hunger strikes of 1980/81. Consequently, the work contributes to the modern history of Britain and Ireland by throwing light on one of the key factors that facilitated the peace process in the 1990s.

Defence date: 12 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Laura Lee Downs (EUI/Supervisor); Dr Sean Brady (Birkbeck, University of London); Prof. Alexander Etkind (EUI); Prof. Robert W. White (Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55784>

REKOLA, Tuula

Drawing distinctions within complex margins: 'gypsies' in the borderland of the Swedish Kingdom, c. 1743-1809

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation explores the Roma (zigenare, tattare) in the context of the lower strata of society in the eastern border regions of the Swedish Kingdom c. 1743–1809. While the Roma have traditionally been studied as an isolated group, my thesis examines them in relation to other low-status people. Based on close reading of different administrative and judicial sources, it explores the construction and the maintenance of the categories 'zigenare' and 'tattare' in the context of vagrancy control operations, occupational spheres, conflicts, and social mobility. During the research period, Swedish labour and population policies laid emphasis on increasing population growth and labour supply. Vagrancy legislation was extended to encompass the 'domestic' 'zigenare/tattare', enabling their exploitation as a workforce. The military held a strong position in society, and military needs greatly affected the enforcement of vagrancy policies. Roma were targeted by vagrancy control more forcefully than the rest of the population. As vagrancy control was enforced at the local level, functional relations with local populations were vital for the survival of the Roma. The economic activities practiced by the Roma tied them to local communities while reinforcing the connection between mobility and the 'Gypsy' notion. Roma were bound to society mainly through military occupations, which provided legal protection but also accommodated them on the lower echelons of society. Differentiation between Roma and non-Roma endured throughout the period. Ethnic status was fairly persistent even in the event of changing social status. Ethnicity was usually based on descent, but it could also be connected to a way of life, dark appearance, weak ties to church, and, possibly, to language. However, the ethnic boundaries were not impermeable and the undefined character of the categories 'zigenare/tattare' could allow some flexibility in administrative practices and entail uncertainty concerning identities.

Defence date: 17 April 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Laura Downs, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Pieter Judson, European University Institute; Prof. Panu Pulma, University of Helsinki; Prof. David Mayall, University of Derby

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53524>



RONE, Julia

'Don't worry, we are from the internet': the diffusion of protest against the anti-counterfeiting trade agreement in the age of austerity

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis focuses precisely on the anti-ACTA mobilization and the way it fits within the broader wave of contention. While the anti-ACTA campaign did not include occupation of squares (but only the more traditional protest marches), it shared many important features with other protests in the wave of contention, including the adoption of the Anonymous mask and the national flag as crucial symbols (Gerbaudo, 2017), the demand for more democratic decision-making, and most importantly – the belief in the Internet as a tool for empowerment that could contribute to a more horizontal democratic society (Beyer, 2014; Jarvis, 2014; Juris, 2012; McCarthy, 2015). The big difference is that for anti-ACTA protesters, the Internet was more than a tool - it became a cause in itself. People protested to defend Internet freedom, interpreted in a wide variety of ways by different actors, but most often as the freedom of sharing culture (and files) online, the freedom of not being 2 under surveillance, and the freedom of expressing oneself as a key prerequisite for the functioning of any democratic community.

Defence date: 22 February 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore, European University Institute (External Supervisor); Prof. László Bruszt, Scuola Normale Superiore; Dr. Sebastian Haunss, BIGSSS, Universität Bremen; Dr. Paolo Gerbaudo, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51824>

RUBIO GRUNDELL, Lucrecia

The dynamics of securitisation and de-securitisation in the European Union's anti-trafficking policies: the case of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the triangular dynamics of securitisation and desecuritisation underpinning the European Union's policies against trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. Drawing on two main bodies of literature: critical security studies and feminist insights into prostitution and trafficking, it sheds light on the growing tendency of the European Union to conceptualise and address trafficking in women for sexual exploitation as a security issue, and on the distinct and competing approaches that coexist within feminist struggles against such trend, which largely follow the opposing views that structure feminist debates on prostitution: an abolitionist stance that is articulated predominantly from inside the European Union's institutions and a sex-work approach that is defended mainly from outside. The fundamental contribution this thesis makes is to show that the European Union's securitising tendency and the abolitionist ideals defended therein are not antithetical but inextricably linked. By means of a Critical Frame Analysis of the Union's internal security, gender and sexuality and anti-trafficking policies, I show that the evolution of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation as a security issue within the Union's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, and its evolution as a form of violence against women in its gender equality and sexual diversity policies are inextricably linked, and that this link is central to its securitisation. I start from the premise that trafficking in women is securitised by 'contagion', that is, by being conceptualised and addressed as an epiphenomenon of organised crime, irregular migration and prostitution. The key mechanism enabling this 'contagion' in the European Union is spillover of the internal market into a project of internal security; a spillover that is itself the result of a process of securitisation in which terrorism, organised crime and irregular migration are linked and depicted as threats to the internal security of the Union. The inclusion of human trafficking as a form of organised crime and irregular immigration in such a continuum is, therefore, what allows trafficking in women for sexual exploitation to be securitised as a result.

Defence date: 19 November 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Donatella Della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore Prof. Emanuela Lombardo, Universidad Complutense de Madrid Prof. Jef Huysmans, Queen Mary, University of London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59797>

RÜLAND, Ancha lee

Norms in conflict: an analysis of state responses to norm conflict in Southeast Asia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Constructivist scholarship within International Relations (IR) has yielded important insights into the role of identity and norms in shaping state behavior. Yet, nearly all states have multiple identities and various – sometimes conflicting – normative commitments. This thesis is concerned with 'norm conflict': those situations in which the prescriptions associated with two norms clash, making it seemingly impossible for a state to conform to both norms at the same time. Despite the fact that situations of norm conflict present significant decision-making problems for states, the discipline of IR has thus far given them scant attention. This thesis analyses how Southeast Asia's more democratically advanced states have responded to situations of norm conflict between the norms of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and extraterritorial human rights protection and promotion. These two norms stipulate conflicting obligations in situations of gross human rights violations in foreign jurisdictions. I develop a consequentialist, but socially

embedded, theoretical approach to norm following, which argues that by making credible commitments to norms, governments create domestic, international and – in some cases – regional expectations concerning norm compliance. The challenge for states is twofold: to manage such expectations, and to minimize the social costs of non-compliance with one of the two norms – which include potential damage to domestic legitimacy and international reputation. I suggest that states can pursue different strategies in response to norm conflict, which I conceptualize as consistent norm prioritization, general and context-specific norm replacement, norm reconciliation, conflict denial and a mixed response strategy. I argue that one important factor in determining which strategy is adopted represents whether the expectations articulated by a government's relevant audiences converge, conflict or change over time. The thesis empirically explores these different strategies by studying Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia's responses to gross cases of human rights violations in Myanmar. Defence date: 20 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Jennifer Welsh, EUI; Professor Dr. Ulrich Krotz, EUI; Professor Dr. Wayne Sandholtz, USC; Professor Dr. Jörn Dosch, Universität Rostock <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58986>

SANDERS, Andreas R. Dugstad
Europe's northern resource frontier: the political economy of resource nationalism in Sweden and Norway 1888-1936
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Trade in raw materials was a crucial part of what is now often referred to as the “first global economy”. As populations increased and the west industrialized, demand for raw material surged. Helped by falling barriers to trade, improved transport and communication technology made it possible for localities further and further afield to efficiently supply the industrial centres. Technology also created demand for completely new resources, or made the price of resources previously considered worthless soar. The Thomas-process turned phosphorescent iron ore from inconsequential rocks into a strategic commodity. Modern paper production turned useless timber into the raw material of the ever-increasing mass media. And electricity turned picturesque waterfalls into unlimited suppliers of “white coal”.

Defence date: 28 June 2018, Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Alexander Etkind, European University Institute; Professor Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow; Associate Professor Ann-Kristin Bergquist, Umeå University <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57504>

SHELLEKENS, Christophe
Merchants and their hometown: Florentines in Antwerp and the Duchy of Florence (ca 1500-1585)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation investigates the ties between Florentine merchants in Antwerp and their hometown in the sixteenth century. It demonstrates that such ties were of great importance to them and are crucial to understand their actions and strategic decisions. Despite being an outdated institution, the Florentine nation in Antwerp remained an important point of reference for the merchant community, and depending on its concrete strategic value it was treated with either indifference or great attention by its home government in Florence. The members of the nation in Antwerp predominantly had a background in the Florentine Office Holding Class, which indicates that social dynamics in Florence resonated in the composition of the community in Antwerp. Apart from the nation, merchants also were guided by their Florentine background in forming their business ties. In their partnerships, they relied strongly on investments from other Florentines, and in Antwerp

they largely selected collaborators with a Florentine background. This also goes up on a long-distance level, where a large number of their international contacts were with Florentines in other centers of commerce in Europe. Their ties with their hometown were stronger than has been assessed thus far. Apart from commercial ties with their hometown, Florentine merchants in Antwerp also sought to develop patronage ties with their home ruler, Duke Cosimo I through the provision of various services. As demonstrated by the case of Gaspare Ducci, also merchants that developed strong ties in the Low Countries and settled there, sought to maintain ties with their region of origin. By pointing to the importance of merchants' hometown, this thesis contributes to debates about the relation between politics and commerce, the relation between informal networks and formal institutions, as well as the explanatory value of diaspora and cross-cultural trade.

Defence date: 10 December 2018, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, University of Warwick & EUI (Supervisor); Professor Regina Grafe, EUI (second reader); Dr. Francesco Guidi-Bruscoli, University of Florence; Dr. Maartje van Gelder, University of Amsterdam.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60218>

SCHMIDT-KESSEN, Maria José
IP competition conflicts in EU law through five judicial lenses
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis deals with IP-competition conflicts and how the EU Courts have addressed them over time. It seeks to answer the question of how the reasoning of EU Courts in these cases has been affected by three crucial evolutionary moments in EU law: (1) the Europeanization of IP law (2) the modernization of EU competition law and (3) the elevation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union to a primary source of EU law. The first two chapters provide the theoretical framework of the thesis. The first chapter provides a detailed overview of the three crucial evolutionary moments in EU law mentioned above. The second chapter provides an overview of theories about the legal reasoning of EU Courts and about the different approaches that the courts have adopted when deciding IP-competition conflicts. Five such approaches, or judicial lenses, are identified: an economics, a conflict of laws, a conflict of competences, a constitutional and a private law approach. It is shown that these five different approaches can be linked to the three evolutionary moments at the IP-competition interface in EU law. Chapters three to five trace the theoretical insights from the first two chapters in three case studies on specific business methods having given rise to IP-competition conflicts before EU Courts: (i) selective distribution systems, (ii) digital platforms and restrictions of access, and (iii) lock-in strategies on aftermarkets, in particular in the online environment. The case studies analyse how these comparable factual situations of IP-competition conflicts have been treated on the one hand under EU competition law and on the other under EU IP law. In each case study, the legal reasoning is identified and compared between EU competition and IP law. The main finding in the case studies is that EU Courts treat the spheres of EU competition law and IP law as wholly separate. This has led to quite diverging approaches in comparable cases of IP-competition conflicts depending on whether the cases are brought under EU competition law or IP law, jeopardizing the systemic coherence of EU law and disturbing the CJEU's dialogue with national courts. This situation is not sustainable. In an economic environment where the EU's economies are increasingly depending on e-commerce and digital assets often protected by IP, IP-competition conflicts are bound to increase. To ensure a legal environment that provides legal certainty and equal conditions for firms to thrive across EU Member States without hurting consumers, a more coherent and improved methodological guidance on how to address IP-competition conflicts is needed. The aim of this thesis is to provide a first step in this direction.

Defence date: 21 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Giorgio Monti, EUI (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Urska Šadl, EUI; Prof. Inge Govaere, College of Europe, Bruges; Prof. Alison Jones, King's College, London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55264>

SCHÜTZ, Waltraud

Educational entrepreneurs and the politics of schooling in nineteenth-century Habsburg society

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the Habsburg Empire the implementation of compulsory education in 1774 marked a new era. The development and monitoring of educational measures in the following decades was in the past frequently described as a linear narrative of progress until the present day. However, it was not the desire for educational advancement but social anxieties and economic considerations which were usually the driving force for educational policies as numerous examples in this thesis document. The instilment of morality was seen as an important purpose of education. This focus on morality and a general climate of fear during the period of the Napoleonic Wars provided the basis for educational structures that were effective until the Primary School Law of 1869 and beyond. Policies enacted during this time forced for example factory owners to concern themselves with the education of their child labourers and at the same time opened spaces for men and particularly women to engage in the business of private schooling. Through the critical investigation of a broad variety of sources this thesis shows how different school types developed, from factory schools to finishing schools, and how men and women claimed spaces as experts, from moralizing pamphleteers to women educational activists. By investigating the role of educational entrepreneurs, and tracing the possibilities, limitations and practical consequences of the politics of schooling this thesis provides new insights and adds complexity to our understanding of nineteenth century Habsburg society.

Defence date: 14 June 2018, Examining Board: Professor Pieter M. Judson, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute (Second Reader); Professor Gabriella Hauch, University of Vienna (External Advisor); Professor Gunda Barth-Scalmani, University of Innsbruck <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55887>



SCHÜTZE, Fabian

Asset prices, disagreement and trade volume

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In this thesis, I discuss how asset prices are influenced by the decisions of heterogeneous investors. Asset prices are conventionally explained through a representative-investor whose risk-aversion fluctuates or who faces fluctuating fundamental uncertainty. Much progress has been made in describing how such an investor influences prices. Yet, such work poses considerable difficulties. In particular, empirical studies document that trade volume predicts asset prices and investors infer information from prices. Furthermore, the burgeoning household finance literature documents patterns in portfolio allocations across investors. While models with heterogeneous investors can address such shortcomings, more work is needed to understand them. In particular, little is known about how differentially informed investors learn in financial markets and how their opinions affect prices. I describe how disagreement affects volatility in my chapter one of my thesis. I also examine how asymmetrically informed investors learn from prices in chapter two. Finally, Joao Brogueira and I made a theoretical contribution in our published paper which is contained in chapter 3 of my thesis. I describe each chapter briefly. In chapter one, I provide conditions under which disagreement about dividend growth forecasts amplifies stock market volatility, in line with empirical evidence. In a frictionless economy with two Epstein-Zin investors, I model disagreement as exogenous heterogeneity in beliefs: one investor is pessimistic, the other is not. I show that disagreement amplifies volatility only if investors switch beliefs, that is if an investor is only temporarily optimistic. If instead one investor is permanently pessimistic, prices are less volatile than dividends, and higher disagreement lowers volatility – in contradiction with evidence. Finally, I provide empirical support for switching beliefs among investors, using cross-sectional data

from the Survey of Professional Forecasters. In chapter two I discuss the relationship between trade volume and stock market returns. There is substantial evidence that high trading volume predicts low returns, both in the cross-section but also across several years. To permit information-based trade among asymmetrically informed investors, economic models conventionally include noise traders. However, these models cannot explain the observed relationship between trade and returns. As noise traders demand random quantities, they generate a too volatile trade volume compared to the empirical low-frequency variations. I argue in “Trade Volume, Noise Traders and Information Acquisition with Neural Networks” that neural networks can be used to describe the empirical evidence. I first characterize elementary properties of neural networks. I then show in a model of trade among differentially informed investors, that neural networks permit information inference from prices at arbitrary precision but that information asymmetry can persist even without noise traders. Finally, I outline how such models might be able to explain why trade volume predicts excess years ahead. Finally, chapter 3 contains a paper I wrote together with Joao Brogueira. Our note presents a proof of the existence of a unique equilibrium in a Lucas (1978) economy when the utility function displays constant relative risk aversion, and the logarithm of dividends follow a normally distributed autoregressive process of order one with positive autocorrelation. We provide restrictions on the coefficient of relative risk aversion, the discount factor and the conditional variance of the consumption process that ensure the existence of a unique equilibrium.

Defence date: 09 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Ramon Marimon, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Piero Gottardi, EUI; Prof. Rodolfo Manuelli, Washington University in St. Louis; Prof. Christian Hellwig, University of Toulouse

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54684>

SCIACCHITANO, Grazia

I dannati del Sud: braccianti siciliani ed andalusi dal 1946 ad oggi

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

My Ph.D. dissertation shows the centrality of landless labourers in the shaping of Italian and Spanish history of the 1950s and 1960s. In both Italy and Spain before the beginning of the reform period of the 1950s, high rates of unemployment and low incomes for the majority of small peasants and rural labourers coexisted alongside large areas of uncultivated land in the hands of a few owners. I argue that aiming to solve these problems both governments implemented a southern model of rural change. This model entailed diminishing the workforce of the countryside together with the industrialization of the rural system, to create a model of efficient and productive agriculture. In this context, the rural labourers become protagonists of change. They claimed the right to work, demanding the full use of the uncultivated land in order to increase occupation, and labour rights in line with those of industrial workers. For them it was not a question of land ownership but of labour rights. While the labourers pushed for a regulation of their working conditions, plans implemented by both governments led to a general decrease of the rural population but, at the same time, a steady percentage increase of rural labourers in the southern regions. Indeed, rural labourers replaced peasants, and a new model of rural economy was set up, that of farming business based on labourers.

Defence date: 18 settembre 2018, Examining Board: Prof.ssa Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Relatore EUI); Prof.ssa Regina Grafe, European University Institute; Prof.ssa Marta Petruszewicz, Università della Calabria; Prof. Marcial Sánchez Mosquera, Università di Siviglia

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59026>

SELLING, Niels

Unity or fracture: explaining political preference formation among large American, British, and German firms

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This is a theses on political preference formation, which refers to the ways in which actors learn to prefer one political option over another. In political science, these actors are usually private citizens, in their role as voters, and it is easy to see that voting behavior will continue to dominate the research on political preferences. After the referendum that saw a majority of Britons in favor of leaving the EU and the American election of 2016, which brought Donald J. Trump to the White House, people now call for political scientists to spend the next few years trying to figure out how this could have possibly happened.¹ It is a safe bet that political science journals will be filled to the brim with articles on the topic and that many, many hours in university classrooms will be devoted to discussions of Trumpism, authoritarianism, anti-immigrant sentiments, white backlash, et cetera. As important as this is, the road that this study travels takes a different turn. It heads away from elections and referendums – “electoral spectacles”, as Hacker and Pierson (2011, p. 86) call them – and instead takes aim at preference formation among large firms, the type of actor that, according to the same authors, truly shapes politics in the long run.

Defence date: 28 May 2018, Examining Board: Professor Pepper Culpepper, formerly EUI / University of Oxford (Supervisor); Professor Philipp Genschel, European University Institute; Professor Mark Mizruchi, University of Michigan; Dr. Stefano Pagliari, City University of London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55584>



SKULKIN, Igor

Why incumbents survive: authoritarian dominance and regime persistence in Russia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why do incumbents in electoral authoritarian regimes retain power? This study seeks to answer this fundamental question by linking electoral fraud and sincere voting for the incumbent with incumbent's distributive politics and, accordingly, by looking at the puzzle of authoritarian survival from two perspectives. An elite-oriented incumbent's strategy suggests that, unlike democracies, where distributive politics is primarily targeted at voters, authoritarian incumbents inevitably have to deliver benefits to political elites in order to secure their loyalty, which is eventually converted into electoral fraud, repression of the opposition forces, persecution of the media, refraining from challenging the incumbent, and other authoritarian policy outcomes. A mass-oriented incumbent's strategy implies that, if electoral competition is not meaningless, authoritarian incumbents also have to deliver benefits to the general public in order to secure genuine mass support, which eventually results in sincere voting for the incumbent. This argument is tested on cross-regional data from Russia as a prominent case of persistent electoral authoritarianism. The analysis begins with a poorly studied but an immanent element of any kind of authoritarianism – electoral fraud perpetrated by political elites and their local agents. Having developed a novel measure of electoral fraud forensics based on quintile regression, I demonstrate that electoral fraud in the Russian 2000–2012 presidential elections played a typical role for electoral authoritarianism: it was neither outcome-changing as it occurs in closed authoritarian regimes nor intrinsically sporadic as in electoral democracies, but it was widespread and hardly avoidable by the incumbent. The study then dwells on examination of the federal transfers to regional budgets as a type of public and formally legal yet politically motivated distribution. Not only were the central transfers allocated to the regions according to the principle of electoral allegiance to the federal incumbent presidents, but it also appears that, as authoritarian regime was consolidating over time, the larger amount

of transfer funds was allocated to the bureaucracy (as part of the regime's elite clientele) in order to secure its loyalty. The loyalty of regional elites, in its turn, was eventually converted into distinct authoritarian policy outcomes, including electoral fraud and persecution of the media. This resulted in a general bias of the electoral playing field and, thereby, contributed to sustaining the authoritarian equilibrium. By contrast, the analysis finds no evidence that the politicized transfers influenced sincere voting for the incumbent. These mixed findings indicate that popular support under electoral authoritarianism is still puzzling and calls for further examination, whereas securing loyalty of political elites via delivering them clientelist benefits is crucial for regime survival in personalist electoral dictatorships.

Defence date: 20 September 2018, Examining Board: Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Vladimir Gelman, European University at Saint Petersburg; Anton Hemerijck, European University Institute; John Ora Reuter, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58804>



SVEEN, Thea

A proportionate solidarity test?: ex ante existence ex post application of a legal principle of solidarity in European Union law

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The rediscovery of values and principles is a fragile undertaking fraught with its own interpretive perils. Nevertheless, claims to their normative superiority have a rather uncertain and inadequately explained content. European Union law may inspire and assist scholars and practitioners alike in their understanding of the principle of solidarity. This thesis suggests the possibility of a more coherent framing of solidarity as a legal principle in European Union law. This approach may assist legal scholarship in moving forward to build upon existing literature within the field, and integrate a more holistic model of the legal principle of solidarity in European Union law based on a theory defining solidarity as joint action. The latter may better reflect the various legal correlates that together define this principle both ex ante and ex post. More than adding another voice to the debate what solidarity is, this thesis focuses rather on what solidarity does. Recent developments within Public International Law shed some light on the debate within the ambit of European Union law. The thesis will attempt to provide suggestions on how solidarity as a principle steers and interacts with other principles of EU law. Integrating the ex ante and ex post dimensions of the principle of solidarity is a subtle distinction and arguably necessary in order to explain solidarity as a form of background coercion. The elusive question remains how a legal principle of solidarity may be understood as a legal principle which takes into consideration both the ex ante and ex post natures of the principle. The gravamen of the problem is that the principle of solidarity has primarily been applied ex post after the decisions of the Member States have become subject to judicial review by the European Court of Justice. Nevertheless, there is also a need for a legal principle of solidarity which may also be applied and understood ex ante before interacting with an adjudicatory body. These two temporal dimensions are of equal importance in understanding what solidarity as a legal principle actually does. Instead of being solely an after-the-fact result-oriented approach, an ex ante application of solidarity as a legal principle places greater emphasis on formative processes and their bases in adherence to the Treaties. Between the ex ante existence and the ex post application of the principle lies the vehicle of the decisions made by the Member States in light of European Union law. Between the ex ante existence and ex post application of solidarity lies the decision of the Member States to act, framed between existing EU law and the review of the Member State's choice by the European Court of Justice. That is, a fair opportunity for those involved to act in ways that are in accordance with the Treaties in both input and output.

Award date: 23 February 2018, Supervisor: Professor Giorgio Monti

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52804>

THORMOD, Kaspar

Rome reconfigured: contemporary visions of the Eternal City, 1989–2014

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This study examines how visions of Rome manifest themselves in artworks produced by 265 international artists during or after their stay at the city's foreign academies, 1989–2014. I treat the extensive body of aesthetic material as a laboratory for exploring the wealth of responsive, sometimes agitated, sometimes conflicting ideas which are not passively transmitted by Rome, but framed, activated and given form by the artists. The account is wide-ranging in so far as it combines a large number of artworks; and it is selective in the sense that it frames these artworks within specific thematically oriented chapters. The result is a dynamic visual history of how artists reconfigure Rome today – from critical evaluations of the institutional frameworks and legacies of the foreign academies to explorations of how artists negotiate the spectacle of Roman sites; from portraits of the people who inhabit the city to studies of how the notions of history and Roman artistic traditions are appropriated and reconfigured in the present. These international artists create work that is experimental, open and ambiguous – work that situates Rome in the entanglement of past and present as well as in local and global contexts. It is through the tensions and possibilities that this entanglement brings to the fore that the artworks challenge more traditional historical reflections on the city. When artists successfully reconfigure Rome, they provide us with visions that, being anchored in a present, undermine the connotations of permanence and immovability that cling to the 'Eternal City' epithet. Looking at this work, we are invited critically to engage with the question: what is Rome today? – or perhaps better: what can Rome be?

Defence date: 29 June 2018, Examining Board: Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute (Supervisor); Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Second reader); Mieke Bal, University of Amsterdam (External advisor); Henrik Reeh, University of Copenhagen

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56244>

TIMMERMAN, Mikheï

Legality in Europe: on the principle 'nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege' in EU law and under the ECHR

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The establishment of European Union criminal law entails the novel situation in which EU actors influence the definition and interpretation of domestic crimes and penalties. Both the Union legislature and the CJEU define and interpret provisions of EU law with relevance for the determination of criminal liability and the prescription of the applicable penalties in the law of the Member States. This influence on substantive criminal law raises questions about the limits to these legislative and interpretive activities, both at the EU level and at the level of the Member States. Since requirements for the definition, interpretation, and application of substantive criminal law are traditionally provided by the principle 'nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege' (ie the legality principle), the functioning of this principle in the legal field of EU criminal law merits investigation. With the aim of comprehending the role and functioning of the legality principle in EU criminal law, this thesis examines and compares the actual constructions of the supranational European legality principles; ie the legality principles protected under the ECHR and in EU law. The present research first determines that the ECHR legality principle requires the protection of only a rather minimal standard of legal certainty. While the protection of such a minimum standard could be appropriate under the ECHR, this is not necessarily the case for EU law. Due to the multilevel nature of the definition and interpretation of offences and penalties in EU criminal law, the influence of multilingualism, and the general Union standard of legal certainty provided outside the criminal sphere, it is appropriate for the EU legality principle to move beyond the minimum ECHR standard. Instead of functioning as a prohibition

on arbitrariness, it is argued, the EU legality principle should ensure a minimum level of legal certainty that is closer to the maximum predictability of consequences for certain acts. It is additionally argued that the EU legality principle could be construed more consistently and on the basis of a clear conceptual framework, and that the principle's general conformity with the ECHR minimum standard could be made more apparent.

Defence date: 22 June 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Bruno de Witte, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Piet Hein van Kempen, Radboud University Nijmegen (External Co-Supervisor); Prof. Paulo Pinto de Albuquerque, Catholic University Lisbon and ECtHR; Prof. Urška Šadl, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56105>

TURKINGTON, Sharon Elisheva

The decolonization of history: historians and historical consciousness in francophone and anglophone anti-colonial communities, 1930-1970

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the role of historical thinking and historical knowledge in anti-colonial ideology, in a process identified as the 'decolonization of history.' This study argues that historical thinking was central to anti-colonial discourses during the period 1930-1970, and traces the evolution of 'historical rhetoric' across the chronology of decolonisation. Informed by both the history of ideas and imperial history, it presents a detailed study of sources demonstrating the role of historians in decolonization by means of anti-colonial networks and publications across the French and British empires. Secondly, it highlights the historiographical phenomenon resulting from this, the decolonization of historical knowledge. This work is shaped biographically using the legacies of Suzanne Césaire, Paulette Nardal, Cheikh Anta Diop, CLR James, and Melville Herskovits. These thinkers not only represent different linguistic backgrounds and social stratum, but also variations in anti-colonial thought, including Négritude, Afrocentrism, Marxism, and anti-colonial anthropology on the part of Herskovits. However, the commonality between these thinkers is their identification of historical mythologizing as a crucial element in the rationalising rhetoric of imperial ideology. Furthermore, their work shows the historic point at which anti-colonial historical theorizing became essential to the project of decolonization. They engaged with the past not only to convince colonized peoples of the richness and complexity of their pre-colonial history, but also to deconstruct colonial narratives which, they argued, withheld or misinterpreted historical facts that were imperative to the project of self-determination. Colonialism itself, therefore, is at the heart of this thesis. The objectivity of the works produced by these intellectuals is not the focus of this thesis. Rather, this thesis treats all historical knowledge as a project intricately bound to power, and the quest for believability. By re-examining history as a mobilising device in the context of empire and decolonisation, we can learn more about how historians function as part of a normative education system, and what happens when the norm is perverted, or questioned.

Defence date: 10 January 2018, Examining Board: Professor Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute; Professor Laura Downs, European University Institute; Professor Pierre-Philippe Fraiture, Warwick University; Professor Emmanuelle Loyer, Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50084>

VAN DEN BRINK, Martijn

An exploration of the connection between legitimate authority: legislative rules and text in the context of EU citizenship law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis studies the authority of legislation within the European Union. I believe that the EU legislature is an institution that does not always receive the attention it deserves, that the value of legislative decision-making remains misunderstood, and that our understanding of what it means for the acts of legislation to be recognised as authoritative still is underdeveloped. Drawing upon political and legal theory, I argue that the EU legislature must have a certain primacy over other sources of authority within the EU in the process of ordinary decision-making. That is, I suggest, primarily because the EU has reasonable legitimacy when subject to the control of the EU legislative process and also because legislation contributes to stability in EU decision-making and gives guidance to those subject to EU law. In addition to explaining the benefits of EU legislative decision-making, this thesis will provide the benchmarks that allow for a determination of whether other institutions recognise legislative acts as authoritative. I establish the connection between authority, legislative rules, and legislative text and argue that the authority of legislation is recognised if the constraints laid down by the rules of legislation and the text that articulates these rules are accepted. The authority of legislation is studied in the context of decision-making in the field of EU citizenship.

Defence date: 05 March 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Richard Bellamy, European University Institute; Prof. Niamh Nic Shuibhne, University of Edinburgh; Prof. Daniel Halberstam, University of Michigan

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52245>

VITA, Viorica

The rise of spending conditionality in the European Union

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

As of the 2014-2020 financial period the EU has made increasing use of its budgetary resources to advance its policy objectives at the Member States' level through the use of EU spending conditionality. EU spending conditionality is a requirement linked to EU funds expenditure that aims primarily to induce recipients to adopt a conduct desired by the EU and secure its financial interests. This thesis examines the novel spending conditionality tool, through the lens of four distinct theoretical frameworks, metaphorically called worlds: the conceptual world (Part I), the legal world (Part II), the constitutional world (Part III) and the institutional world (Part IV). Each theoretical framework reveals important findings regarding the conceptual roots, the legal reach, the constitutional significance and institutional realities of spending conditionality in the EU. Based on empirical EU-wide data and detailed case studies, this thesis concludes that despite its sophisticated conceptual form, thick legal setting, potentially far-reaching constitutional implications and the monumental institutional effort to render the tool effective, in practice, the policy output of EU spending conditionality has so far been limited and uncertain. In response, this thesis puts forward several recommendations that may usefully inform the effective future operation of spending conditionality within the EU legal and constitutional system.

Defence date: 19 December 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Joanne Scott, European University Institute; Prof. Gráinne de Búrca, New York University; Prof. László Andor, Corvinus University of Budapest, Université Libre de Bruxelles

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60272>



WINKLER, Andreas Sebastian
Essays in public economics and empirical banking
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies questions from the fields of public economics and empirical banking. The first chapter studies the question of how the design of pension system affects household labour supply incentives. The effective marginal tax rate of the pension system is derived directly from the households' optimality conditions and decomposed into five components driven by inter- and intra-generational redistribution, demographics, borrowing constraints, and insurance. I provide quantitative results for the US, demonstrating that the effective tax rate lies significantly below the statutory rate. Eliminating progressivity from the US pension schedule significantly reduces effective marginal rates as it equalizes average and marginal replacement rates. The second chapter considers the introduction of a Vickrey-style lifetime income tax in a heterogeneous agent model with idiosyncratic risk. In a model with perfect foresight, lifetime income taxation leads to unambiguous welfare gains as it redistributes resources from high- consumption to low-consumption households. A similar argument does not hold for the case with idiosyncratic risk. In a lifecycle model calibrated to the US economy, a transition to a tax on lifetime income leads to small welfare losses as workers increase their savings early in life in order to insure against uncertain future tax liabilities. In the third chapter, we study the question how risk taking by banks responds to an exogenous change in leverage. We employ heterogeneity in the geographic distribution of banks' offices in order to introduce an exogenous variation in deposit supply based on local economic shocks. This variation is used to instrument banks' leverage. We measure bank risk taking by directly observing lending decisions on all residential mortgages in the US. In response to an exogenous decrease in their leverage, banks become more responsive to risk characteristics of residential mortgage loans, and the median predicted probability of default for issued loans decreases.

Defence date: 11 December 2018, Examining board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Dominik Sachs, University of Munich; Professor Andrés Erosa, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid; Professor Marek Kapička, CERGE-EI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60241>



WITTWER, Milena
Pay-as-bid auctions in theory and practice
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The pay-as-bid auction, also called the discriminatory price auction, is among the most common auction formats to price and allocate assets and commodities. Trillions of dollars each year are traded in pay-as-bid auctions. The format is the natural multiunit extension of the first-price auction of a single item. Bidders specify a price for each unit they want to buy. The market clears at the price where supply intersects aggregate demand and winning bidders pay their bids for each unit won. In the first chapter of my thesis, I explain strategic differences and similarities between the single-item and multi-unit case. In practice, it is rare that multi-unit auctions take place in isolation. The second chapter introduces a model of interconnected pay-as-bid auctions. The auctions run in parallel and offer perfectly divisible substitute goods to the same set of symmetrically informed bidders with multi-unit demand. This connects the demand side of both auctions. The supply side is linked because the total amounts for sale may be correlated. I show that there exists a unique symmetric Bayesian Nash equilibrium when the marginal distributions of supply have weakly decreasing hazard rates. I then develop practical policy recommendations on how to exploit the interconnection across auctions to increase revenues. These theoretic insights are the basis for the final chapter of my thesis. In collaboration with Jason Allen (Bank of Canada) and Jakub Kastl (Princeton University) I use data from auctions of Canadian debt to quantify the extent to which demands for securities with different maturities

are interdependent. Generalizing methods for estimating demand schedules from bidding data to allow for interdependencies, our results suggest that 3, 6 and 12-month bills are often complementary in the primary market for Treasury bills. We present a model that captures the interplay between the primary and secondary markets to provide a rationale for our findings.

Defence date: 26 July 2018, Examining Board: Prof. David K. Levine, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Peter Cramton, University of Cologne; Prof. Salvatore Modica, University of Palermo; Prof. Robert Wilson, Stanford Business School

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57444>

WOLF, Katharina

Europe's military responses to humanitarian crises

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why do European Union (EU) member states sometimes respond collectively to prevent or address large-scale humanitarian crises while, at other moments, they use different institutional channels? More than once, EU states have pondered, hesitated, disagreed and let others interfere when widespread and systematic killing of civilians were looming. Instead of using the EU's military crisis management capacities, member states have acted through different institutional channels such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), ad-hoc coalitions of states or single state-led operations to interfere in humanitarian crises. At times, they have decided not to intervene at all. Why does Europeans' involvement in humanitarian intervention vary so strikingly? To examine this striking variation in European states' responses to large-scale humanitarian crises, the thesis draws on in-depth case study evidence from the conflict in Libya during 2011, the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire during 2010/2011, the sectarian war in the Central African Republic during 2013 and 2014 and the fight against Boko Haram in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region. The cases capture the entire range of variation on the dependent variable covering EU operations, NATO operations, ad-hoc operations, and non-intervention. The thesis develops a three-step model to explain why, when, and how European states use military force for humanitarian purposes. The model is situated at the intersection of domestic preferences and the international opportunities and constraints under which European states seek to realize their foreign policy goals. The findings show that, in combination, these factors condition European states' readiness to intervene. Hence, a preference for non-intervention is easier to maintain if others are willing to intervene, but more difficult to pursue if the resort to force is urgent and the non-European actors are unable or unwilling to offer an appropriate response. At the regional European level, states' power resources and preferences influence the institutional channel through which European states ultimately decide to intervene militarily. The findings show that the deployment of EU and NATO operations is likely when member states' preferences are at least weakly congruent and backed by the interests and preferences of the organizations' most powerful states. Diverging preferences among member states severely hinder common military operations and compel states to resort to ad-hoc arrangements. The dissertation concludes that European states' preferences, the political contexts in which they operate and their ability to pursue their goals at the international and the regional level considerably influence why, when, and in which format European states intervene in humanitarian crises.

Defence date: 13 April 2018, Examining Board: Prof Ulrich Krotz, EUI (Supervisor); Dr. Antonio Missiroli, NATO; Prof James Sperling, University of Akron; Prof Jennifer Welsh, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53504>

WOZNIAKOWSKI, Tomasz P.

Towards fiscalization of the European Union?: the European and American fiscal unions in a comparative historical perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

My original contribution to knowledge is a demonstration that fiscalization, a concept I defined as a process that leads to the emergence of a federal power to tax, is triggered by an internal threat. This dissertation focuses on the economic governance of the European Union (EU) from a comparative historical perspective and shows that the emergence of the federal fiscal union is the result of a sovereign debt crisis at the state level. More specifically, it analyzes the conditions under which a supranational power to tax is likely to emerge by investigating the emergence of the United States (US) fiscal union in the late 18th century. I analyze the fiscal history of the early US to demonstrate how the institutional flaws of the Articles of Confederation, mainly the central budget based on contributions from the states, so-called 'requisitions', led to a sovereign debt crisis at the state level, which triggered taxpayers' revolts in 1786/1787. I argue that an endogenous threat, exemplified by this social unrest caused by the heavy taxation that the states imposed to pay off the debt from the War of Independence, constituted such a condition. Consequently, this threat paved the way for the 'fiscal bargain', which led to fiscalization of the federal government, i.e. the creation of a fiscal union with the federal power to tax ('federal fiscal union') based firmly in the new Constitution of 1789. I then confronted the US experience with the EU 'post-crisis' economic governance through the lens of two instruments of integration: fiscalization and regulation. A comparison can shed a different light on a polity such as the EU. In a classical fiscal union such as the US, the federal government has fiscal capacity, but it does not have the power to regulate the fiscal policies of the states. In the EU, we can observe the reverse situation: the European institutions in the last few years have acquired a good deal of power to regulate national economic policies. For instance, under the European Semester the EU can even impose sanctions on the member states if they fail to take 'the corrective action' on the excessive macroeconomic imbalances. Moreover, it was decided not to go forward with the fiscalization process. I argue that this is because a threat emerging from the Euro crisis was not perceived as large enough to trigger a 'fiscal bargain'. Paradoxically, by not agreeing to give the EU fiscal capacity, so that they could protect their fiscal sovereignty, member states gave up more of this very fiscal sovereignty to the central institutions, than states in classical federations.

Defence date: 15 March 2018, Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, University of Luzern/ European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Sergio Fabbrini, LUISS Guido Carli, Rome; Professor Alojzy Z. Nowak, University of Warsaw; Professor Sven H. Steinmo, University of Colorado, Boulder
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52565>

XANTHOPOULOU - DIMITRIADOU, Parthena

Discursive movement politics of the crisis: frames, 'subjects' and cultures of sociopolitical contestation: a comparative analysis of the anti-austerity and pro-democracy mobilizations of Greece and Spain

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The financial crisis of 2008, which plunged the global economy into unprecedented recession caused a dramatic downturn in economic activity and exceptionally increased political instability. In the years of the crisis civil unrest became part of the daily routine of afflicted countries around the world, reaching its peak in the global wave of anti-austerity and pro-democracy mobilizations of late 2010-2011. Protesting the politics of austerity and the diminished solvency of the political system, the mobilizations rose above the business-as-usual type of protesting and summoned an exceptionally heterogeneous population raising strong demands for democratization and the political empowerment of the people. The characteristically

heterogeneous constituency of the mobilizations, the characteristically broad demand for democratization and the fact that in many instances this demand was raised in sociopolitical contexts of consolidated democracies highlighted a central puzzle with three angles: What does the demand for democratization mean, when it is raised in already democratic contexts? What does the mobilizations' demand for democracy practically imply? Who constitute the 'subject' of the mobilizations and through what processes have they been 'constructed' as a collective demanding democracy? Narrowing down the focus on the European wave of mobilizations, this research seeks to find answers to these questions by examining comparatively the antiausterity mobilizations of Greece and Spain. The hypothesis of this comparative examination is that the mobilizations' commonly raised demands for democratization and their similar advocacies -for 'Direct Democracy' in Greece and 'Real Democracy' in Spain- are effectively filtered through the lens of nation-specific cultures of contestation. Relying on qualitative methods of analysis, this research examines patterns of contestation and relationships in the Greek and Spanish anti-austerity mobilizations and demonstrates that the Greek and Spanish movement politics of the crisis represent distinct examples of contemporary sociopolitical contestation that cannot be comprehensively understood on the basis of some sort of European -or for that matter Southern European- sameness, despite their firm embeddedness in the European wave of anti-austerity and pro-democracy mobilizations of late 2010-2011.

Defence date: 17 May 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Donatella della Porta, SNS Florence (former EUI) | Supervisor; Prof. Olivier Roy, EUI; Prof. Maria Kousis, University of Crete; Prof. Cristina Flesher Fominaya, Loughborough University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54664>

ZHUNUSSOVA, Tleuzhan

*Responsibility of states for their participation in decision-making process
in international organisations*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Since the end of the Second World War, the power of international organisations has expanded dramatically, throwing the frequently negative impact of their activities on human rights and the rule of law in to sharp relief. The topic of the responsibility (and accountability) of international organisations and their member states has thus received considerable attention in legal scholarship. There is, however, one aspect of the problem which remains largely neglected, namely the individual responsibility of states for their participation in the decisionmaking of the international organisations to which they belong. This is because, traditionally, legal scholars have denied such responsibility on the basis of the separate legal personality of international organisations, which—akin to a “corporate veil”—conceals member states actions in the institutional settings from any form of legal scrutiny. Contrary to this traditional view, this thesis aims—in the first instance—to bring attention to the previously neglected practice of endowing member states with legal responsibility for their own conduct in the decision-making processes in international organisations. Specifically, member states' legal responsibility for their voting behavior or—in cases of decision-making by consensus—the specific position assumed. The second aim of the study is to construct a more nuanced conceptual framework, elaborating how such member state responsibility should be understood beyond the conventional International Law Commission responsibility regime. Building on both international institutional law and legal theory, this thesis employs (a modified version) of Kelsen's theory of sovereignty as a juridical concept to ultimately argue that member state responsibility in decision-making processes should be understood as a due diligence obligation to ensure the unity of law. In other words, it is argued that

member states have a duty to take into account the multiplicity of obligations under both international law and the legal order of the organisation to which they belong. At a more practical level, this boils down to the duty of legal reasoning when voting and deliberating in international organisations.

Defence date: 05 September 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Joanne Scott, European University Institute; Prof. Eyal Benvenisti, University of Cambridge; Prof. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, University of Geneva

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58244>



ZHURAVLEV, Oleg

Microsociology of big events: the dynamics of eventful solidarities in “for fair elections” and Euromaidan protest movements

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis is devoted to a micro-sociological analysis of “big” protests. Comparing Russian “For fair elections” movement with Ukrainian Euromaidan, I study how eventful identities, solidarities, and cultural representations that emerged in the course of the protests then developed and changed contributing to either socio-political change, or reproduction. I analyze dynamics of both the uprisings themselves and the dynamics of post-protest collective action. The first part of the text analyzes a phenomenon new to Russia: the politicized local activism that has emerged in the wake of the “For fair elections” protests. Urban activism in Russian has been rarely politicized; rather, it addressed “familiar”, “close to home” problems and that kept distance from “politics”. Anti-Putin rallies of 2011-2012 changed the landscape of Russian civic activism. Inspired by the experience of collective actions, protesters resolved to keep it going in their own neighborhoods, establishing local activist groups and tackling smaller-scale problems typical of apolitical activism, e.g., defending parks from deforestation and buildings from demolition, and working for improvements. However, activists attributed oppositional and “political” meanings to practices that had been rather apolitical before the protests of 2011-2012. Thus, my study revealed the significant eventful change in the political culture of Russian urban activism. At the same time, in many cases mass events lead to the intensifying of pre-existing political and cultural structures, cultures, identities and discourses. In the second part of the text I show that Euromaidan consecutively first weakened and then enforced the ethno-cultural and political split between Western and Eastern Ukrainian citizens. While “Euromaidan” initially succeeded at creating a new civic identity that united the protesters, this identity failed to spread beyond the event. Paradoxically, the initial push for civic unity and inclusivity, when intensified, transformed into a tool of promoting exclusivity. The text is based on the analysis of in-depths interviews and focus-groups. The conclusions address the theoretical discussions within the eventful approach in social science, pragmatic and cultural sociology.

Defence date: 22 October 2018, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore, supervisor; Professor László Bruszt, Central European University; Professor Nina Eliasoph, University of Southern California; Professor Laurent Thévenot, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59572>



ZIESEMER, Vinzenz Johannes

Essays on education and the macroeconomy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of three independent chapters, related by a common theme: the role of education in the macroeconomy. The first chapter considers the role of higher education policies in intergenerational mobility. Student loans and grants increase the possibilities for low-income students to attend college and earn high

incomes later in life. For that reason, they are commonly assumed to increase intergenerational mobility. Instead, the chapter shows that education policies have another effect, working in the opposite direction: they reduce the relative importance of other components of earnings such as luck, while those components are a greater source of mobility. Which of the two effects dominates is an empirical question. To that end, the chapter develops and parameterizes a model of the markets for higher education and labor. The results show a trade-off between welfare and intergenerational mobility. The second chapter connects two disparate strands of literature on earnings inequality. On the one hand, skill-biased technological change describes how general equilibrium effects between different types of workers shape the income distribution. On the other, the literature on taxation suggests that incentives to accumulate human capital drive the earnings distribution. The chapter combines both approaches, underpinned by an empirical analysis of occupational skill data. It finds that incentive changes in taxation like those that occurred in the second half of the 20th century can lead to polarization of the labor market. The third chapter really concerns education in economics, rather than education in the economy. It analyses the completion times of students in top European PhD programs. These are comparable to their counterparts in the United States, with a median that is approaching six years and a higher average. The publication of the present thesis helps counter the trend.

Defence date: 12 November 2018, Examining Board: Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor Prof. Piero Gottardi, EUI and University of Essex Prof. Bas Jacobs, Erasmus University Rotterdam Prof. Dirk Krueger, University of Pennsylvania

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59796>

ZVER, Uros

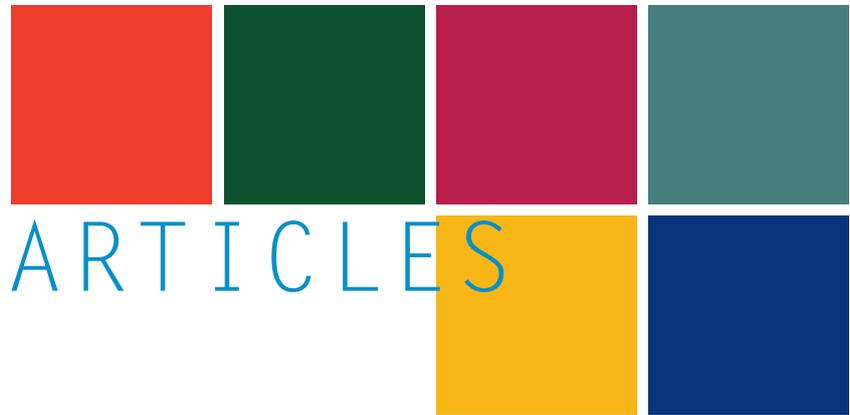
The elephant and the ass: Jesuit mission and political advice between Europe and Mughal India at the turn of the seventeenth century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores the history of cross-cultural political advice in India. Specifically, it deals with the encounter between Indo-Persian and Jesuit ideas of kingship at the court of the Mughal emperor at the turn of the seventeenth century. The main question underlying this work concerns how political ideals were communicated in a globalising world. It takes as its starting point the entangled world of a Spanish Jesuit who was sent to convert the Mughal Emperor of India in 1595 and produced a political manual written in Persian, commissioned by his royal Muslim host. The thesis uses a contextual reading of that manuscript, left untranslated and unexamined for centuries in European libraries, to argue that more than religious rivalry, shared political language shaped the way empires interacted in the early modern period. Underlying this research is also a critical intervention into questions about scales of historical analysis: how do micro-histories from early-modern empires help fabricate, or turn upside down, our ideas of long-term or wide-scale phenomena such as the gestation of political ideas and ideologies?

Defence date: 28 September 2018, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Stéphane Van Damme, EUI; Professor Jos Gommans, Leiden University; Professor Joan-Pau Rubiés, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59146>

The word "ARTICLES" is displayed in a light blue, sans-serif font. The letters are positioned over a grid of colored squares. The top row consists of four squares: red, dark green, magenta, and teal. The bottom row consists of two squares: yellow and dark blue. The letter 'S' is partially overlaid by the yellow and dark blue squares.

ARTICLES

ABANI, Ahmed Ousman, HARY, Nicolas,
RIOUS, Vincent, SAGUAN, Marcelo

The impact of investors' risk aversion on the performances of capacity remuneration mechanisms

Energy policy, 2018, Vol. 112, pp. 84-97

This paper analyses the impact of risk aversion on the performances of capacity remuneration mechanisms, with investors facing an uncertain peak load. Three market designs are studied for this purpose: a competitive energy only market, a capacity market and a strategic reserve mechanism. A simulation model based on system dynamics is developed in order to represent investment decisions and analyse the behaviour of each market design. Risk aversion is modelled through the computation of Conditional Value at Risk. The results are discussed in terms of impact on the reliability (ability to limit shortages) and cost (total generation costs) of the studied market designs. When comparing the three market designs, the capacity market seems to be the least affected by the introduction of risk aversion, both in terms of cost and reliability. This result suggests that implementing a capacity market is preferable in order to deal with the adverse effects of risk aversion, given the simulations and parameters that were used.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60041>



ABOU-CHADI, Tarik, IMMERGUT, Ellen M.

Recalibrating social protection: electoral competition and the new partisan politics of the welfare state

European journal of political research, 2018, OnlineFirst

This article investigates the new party politics of welfare states with a particular focus on electoral competition. The argument is that welfare state politics are no longer just about more or less, but involve trade-offs among 'new' versus 'old' social rights, and hence social investment versus social consumption. However, party priorities on these issues are highly dependent upon their electoral situation. As electoral competition becomes more intense, parties focus more on vote maximisation than on their traditional policy goals. For left parties, this means focusing more on social investment, which appeals to their growing constituency of progressive sociocultural professionals, and less on defending the traditional income maintenance programmes favoured by their core blue-collar voters. Centre-right parties, on the other hand, should hesitate to retrench old social rights when electoral competition intensifies because they need to prioritise their appeal to culturally conservative working-class voters over their traditional fiscally conservative policy profiles. Using a new dataset and a recently published measure of electoral competitiveness, the article shows that as electoral competition intensifies, left governments are willing to prioritise social investment by reducing pension rights generosity in order to expand programmes for new social risks, while centre-right governments by contrast avoid retrenchment of pension rights and pension expenditures. The findings demonstrate that this relationship is moderated by the presence of a credible radical right challenger, which increases the electoral risk of welfare state recalibration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59424>

ABRAHAM, Arpad, LACZÓ, Sarolta

Efficient risk sharing with limited commitment and storage

Review of economic studies, 2018, Vol. 85, No. 3, pp. 1389-1424

We extend the model of risk sharing with limited commitment by introducing both a public and a private (unobservable and/or non-contractible) storage technology. Positive public storage relaxes future participation constraints, hence it can improve risk sharing, contrary to the case where hidden income or effort is the deep friction. The characteristics of constrained-efficient allocations crucially depend on the storage technology's return. At the steady state, if the return on storage is (i) moderately high, both assets and the consumption distribution may remain time-varying (ii) sufficiently high, assets converge almost surely to a constant and the consumption distribution is time-invariant (iii) equal to agents' discount rate, perfect risk sharing is self-enforcing. Agents never have an incentive to use their private storage technology, i.e. Euler inequalities are always satisfied, at the constrained-efficient allocation of our model, while this is not the case without optimal public asset accumulation. Finally, we find that, in contrast with the limited-commitment model without storage, past income affects consumption growth negatively both in our model with storage and in data from Indian villages.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59980>

ACHILLI, Luigi

In search of dignity: political economy and nationalism among Palestinian camp dwellers in Amman

HAU: journal of ethnographic theory, 2018, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 672-685

This article aims to problematize the well-rehearsed argument that the rise of the neoliberal tide has submerged alternative values and moral codes. In al-Wihdat, a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan, neoliberal understandings of prosperity do not fully encompass vernacular notions of prosperity. Palestinian refugees value well-being not only on the basis of income but also in terms of the ethical and political qualities often entailed in “being poor.” However, if neoliberal desires tarnish the moral environment by bringing excessive individualism and anomy, poverty, too, can be detrimental to refugees’ well-being. Rather than simply being an unconditioned source of dignity and a superior moral stance, refugees recognize poverty as being a condition fraught with deeply ambivalent images and feelings. Refugees navigate this inconsistency through the conscious cultivation of what I describe as “connectivity” for the realization of full dignity and, ultimately, the pursuit of happiness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60525>

ACHILLI, Luigi

The ‘good’ smuggler: the ethics and morals of human smuggling among Syrians

The ANNALS of the American academy of political and social science, 2018, Vol. 676, No. 1, pp. 77-96

This article challenges the categorization of smugglers as wicked villains by exploring smuggling’s moral economy. I present findings from two years of ethnographic field research on Syrian refugees and smugglers in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Italy, and along the so-called Balkan route (Greece, Macedonia, and Serbia). The relationship between the smugglers and the migrants appeared to be rich in solidarity and reciprocity and grounded in local notions of morality. Far from the dominant official narrative in the West of reckless criminals driven only by profit, smugglers sought and often found moral legitimation by using long-held notions of morality and religious duties when confronting the risky realities of their illicit enterprise.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51946>

AKANDE, Dapo, TZANAKOPOULOS, Antonios

Treaty law and ICC jurisdiction over the crime of aggression

European journal of international law, 2018, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 939–959
[IOW]

This article examines the question of who will be subject to International Criminal Court (ICC) jurisdiction with respect to the crime of aggression. One of the most contentious questions in the negotiations regarding the crime of aggression was whether the Court would have jurisdiction over nationals of a state that does not ratify the Kampala Amendments, but which is alleged to have committed an act of aggression on the territory of a state that has accepted the aggression amendments. The question is examined here against the background of the rules in the law of treaties regarding amendments and treaty interpretation. The article considers the legal effect that the resolution adopted by the ICC Assembly of States Parties in New York in December 2017 will have in determining this jurisdictional question. A resolution of an international conference adopted by consensus can, in principle, be regarded as subsequent practice or a subsequent

agreement of the parties to the Rome Statute that establishes the authentic interpretation of the Statute within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. It is argued, however, that this particular resolution does not, in itself, provide the definitive answer on the correct interpretation of the Rome Statute. Despite being adopted by consensus, and despite being highly relevant for the interpretation of the Rome Statute and the Kampala Amendments, this resolution does not necessarily amount to a subsequent agreement or subsequent practice that the Court is legally bound to follow. Nevertheless, it is further argued that the position adopted in New York with regard to the jurisdiction of the Court over nationals of states parties that do not ratify the Kampala Amendments is the correct legal position and the one that the Court ought to adopt. The answer to the question over whom the Court will have jurisdiction with respect to aggression is to be found in Rome rather than in Kampala, or even in New York. We argue that the key to addressing this issue is to understand how the amendment provisions of the Rome Statute work in conjunction with basic principles of the law of treaties.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60602>

AKANDE, Dapo, TZANAKOPOULOS, Antonios

*The crime of aggression before the International Criminal Court:
introduction to the symposium*

European journal of international law, 2018, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 829–833
[IOW]

On 17 July 2018, on the 20th anniversary of the adoption of its Statute, the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) over the crime of aggression became operational.¹ This was the first time in 70 years – since the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals – that an international tribunal would possess the possibility of prosecuting leaders for the ‘supreme international crime’, the crime against peace. Leaders allegedly responsible for planning or executing an act of aggression that by its character, gravity and scale constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter) are to be called to account before an international criminal jurisdiction. It took a long time to get there, for sure, and it also took quite a lot of work. The decision to include aggression among the crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC was taken in Rome in 1998, but that decision amounted to nothing more than a placeholder for more difficult decisions to come regarding the definition of the crime and the conditions for the exercise of jurisdiction over it. Amazingly, those decisions were made in the early years of the Court, in Princeton, and then momentarily late at night in June 2010 in Kampala at the first Review Conference of the Statute of the ICC. However, states again got cold feet and postponed activation of ICC jurisdiction for at least seven years. Eventually, the decision was made, again late at night and after marathon negotiations, in New York in December 2017, to activate the Court’s jurisdiction over the crime of aggression, with one final delay of just a few months and this time without requiring a further decision by states.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60601>

AL ROUSAN, Sahe1, SBIA, Rashid, TAS, Bedri Kamil Onur
A dynamic network analysis of the world oil market: analysis of OPEC and non-OPEC members

Energy economics, 2018, Vol. 75, pp. 28-41

We characterize the dynamic network structure of major oil producing countries. We examine the oil production coordination of 13 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and 17 non-OPEC members. We construct the dynamic network structure using the network connectedness measure of Diebold and Yilmaz (2009). We investigate the structural changes in connectedness of OPEC and non-OPEC members. Additionally, we study how the influence of OPEC members, non-OPEC countries and major oil producers evolve. We find that the network structure of major oil-producing countries changes significantly over time. Specifically, the impact of changes in oil-production of all OPEC members on global oil production declines, whereas the impact of non-OPEC on global oil production increases. OPEC's "increase" decisions have a significant and positive impact on OPEC and non-OPEC coordination. However, "cut" decisions do not affect coordination. We find that OPEC countries and developing countries have significantly higher levels of connectedness. Additionally, countries with high oil production levels have significantly more influence. The empirical results provide intuition about the recent developments in global oil production.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60727>



AL TAMIMI, Yussef

Over esthetica en open wonden: democratie en emoties

Algemeen Nederlands tijdschrift voor wijsbegeerte, 2018, Vol. 110, No. 2, pp. 191-196

Josef Früchtl eindigt zijn betoog met een strijdvaardige opmerking: 'over esthetische kwesties moet men strijden, omdat het democratisch van waarde is.' Dit commentaar bouwt op deze stelling voort door te beschouwen hoe Früchtl's kijk op de relatie tussen esthetica en gevoelens zich in een concrete en omstreden situatie uitwerkt. Immers, in onze tijd van 'door digitale media wijdverbreide bullshit en hate speech' is de publieke sfeer polemischer dan ooit – iets wat de esthetische ervaring in concrete situaties sterk kan beïnvloeden doordat de persoon van de kunstenaar en de context waar deze zich in beweegt centraal komen te staan bij het esthetische gevoel dat met het kunstwerk wordt gecommuniceerd. Het bespreken van een concrete, omstreden situatie kan helpen om enkele urgente vragen bij Früchtl's betoog aan het licht te brengen. Het verhaal begint in New York, maart 2017. In het Whitney Museum of American Art toont een witte kunstenaar haar schilderij van het verminkte gezicht van Emmett Till. Emmett Till was een zwarte tiener die werd gelyncht door twee witte mannen in Mississippi in 1955. Till zou naar een witte vrouw hebben gefloten. Het beeld van het voorheen innemende gezicht van de jonge Till, tot pulp geslagen door de witte mannen, zond schokgolven door het land en werd een icoon van de bloeiende civil rights movement in Amerika.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60911>



AL TAMIMI, Yussef

Human rights and the excess of identity: a legal and theoretical inquiry into the notion of identity in Strasbourg case law

Social and legal studies, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 283-298

Identity is a central theme in contemporary politics, but legal academia lacks a rigorous analysis of this concept. The aim of this article is twofold: (i) firstly, it aims to reveal presumptions on identity in human

rights law by mapping how the European Court of Human Rights approaches identity and (ii) secondly, it seeks to analyse these presumptions using theoretical insights on identity. By merging legal and theoretical analysis, this article contributes a reading of the Court's case law which suggests that the tension between the political and apolitical is visible as a common thread in the Court's use of identity. In case law concerning paternity, the Court appears to hold a specific view of what is presented as an unquestionable part of identity. This ostensibly pre-political notion of identity becomes untenable in cases where the nature of an identity feature, such as the headscarf, is contended or a minority has adopted a national identity that conflicts with the majoritarian national identity. The Court's approach to identity in such cases reflects a paradox that is inherent to identity; identity is personal while simultaneously constituted and shaped by overarching power mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50684>

ALBERTINI, Marco, GAEHLER, Michael, HARKONEN, Juho
Moving back to mamma?: divorce, intergenerational coresidence, and latent family solidarity in Sweden

Population space and place, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 6, (e2142)

One of the most obvious consequences of divorce is the moving out of one or both ex-partners from the formerly common household. Here we focus on a particular postdivorce residential move, the return to the parental home in Sweden, where intergenerational coresidence is uncommon. We ask whether family dissolution increases the likelihood of intergenerational coresidence among separated/divorced individuals who have at least 1 child below age 18. Furthermore, we ask whether the strength of the effect depends on socio-economic and geographical factors. Our analysis of 670,777 individuals from Swedish population register data shows that even if living with parents is, in absolute terms, not a common intergenerational support strategy, its likelihood increases considerably after a family dissolution. This event increases the probability of living with one's parents especially among men, those with low incomes, and those who live close to their parent(s). We discuss the implications of our findings for the literature on patterns of intergenerational support across Europe.

NordForsk, Universita di Bologna, Swedish Research Council [VR 2008:7499], Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS) [2006-1515, 2010-0831], Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE) [2012-1741, 2016-07099], Strategic Research Council of the Academy of Finland [293103]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59973>

ALBERTINI, Marco, TOSI, Marco, KOHLI, Martin
Parents' housing careers and support for adult children across Europe

Housing studies, 2018, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 160-177

Housing careers have important consequences for individuals' well-being. The present study focuses on the role of parents' housing careers in affecting the way and extent to which they provide economic support to their adult children. By adopting a family life course perspective, it shows that while housing tenure has relatively little effect on parents' transfer behaviour, mobility between different tenures can elicit or suppress intergenerational support moreover, the quality of the house positively affects intergenerational co-residence. Support received to acquire a home along one's life course has an important demonstration effect: those parents who have received their home as a gift or have received economic support for buying it are more prone to provide help to their adult children. The empirical results do not allow to identify macro-contextual conditions that shape the effect of parents' housing careers on intergenerational support, but they show that the demonstration effect plays only a marginal role in Southern Europe.

European Commission [QLK6-CT-2001-00360, RII-CT-2006-062193, CIT5-CT-2005-028857, CIT4-CT-2006-028812,211909,227822, 261982], German Ministry of Education and Research, U.S. National Institute on Aging [U01_AG09740-13S2, P01_AG005842, P01_AG08291, P30_AG12815, R21_AG025169, Y1-AG-4553-01, IAG_BSR06-11, OGHA_04-064];
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60033>



ALOBEID, Aref, VIDAKIS, Ioannis,
BALTOS, Georgios, BALODIS, Janis
The international energy strategies ruling the middle east for a century re-appear and determine the destiny of the whole Eastern Mediterranean region
Mediterranean journal of social sciences, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 241-249

This paper examines the involvement of Western powers in the politics of Caucasus and Mesopotamia regions around the beginning of the 20th century. It attempts to identify the ideological background of the respective historical events whirled around the geopolitical and geo-economics aspirations of the super powers of that era. The motives of the relevant tremendous investments and campaigns undertaken do not always coincide with the rhetoric and the rationale provided by politicians and spokesmen favoring the expeditions. On one hand scholars were metaphorically reviving the clash of civilizations or the crusades re-launch, while on the other hand politicians and businessmen were taking advantage of the cultural stereotypes in order to facilitate colonial interests and energy resources acquisition. All the way from the early British interventions in the Middle East to the causes of the “fragile” Treaty of the Sèvres, this study emphasizes on the industrial countries’ needs for oil along with the rivalry among the Great Powers for the resources control in the region. In addition, the analysis ends at the present time with a focus on the periodicity of the events taking place in repetition under similar patterns. The projection to the present times involves newly designed energy strategies for the Eastern Mediterranean basin, involving Cyprus in an alternative way to transfer energy toward Southern Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56784>

ALOISI, Antonio, DE STEFANO, Valerio
La gig economy tra nuove forme di potere e libertà virtuali
Il Mulino, 2018, Vol. 498, No. 4, pp. 588-594

Com'è cambiato il lavoro in Italia? Quali sono i caratteri distintivi delle nuove occupazioni, dei rapporti tra lavoratori e datori di lavoro? Le trasformazioni profonde del mercato del lavoro e le interconnessioni con l'apertura a nuovi mercati sovranazionali hanno determinato una vera e propria rivoluzione che, poco alla volta, ha trasformato profondamente gli equilibri cui il Novecento ci aveva abituati. Il nuovo fascicolo della rivista Il Mulino (4/2018) è dedicato al lavoro, con contributi molto interessanti su Detroit, tempi di lavoro, welfare, agricoltura, digitale, automazione e rappresentanza. In particolare, questo contributo indaga la relazione tra qualità del lavoro e supporti digitali (“intesi nella loro accezione più ampia che abbraccia tanto supporti fisici, quali esoscheletri e wereables, quanto strumenti virtuali come, ad esempio, algoritmi e intelligenze artificiali”). La seconda sezione ospita una riflessione sulla presunta alternativa secca tra stabilità e flessibilità e, dunque, sulle nuove forme di potere e sulle libertà virtuali, di cui si è tornato a parlare anche per via della prima sentenza italiana sui fattorini di una nota piattaforma di food-delivery.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60768>



ALTIPARMAKIS, Argyrios, LORENZINI, Jasmine
Disclaiming national representatives: protest waves in Southern Europe during the crisis

Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 78-89
[POLCON]

The Eurozone crisis triggered deep political dissent in Southern Europe. As the crisis unfolded, citizens took massively to the streets in attempts to prevent austerity policies but also to call for more democracy. We analyze protest waves in four Southern European countries: Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. We argue that protest events are reactions to austerity measures when austerity is the only game in town. Hence, we test the effects of elections, the presence of new challengers, and austerity votes on protest. We use a data set of protest events based on the coding of newswires covering protest in its different forms from 2000 to 2014. We show that protest waves took place in the four countries and that they reveal widespread dissatisfaction with austerity policies. Our paper contributes to the understanding of the links between protest and institutional politics during the Eurozone crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50125>



ÁLVAREZ PEREIRA, Brais, PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín, VOURDAS, John
Waving goodbye?: the determinants of autonomism and secessionism in Western Europe

Regional studies, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 197-211

Waving goodbye? The determinants of autonomism and secessionism in Western Europe. *Regional Studies*. This paper sheds light on the main aggregate-level determinants of electoral support for regionalist parties across 10 Western European countries. A region being relatively richer than the country to which it belongs is associated with higher electoral support for regionalist parties only to the extent that the region is culturally differentiated. This hypothesis is substantiated theoretically, tested empirically and found to hold in the form of a strong and significant interaction effect between cultural and economic variables. This result, omitted in previous studies, implies a profound change in the interpretation of the role of income and cultural differences in explaining support for regionalism, for both autonomist and separatist parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48087>



ANDERSSON, Per Fredrik, LINDVALL, Johannes
Crises, investments, and political institutions

Journal of theoretical politics, 2018, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 410-430

On the basis of a game-theoretic model, this paper argues that governments typically manage crises more effectively in systems where political power is concentrated in a single party, but they are more likely to make investments in future welfare in systems where political power is shared among several parties. The paper makes two contributions. First of all, it shows that both crisis-management failures and investment failures can be explained by a common mechanism: an inter-temporal commitment problem that arises from the inability of political agents to commit to future policy choices. Second, it shows that power-sharing institutions are often associated with more effective government than power-concentration institutions, in contrast to much of the normative literature in comparative politics, in which power-sharing institutions are often justified on other grounds, such as representativeness, responsiveness, or social cohesion. In a world where crises dominate, power-concentration institutions typically perform better in a world where investment problems dominate, power-sharing institutions typically perform better.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59955>

ANDERSSON, Per Fredrik
Democracy, urbanization, and tax revenue

Studies in comparative international development, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 111-150

During the last two centuries, taxation has not only increased dramatically in level and volume; its structure has also changed: from a heavy reliance on customs revenue in the early nineteenth century to a stronger emphasis on income taxation in the twentieth. A common explanation for this development is the spread of democracy, which supposedly increases redistribution and the size of government. This paper argues that the effect of democratization on taxation depends on the distribution of tax preferences in society. These preferences are not uniform: rural farmers prefer different policies than urban workers. Thus, the impact of democratization varies depending on the urbanization rate. The paper uses a novel dataset providing data on government tax revenue in thirty-one countries in Western Europe, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan—from as far back as 1800 up to the present day—in order to evaluate the conditional impact of democratization on tax structure. The results show that democracy decreases property taxes in rural countries but instead increases income taxes and decreases excise and consumption taxes in more urbanized states. These results are robust to different estimation methods, a number of control variables, such as interstate warfare, and to alternative measurements of democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54464>

ANTONIOLI, Davide, CARATÙ, Federica, NICOLLI, Francesco
Waste performances, waste technology and policy effects

Journal of environmental planning and management, 2018, Vol. 61, No. 11, pp. 1883-1904
[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

Exploiting a balanced panel data set for 103 Italian provinces over the year 1999–2010, we study the effect of technological improvements, environmental policy and their interactions on waste management performance. The results point to the existence of both complementarity and substitution effects between green technological change and environmental policies. Moreover, we extend the baseline analysis to study whether knowledge spillovers play a role in affecting waste management options such as recycling, incineration and landfilling. To account for technological spillovers, we constructed an indicator that sums the patent stock of neighbouring provinces. The evidence suggests that knowledge stock has a positive impact on recycling and knowledge spillovers influence both recycling and incineration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60885>



ASSIRELLI, Giulia, BARONE, Carlo, RECCHI, Ettore
'You better move on': determinants and labor market outcomes of graduate migration from Italy

International migration review, 2018, OnlineFirst

After the Eurozone crisis, out-migration from southern Europe revived, mostly fed by the highly skilled young. Nevertheless, little is known about these new migrants, particularly regarding the determinants and payoffs of their moves. This study delves into the Italian case, drawing on a large representative sample of the 2011 graduation cohort. Multivariate analyses show that young people from upper-class families, foreign

citizens, graduates in scientific and internationally oriented fields, and best-performing students are more likely to migrate. Moreover, compared to the “stayers,” graduate migrants enjoy more favorable outcomes in terms of wages, unemployment risks, access to skilled employment, and career satisfaction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53444>

AUER, Daniel, BONOLI, Giuliano,
FOSSATI, Flavia, LIECHTI, Fabienne
*The matching hierarchies model: evidence from a survey experiment on
employers' hiring intent regarding immigrant applicants*
International migration review, 2018, OnlineFirst

We seek to understand why immigrants encounter labor market integration difficulties and thus propose a model that combines ethnic and occupational rankings to predict which candidates employers will favor for particular occupations (a matching hierarchies model). In a Swiss survey experiment, we found that employers' evaluations of non-natives follow sociocultural distance perceptions and that a non-native background is a disadvantage mainly in high-skilled occupations. In low-skilled occupations, having an immigrant background is less detrimental. In elucidating disadvantage patterns, we conclude that it is important to consider contextual factors (occupational hierarchies) that may change the nature of nationality-based discrimination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54904>

AUER, Daniel, FOSSATI, Flavia
*The absent rewards of assimilation: how ethnic penalties persist in the
Swiss labour market*
Journal of economic inequality, 2018, OnlineFirst

We analyse whether the origin of immigrants and/or their level of assimilation to the host country (birth and naturalisation) can explain labour market trajectories. Among the manifold domains in which individuals with a migration background may face disadvantages, we focus on labour market re-integration because it has been proven to be a key factor in fostering long-term social integration into the host country. Although empirical evidence for discriminatory practices by employers is generally difficult to provide with registry data, our design minimises potential alternative explanations. Our study benefits from a unique dataset combining registry and survey data, which were collected in the Swiss Canton of Vaud among all newly unemployed individuals between February and April 2012. The findings are based on real labour market behaviour and show that when controlling for encompassing information on human and social capital and other employability criteria, individuals whose provenance is from outside the European Union face periods of unemployment that are up to 50% (or 3 months) longer than those of Swiss natives. Surprisingly, observable assimilation proofs in the form of naturalisation or birth in the host country do not improve labour market re-integration. We explain this finding by employers' discriminatory hiring behaviour.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60086>



AUSTER, Sarah
Robust contracting under common value uncertainty
Theoretical economics, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 175-204

A buyer makes an offer to a privately informed seller for a good of uncertain quality. Quality determines both the seller's valuation and the buyer's valuation, and the buyer evaluates each contract according to its worst-case performance over a set of probability distributions. This paper demonstrates that the contract that maximizes the minimum payoff over all possible probability distributions of quality is a screening menu that separates all types, whereas the optimal contract for any given probability distribution is a posted price, which induces bunching. Using the epsilon-contamination model, according to which the buyer's utility is a weighted average of his single prior expected utility and the worst-case scenario, the analysis further shows that for intermediate degrees of confidence, the optimal mechanism combines features of both of these contracts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59926>

AVDOULAS, Christos, BEKIROU, Stelios D.
Nonlinear forecasting of euro area industrial production using evolutionary approaches
Computational economics, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 521-530

Stock Watson (in: Mills T, Patterson K (eds) Palgrave handbook of econometrics, Palgrave MacMillan, Basingstoke, 2003) argue that robust forecastability is dependent upon the optimality of the estimated parameters. Whilst recent studies in macroeconomic forecasting report the superiority of nonlinear models, yet they still suffer from precise parameter estimation. Our approach introduces evolutionary programming to optimize the parameters of various Threshold Autoregressive models. We generate forecasts for industrial production and compare our results versus linear benchmarks and quasi-maximum likelihood estimates for three Euro area countries. Based on our robust method, central banks and policy-makers could dynamically adjust their monetary and fiscal policy predictions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49792>

AVDOULAS, Christos, BEKIROU, Stelios D., BOUBAKER, Sabri
Evolutionary-based return forecasting with nonlinear STAR models: evidence from the Eurozone peripheral stock markets
Annals of operations research, 2018, Vol. 262, No. 2, pp. 307-333

Traditional linear regression and time-series models often fail to produce accurate forecasts due to inherent nonlinearities and structural instabilities, which characterize financial markets and challenge the Efficient Market Hypothesis. Machine learning techniques are becoming widespread tools for return forecasting as they are capable of dealing efficiently with nonlinear modeling. An evolutionary programming approach based on genetic algorithms is introduced in order to estimate and fine-tune the parameters of the STAR-class models, as opposed to conventional techniques. Using a hybrid method we employ trading rules that generate excess returns for the Eurozone southern periphery stock markets, over a long out-of-sample period after the introduction of the Euro common currency. Our results may have important implications for market efficiency and predictability. Investment or trading strategies based on the proposed approach may allow market agents to earn higher returns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40377>



AVEN, Havard Brede, INNSET, Ola
*Konservatisme, nyliberalisme og statsdrift: høyres syn på statseid industri
1945–1981*

Historisk tidsskrift, 2018, Vol. 97, No. 2, pp. 132-151

It has been claimed that the Norwegian conservative party Høyre's economic policies in the postwar years amounted to stubbornly resisting, but eventually going along with the Labour party, Arbeiderpartiet. This article shows how Høyre in fact actively supported state-owned industry in many cases, and found ways of defending this in line with their conservative ideals. Høyre's policies in these years do not prove the infamous canard that all Norwegians are social democrats, but instead tells us something about how the content of labels like social democratic and conservative are unstable and historically contingent. In the postwar years it was unclear to most what a conservative economic policy really meant, and this article sees Høyre's attempts at defining such a thing in conjunction with the simultaneous development of neoliberalism as a transnational political project, with which Høyre would only come into close contact some decades later. The early neoliberals, organized in The Mont Pelerin Society from 1947, wanted a strong state to spread and safeguard market mechanisms. Our study thus exemplifies how the image of economic policies as a pendulum swinging between state and market is a simplification, and often misleading.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59909>

BALLATORE, Rosario Maria, FORT, Margherita, ICHINO, Andrea
Tower of Babel in the classroom: immigrants and natives in Italian schools

Journal of labor economics, 2018, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 885-921

We exploit rules of class formation to identify the causal effect of increasing the number of immigrants in a classroom on natives' test scores, keeping class size and quality of the two types of students constant (pure ethnic composition [PEC] effect). We explain why this is a relevant policy parameter although it has been neglected so far. The PEC effect is sizable and negative (16% of a standard deviation) on language and math scores. For first-generation immigrants, it is more negative (30% of a standard deviation). Estimates that cannot control for endogenous adjustments implemented by principals are instead considerably smaller.

MIUR-Progetti di Ricerca di Interesse Nazionale (PRIN) 2009 project [2009MAATFS_001];

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59956>



BALTOS, Georgios, CHOMATA, Filippa,
VIDAKIS, Ioannis, BALODIS, Janis
*Modern learning and training tools which can be properly adapted and
designed to reinforce specialized courses on effective crisis management*

Journal of educational and social research, 2018, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 27-35

This paper highlights the effectiveness of several modern training tools that could be applied within the context of training organizations, aiming towards the introduction of theoretical and practical fields, like the assessment of critical risks, the impact of time pressure and the importance of situational awareness, into the contents of a training course. The first part deals with present training tendencies and tools like distance and technology-based learning, while it is highlighted that knowledge management has gone through a deep and wide re-orientation. Quality assurance issues regarding education are also of great significance. The second part then studies the psychology of serving in combat or irregular crisis situations. It is about the particularities that compose the military, business or civil protection reality, resulting in new approaches

of training courses that pursue excellent performance, particularly in dynamic and changing with high-velocity environments. Concepts like shared-ness of information, maturity in leadership decision making and cognitive task analysis can all determine a new domain of acceptable measures for crisis management training at professional level. The scope ranges from a routine organizational context to rapid response in a larger-scale emergency under pressure, requiring respective training adjustments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58524>



BALTOS, Georgios, ALPIGIANO, Carlotta

From audit-phobia to shared governance philosophies: librarians meet auditors at the European University Institute

Journal of educational and social research, 2018, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 93-100

Libraries are rightfully recognized as the heart of academic institutions. However, they are not standalone, but interconnected with all other players within the same organisational universe: academia, administration, stakeholders, internal and external competitors and co-operators. Internal auditors' role is to promote quality standards along with a "continuous improvement" culture that includes efficiency, accountability and performance excellence at institutional level. Librarians have a long tradition of performance indicators' collection and evaluation. The crossroad where librarians and auditors meet each other is represented by an integrated methodology which links objectives, risks, performances and controls, harmonising them within the institutional context. The case of such a collaboration at European University Institute (EUI) is a noteworthy example.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58525>



BALTOS, Georgios, CHOMATA, Filippa, VIDAKIS, Ioannis

Quality management, standardization and auditing meet multiple organizational risks, strengthening open market understanding and social responsibility

Academic journal of interdisciplinary studies, 2018, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 87-94

This paper describes how the standardization essentially, rather than referring to goals, outputs and outcomes, addresses duties, roles and actions, while eventually the latter ones affect and empower the former. The quest for quality is still on-going in pursuit of effectiveness and efficiency combined with social responsibility, as long as it is dependent upon societies' willingness to change the world and share a better future. Although organizations have a long way to walk toward synergism and integration, quality management is being transformed from compliance to collaboration driven. The wide range of standards implementing the quality management systems based on ISO 9001 materializes its strategic direction to be functionally adapted to specific sectors and industries. On the other hand, plenty of later standards deal with the additional requirements that are applicable only to specific industries. They surely carry pros and cons. There is, however, a threatening likelihood that the relevant markets would reject some of the standards in case multiple standards overlap each other, creating complex bureaucratic burdens. Health and Safety standards are a success story against such concerns, while a plethora of Control and Risk management standards compete each other, which may be perceived more as a source of creativity rather than confusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59575>



BALTOS, Georgios, DONI, Leonardo, BALODIS, Janis
The international public procurement evolution: new strategic challenges met in collaboration with internal audit advisory services

Academic journal of interdisciplinary studies, 2018, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 193-205

This study identifies and evaluates some of the major procurement issues met currently by international organizations both in private and public sectors. It deals with strategic procurement decision-making like outsourcing and market globalization, concessions set up, business continuity and contracting typology transformations. Such dynamic changes are deployed in a context of increased concern about the application of liberal procurement principles, which drive towards a series of improvements at the procedures and documentation level. The authors relate this evolution with the Internal Audit consulting perspective, which is still a recent endeavor, but in progress and dynamically expanding. European Union and related Agencies and Institutions are usually spearheading towards this direction offering lessons learned for further consideration.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52626>



BANDEIRA, Guilherme, PAPPA, Paraskevi,
SAJEDI, Rana, VELLA, Eugenia
Fiscal consolidation in a low-inflation environment: pay cuts versus lost jobs

International journal of central banking, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 7-52

We construct a model of a monetary union to study fiscal consolidation in the periphery of the euro area, through cuts in public-sector wages or hiring when the nominal interest rate is constrained at its lower bound. Consolidation induces a positive wealth effect that increases demand, as well as a reallocation of workers towards the private sector, which together boost private activity. However, in a low-inflation environment, demand is suppressed and the private sector is not able to absorb the additional workers. Comparing the two instruments, cuts in public hiring increase unemployment persistently in this environment, while wage cuts can reduce it. Regions with higher mobility of labor between the two sectors are able to consolidate more effectively. Price flexibility is also key at the zero lower bound: for a higher degree of price rigidity in the periphery, consolidation becomes harder to achieve. Consolidations can be self-defeating when the public good is productive.

FCT, European Union's Horizon 2020 Program [649396]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60044>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer
Refugee protection and burden-sharing in the European Union

Journal of common market studies, 2018, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 141-156

This article starts with discussing principles for a globally just system of refugee protection to which states contribute either by admitting refugees for resettlement or by supporting refugee integration in other states. Such a system requires relatively strong assurances of compliance by the states involved, which are absent in the international arena. In the European Union, however, the Member States form a predetermined set with prior commitments and supranational institutions that facilitate effective burden sharing. The article traces the failure of the EU's relocation scheme to meet this expectation to misconceptions how to determine fair shares, to incomplete prior harmonization of normative standards, and to contradictions between the Dublin Regulation's principle of assigning responsibility to first countries of entry, on the one hand, and the Schengen principle of open internal borders, on the other hand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48844>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer
Europe's commitments and failures in the refugee crisis
European political science, 2018, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 140–150

Liberal democratic states have three kinds of duties towards migrants and refugees. First, they should enhance their own citizens opportunities of free movement through entering reciprocity-based agreements with other states that are sufficiently similar or with whom they share a political union. Second, they should admit economic migrants if there are expected benefits for the receiving country, the sending country and the migrants themselves. Third, they have to allow for family reunification and to contribute to refugees protection because of their commitments to universal human rights. States can contribute to the latter goal by taking in refugees or by supporting other states that do so. In the international state system, a fair distribution of both types of burdens among all states cannot be secured. In the European Union, however, the principle of sincere cooperation and the need for coordination of refugee flows in the Schengen area of internally open borders combine a normative commitment with self-interests of states to overcome this prisoners' dilemma. All the more tragic is the blocking of European solutions by unwilling member states who are ready to sacrifice European integration because they are not ready to accept their duties towards refugees.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48845>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer
Epilogue: international norms for nationality: an elusive goal?
Netherlands international law review, 2018, Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 497–506
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

International legal norms on matters of nationality have been vexed by the inherent contradiction between the right of states to determine who their nationals are, on the one hand, and three normative constraints on such self-determination, on the other hand: the need for mutual recognition of nationality among states, the human right to a nationality, and a gradual strengthening of individual choice between alternative nationalities. The article concludes that in spite of these contradictions, the task of international norm setting in matters of nationality law is not an impossible one because, and as long as, states determine their nationals primarily through the birthright principles of *ius sanguinis* and *ius soli*, apply conditions of residence to naturalisation and non-residence to renunciation of nationality, and limit individual choice through these criteria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60306>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer
Genuine links and useful passports: evaluating strategic uses of citizenship
Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2018, OnlineFirst
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

Liberal citizenship is shaped by the legacies of Athens (democracy) and Rome (legal rights) but operates within a Westphalian framework where citizenship serves to assign mutually recognised responsibilities for individuals to states. I argue that this Westphalian dimension requires that the rules for determining citizenship reflect genuine links between individuals and states and explain why birthright principles and toleration of multiple citizenship are compatible with a genuine link conception. In this conception, citizenship has both instrumental and identity value. The paper argues that liberal trends in citizenship reform generally weaken instrumental incentives for naturalisation. These effects are, however, counterbalanced by enhanced

opportunities and interests in mobility rights that strengthen instrumental interests in multiple citizenship among immigrants, among populations in less developed countries and among wealthy elites. Only the latter two trends can potentially undermine a genuine link norm and, if they prevail, replace the Westphalian allocation of citizenship with a global market. I see little evidence that this is going to happen any time soon. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60055>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer

Specifying the three inclusion principles: a reply to Biale, Pellegrino and Ottonelli

Biblioteca della libertà, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 221, pp. 57-72
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

This response to critics further explains and elaborates the scope of three principles of democratic inclusion: the inclusion of affected interests, of all subjected to coercion, and of all those who have a stake in being recognized as members of a particular self-governing polity. It also defends the claim that a theory of democratic inclusion requires certain background presuppositions. In response to Gianfranco Pellegrino's critique I present conceptual, empirical and normative reasons why a theory of democratic self-government presupposes a background of relatively stable territorial borders towards other polities and an internal diversity of interests, identities and ideas about the common good. Enrico Biale's objections nudge me towards further specifying the 'all affected interests' principle by clarifying that its implications vary according to the impact a policy decision has on external interests. I suggest three graded implications: affected interests must be taken into consideration, must have opportunities of contestation, or must be represented when a policy is deliberated and decided. Transborder referendums are an instance of representation of externally affected interests. The ad hoc demos created in such referendums creates an external veto power that need not subvert the integrity of a polity's self-government. I consider Biale's conception of a 'fluid' demos as grounded in a combination of the 'all subjected' and the 'all citizenship stakeholder' principles. While this combination works in the specific context of migration between independent states, I have doubts that it can be applied to other problems and types of polities. Valeria Ottonelli proposes a principle of the identity of rulers and ruled that I question with regard to its implications for representative democracy, and for those citizens who are incapable or unwilling to participate in ruling. I also engage with her version of a 'proximity principle', which in my view can justify the requirement to have common democratic institutions but not the boundaries between democratic polities. Finally, I respond to Ottonelli's challenge that the 'citizenship stakeholder' principle misidentifies the wrong of colonialism as denial of self-government and has exclusionary implications for marginalized groups who do not have a stake in the common good. I conclude by suggesting a 'multilevel polity' test for democratic inclusion principles that requires that they can specify membership rules not only for independent states but also for territorial polities below and above the state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60305>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., HAMMOUDEH, Shawkat,

JAMMAZI, Rania, NGUYEN, Duc Khuong

Sovereign bond market dependencies and crisis transmission around the Eurozone debt crisis: a dynamic copula approach

Applied economics, 2018, Vol. 50, No. 47, pp. 5029-5047

We examine the dependency between the European government bond markets around the recent sovereign debt crisis. A dynamic copula approach is used to model the time-varying dependence structure of those government bond markets, evaluate the nature and strength of their dependencies

over time, and gauge the transmission of the crisis shocks. Our results can be summarized as follows: i) the eurozone sovereign bond markets under consideration have a significant and positive dependence with the Greek and the EMU benchmark sovereign bond markets ii) the dynamic-BB7 copula function best describes the dependence structure between these sovereign bond markets and provides evidence of asymmetric tail dependence iii) the conditional probability of crisis transmission from Greece to other eurozone countries is higher than the other way around and iv) Greece is the most vulnerable country when the eurozone entered into the sovereign debt crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60012>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., NILAVONGSE, Rachatar,
UDDIN, Gazi Salah

Bank capital shocks and countercyclical requirements: implications for banking stability and welfare

Journal of economic dynamics & control, 2018, Vol. 93, pp. 315-331

This paper incorporates anticipated and unanticipated shocks to bank capital into a DSGE model with a banking sector. We apply this model to study Basel III countercyclical capital requirements and their implications for banking stability and household welfare. We introduce three different countercyclical capital rules. The first countercyclical capital rule responds to credit to output ratio. The second countercyclical rule reacts to deviations of credit to its steady state, and the third rule reacts to credit growth. The second rule proves to be the most effective tool in dampening credit supply, housing demand and household debt as well as in enhancing the banking stability by ensuring that banks have higher bank capital and capital to asset ratio. After conducting a welfare analysis we find that the second rule outranks the other ones followed by the first rule, the baseline and the third rule respectively in terms of welfare accumulation.

Jan Wallanders and Tom Hedelius Foundation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59971>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., HUSSAIN, Syed J.,
ARREOLA HERNANDEZ, Jose, REHMAN, Mobeen U.

Directional predictability and time-varying spillovers between stock markets and economic cycles

Economic modelling, 2018, Vol. 69, pp. 301-312

We examine the nonlinear dependence structure and causal nexus between business cycles, stock market returns and asset return volatility for the US economy. We implement two novel methodologies, namely quantile-on-quantile analysis and cross-quantilogram to account for tail dependence and spillovers across quantile ranges. We find evidence of statistically significant spillover effects from extreme equity market returns and their corresponding volatility to specific stages of business cycles. The sensitivity of returns and volatility to business cycle shocks is only evident for extreme quantiles. These findings indicate the importance of modeling the nonlinearity and tail behaviour when analyzing the relationships between equity markets and business cycles. Financial and monetary policy regulators may use the dynamics of spillover predictability and influence between the equity market returns, their volatility and business cycles to exert some degree of control upon business cycle formation and development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49806>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., LOUKERIS, Nikolaos,
ELEFTHERIADIS, Iordanis, UDDIN, Gazi Salah
*Revisiting the three factor model in light of circular
behavioural simultaneities*

Review of behavioral finance, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 210-230

Purpose The authors construct asset portfolios comprising small-sized companies and value stocks that provide with higher returns for the UK market based on a three-factor model with incorporated behavioural features. The authors were able to demonstrate that value factor model is vulnerable to behavioural patterns, especially corporate fraud. In all of the above, the authors utilised a new proportional sorting methodology against the value ranking approach, commonly employed in empirical studies. Strong evidence is observed that portfolio performance based on various syntheses of allocated assets reveals counter-intuitive results related to the BE/ME, namely, that expected returns based on size and BE/ME produce significant errors and small firms retain consistently better returns. The reason might be the unusual accounting techniques many firms follow to receive extended capital after management decisions. The paper aims to discuss these issues. **Design/methodology/approach** The authors were able to demonstrate that value factor model is vulnerable to behavioural patterns, especially corporate fraud. In all of the above, authors utilised a new proportional sorting methodology against the value ranking approach, commonly employed in empirical studies. Strong evidence is observed that portfolio performance based on various syntheses of allocated assets reveals counter-intuitive results related to the BE/ME, namely, that expected returns based on size and BE/ME produce significant errors and small firms retain consistently better returns. The reason might be the unusual accounting techniques many firms follow to receive extended capital after management decisions. **Findings** Value factor model is vulnerable to behavioural patterns, especially corporate fraud. In all of the above, the authors utilised a new proportional sorting methodology against the value ranking approach, commonly employed in empirical studies. Strong evidence is observed that portfolio performance based on various syntheses of allocated assets reveals counter-intuitive results related to the BE/ME, namely, that expected returns based on size and BE/ME produce significant errors and small firms retain consistently better returns. The reason might be the unusual accounting techniques many firms follow to receive extended capital after management decisions. Overall, asset pricing models with embedded risk factors which entail either shares or dividends are logically circular behavioural simultaneities, thus invalid when tested and estimated by statistical methods as an outcome of the EMH. **Originality/value** In distinctive contrast to the recent literature, the authors show that the returns from a size factor model of small stocks tend to outperform big stocks especially in crisis periods. Moreover, the authors were able to demonstrate that value factor model is vulnerable to behavioural patterns, especially corporate fraud. In all of the above, the authors utilised a new proportional sorting methodology against the value ranking approach, commonly employed in empirical studies. Strong evidence is observed that portfolio performance based on various syntheses of allocated assets reveals counter-intuitive results related to the BE/ME, namely, that expected returns based on size and BE/ME produce significant errors and small firms retain consistently better returns. The reason might be the unusual accounting techniques many firms follow to receive extended capital after management decisions. Overall, asset pricing models with embedded risk factors which entail either shares or dividends are logically circular behavioural simultaneities, thus invalid when tested and estimated by statistical methods as an outcome of the EMH.

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BEKIROU, Stelios D., SJÖ, Bo, SWEENEY, Richard J.
Pitfalls in cross-section studies with integrated regressors: a survey and new developments

Journal of economic surveys, 2018, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 1045-1073

In cross-section studies, if the dependent variable is I(0) but the regressor is I(1), the true slope must be zero in the resulting unbalanced regression. A spuriously significant relationship may be found in large cross-sections, however, if the integrated regressor is related to a stationary variable that enters the DGP but is omitted from the regression. The solution is to search for the related stationary variable, in some cases the first difference of the integrated regressor, in other cases, a categorical variable that can take on limited number of values which depend on the integrated variable. We present an extensive survey, new developments, and applications particularly in finance.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59967>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
Majority rule, compromise and the democratic legitimacy of referendums

Swiss political science review, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 312-319

Cheneval and el-Wakil (2018c) defend referendums as a mechanism that allows a popular majority to express itself in situations where the standard channels of representative democracy fail to include the concerns of certain citizens and end up reflecting the views of a minority. By contrast, this comment argues that the likelihood of exclusion and settlement on a minority preference is much greater when policy choices are made by referendum. The reason lies in the plurality of policy options on many issues, and the fact that the most favoured policy may be a shared second or third best. The tendency for most forms of representative democracy to encourage politicians to build majorities through compromises among different coalitions of minorities is more likely to settle on the majority preference of diverse actors holding a plurality views than a referendum based on a binary choice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59024>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), LACEY, Joseph
Balancing the rights and duties of European and national citizens: a democratic approach

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 10, pp. 1403-1421

How should we conceive of the relationship between European citizenship and national citizenship from a normative perspective? While the Treaties assert the supplementary nature of European citizenship vis-à-vis national citizenship, advocates of trans- and supra-national citizenship perspectives have agreed with the European Court of Justice that Union citizenship will ultimately supplant or subsume national citizenship. By contrast, we draw upon democratic and stakeholder citizenship theories to defend the primacy of national over European citizenship. Taking the cases of political and welfare rights, we argue that member states may have special duties to second-country nationals stemming from a European social contract, but that these duties must be balanced against the rights and duties of national citizens stemming from the national social contract.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57904>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), BONOTTI, Matteo, CASTIGLIONE, Dario, LACEY, Joseph, NÄSSTRÖM, Sofia, OWEN, David, WHITE, Jonathan
The democratic production of political cohesion: partisanship, institutional design and life form

Contemporary political theory, 2018, OnlineFirst

What binds a democratic society together? This would seem a well-rehearsed topic in modern political theory, but on closer scrutiny, it may appear less so. If we reformulate the question, it may become clearer why: what binds democratic society together? The emphasis on 'democratic' is the clue here. Much recent discussion on the cohesive force in democracies has been parasitic on other debates, such as that between cosmopolitans and communitarians on justice as the first virtue of society; that between nation-state-based and post-national views of contemporary politics or that about the cultural aspects of democratic citizenship as the glue that makes democracy work. All such views and debates tend to assume a somewhat 'externalist' perspective, so to speak, of the problem of cohesion in democracies. Cosmopolitans and liberal communitarians have argued over the relative importance of values and identity as the basis for the stability of a just society, whose legitimate political arrangements they generally agree must be democratic, so as to reflect the demands of equality and self-government. Disputes over whether the institutions of democracy still require the background conditions provided by the nation-state, with its consolidated networks of party system, solidarity, civil society organisations and public opinion formation, or whether similar conditions can be reproduced at a more trans- and post-national level, are very similar in scope to those between cosmopolitans and liberal communitarians. Both these disputes concern the social, institutional, ideal or identitarian pre-conditions of democracy, which help it to work with a modicum of stability, in so far as they guarantee the political cohesion of either the demos or the regime itself. Discussions over the quality and competence of citizenship look at democratic culture as an important condition for democratic institutions and procedures to function smoothly and effectively. Debates over the 'civic culture' in the 1960s and more recently on 'social capital' lay emphasis on a mixture of attitudes, practices, participation in associational networks and consolidated norms of sociability as formative components of democratic citizenship, on which the working of democratic institutions and rules depends. This suggests something more internal, or at least a virtuous circle between the culture and the institutions of democracy. But is democracy itself capable of producing political cohesion, and on what basis?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60070>



BELLOT, Michèle, KIRCHER, Philipp, MULLER, Paul
Providing advice to jobseekers at low cost: an experimental study on online advice

The review of economic studies, 2018, OnlineFirst

We develop and evaluate experimentally a novel tool that redesigns the job search process by providing tailored advice at low cost. We invited job seekers to our computer facilities for twelve consecutive weekly sessions to search for real jobs on our web interface. For one-half, instead of relying on their own search criteria, we use readily available labour market data to display relevant alternative occupations and associated jobs. The data indicate that this broadens the set of jobs they consider and increases their job interviews especially for participants who otherwise search narrowly and have been unemployed for a few months.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60670>

BELOT, Michèle, FAFCHAMPS, Marcel

Are people equally other-regarding when selecting a match versus choosing an allocation?

Southern economic journal, 2018, Vol. 84, No. 4, pp. 1088-1108

There are many assignment processes in which agents are given the opportunity to unilaterally select a match. Resulting allocations can be inefficient if agents do not internalize the consequences of their choice on others. To test this formally, we study how other-regarding behaviors vary across two decision contexts: when subjects make a pure allocation decision and when they select a partner. In both settings each subject's decision is final and it affects their payoff and that of other subjects in the same way. We find that subjects are more likely to sacrifice their own material well-being to increase that of others when dividing a pie than when selecting a partner in a large anonymous setting even though the consequences on the material payoffs of others are identical. These findings suggest that in assignment processes with unilateral selection, efficiency can be improved by presenting the selection process as a choice between outcomes involving multiple individuals, instead of simply selecting a match for themselves.

University of Oxford

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59989>

BENDER, Andrew R., KERESZTES, Attila, BODAMMER, Nils C., SHING, Yee Lee, WERKLE-BERGNER, Markus, DAUGHERTY, Ana M., YU, Qijing, KUEHN, Simone, LINDENBERGER, Ulman, RAZ, Naftali
Optimization and validation of automated hippocampal subfield segmentation across the lifespan

Human brain mapping, 2018, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 916-931

Automated segmentation of hippocampal (HC) subfields from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is gaining popularity, but automated procedures that afford high speed and reproducibility have yet to be extensively validated against the standard, manual morphometry. We evaluated the concurrent validity of an automated method for hippocampal subfields segmentation (automated segmentation of hippocampal subfields, ASHS Yushkevich et al., 2015b) using a customized atlas of the HC body, with manual morphometry as a standard. We built a series of customized atlases comprising the entorhinal cortex (ERC) and subfields of the HC body from manually segmented images, and evaluated the correspondence of automated segmentations with manual morphometry. In samples with age ranges of 6-24 and 62-79 years, 20 participants each, we obtained validity coefficients (intraclass correlations, ICC) and spatial overlap measures (dice similarity coefficient) that varied substantially across subfields. Anterior and posterior HC body evidenced the greatest discrepancies between automated and manual segmentations. Adding anterior and posterior slices for atlas creation and truncating automated output to the ranges manually defined by multiple neuroanatomical landmarks substantially improved the validity of automated segmentation, yielding ICC above 0.90 for all subfields and alleviating systematic bias. We cross-validated the developed atlas on an independent sample of 30 healthy adults (age 31-84) and obtained good to excellent agreement: ICC (2) = 0.70-0.92. Thus, with described customization steps implemented by experts trained in MRI neuroanatomy, ASHS shows excellent concurrent validity, and can become a promising method for studying age-related changes in HC subfield volumes.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft [WE 4269/2-1], Jacobs Foundation, National Institute on Aging, USA [R01 AG011230]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60007>



BERLIN, Noémi, GOLDZAHN, Leontine, BAULD, Linda,
HODDINOTT, Pat, BERLIN, Ivan
*Public acceptability of financial incentives to reward pregnant smokers
who quit smoking: a United Kingdom-France comparison*
European journal of health economics, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 697-708

A substantial amount of research has been conducted on financial incentives to increase abstinence from smoking among pregnant smokers. If demonstrated to be effective, financial incentives could be proposed as part of health care interventions to help pregnant smokers quit. Public acceptability is important as such interventions could be publicly funded. Concerns remain about the acceptability of these interventions in the general population. We aimed to assess the acceptability of financial incentives to reward pregnant smokers who stop smoking using a survey conducted in the UK and then subsequently in France, two developed countries with different cultural and social backgrounds. More French than British respondents agreed with financial incentives for rewarding quitting smoking during pregnancy, not smoking after delivery, keeping a smoke-free household, health service payment for meeting target and the maximum amount of the reward. However, fully adjusted models showed significant differences only for the two latter items. More British than French respondents were neutral toward financial incentives. Differences between the representative samples of French and British individuals demonstrate that implementation of financial incentive policies may not be transferable from one country to another.

Ministry of health, France [MA0500150], NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme [10/31/02], Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health Care Directorate, Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Social Care Directorate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59910>



BERTELSEN, Olga
*Chornobyl as an open air museum: a polysemic exploration
of power and inner self*
Kyiv-Mohyla humanities journal, 2018, No. 5, pp. 1-36

This study focuses on nuclear tourism, which flourished a decade ago in the Exclusion Zone, a regimented area around the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant (Ukraine) established in 1986, where the largest recorded nuclear explosion in human history occurred. The mass pilgrimage movement transformed the place into an open air museum, a space that preserves the remnants of Soviet culture, revealing human tragedies of displacement and deaths, and the nature of state nuclear power. This study examines the impact of the site on its visitors and the motivations for their persistence and activities in the Zone, and argues that through photography, cartography, exploration, and discovery, the pilgrims attempt to decode the historical and ideological meaning of Chornobyl and its significance for future generations. Ultimately, the aesthetic and political space of the Zone helps them establish a conceptual and mnemonic connection between the Soviet past and Ukraine's present and future. Their practices, in turn, help maintain the Zone's spatial and epistemological continuity. Importantly, Chornobyl seems to be polysemic in nature, inviting interpretations and shaping people's national and intellectual identities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60845>



BESHKU, Klodiana, MULLISI, Orjana

The European Union as a reforming power in the Western Balkans: the case of Albania

Journal of liberty and international affairs, 2018, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 40-53

This paper tries to further elaborate one of the most important external powers of the European Union: Its “reforming power” which goes in parallel with its ability as “normative actor” in the Western Balkans. Through Albania as a case study, it tries to argue that the process of Albania’s integration to EU has transformed the country in several directions: by introducing a deep juridical reform and by the full alignment of its foreign policy with CFSP and the “regional cooperation”. In fact, under the auspices of the EU integration, the country is making all the efforts to deliver on one of the most transformative reforms undertaken in the region, that of the justice system. This gives to EU the features of a “reforming power”. The term shows EU as a driving force which makes countries undertake deep reforms they would not have differently realized, if not under the conditionality for the EU integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60108>

BICCHI, Federica, MAURER, Heidi

European cooperation abroad: European diplomatic cooperation outside EU borders

The Hague journal of diplomacy, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 1-19
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52964>

BICCHI, Federica, VOLTOLINI, Benedetta

Europe, the Green Line and the issue of the Israeli-Palestinian border: closing the gap between discourse and practice?

Geopolitics, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 124-146

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

The article analyses how the Europeans (meaning European states and the EC/EU) have progressively turned a discourse about the Israeli-Palestinian border into a foreign policy practice. While much of the literature highlights the existence of a ‘gap between discourse and practice’ when it comes to Europeans’ foreign policy stance towards the Arab-Israeli conflict, we argue that the gap is dynamic and has changed across time. In the absence of an internationally and locally recognised border between Israel and Palestine, the Europeans have aimed at constructing one on the 1949 armistice line, the so-called Green Line. They have done so in stages, by first formulating a discursive practice about the need for a border, then establishing economic practices in the late 1980s-early 1990s, and most recently practicing a legal frame of reference for relations with Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) based on the Green Line. The outcome is that, for what concerns European countries and EU legislation, the Green Line has been increasingly taken as the Israeli-Palestinian border. However, gaps never fully close and more contemporary events seem in fact to point to a re-opening of the gap, as the article explores.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52885>

BICCHI, Federica

The European cooperation in the southern Mediterranean: the multilateralization of bilateral relations?

The Hague journal of diplomacy, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 117-135
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

This article focuses on institutionalized forms of diplomatic cooperation among European Union (EU) members in southern Mediterranean capitals. It argues that European diplomatic cooperation represents a thin form of multilateralization of member states' bilateral relations with southern Mediterranean countries. By analysing diplomatic presence on the ground, it shows that the European Union delegations in the area are not only big, but also politically strong, and they interact with a large number of national diplomats. The article examines how EU delegations in the southern Mediterranean represent a diplomatic 'site', in which diplomacy occurs in the shape of information-gathering, representation and negotiation, including among EU member states. This does not amount to a single European diplomatic system, however, as coordination remains thin to date and the agenda-setting mechanisms for EU delegations' work and for European diplomatic cooperation have not (yet?) been fully developed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52965>

BILGILI, Özge, KUSCHMINDER, Katie, SIEGEL, Melissa

Return migrants' perceptions of living conditions in Ethiopia: a gendered analysis

Migration studies, 2018, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 345-366

It is widely accepted that people migrate to seek better living opportunities, and migration experiences affect life conditions considerably upon return. Research focused on gendered perspectives has illustrated that men and women experience migration differently and that this difference clearly affects their living conditions upon return. However, few studies have sought to further examine the factors that determine the differences in men and women's perceptions upon return. This paper investigates the case of Ethiopian returnees by exploring three sets of independent variables: (1) the migration experience, (2) the return experience, and (3) the post-return conditions in Ethiopia. For this analysis, we utilize a subsample of returnees based on a household survey conducted among 1,284 households in five regions of Ethiopia in 2011. The subsample consists of 146 returnees and provides valuable information on the diverse experiences of returnees. Both the descriptive and logistic regression analyses demonstrate that: first, women have significantly worse perceptions of their living conditions upon return to Ethiopia than men do; second, migration experiences are the most significant variables that influence perceptions of living conditions upon return. Considering this latter result, we conclude by highlighting the importance of situating return experiences within the wider context of the entire migration cycle and recognizing the long-term effects of migration experiences that persist after return.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47726>

BIRNIE, Rutger Steven, WELSH, Jennifer M.

Displacement, protection and responsibility: a case for safe areas

Global responsibility to protect, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 332-361
[IOW]

This article makes the normative case for safe areas as a strategy of civilian protection in forced displacement crises. We start from the idea that the displaced—especially those who remain within the borders of their home state—are in a particularly precarious situation which can, in some circumstances, activate a remedial

responsibility to provide protection on the part of the international community. We then argue that this responsibility extends beyond the provision of asylum to include efforts both to prevent displacement and to facilitate the return of displaced persons, and that safe areas may be an important tool to achieve these goals. However, we also note two major risks associated with safe areas which must be considered and mitigated: that they increase rather than decrease overall displacement, and that they diminish rather than enhance protection. We conclude by suggesting why and how the shared responsibility to protect through safe areas should be fairly distributed within the international community.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.; <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60226>



BOERTIEN, Diederik, HARKONEN, Juho
Why does women's education stabilize marriages?: the role of marital attraction and barriers to divorce

Demographic research, 2018, Vol. 38, pp. 1241-1276

Despite widespread attention paid to the negative correlation between female education and divorce, we lack an explanation for it. In this study we use social exchange theory to assess two broad groups of explanations. According to the 'marital attraction' explanation, educated women's marriages have higher marital quality and marital satisfaction. According to the 'barriers to divorce' explanation, educated women's marriages include factors that raise the cost of divorcing. Many previous studies have referred to variants of the former explanation, whereas the latter has been less prominent. Our objective is to investigate the explanatory power of these two explanations. We use discrete-time event history models to document the educational gradient of divorce from first marriages using the British Household Panel Survey (N = 1,263) for the years 1996-2009. We subsequently perform a mediation analysis to explain the educational gradient in divorce and a path analysis to distinguish which factors shape marital attraction and barriers to divorce. Female education is positively related to marital stability, but this association is only partly explained by educational differences in marital satisfaction and variables that shape attractions. Variables interpreted as affecting barriers to divorce, such as home ownership and having divorced parents, provide an at least equally important explanation of the educational gradient in divorce. This paper shows that the negative female educational gradient of divorce is shaped not only by educational differences in marital attraction, but also by differences in barriers to divorce.

Spanish Ministry of Education [IJCI-2015-23267], Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research [2010-0831], Strategic Research Council of the Academy of Finland [293103]; <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59920>

BOHLE, Dorothee
To pay or not to pay?: debt cultures and the politics of debt in Europe's periphery

Stato e mercato, 2018, Vol. 112, No. 1, pp. 61-86

The paper probes into the relation between debt, capitalism and democracy. It makes two contributions to existing literature. First, on the basis of case studies of four heavily indebted countries, Greece, Hungary, Ireland and Latvia it empirically tests the claim that increasing indebtedness has been crucial for the survival of capitalist democracies in recent decades, as it has allowed democracies to «buy time» (Streeck 2014a) and pacify votes in the face of an increasingly disembedded capitalism. Second, it explore the strains on

democracy that have afflicted the four countries during the debt crisis. The paper shows that there are varieties of «buying time». Building on the notion of debt culture developed by Dyson (2014), time buying in Greece and Hungary took the form of a welfare protectionist debt culture, whereas in Ireland and Latvia debt has oscillated between a stability and consumer culture. Debt cultures have also impacted on the politics of the crisis response: In Greece and Hungary, where debt was deeply ingrained in the political economy, populist forces have staged debt revolts against their creditors, whereas in Ireland and Latvia mainstream parties have by and large accepted creditors' conditionality. The paper concludes with three hypotheses on the relations between debt cultures and political responses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60710>

BOHLE, Dorothee, GRESKOVITS, Béla
Politicising embedded neoliberalism: continuity and change in Hungary's development model

West European politics, 2018, OnlineFirst

Focusing on the critical Hungarian case, this article analyses the fate of embedded neoliberal capitalism in the wake of the global financial crisis. The changes include policies to combat foreign dominance in the financial, energy, and retail sectors, and efforts to reform and retrench the hitherto relatively generous welfare state. Nevertheless, the article finds no less evidence of continuity than of change: the politicisation of fighting dependency is combined with the quiet politics of subsidising foreign direct investment in manufacturing, and the noisy politics of protecting pensioners and middle-class families parallels the erosion of future-oriented social investment. Notwithstanding the radical turn in development rhetoric, the actual path correction has merely shifted the pattern of dependency without breaking out of it: financing socio-economic development in Hungary (as in other Visegrád states) is still largely dependent on foreign sources, albeit of a more diversified nature, including not only manufacturing FDI, but the EU's structural funds and migrant labour's remittances as well.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60711>



BOHLE, Dorothee
Mortgaging Europe's periphery

Studies in comparative international development, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 196–217

This paper asks why peripheral European countries have been particularly vulnerable to housing and mortgage booms in recent decades; how these booms have shaped their exposure to the global financial crisis (GFC), and how the GFC has affected peripheral housing finance. To answer these questions, it explores the interaction between European processes of financial integration and domestic housing (finance) policies in four peripheral countries. It argues that the EU framework for free movement of capital and financial service provision as well as the availability of cheap credit has induced a trajectory of housing financialization, which has taken two forms: funding from wholesale markets and direct penetration of foreign financial institutions. These two forms attest to a core-periphery relationship in housing financialization, whose hierarchical character came to the fore in the crisis. Peripheral European countries experienced sudden stops and reversals of capital flows, which badly affected their banking systems. Unable to solve the looming banking

crises on their own, they had to turn to creditors to gain access to much needed capital. A combination of international conditionality and domestic policy responses, and the original level of mortgage debt result in different trajectories in housing finance after the crisis.

This work was supported by the project 'European Legitimacy in Governing through Hard Times (#649456-ENLIGHTEN), a European Commission Research and Innovation action under the Horizon 2020 Framework Program.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55404>

BOJAR, Abel

The electoral advantage of the left in times of fiscal adjustment

European political science review, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 291-322

Despite widely held views on fiscal adjustment as a political minefield for government parties, the empirical literature on the issue has been surprisingly inconclusive. A crucial variable that has been often overlooked in the debate is partisan politics. Building on the micro-logic of Albert Hirschman's exit, voice, and loyalty' framework, this article offers a novel theoretical perspective on the conditioning impact of partisan government in the electoral arena. Due to their more limited exit options at their disposal, left-wing voters are less likely to inflict electoral punishment on their parties, offering the latter an electoral advantage over their right-wing rivals. Relying on the largest cross-national data set to date on the evolution of close to 100 parties' popularity ratings in 21 democracies, time-series-cross-section results confirm this electoral advantage. Somewhat paradoxically, while center-right government parties systematically lose popularity in years of fiscal adjustment, no such regularity is found for left-leaning incumbents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59938>

BOLDRIN, Michele, LEVINE, David K.

Manifesto for research in economics

Research in economics, 2018, Vol. 72, No. 2, pp. 169-170

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60048>

BONNET, Romain

Edward Malefakis (1932-2016) y sus semillas: España, la Europa del Sur y la historia agraria en perspectiva global

Revista de historiografía, 2018, Vol. 29, pp. 93-118

This article provides empirical evidence of how and why agrarian history, from the local to the global, can fruitfully inspire new perspectives on the outstanding research of the American historian and hispanist Edward Malefakis (1932-2016). The first two parts are based on his work on Spain and Europe and open an epistemological discussion. The third part offers a careful analysis, involving a large array of original sources, of a case emphasised in Edward Malefakis's masterpiece on the Spanish Second Republic (1931-1936) and its rural oligarchy. Political violence is highlighted as a massive phenomenon in the predominantly rural world, situated in its European and global dimensions. In order to articulate the local and broader levels, this article establishes a dialogue between the quantitative and qualitative approaches mobilized in this empirical overview, and thereby introduces an innovative use of the heuristic category and epistemological tool of the exceptional normal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60009>

BONNET, Romain

La Méditerranée solide: un espace double en construction

European review of history; Revue Européenne d'histoire, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 3-4, pp. 568-587

There exists a space of the solid Mediterranean. This concept was first proposed by the Annales's co-founder Lucien Febvre in 1944-45, during a course on Europe in the 'longue durée'. The flexible borders of this double space, both conceptual and contextual, remain in construction within the on-going and global reality of the solid Mediterranean's space. The comparative history of European societies promoted during the interwar period by Marc Bloch, the other Annales founder, contributes to the construction of said space. Examining this space allows us to concretely articulate scales of analysis from the local to the global. The article is based on a comparative analysis of two Italian and Spanish cases that appear to be particular and paradigmatic (exceptional normal, Edoardo Grendi) of - respectively - Italy's so-called southern question' (questione meridionale) and the Spanish agrarian question' (cuestion agraria). Thus the article helps to conceptualize the space of the 'Méditerranée solide', marked by the complex and long-term Southern European question. The article compares 'Il Ministro della mala vita' (The Minister of the Corruption, 1910) by historian Gaetano Salvemini and 'Del caciquismo tragico' (On Tragical Caciquism, 1913) by republican journalist Pedro Torres. Through these exceptionally normal' case studies, taken together and explained reciprocally, it is possible to better understand the space of the solid Mediterranean. The social realities of the Spanish 'cuestion agraria' and the Italian 'questione meridionale', as well as the conditions of local historiographical production on such realities are, indeed, a consubstantial part of the European transnational, global space of the solid Mediterranean.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60017>

BONOLI, Giuliano, FOSSATI, Flavia

More than noise?: explaining instances of minority preference in correspondence studies of recruitment

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2018, OnlineFirst

Correspondence studies of labour market discrimination find that minorities, which in general suffer disadvantage, are sometimes preferred in a choice against members of the majority. This outcome has been observed in several studies of ethnic or nationality-based discrimination, but also in studies focusing on other characteristics, such as unemployment and being overweight. However, it is generally not explained and dismissed as noise. In this paper we challenge this understanding, and, using meta-analytical techniques, we show that instances of minority preference are not randomly distributed. We also show that they are more frequent for groups which overall suffer stronger discrimination and for high skilled professionals. We reason that this result may be explained with the fact that groups that suffer discrimination have fewer alternatives in the labour market and this makes them more attractive for jobs of sub-standard quality and for jobs in which turnover costs are high (e.g. high skilled professionals). We conclude by arguing that since tests in which the minority candidate is preferred are not randomly distributed, future research should study the determinants of minority preference in a more systematic manner.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57285>

BONVINI, Alessandro

L'avventura nel Nuovo Mondo: cospiratori, rivoluzionari e veterani napoleonici nell'indipendenza della Nuova Granada, 1810-1830

Contemporanea: rivista di storia dell'800 e del '900, 2018, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 3-26

Between the late 18th and the early 19th century, some adventurers coming from the Italian Peninsula left the Old Continent and took part in the struggle for the emancipation of New Granada. Driven by a variety of reasons, they were involved in the pre-independence uprisings, were enlisted in the ranks of the “Ejército libertador”, and participated in the consolidation process of the new republics. Their biographic experience, in a large transatlantic and revolutionary movement, affected the course of independence of new-grenadine territory and the birth of Gran Colombia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60171>

BORGHESI, Simone, DE FRANCO, Chiara, MARIN, Giovanni

Outward foreign direct investments patterns of Italian firms in the EU ETS

The Scandinavian journal of economics, 2018, OnlineFirst

[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

We consider the role played by the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) as a possible driver of outward Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) for Italian manufacturing firms. Using a panel dataset of about 22,000 firms covering the first two phases of the EU ETS and the pre-EU ETS period, we measure the patterns of FDI towards countries not covered by EU ETS. Results show that the EU ETS had a weak effect on the number of new subsidiaries abroad (extensive margin), while it had a larger impact on production taking place in foreign subsidiaries (intensive margin), especially in trade-intensive sectors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60849>



BOUCON, Lena, JAROS, Daniela

The application of national law by the European central bank within the EU banking union's single supervisory mechanism: a new mode of European integration?

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, pp. 155-187

The Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) contains a new and unprecedented feature in EU law: its founding regulation enables a European institution (the ECB) to directly apply national law. This paper examines the theoretical and practical implications of this feature of the SSM through the lens of European integration. It highlights the ways in which the ECB may harmonize national laws, why harmonized administrative procedural rules are necessary in this field and what remedies would be available should a decision of a European institution taken on the basis of national law be challenged before the CJEU. The paper concludes that the SSM may be described as a hybrid mode of European integration since it departs from the traditional models of the execution of EU law, and challenges some of the founding principles of EU law, such as the autonomy of the EU legal order and the principle of non-discrimination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59868>



BRANDMAIER, Andreas M., VON OERTZEN, Timo, GHISLETTA, Paolo, LINDENBERGER, Ulman, HERTZOG, Christopher
Precision, reliability, and effect size of slope variance in latent growth curve models: implications for statistical power analysis
Frontiers in psychology, 2018, Vol. 9, (294)

Latent Growth Curve Models (LGCM) have become a standard technique to model change over time. Prediction and explanation of inter-individual differences in change are major goals in lifespan research. The major determinants of statistical power to detect individual differences in change are the magnitude of true inter-individual differences in linear change (LGCM slope variance), design precision, alpha level, and sample size. Here, we show that design precision can be expressed as the inverse of effective error. Effective error is determined by instrument reliability and the temporal arrangement of measurement occasions. However, it also depends on another central LGCM component, the variance of the latent intercept and its covariance with the latent slope. We derive a new reliability index for LGCM slope variance-effective curve reliability (ECR)-by scaling slope variance against effective error. ECR is interpretable as a standardized effect size index. We demonstrate how effective error, ECR, and statistical power for a likelihood ratio test of zero slope variance formally relate to each other and how they function as indices of statistical power. We also provide a computational approach to derive ECR for arbitrary intercept-slope covariance. With practical use cases, we argue for the complementary utility of the proposed indices of a study's sensitivity to detect slope variance when making a priori longitudinal design decisions or communicating study designs.

Max Planck Society

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59919>



BREMER, Björn
The missing left?: economic crisis and the programmatic response of social democratic parties in Europe
Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 23-38
[POLCON]

How have social democratic parties responded to the recent economic crisis? For many observers, the Great Recession and the prevalence of austerity in response to it have contributed to a crisis of social democracy in Europe. This article examines the programmatic response of social democratic parties to this crisis in 11 Western European countries. It uses an original data set that records the salience that parties attribute to different issues and the positions that they adopt with regard to these issues during electoral campaigns and compares the platforms of social democratic parties before and after 2008. For this purpose, the article disentangles economic issues into three different categories and shows that this is necessary in order to understand party competition during the Great Recession: while social democratic parties shifted to the left with regard to issues relating to welfare and economic liberalism, they largely accepted the need for budgetary rigour and austerity policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50431>

BRITO BASTOS, Filipe

Derivative illegality in European composite administrative procedures

Common market law review, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 101-134

This article considers the review of legality in composite procedures – i.e. European administrative procedures where national and EU authorities decide jointly. It explores how EU courts deal with the question of whether, and to what extent, irregularities occurring at national level are relevant for the legality of final decisions adopted at EU level. It presents two claims: first, that EU courts have developed a differentiated doctrine of “derivative illegality”, or “contamination effects” from national to European stages, depending on the level at which discretion is located. Such illegality is categorically excluded where national authorities predetermine the procedure’s outcome, and admitted under certain conditions where the EU level enjoys discretion to diverge from the national level. Second, it is argued that the case law’s rejection or limitation of derivative illegality in composite procedures allows the ECJ to observe four constitutional principles: the prohibition of EU courts to review national measures, the autonomy and uniformity of EU legal order, and the rule of law. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55864>

BROCKMANN, Hilke, KOCH, Anna-Maren,
DIEDERICH, Adele, EDLING, Christofer

Why are managerial women less happy than managerial men

Journal of happiness studies, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 755–779

Women with managerial careers are significantly less satisfied with their life than their male counterparts. Why? In a representative German panel dataset (GSOEP) we find biological constraints and substitutive mechanisms determining the subjective well-being of female managers. Women’s terminated fertility has a negative impact on women’s life satisfaction between the ages of 35 and 45, when managerial careers usually take off. Money and spare time can compensate for this biological difference. But to maintain an equivalent level of happiness, women need to be compensated by much more income for each hour of spare time given up than men do. So, in order to reach better gender equality in leadership positions, women must be either paid higher incomes (on average around ten per cent) or must be incentivized with more spare time than men. In the conclusion, we speculate on a new mix of carrots and sticks for advanced careers in order to boost female representation in leadership positions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51473>



BRONS, Anne M. D., HARKONEN, Juho

Parental education and family dissolution: a cross-national and cohort comparison

Journal of marriage and family, 2018, Vol. 80, No. 2, pp. 426-443

This is the first study to systematically analyze whether the association between parental education and family dissolution varies cross-nationally and over time. The authors use meta-analytic tools to study cross-national variation between 17 countries with data from the Generations and Gender Study and Harmonized Histories. The association shows considerable cross-national variation, but is positive in most countries. The association between parental education and family dissolution has become less positive or even negative in six countries. The findings show that the association between parental education and family dissolution is generally positive or nil, even if the association between own education and family dissolution is in many

countries increasingly negative. The authors find suggestive evidence that the association is related to the crude divorce rate, but not to the generosity of the welfare state in these countries. The implications of these findings for understanding the stratification in family dissolution are discussed.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52524>

BUKODI, Erzsebet, EIBL, Ferdinand, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra, MARZADRO, Sonia, MINELLO, Alessandra, WAHLER, Susanne, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, ERIKSON, Robert, SCHIZZEROTTO, Antonio
Linking the macro to the micro: a multidimensional approach to educational inequalities in four European countries
European societies, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 26-64

Recent research into educational inequalities has shown the importance of decomposing social origins into parental class, status and education, representing economic, socio-cultural and educational family resources, respectively. But we know little about how inequalities in educational attainment at the micro-level map onto institutional characteristics of educational systems at the macro-level, if we treat social origins in a multidimensional way. Drawing on the rich over-time variation in educational systems in four European countries-Britain, Sweden, Germany and Italy this paper develops and tests a number of hypotheses regarding the effects of various components of social origins on individuals' educational attainment in different institutional contexts. It is evident from our results that a great deal of similarity exists across nations with different educational systems in the persisting importance for individuals' educational attainment of parental class, status and education. But our findings also indicate that changes in the institutional features of educational systems have, in some instances although not in others, served to reinforce or to offset the social processes generating educational inequalities at the micro level.

Oxford University Press (OUP) John Fell Research Fund [122/673]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60034>

BURKUSH, Kateryna
On the forest front: labour relations and seasonal migration in 1960s-80s
Labor history, 2018, Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 295-315

This article explores the shaping of seasonal labour migration practices in the region of Transcarpathia, acquired by the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Second World War. In the analysis of migration from that region to the lumber camps of Western Siberia between the late 1950s and the 1970s, the article focuses on the interaction between the state's migration policies - which attempted to manage and stream labour mobility from the region - and the local migration initiatives that developed contrary to the state's aspirations and bypassed the state labour distribution agencies. I argue that the migrant workers' attitude to labour was the key to their outstanding productivity, to the building of longstanding relationships with managers, to the construction of the migrants' self-image and, indeed, to their identity. Situated in the general context of labour relations characteristic of the Soviet Union, the migrant workers' labour practices constituted an alternative to the overall functioning of the labour process in the USSR. Eventually, migrant workers came

to represent a cultural paradox within the Soviet axiological system: the value of their labour performance could hardly be denied, but their acquisitive motives and their evading the official employment channels turned them into scapegoats rather than heroes of labour?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60027>



BURLACU, Diana, IMMERGUT, Ellen M., OSKARSON, Maria,
RÖNNERSTRAND, Björn

*The politics of credit claiming: rights and recognition in
health policy feedback*

Social policy and administration, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 4, pp. 880-894

Why do governments recognize rights? In this article, we rely on natural experiments and an innovative matching technique to identify a new causal mechanism of policy feedback, which we refer to as the “recognition” effect. We rely on the “hard case” of health care to demonstrate that attitudes towards the health system change in response to government policy change and, indeed, even to rights-based initiatives. During the time when public opinion surveys on public satisfaction with the health system were in the field, governments in both Germany and Sweden introduced a new right: the right to a maximum waiting time for health services. This serendipity allowed us to compare respondents’ attitudes both before (control) and after the implementation of the waiting time guarantee (treatment), using coarsened exact matching to account for the imbalances in the treatment and control groups. We find that respondents interviewed after implementation of the new waiting time guarantees (in contrast to those interviewed before the introduction of the guarantees) express higher levels of satisfaction with the health system in general, but do not evaluate their specific medical treatment (including waiting times) more positively. We interpret this finding as evidence that citizens respond to governmental recognition of their rights as a good per se, independent of their personal experience with the particular public service at hand. Thus, we argue that theories of policy feedback need to move beyond their focus on direct material experience with the policies at hand, and to incorporate mechanisms of symbolic action and normative valuations into their causal models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53784>

BUSEMEYER, Marius R., DE LA PORTE, Caroline,
GARRITZMANN, Julian Leonce, PAVOLINI, Emmanuele

The future of the social investment state: politics, policies, and outcomes

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 801-809

In all advanced democracies, policies related to the welfare state are the largest part of public policy activity. Cross-pressured by globalization, deindustrialization, rising public debts, demographic changes, permanent austerity and the rise of ‘new social risks’, welfare states in post-industrial democracies have entered a new phase of consolidation and transformation since the 1980s. Against early fears, retrenchment has not been ‘the only game in town’. Rather, many countries have expanded new welfare policies such as ‘social investments’. This collection adds to the recent literature on the emergence of the ‘social investment state’ in several ways: (1) it assesses to what degree social investment policies have become established across countries and at the EU level; (2) it demonstrates that and why the politics of social investment are different from those of compensatory social policies on the micro and macro level; and (3) it points at important socio-economic effects of social investments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61346>

BUSEMEYER, Marius R., GARRITZMANN, Julian Leonce
*Compensation or social investment?: revisiting the link between
globalisation and popular demand for the welfare state*
Journal of social policy, 2018, OnlineFirst

The debate on effects of globalisation on welfare states is extensive. Often couched in terms of a battle between the compensation and the efficiency theses, the scholarly literature has provided contradictory arguments and findings. This article contributes to the scholarly debate by exploring in greater detail the micro-level foundations of compensation theory. More specifically, we distinguish between individual policy preferences for compensatory social policies (unemployment insurance) and human capital-focused social investment policies (education), and expect globalisation to mainly affect demand for educational investment. A multi-level analysis of International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) survey data provides empirical support for this hypothesis. This finding provides an important revision and extension of the classical analytical perspective of compensation theory, because it shows that citizens value the social investment function of the welfare state above and beyond simple compensation via social transfers. This might be particularly relevant in today's skill-centred knowledge economies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59484>

BUTLER, Graham, ŠADL, Urška
The preliminaries of a reference
European law review, 2018, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 120-128

On 11 June 2015, the President of the First Chamber of the Court of Justice of the EU (the Court) issued an order to delete *Bogdan Chain v Atlanco Ltd* (C-189/14) from the Registry. This comment and the reflection are thus not motivated by a judgment, but rather by the reasons why the Court after an oral hearing held in the presence of the parties and eight intervening Member States, and after hearing the Advocate General, did not deliver one. The comment examines the legal framework, as well as the detailed procedural rules and guidelines that govern the co-operation of national courts in the preliminary reference procedure. It highlights the fact that preliminary references can only work when the preliminaries of a reference—the culture of sincere co-operation and litigation, efficient communication, and flexible procedural rules—are in place.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60003>

CALASTRI, Chiara, BORGHESI, Simone, FAGIOLLO, Giorgio
*How do people choose their commuting mode?: an evolutionary approach
to travel choices*
Economia politica, 2018, OnlineFirst
[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

A considerable amount of studies in the transport literature is aimed at understanding the behavioural processes underlying travel choices, like mode and destination choices. In the present work, we propose the use of evolutionary game theory as a framework to study commuter mode choice. Evolutionary game models work under the assumptions that agents are boundedly rational and imitate others' behaviour. We examine the possible dynamics that can emerge in a homogeneous urban population where commuters can choose between two modes, private car or public transport. We obtain a different number of equilibria depending

on the values of the parameters of the model. We carry out comparative-static exercises and examine possible policy measures that can be implemented in order to modify the agents' payoff, and consequently the equilibria of the system, leading society towards more sustainable transportation patterns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60851>

CALOSSI, Enrico, CICCHI, Lorenzo

The Italian party system's three functional arenas after the 2018 election: the tsunami after the earthquake

Journal of modern Italian studies, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 437-459

The aim of this article is to assess to what extent the change' after the 2018 Italian election can be observed in the electoral, parliamentary and governmental arenas. We use the indicators of party volatility' and innovation' to measure the change in each arena. The time span is the period 1948-2018, with a specific focus on the time after the watershed election of 1994. In this respect, we have identified a crucial difference between the 1994 change and that of 2013-18: if 1994 was the single moment of passage from one party system to another, in the 2010s the change did not happen in a single moment. Only after the next election, if volatility and innovation in the three arenas is reduced substantially, could we claim that a new party system has developed, that could be considered the third party system' of the Italian Republic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60010>

CALZOLARI, Giacomo, CASARI, Marco, GHIDONI, Riccardo

Carbon is forever: a climate change experiment on cooperation

Journal of environmental economics and management, 2018, Vol. 92, pp. 169-184

Greenhouse gases generate impacts that can last longer than human civilization itself. Such persistence may affect the behavioral ability to cooperate. In a laboratory experiment, we study mitigation efforts with dynamic externalities in a framework that reflects key features of climate change. In treatments with persistence, pollution cumulates and generates damages over time, while in another treatment it has only immediate effects and then disappears. We show that with pollution persistence, cooperation is initially high but then systematically deteriorates with high stocks of pollution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60590>

CALZOLARI, Giacomo, COLLIARD, Jean-Edouard, LÓRÁNT, Gyongyi

Multinational banks and supranational supervision

The review of financial studies, 2018, OnlineFirst

Supervision of multinational banks (MNBs) by national supervisors suffers from coordination failures. We show that supranational supervision solves this problem and decreases the public costs of an MNB's failure, taking its organizational structure as given. However, the MNB strategically adjusts its structure to supranational supervision. It converts its subsidiary into a branch (or vice versa) to reduce supervisory monitoring. We identify the cases in which this endogenous reaction leads to unintended consequences, such as higher public costs and lower welfare. Current reforms should consider that MNBs adapt their organizational structures to changes in supervision.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60599>



CAPONIO, Tiziana, CAPPIALI, Maria Teresa
Italian migration policies in times of crisis: the policy gap reconsidered
South European society and politics, 2018, Vol 23, No. 1, pp. 115-132

Numerous studies have shown that there is a structural gap between restrictive migration policies and expansive inflows in democratic countries yet scholars have not sufficiently reflected on how this gap is shaped in times of crisis. Focusing on the case of Italy in the decade between 2007 and 2017, this article assesses the extent to which the different challenges triggered by the economic and humanitarian crises have affected the structural gap, and which actors have mostly contributed to shape it. Our analysis of the Italian case shows how in the decade of the economic crisis the migration policy gap has not been the result of pressure by actors in the economic and liberal norm spheres, but rather reflects conflictual relationships within the political-institutional sphere between Italian governments and EU institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60036>

CARRERA, Sergio, ALLSOPP, Jennifer, VOSYLIUTE, Lina
Policing the mobility society: the effects of EU-anti-migrant smuggling policies on humanitarianism

International journal of migration and border studies, 2018, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 236-276
[Migration Policy Centre]

This article examines the ways in which EU's political priority to counter migrant smuggling affect the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to rights to irregular immigrants and asylum seekers. It explores the effects of EU policies, laws and agencies' operations in anti-migrant smuggling actions, and their implementation in two EU member states - Italy and Greece in the context of the 'European refugee humanitarian crisis' during 2015-2017. It shows that the effects of EU and national policies criminalising the facilitation of entry and residence of irregular immigrants extend beyond cases where civil society actors have faced actual prosecutions and criminal convictions when assisting irregular immigrants and asylum seekers. We use the notion 'policing the mobility society' to capture wider punitive dynamics which affect the activities of civil society actors, especially those critically monitoring and politically mobilising for the rights of migrants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58324>

CASARI, Marco, TAGLIAPIETRA, Claudio
Group size in social-ecological systems

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, Vol. 115, No. 11, pp. 2728-2733

Cooperation becomes more difficult as a group becomes larger, but it is unclear where it will break down. Here, we study group size within well-functioning social-ecological systems. We consider centuries-old evidence from hundreds of communities in the Alps that harvested common property resources. Results show that the average group size remained remarkably stable over about six centuries, in contrast to a general increase in the regional population. The population more than doubled, but although single groups experienced fluctuations over time, the average group size remained stable. Ecological factors, such as managing forest instead of pasture land, played a minor role in determining group size. The evidence

instead indicates that factors related to social interactions had a significant role in determining group size. We discuss possible interpretations of the findings based on constraints in individual cognition and obstacles in collective decision making.

University of Bologna;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59991>

CASSIS, Youssef

Londres, New York et la dynamique des places financières internationales, fin XIXe-début XXIe siècle

Mondes: histoire, espaces, relations, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 25-47

Cet article analyse les conditions dans lesquelles New York a pris le relais de Londres en tant que centre financier international, mais aussi les rapports entretenus entre ces deux villes et avec les autres grandes places financières d'Europe et plus tard d'Asie, de la fin du XIXe au début du XXIe siècle. Les interactions entre places financières, faites de concurrence et de coopération, sont étudiées dans le cadre de leur rôle dans les flux internationaux des capitaux, en tenant compte de la capacité financière des grandes puissances, de l'architecture financière des principales places et du contexte politique et économique international.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60504>

CEKA, Besir

Macedonia: a new beginning?

Journal of democracy, 2018, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 143-157

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59940>

CELLINI, Jacopo

The idea of Europe at the origins of the European People's Party: the making of the European manifesto and of the EPP's political programme

Journal of European integration history, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 79-94

This article aims at reconstructing the theoretical framework, which supported the idea of Europe of the European Christian Democracy during the 1970s. I examined the works of the Ideological Commission of the European Union of Christian Democrats (EUCD), which elaborated the European Manifesto (1976), and of the workgroup for the political programme of the European People's Party (EPP), issued at the end of 1977. I argue that Christian Democracy's idea of Europe was recognizable and distinct, especially for what concerns its connections to a religious worldview, which are still ascertainable in the early stages of the EPP's history. The Christian democratic political culture was less ideologically structured than others, but also more flexible and expendable in political negotiations. At the same time, the gap between ideas and their implementation was not negligible: cultural elaboration and political action moved at different speed, because of the role played by external factors and diverging interests at national and party level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61126>

CHENG, Wenting, DRAHOS, Peter
*How China built the world's biggest patent office:
the pressure driving mechanism*

International review of intellectual property and competition law, 2018, Vol. 49, No. 1,
pp. 5-40

In 2011 China's patent office received more patent applications than any other patent office in the world. While explanations for this patent surge focus on some relevant factors such as the use of subsidies for application fees, what is missing from the literature is an analysis of how China turns its fragmented levels of government into an efficient system for obtaining compliance with patent targets set by the higher levels of government. Drawing on the governance literature from China we introduce the concept of the pressure driving mechanism and show how this mechanism enables China to reach the goals and targets that it sets for its patent system. We discuss goal and target-setting at the higher levels of government and show how these are then transmitted to lower levels of government. We explain how performance evaluation and peer transparency are used to generate pressure on Chinese officials to comply with patent targets. Provincial-level patent data are presented to show how well compliance works, as well as to demonstrate how the mechanism operates to make the patent system responsive to changes in targets. Through the application of the pressure driving mechanism, China is developing a unique tool of patent regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50509>

CHO, Sungjoon, KURTZ, Jurgen Timothy
*Legalizing the Asean way: adapting and reimagining the Asean
investment regime*

American journal of comparative law, 2018, Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 233-266

This Article explores the legalization characteristics of the investment rules of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Measured against orthodox and external benchmarks, ASEAN's investment regime is relatively limited. We make the following two arguments in this Article. First, we argue that while ASEAN members have subscribed to global norms in their own collective investment rules, they have done so in an intentionally selective manner shaped fundamentally by key contextual dynamics. These encompass a complex combination of ASEAN members' unique deliberation modality (the ASEAN Way) informed by their shared historical experience coupled with negative social learning. Using those insights, we suggest that is both possible and desirable to understand the ASEAN approach as an independent and legitimate form of legalization, rather than as a failed or flawed model. Second, and relatedly, we argue that the idiographic nature of legalization in ASEAN compels us to rethink the conventional universal (nomothetic) approach to legalization and embrace a more nuanced conception.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59935>

CHO, Sungjoon, KURTZ, Jurgen Timothy
Convergence and divergence in international economic law and politics

European journal of international law, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 169-203

This article explores the phenomena of convergence and divergence in international economic law. It argues that both international trade and investment law have been forced to overcome a structural (legal-institutional) prioritization of market goals via competing social regulatory concerns. It is at this stress point that we argue that a powerful set of converging and procedurally orientated hermeneutics can be identified

in the jurisprudence that, properly employed, could significantly bolster the elasticity and durability of state commitment to international economic law constraints. There remain, however, continuing textual and systemic divergences at play, which opponents will often dismiss for reasons of stasis or capture. On deeper analysis, however, key divergences may well be rational considering the unintended or adverse consequences that can flow from the unfiltered transplant of norms, doctrinal tests or institutional models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59944>

CIACCHI, A. L. B. Colombi, HODGES, Christopher,
VAN LEEUWEN, Barend, MAK, Vanessa, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
RUEDA, I., VAN SCHAGEN, E. A. G., WEATHERILL, Stephen

Position paper on the fitness check of EU consumer law

European review of private law, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 703-705

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60049>

CIGNO, Alessandro, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, SABANI, Laura
The role of trade and offshoring in the determination of relative wages and child labour

The journal of international trade & economic development: an international and comparative review, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 267-292

Incorporating family decisions in a two-period model of the world economy, we predict that trade liberalization raises the skill premium and reduces child labour in developing countries where the adult labour force is sufficiently well educated to attract production activities from abroad that will increase the demand for skilled relative to unskilled labour. Elsewhere, liberalization will reduce the skill premium, but it will not necessarily raise child labour. Our prediction is not rejected by the data, and it explains why child labour is negatively associated with trade openness in those developing countries where the labour force was relatively well educated when the liberalization took place, but not elsewhere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60891>



CLOSA, Carlos, PALESTINI CÉSPEDES, Stefano
Tutelage and regime survival in regional organizations' democracy protection the case of MERCOSUR and UNASUR

World politics, 2018, Vol. 70, No. 3, pp. 443-476

Why do states adopt binding and enforceable democracy clauses at the regional level, thereby permitting neighboring states to monitor and potentially sanction their breaches of democracy? To answer this question, the authors test a set of hypotheses in two South American intergovernmental regional organizations, MERCOSUR and UNASUR. Following the epistemological and methodological requirements of process-tracing analysis, the authors conducted thirty-six interviews with top-level policymakers and decision makers who were responsible for the design and enforcement of the Protocol of Ushuaia (MERCOSUR), the Protocol of Montevideo (MERCOSUR), and the Protocol of Georgetown (UNASUR). The authors argue that actors formalize these provisions in response to threats to regime survival. Unlike international organizations for the protection of human rights, which rely on the delegation of power to institutions such as supranational courts, democracy clauses are intergovernmental instruments whose enforcement relies on states' capabilities. Because of this, the

perceptions of governments regarding their own stability and their expectations regarding the future enforcement of the clauses against their own country are causally linked to the decision to support the adoption of the clauses. Thus, governments that perceive themselves as stable democracies or expect that they are too big to be sanctioned support the adoption of democracy clauses because these clauses are functional for others. Conversely, governments that perceive themselves as unstable democracies support the adoption of democracy clauses as functional for themselves. The authors contend that any such asymmetry of self-perceptions and expectations, together with regime protection, explain the move toward the formalization of clauses for the protection of democracy in member states within MERCOSUR and UNASUR.

Spanish Research Agency [CSO2016-76130-P], European Union-Latin America and Caribbean (EU-LAC) Foundation [EXP03C074CEA-006/2014], German Research Foundation (DFG)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59982>

CLOSA, Carlos
The politics of guarding the Treaties: Commission scrutiny of rule of law compliance
Journal of European public policy, 2018, OnlineFirst

Commission's expectations on eventual compliance explain its different behaviour when dealing with Rule of Law (RoL) crises in Hungary and Poland. Whilst the Commission activated the first stage of the procedure of article 7 against Poland in December 2017, it resisted to launch the same procedure against the Hungarian government despite mounting criticism and demands from both academics and EU institutions. The Commission considers that compliance depends, on last instance, on the cooperation of domestic authorities. Accordingly, it prefers to engage with them in dialogue and persuasion rather than activating enforcement mechanisms. If engagement strategies fail to obtain compliance, the Commission anticipates the consequence of activating article 7 enforcement: whether it can rely or not on Council support and the effects of not having it and it also anticipates negative consequences such as the future attitude of the affected member state vis-à-vis the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61324>

CONCONI, Paola, GARCÍA-SANTANA, Manuel,
PUCCIO, Laura, VENTURINI, Roberto
From final goods to inputs: the protectionist effect of rules of origin
The American economic review, 2018, Vol. 108, No. 8, pp. 2335-2365

Recent decades have witnessed a surge of trade in intermediate goods and a proliferation of free trade agreements (FTAs). FTAs use rules of origin (RoO) to distinguish goods originating from member countries from those originating from third countries. We focus on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the world's largest FTA, and construct a unique dataset that allows us to map the input-output linkages in its RoO. Exploiting cross-product and cross-country variation in treatment over time, we show that NAFTA RoO led to a sizable reduction in imports of intermediate goods from third countries relative to NAFTA partners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60673>

CONDORELLI, Daniele, GALEOTTI, Andrea, SKRETA, Vasiliki
Selling through referrals

Journal of economics & management strategy, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 669-685

We endogenize intermediaries' choice to operate as agents or merchants in a market where there are frictions due to asymmetric information about consumption values. A seller has an object for sale and can reach buyers only through intermediaries. Intermediaries can either mediate the transaction by buying and reselling the merchant mode or refer buyers to the seller for a fee the referral mode. When the seller has a strong bargaining position and can condition the asking price to the intermediaries' business model choice, all intermediaries specialize in agency. The seller's and intermediaries' joint profits equal the seller's profits when he has access to all buyers. When the seller does not have such bargaining power, the level of the referral fee and the degree of competition among intermediaries determine the business mode adoption. A hybrid agency-merchant mode may be adopted in equilibrium. Banning the referral mode can decrease welfare because the merchant mode is associated with additional allocative distortions due to asymmetric information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59949>



CONTI, Nicolò, HUTTER, Swen, NANOU, Kyriaki
Party competition and political representation in crisis: an introductory note

Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 3-9
[POLCON]

The aim of the special issue is to investigate through a comparative lens the impact of the recent economic crisis and consequent austerity measures on party competition and political representation in Europe. All six contributions focus on the substance of political conflict and provide new insights about the impact of the crisis on (a) the policy agendas of political parties, (b) the relationship between government and opposition parties, and (c) how citizens' preferences are represented by political parties. Theoretically, the contributions link the literatures on party competition, responsiveness, agenda-setting, and social movements. Empirically, they provide new empirical material, in particular on the countries in Southern Europe which were hard hit by the crisis. The introduction presents the rationale of the special issue and summarizes the focus and findings of the six contributions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50304>

CORCODEL, Veronica
Modern law and otherness: Edouard Lambert's representations of Islamic law

Yearbook of Islamic and Middle Eastern law online, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 134-160

This paper analyses the representation of Islamic law in the scholarship of Edouard Lambert, a French pre-World War II legal comparatist especially known for his role in the first Paris International Congress of Comparative Law in 1900 and sometimes believed to be one of the founders of the field.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60600>

COSTA LOBO, Marina, FERREIRA DA SILVA, Frederico
Prime ministers in the age of austerity: an increase in the personalisation of voting behaviour

West European politics, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 5, pp. 1146-1165

This article tests the personalisation thesis in Portugal (2002–2015), as well as its causes, focusing on changes in the level of party identification and perceptions of the economy. Portugal is an interesting example given its recent experience of a harsh economic crisis, as well as a decline in party identification. Results confirm a growing exogenous impact of leader evaluations on voting over the period but not in a linear fashion. During the crisis, the growing trend of leader effects for the incumbent party continues for those voters who have a positive perception of the economy. Conversely, for the main opposition party, leader effects are greater for those who perceive the economy as being worse. Thus the crisis operates as a catalyst for leader effects. The impact of leaders is also greater among the de-aligned, the numbers of which rise considerably during the period under analysis. It is voters with no party identification, who use leaders as proxies to a greater extent. These conclusions may extend to further studies on leader effects in Western democracies and help to shed light on the process through which leaders are becoming more relevant in voting decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50465>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, D'AMATO, Silvia
Can you hear me major Tom?: news, narratives and contemporary military operations: the case of the Italian mission in Afghanistan

European security, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 224-244

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

This research explores the relationship between public narratives and the Italian military contribution to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan (2001–2014). Despite attracting little attention in the literature, Italy has been one of the most crucial contributors of multilateral military missions around the world in the post-bipolar era. Italy has remained consistently engaged militarily in Afghanistan over the entire period of the ISAF mission. However, the country's involvement has been characterised by differing and controversial views and perspectives among Italian political actors and the media. This study aims to reconstruct the core features of the strategic narratives and the media frames around the military intervention and it does so through a Qualitative Content Analysis on a collection of almost 200 articles published by four main Italian national newspapers. The goal of this paper is twofold: on the one hand, we systematically retrace the main discursive patterns and frames employed by the newspapers on the ISAF. On the other, we evaluate whether in the case of military interventions, the Italian media unveil critical inconsistencies and competitive arguments or whether they function as a repeater of the dominant political discourse. Thanks to the case study, we find that the Italian media supported the mainstream narratives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60997>



CREMONA, Marise
Shaping EU trade policy post-Lisbon: opinion 2/15 of 16 may 2017: ECJ, 16 may 2017, opinion 2/15 free trade agreement with Singapore

European constitutional law review, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 231-259

This comment analyses the legal context and significance of the Opinion handed down by the Court of Justice on 16 May 2017 on the envisaged free trade agreement between the EU and Singapore. At the heart of

the Opinion are questions over competence, in particular the scope of the post-Lisbon common commercial policy, but including also the extent to which trade agreements may encompass provisions on sustainable development, regulatory issues and investor-state dispute settlement. The Singapore agreement is an example of the EU's current generation of 'deep and comprehensive' trade agreements that represent the core of EU trade policy, and the Court's Opinion is thus important not only for the future of the Singapore Agreement itself, but for future trade agreements (including a possible future EU-UK agreement).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59997>

CURTIN, Deirdre

Second order secrecy and Europe's legality mosaics

West European politics, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 846-868

In today's information society the citizen is ever more visible to government and to private companies while paradoxically government itself becomes ever more secret. This asymmetry is not caused by secrecy implying deliberate or intentional concealment of information. Rather, it results from systems of secrets held by remote or non-visible public and private actors, having been put together in an invisible manner. Second order secrecy is enhanced in the EU by the composite character of EU administration. In the EU it is the courts and not the legislature or the administration that are playing an active role in addressing bits of the transparency paradox for the citizen from the perspective of legality and the rule of law. Three different aspects of EU governance are explored from the legal perspective: terrorist blacklists, interoperable security administration and mandatory data retention and transfer.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60021>

D'AMATO, Alessio, MAZZANTI, Massimiliano,

NICOLLI, Francesco, ZOLI, Mariangela

Illegal waste disposal: enforcement actions and decentralized environmental policy

Socio-economic planning sciences, 2018, Vol. 64, pp. 56-65

[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

Environmental non-compliance is affected by the decentralized shaping of environmental policy by local governments and enforcement actions by public bodies. Illegal waste disposal is examined in a relevant national case, by means of an original regionally disaggregated panel dataset for Italy, a country which witnesses heterogeneous environmental performances across regions and a decentralized policy system. Our empirical analysis produces two main insights of strong policy interest. First, commitment to a more stringent waste policy tends to increase illegal disposal of waste. Second, a nonlinear bell shaped relationship exists between the number of inspections and the quantity of illegal disposal. The key message is that deterrence might only result after a relatively high level of controls is implemented.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60854>

DA COSTA LEITE BORGES, Danielle, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
Rights of access to healthcare for undocumented migrants: understanding the Italian and British national health systems

International journal of human rights in health care, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 232-243

Purpose The purpose of this paper is to analyse the levels of access to healthcare available to undocumented migrants in the Italian and British health systems through a comparative analysis of health policies for this population in these two national health systems. **Design/methodology/approach** It builds on textual and legal analysis to explore the different meanings that the principle of universal access to healthcare might have according to literature and legal documents in the field, especially those from the human rights domain. Then, the concept of universal access, in theory, is contrasted with actual health policies in each of the selected countries to establish its meaning in practice and according to the social context. The analysis relies on policy papers, data on health expenditure, legal statutes and administrative regulations and is informed by one research question: What background conditions better explain more universal and comprehensive health systems for undocumented migrants? **Findings** By answering this research question the paper concludes that the Italian health system is more comprehensive than the British health system insofar it guarantees access free of charge to different levels of care, including primary, emergency, preventive and maternity care, while the rule in the British health system is the recovering of charges for the provision of services, with few exceptions. One possible legal explanation for the differences in access between Italy and UK is the fact that the right to health is not recognised as a fundamental constitutional right in the latter as it is in the former. **Originality/value** The paper contributes to ongoing debates on Universal Health Coverage and migration, and dialogues with recent discussions on social justice and welfare state typologies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60013>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise

'Blocked' youth: the politics of migration from South and East Mediterranean countries before and after the Arab uprisings

International spectator, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 52-73

Migration from South and East Mediterranean (SEM) countries has been considered a growing security threat in the EU and Gulf states following the 9/11 attacks and the Arab uprisings. Since 2011, the economic slowdown, regime changes and socio-political instability have spurred growing migration pressure from SEM countries. However, the securitisation of migration of young citizens from these countries in the EU and the Gulf states is manifested in the drastic limitation of migrants' inflows, and in the selection of prospective migrants on demographic, socio-economic and political grounds. Today's 'governmentality' of youth migration from SEM countries poses ethical and development-related issues.

Power2Youth project [612782]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60023>

DE FRANTZ, Monika

Tourism marketing and urban politics: cultural planning in a European capital

Tourism geographies, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 481-503

The cultural heritage of capital cities is a local capital in the global competition for tourism income as well as a public good of urban societies and a symbol of national identities. When developing cultural heritage as an asset for tourism, city marketing turns these complex urban meanings into rather simplistic commercial

images. Such symbolic manipulations of culture intervene in deeply affective, institutionalised structures and thus risk political conflict and public contention. The strongly controversial planning for the cultural flagship district of the Museumsquartier Vienna highlighted cultural diversity as an urban characteristic that remains often underweighted in urban political economy's focus on corporate dominance or local community. Enquiring into the discursive-institutional interactions which turned the political economic repositioning of urban culture into a plural political process, what lessons can we draw for tourism planning? As democratic societies meet diverse contemporary challenges in addition to tourism, managing the cultural heritage of cities is indeed a highly sensitive and controversial political task. But what initially appeared a planning failure and even deadlock of democratic government has since emerged as an urban space that is rather well accepted by local and international visitors. In the context of Vienna's international opening as a European capital, the controversial political emergence has contributed to constructing this cultural district as new interpretation of the historic city. Despite many shortcomings, unsolved conflicts and exclusionary decisions, the new landmark offers a specific combination of external images with internal visions, old paths with contemporary needs. Thus, instead of a rigid top-down plan, tourism planning needs to continuously consider diverse social, economic and political claims in an inclusive, differentiated and open-ended approach to urban development.

Austrian Zukunftsfonds [P16-2489]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60025>



DE GRAEFF, Nienke, DIJKMAN, Léon Edward,
JONGSMA, Karin R., BREDENOORD, Annelien L.

Fair governance of biotechnology: patents, private governance, and procedural justice

The American journal of bioethics, 2018, Vol. 18, No. 12, pp. 57-59

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60584>

DE MILLIANO, Marlous, PLAVGO, Ilze

Analysing multidimensional child poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: findings using an international comparative approach

Child indicators research, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 805-833

This study provides with a first indication on the number of multidimensionally poor children in sub-Saharan Africa. It presents a methodology measuring multidimensional child deprivation within and across countries, and it is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 1 focusing on multidimensional poverty by age and gender. Using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology, the study finds that 67% or 247 million children are multidimensionally poor in the thirty sub-Saharan African countries included in the analysis. Multidimensional poverty is defined as missing two to five aspects of basic child well-being captured by dimensions anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely nutrition, health, education, information, water, sanitation, and housing. The analysis also predicts the multidimensional child poverty rates for the whole sub-Saharan African region estimating 64% or 291 million children to be multidimensionally poor. In comparison, monetary poverty rates measured as less than USD 1.25 PPP per capita spending a day and weighted by the child population size finds 48% poor children. The results of this study highlight the extent of multidimensional poverty among children in sub-Saharan Africa and the need for children to have a specific poverty measure in their own right.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51365>

DE WITTE, Bruno

An undivided union?: differentiated integration in post-Brexit times

Common market law review, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 2/3, pp. 227-250

After the British referendum of June 2016, the other 27 States of the EU sought to make common cause and affirmed the “undivided and indivisible” nature of the Union. At the same time, many leading political actors (foremost the French president Macron) and EU institutions stressed the need for greater differentiation of rights and obligations among the Member States in the future EU of 27 States. One of the plausible scenarios for the EU’s future, according to the Commission, is: “those who want more do more”. This article maps the recent surge of interest in pursuing new projects of differentiated integration, and discusses their legal and political feasibility in light of the characteristics of the main forms of differentiated integration currently offered by the European Treaties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60151>

DE WITTE, Bruno

The place of the OMC in the system of EU competences and sources of law

European papers: a journal on law and integration, 2018, Vol. 3, No 1, pp. 207-213

It is often said that the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) is a form of soft law and that it takes place outside the competences of the EU. This Article critically examines both these statements. It argues that OMC processes must, under the principle of conferral, be within the limits of the competences attributed to the EU by the Treaties, and that this is also the case in practice. It further argues that, whereas the OMC does produce soft law instruments in the field of employment, most of the other OMC processes produce neither hard nor soft law but policy documents which may or may not be taken into account by the Member States in the respective policy domains. The Article concludes that the OMC is a form of EU-level cooperation that operates within a legal framework defined by EU competences and the EU institutional balance, but that mostly does not use legal tools, either of the hard or soft variety, in its policy output.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60149>

DE WITTE, Bruno, TSOURDI, Evangelia (Lilian)

Confrontation on relocation: the Court of justice endorses the emergency scheme for compulsory relocation of asylum seekers within the European Union: Slovak republic and Hungary v. Council

Common market law review, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 1457-1494

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60050>



DEBONO, Daniela

In defiance of the reception logic: the case for including NGOs as human rights monitors in the EU’s policies of first reception of irregular migrants

Peace and conflict-journal of peace psychology, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 291-295

The first reception system for irregular migrants taking the Mediterranean route into the European Union (EU) is dictated almost solely by border control and security concerns. There is no recognition of the role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as human rights monitors in first reception, and access is limited, controlled, and dependent on local authorities. Newly arriving migrants are at their most vulnerable during

first reception. Traumatization and retraumatization brought by violations of human rights, or alternatively, care and welcome within the first reception system will pave the way for subsequent integration processes, by ensuring migrants' well-being, decreasing hostility, diffidence and subjugation, and peaceful relations with European host communities. By critically assessing the current system, backed by the author's long-term ethnographic fieldwork, this article explores the links between policy, practice, and mental health consequences for migrants. It shows that there are multiple risks of human rights violations of a vulnerable group of people. The article is critical of the absence of an official role for NGOs(1) as human rights monitors arguing that NGOs have a unique role to play. The article suggests that the dignified conduction of first reception could have a positive influence on integration processes, and concludes that first reception should not be designed within a security framework but within a reception one.

Swedish Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (Forte), European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59972>

DEL PRETE, Davide, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, MARVASI, Enrico
Global value chains: new evidence for North Africa

International economics, 2018, Vol. 153, pp. 42-54

This paper analyzes the participation and the position of North African countries in global value chains (GVCs). Exploiting the recently released Eora multiregional Input-Output tables, we describe regional and country GVC involvement. North African countries have not so far been able to fully integrate into international production networks. However, a large part of their (low) trade is due to value added related activities, mainly in the upstream phases, and the importance of foreign linkages has been increasing over time. We complement the Input-Output analysis with sectoral evidence from selected case studies and policy experiences. Overall, our results suggest that enhancing the GVC participation of North African countries has potential to substantially benefit local industries, countries and indeed the whole area. However, the ability to retain such benefits relies on specific local conditions, such as a favorable environment for foreign investments, and lower trade barriers, thus leaving room for policy intervention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60890>

DELIMATISIS, Panagiotis, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
*National tax regulation, voluntary international standards, and the gaps:
Argentina-financial services*

World trade review, 2018, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 265-290

Can a WTO Member discriminate against foreign suppliers of services located in jurisdictions that refuse to share information with a government to permit it to determine if its nationals engage in tax evasion? Does it matter if the Member uses standards developed by an international body as the criterion for deciding whether to impose measures? In *Argentina-Financial Services*, the WTO Appellate Body held that services from jurisdictions that share financial tax information may be different from services provided by jurisdictions that do not cooperate in supplying such information. It overruled a Panel finding that measures to increase taxes on financial transactions with non-cooperative jurisdictions were discriminatory. We argue that the AB reached the right conclusion on the basis of the wrong arguments that it missed an important opportunity to clarify what WTO Members are permitted to do to enforce their domestic regulatory regimes and increased the scope for confusion and future litigation by considering that the likeness of services and service suppliers may be a function of prevailing domestic regulatory regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59988>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, PARKS, Louisa
Social movements, the European crisis, and EU political opportunities
Comparative European politics, 2018, Vol. 16, No.1, pp. 85-102

Social movements in the wake of the financial crisis have shifted from the counter-summits and world social forums of the global justice movement to the camps of the anti-austerity mobilizations, and from a clear focus on building 'another Europe' to more domestically embedded issues. Among other reasons, this turn away from the EU can be linked to contracting political opportunities for social justice movements at the European level. This article addresses the closure of opportunities at the EU level for the work of social movement groups campaigning on specific EU policies. We reflect on the complexity of the EU's political opportunity structure prior to the financial crisis, before examining changes to the EU's architecture effected through responses to the crises and outlining arguments on how EU level opportunities around socio-economic issues in particular have shrunk as a result. We then show how the perception of other political opportunities at the EU level is affected by the austerity response by drawing on campaigns that sought to exploit new opportunities included in the Lisbon Treaty and designed to increase citizens' input. Opportunities introduced by changes made in the Lisbon Treaty are perceived through the prism of contracted opportunities flowing from power shifts caused by the response to the financial crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59106>



DENNISON, James, GEDDES, Andrew
A rising tide?: the salience of immigration and the rise of anti-immigration political parties in Western Europe
The political quarterly, 2018, OnlineFirst
[Migration Policy Centre]

In this article, we consider the causes of the increase in voting for anti-immigration parties in western Europe in the past decade. We first note that one of the most commonly assumed reasons for this increase is an associated increase in anti-immigration sentiment, which we show is likely to be false. We also outline the major theoretical explanations, which we argue are likely to be incomplete. We then introduce our proposed explanation: these parties have benefitted from a sharp increase in the salience of immigration amongst some voters. We show that there are strong correlations over time between the salience of immigration and the polling of such parties in most western European countries. We argue that aspects of immigration in the last decade have activated pre-existing opposition to immigration amongst a shrinking segment of the populations of western European states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60155>

DENNISON, James, DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan
Making sense of Italy's constitutional referendum
Mediterranean politics, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 403-409

This article seeks to explain the rejection of the reforms proposed in the 2016 Constitutional Referendum in Italy. We contend that Renzi's promise to resign if he were to lose the referendum did not significantly affect the final result. While highly partisan voting patterns may lead to speculation that this so-called personalization strategy caused the rejection, we argue that voters probably would have followed party cues anyway. Instead, we argue that the fundamental explanation for the results was voter ambivalence towards the reforms themselves, based on insufficient information about the complex package and its broad coalition of opponents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50486>

DENNISON, James
The rug pulled from under them: UKIP and the Greens
Parliamentary affairs, 2018, Vol. 71, No. S1, pp. 91–108

The two parties that lost the most votes at the 2017 General Election were the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) and the Greens. This contribution considers the causes of the decline of each party. I show that neither was able to find a clear role in the party system following the EU referendum and the election of Jeremy Corbyn, respectively. These two events robbed UKIP and the Greens of their primary appeal to voters, resulting in losses in membership, less media interest and, in the case of UKIP, internal disunity. In response, both parties attempted to strike an awkward balance between three campaigning approaches: advocating or emphasising new policies, retaining their claim as the original and bona fide voice of their key policy, and suggesting electoral cooperation with ideologically congruent elements of, respectively, the pro-Brexit Conservatives and Corbyn-led Labour Party. However, once the election was called, neither party was in a position either to campaign effectively against or negotiate with their rivals for votes, leading to a second sudden decline for both, as both the right and left of the British electorate reunified around the Conservatives and Labour respectively.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57665>

DERGHOUGASSIAN, Khatchik, BRUMAT, Leiza Maricel
The Argentine military and the antisubversivo genocide: the school of the Americas' contribution to the French counterinsurgency model
Genocide studies international, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 48-71

This article analyzes the role of the United States during Argentina's 1976–1983 military dictatorship and their genocidal counterinsurgency war. We argue that Washington's policy evolved from the initially loose support of the Ford administration to what we call 'the Carter exception' in 1977–79, when the violations of human rights were denounced and concrete measures taken to put pressure on the military to end their repressive campaign. However, with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the end of the détente, human rights lost importance in Washington's foreign policy agenda. The Argentine military briefly recovered US support with Ronald Reagan in 1981, only to soon lose it with the Malvinas War. Argentina's defeat turned the page of the US support to military dictatorships in Latin America and marked the debut of 'democracy promotion.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57844>



DEUTSCHMANN, Emanuel, MINKUS, Lara
Swinging leftward: public opinion on economic and political integration in Latin America, 1997-2010
Latin American research review, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 38-56

Coinciding with the shift to the left in Latin American politics, regional integration in Latin America accelerated during the last two decades. Yet, whereas support for European integration has been tracked systematically for decades, trend analyses of public opinion on Latin American integration are still missing. Combining data from eight Latinobarometer surveys on 106,590 respondents from seventeen South and Central American countries, this article provides the first longitudinal analysis of Latin Americans' support for their continent's economic and political integration. Using multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression, we reveal intra- and intersocietal trends and cleavages. Our results show that support rates are generally

declining from high initial levels. Furthermore, while gender and educational gaps in public opinion remained stable over time, considerable shifts occurred with regard to political orientation: starting from the lowest initial values, the left surpassed the right—and, at least in the case of support for political integration, also the center—to become the political wing favoring integration most highly. This finding shows, contrary to prevailing ideas, that the political center is not necessarily the primary supporter of integration. When regionalism is increasingly driven by left-wing governments, public support for regional integration may also swing to the left.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53144>

DIJKMAN, Léon Edward, VAN PADDENBURGH, Cato
The unified patent court as part of a new European patent landscape: wholesale harmonization or experiment in legal pluralism?
European review of private law, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 97-117

The European field of intellectual property law is on the brink of exciting changes as the Unified Patent Court (UPC) and the European Patent with unitary effect may soon see the light of day. This will have significant consequences for the protection of technological innovations that patents provide. This article offers an introductory overview to the envisaged European patent landscape. The desire for harmonization in patent law is nothing new but prior attempts were unsuccessful: as a result, the current regime is characterized by fragmentation. The article gives a high-level explanation of this regime and the proposed changes that the advent of the UPC would entail. The authors also address recent challenges facing the new patent regime, which make it difficult to predict when the proposed changes will take effect. Assuming these hurdles can be overcome, the UPC and the European Patent with unitary effect offer a fascinating experiment in legal pluralism. This is shown by explaining the roles of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), the UPC and national courts in the new patent landscape. These courts will share jurisdiction and will jointly work towards a (truly) harmonized European patent law. The authors conclude that though the new constellation will be complex, European courts have previously shown capable of working together toward legal unification in a pluralist order and that this new attempt in the field of patent law should thus be welcomed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60585>

DINES, Nick
Introduction: ethnography and waste
Etnografia e ricerca qualitativa, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 5–10

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60227>



DINES, Nick
Moving across national-linguistic borders: the migration-crisis nexus in Germany, Poland and Greece foreword
Sociology: the journal of the British sociological association, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 604-605

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60047>



DINES, Nick, MONTAGNA, Nicola, VACCHELLI, Elena
Beyond crisis talk: interrogating migration and crises in Europe

Sociology: the journal of the British sociological association, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 439-447

Commencing with some recent examples drawn from Anglophone media, this introductory article reflects on the multiple ways in which crisis and migration have been interconnected over the last decade in public discourse, political debates and academic research. It underlines how crisis has not simply become a key descriptor of specific events, but continues to operate as a powerful narrative device that structures knowledge of migration and shapes policy decisions and governance structures. It explains the rationale for choosing Europe as a multidimensional setting for investigating the diverse links between migration and crisis. It ends with a summary of the contributions that are divided into four thematic strands: relationships between the economic crisis and migrant workers and their families the Mediterranean in crisis political and public discourses about the post-2015 migration crisis' and ethnographies of everyday experiences of the refugee crisis' on the part of migrants, activists and local people.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60046>



DINES, Nick
*What's in a word?: contextual diversity, urban ethnography
and the linguistic limits of the street*

Sociological review, 2018, Vol. 66, No. 5, pp. 952-967

This article takes to task a common assumption within Anglophone scholarship that conceives the street as a preeminent site of urban life, arguing that this sociological truism has worked to obscure the role of other spaces, terms and experiences across different historical, geographical and linguistic contexts. In response, and building on recent reappraisals in sociology of the work of Raymond Williams, the aim of this article is to analyse the street as a particular keyword and reflect on how a cultural materialist approach to lexical change can be incorporated into the practices of urban ethnography and translation. To develop its methodological argument, the article draws on the author's research on Italian cities, where rather than the strada (street), the piazza and the vicolo (alleyway) have typically commanded a more prominent place in ideas about the public realm. At the same time, the disparate meanings of these two spatial forms attest to the uneven and disputed positions of different Italian cities within national urban culture. In conclusion, the article argues for greater attention to be paid to variations in language use vis-à-vis urban spatial forms as the prerequisite for a more incisive sociology of the street.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60228>



DINES, Nick
*Humanitarian reason and the representation and management
of migrant agricultural labour*

Theomai: estudios críticos sobre sociedad y desarrollo; Theomai journal: society and development critical studies, 2018, No. 38, pp. 37-53

This article critically examines how humanitarianism has reshaped both the representation and management of migrant agricultural labour in Southern Italy over the last ten years. Drawing on media analysis and ethnographic research of sub-Saharan tomato pickers in the regions of Puglia and Basilicata, the article traces the rise – starting from Fabrizio Gatti's famous undercover report 'I was a Slave in Puglia' in the national weekly L'Espresso in 2006 – of an increasingly dominant public discourse in the mainstream press that sees migrants as 'victims' of human rights abuses, unscrupulous gangmasters and perilous housing. The recourse to humanitarianism has worked

to conceal the centrality of labour relations in agricultural work and the wider question of the agri-food value chain. At the same time, humanitarianism has provided the ideological rationale to a series of governmental responses to poor working and living conditions in the region, including most recently the work camps set up and run by the Red Cross in Basilicata during 2016. It is argued that ‘humanitarian reason’ – to draw on the term coined by Didier Fassin – is underpinned by a disciplinary logic that is both functional to the regulation of the migrant labour force and the perpetuation of unsustainable forms of intensive agriculture.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60229>

DOWNES, James, LOVELESS, Matthew
Centre right and radical right party competition in Europe: strategic emphasis on immigration, anti-incumbency, and economic crisis
Electoral studies, 2018, Vol. 54, pp. 148-158

We examine centre right and radical right party competition. We argue that centre right parties – particularly non-incumbents - recognise economic crises as electoral opportunities for radical right parties and respond with the strategic emphasis of immigration in mass appeals. To test this, we merge party performance data with expert surveys across 24 European Union countries to examine parties’ electoral performances during the 2008 economic crisis. We find that non-incumbent centre right parties benefited from emphasising immigration, performing better than radical right parties. Second, incumbent centre right parties that did not emphasise immigration lost out electorally, providing an opportunity for far-right parties to benefit from immigration in this economic context. Qualitative case studies further suggest that while these effects appear to be more pronounced in Western Europe, the results are consistent across the East and West. The findings suggest a reconsideration of immigration as an exclusive issue for far-right electoral success.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57145>

DOWNS, Laura Lee
The most moderate Italianization?: social action and nationalist politics in the north-eastern Adriatic borderlands (1919-1954)
Acta histriae, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 1087-1102

This article explores the development of a comprehensive network of Italian nursery schools in the highly mixed “Venezia Giulia” in the immediate aftermath of World War One. The schools were implanted by the largely female voluntary welfare association Italia Redenta with an eye to “Italianizing” the young children of slavophone and mixed language families.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61007>

DUEZEL, Sandra, DREWELIES, Johanna, GERSTORF, Denis, DEMUTH, Ilja, KUEHN, Simone, LINDENBERGER, Ulman
Facets of subjective health horizons are differentially linked to brain volume
Geropsych: the journal of gerontopsychology and geriatric psychiatry, 2018, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 127-136

An active lifestyle including physical exercise and novelty processing is considered to promote brain health. Also, subjective future time perspectives (FTP) are known to shape motivation and goal-directed behavior,

with links to objective health, well-being, and cognition. Nevertheless, the links between subjective FTP and brain physiology are largely unknown. We report data from 326 healthy older adults who completed the Subjective Health Horizon Questionnaire (SHH-Q) and structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Voxel-based morphometry analyses revealed associations between (1) the SHH-Q Novelty factor and brain regions of the episodic memory network, and (2) the SHH-Q Body factor and regions contributing to the cortical representation of bodily states. Longitudinal and experimental data are needed to better understand the etiology of these links.

German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, BMBF) [16SV5536K, 16SV5537, 16SV5538, 16SV5837, 01UW0808], Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59970>

DUEÑAS, Pablo, RAMOS, Andrés, TAPIA-AHUMADA, Karen,
OLMOS, Luis, RIVIER, Michel, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.

*Security of supply in a carbon-free electric power system:
the case of Iceland*

Applied energy, 2018, Vol. 212, pp. 443-454

Security of supply and progressively climate change are guiding countries' energy policy worldwide. Iceland is a paradigmatic example of gaining energy independence and decarbonizing the power sector while meeting its growing demand. In this paper, we focus on some of the main generation and transmission expansion alternatives that the country is considering for the next decade in an environment dominated by an increasing demand and a generation mix with virtually zero variable cost. We assess the medium- to long-term dimensions of security of supply as determinants of the system configuration and resources utilization. Based on a stochastic hydrothermal scheduling model that includes DC power flows and generation expansion decisions, our analysis indicates that hydro, geothermal and wind renewable resources are more competitive than fossil fuels, while demand flexibility can also contribute to gain security of supply at comparable costs. In addition, our methodology incorporates a detailed bilateral contracting structure typically used by Icelandic generators and consumers to agree on power prices and negotiated curtailments. The modeling and security evaluation could be of interest in other countries and regions where inflexible thermal generation and hydro resources create a market characterized by prices that are close to zero during long periods, but spike when resources are scarce.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51455>

DUTTA, Rohan, LEVINE, David K., MODICA, Salvatore

Damned if you do and damned if you don't: two masters

Journal of economic theory, 2018, Vol. 177, pp. 101-125

We study common agency problems in which two principals (groups) make costly commitments to incentives that are conditioned on imperfect signals of the agent's action. Our framework allows for incentives to be either rewards or punishments. For our basic model we obtain a unique equilibrium, which typically involves randomization by both principals. Greater similarity between principals leads to more aggressive competition. The principals weakly prefer punishment to rewards, sometimes strictly. With rewards an agent voluntarily joins both groups with punishment it depends on whether severe punishments are feasible and cheap for the principals. We study whether introducing an attractive compromise reduces competition between principals. Our framework of imperfect monitoring offers a natural perturbation of the standard common

agency model of menu auctions, which results in sharper equilibrium predictions. The limit equilibrium prediction provides support to both truthful equilibria and the competing notion of natural equilibria, which unlike the former may be inefficient.

NSF [SES-08-51315], MIUR PRIN [20103S5RN3]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59960>

DUTTA, Rohan, LEVINE, David K.,
PAPAGEORGE, Nicholas W., WU, Lemin
Entertaining Malthus: bread, circuses, and economic growth
Economic inquiry, 2018, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 358-380

Motivated by the basic adage that man does not live by bread alone, we offer a theory of historical economic growth and population dynamics where human beings need food to survive, but enjoy other things, too. Our model imposes a Malthusian constraint on food, but introduces a second good to the analysis that affects living standards without affecting population growth. We show that technological change does a good job explaining historical consumption patterns and population dynamics, including the Neolithic Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and the Great Divergence. Our theory stands in contrast to models that assume a single composite good and a Malthusian constraint. These models generate negligible growth prior to the Industrial Revolution. However, recent revisions to historical data show that historical living standards—though obviously much lower than today’s—varied over time and space much more than previously thought. These revisions include updates to Maddison’s dataset, which served as the basis for many papers taking long-run stagnation as a point of departure. This new evidence suggests that the assumption of long-run stagnation is problematic. Our model shows that when we give theoretical accounting of these new observations the Industrial Revolution is much less puzzling.

NSF Grant [SES-08-51315]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59945>



DUTTA, Rohan, LEVINE, David K., MODICA, Salvatore
Collusion constrained equilibrium

Theoretical economics, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 307-340

We study collusion within groups in noncooperative games. The primitives are the preferences of the players, their assignment to nonoverlapping groups, and the goals of the groups. Our notion of collusion is that a group coordinates the play of its members among different incentive compatible plans to best achieve its goals. Unfortunately, equilibria that meet this requirement need not exist. We instead introduce the weaker notion of collusion constrained equilibrium. This allows groups to put positive probability on alternatives that are suboptimal for the group in certain razor’s edge cases where the set of incentive compatible plans changes discontinuously. These collusion constrained equilibria exist and are a subset of the correlated equilibria of the underlying game. We examine four perturbations of the underlying game. In each case, we show that equilibria in which groups choose the best alternative exist and that limits of these equilibria lead to collusion constrained equilibria. We also show that for a sufficiently broad class of perturbations, every collusion constrained equilibrium arises as such a limit. We give an application to a voter participation game that shows how collusion constraints may be socially costly.

EIEF, MIUR PRIN [20103S5RN3]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59913>



DYMITRUK, Maria, MARKOVICH, Réka, LIEPIŅA, Rūta,
EL GHOSH, Mirna, VAN DOESBURG, Robert,
GOVERNATORI, Guido, VERHEIJ, Bart
Research in progress: report on the ICAIL 2017 doctoral consortium
Artificial intelligence and law, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 49–97

This paper arose out of the 2017 international conference on AI and law doctoral consortium. There were five students who presented their Ph.D. work, and each of them has contributed a section to this paper. The paper offers a view of what topics are currently engaging students, and shows the diversity of their interests and influences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59504>

DZANKIC, Jelena
*Capturing contested states: structural mechanisms of power reproduction
in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro*
Southeastern Europe, 2018, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 83-106

This article argues that external state contestation and internal ethnic divisions have resulted in a high degree of state capture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, thus providing structural mechanisms for the reproduction of power of political elites. The article focuses on two dominant forms of state capture - party membership in public administration and the privatization process. First, by examining the extent to which party membership influences the composition of public - administration, the article explains the solidification of the link between electoral preferences and job security. Second, by looking at the privatisation of state assets, the article shows how state capture facilitated the elites' accumulation of private wealth. The latter developed into subsidiary networks for financing political parties, offering resources for corruption, clientelism and patronage that are key to the reproduction of political power in captured states. The article concludes by exploring the implications of the link between state contestation and state capture in the Western Balkan states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60030>



DZANKIC, Jelena
Immigrant investor programmes in the European Union (EU)
Journal of contemporary European studies, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 64-80
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

Immigrant investor programmes (IIPs) have mushroomed around the world in recent years. Focusing on the EU context, where each Member State has at least one legal mechanism for granting residence or citizenship rights in exchange for investment, this paper has a twofold objective. First, it seeks to develop a typology of IIPs on the grounds of investment amounts and status obligations. Second, the paper applies this typology to map and examine IIPs in the EU. Rather than looking in detail at the politics of investment-based migration in each country, this study identifies general conditions across states that enable different types of IIPs to develop.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51005>

DÄMMRICH, Johanna, TRIVENTI, Moris
*The dynamics of social inequalities in cognitive-related competencies along
the early life course: a comparative study*

International journal of educational research, 2018, Vol. 88, pp. 73-84

This paper investigates the development of social inequalities in cognitive-related competencies (mathematics and reading) from primary school to young adulthood among 15 OECD countries and examines whether patterns of development vary among countries and school tracking regimes. We use a pseudo-cohort approach by comparing data on individuals of approximately the same birth cohorts in primary school (TIMSS, PIRLS), secondary school (PISA) and young adulthood (PIAAC). We found that children from lower social background perform less well already in primary education (particularly in reading). Overall, social inequalities in competencies tend to persist (reading) or increase (mathematics) over the early life-course. Finally, we detected only some weak evidence of higher growth of social inequalities over the early life-course among highly tracked systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60028>



EBNER, Natalie C., LUEDICKE, Joerg, VOELKLE, Manuel C.,
RIEDIGER, Michaela, LIN, Tian, LINDENBERGER, Ulman

*An adult developmental approach to perceived facial attractiveness
and distinctiveness*

Frontiers in psychology, 2018, Vol. 9, (561)

Attractiveness and distinctiveness constitute facial features with high biological and social relevance. Bringing a developmental perspective to research on social-cognitive face perception, we used a large set of faces taken from the FACES Lifespan Database to examine effects of face and perceiver characteristics on subjective evaluations of attractiveness and distinctiveness in young (20-31 years), middle-aged (44-55 years), and older (70-81 years) men and women. We report novel findings supporting variations by face and perceiver age, in interaction with gender and emotion: although older and middle-aged compared to young perceivers generally rated faces of all ages as more attractive, young perceivers gave relatively higher attractiveness ratings to young compared to middle-aged and older faces. Controlling for variations in attractiveness, older compared to young faces were viewed as more distinctive by young and middle-aged perceivers. Age affected attractiveness more negatively for female than male faces. Furthermore, happy faces were rated as most attractive, while disgusted faces were rated as least attractive, particularly so by middle-aged and older perceivers and for young and female faces. Perceivers largely agreed on distinctiveness ratings for neutral and happy emotions, but older and middle-aged compared to young perceivers rated faces displaying negative emotions as more distinctive. These findings underscore the importance of a lifespan perspective on perception of facial characteristics and suggest possible effects of age on goal-directed perception, social motivation, and in-group bias. This publication makes available picture-specific normative data for experimental stimulus selection.

Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany, German Research Foundation [DFG EB 436/1-1], Heisenberg stipend - German Research Foundation [DFG RI 1797/3-1]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59918>



EIHMANIS, Edgars

Cherry-picking external constraints: Latvia and EU economic governance, 2008-2014

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 231-249

The paper analyses Latvian economic policy during the period 2008-2014 when the country was simultaneously subject to three European Union (EU) economic governance frameworks - the European Semester, the Balance-of-Payments programme and the Maastricht convergence criteria (for euro adoption). Through in-depth process tracing based on public policy documents, interviews with senior officials in Riga and Brussels and the press, the paper finds that the Latvian government cherry-picked and instrumentalized EU economic policy targets and overachieved in them. In contrast to the literature depicting the European Commission as a neoliberal actor which systematically undermines social protection, the paper shows that against the backdrop of fiscally austere national authorities, the Commission instead played the role of social policy advocate, repeatedly calling for stronger measures to help the poor. Shedding light on the limits of one-size-fits-all governance, the findings of the Latvian case have significant implications for EU economic governance more generally.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60029>



EILSTRUP-SANGIOVANNI, Mette

Death of international organizations: the organizational ecology of intergovernmental organizations, 1815-2015

The review of international organizations, 2018, OnlineFirst

Under what conditions do international governmental organizations (IGOs) cease to exist? Surprisingly, leading theories of international organization rarely address this question. Across the theoretical spectrum scholars assume that international organizations have a high degree of “staying power”. Yet reality looks different. More than one-third of IGOs created since 1815 have since died. This article addresses the puzzle of why IGOs cease to exist. Using a combination of cross-sectional and survival analysis, I seek to identify factors associated with IGO termination. My analysis is based on a novel dataset coding detailed information on all IGO created since 1815, including their function, membership, and geographic span. Against prevailing theoretical expectations, my analysis demonstrates i) that overall mortality is high among IGOs, ii) that states often prefer to create new IGOs as opposed reforming existing ones, and iii) that having a large and heterogeneous membership is associated with greater organizational survivability. These findings indicate a need for refinement of existing theories of ‘institutional robustness’.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60598>



ELAM, Viola

Mercado único digital: un largo camino por recorrer

Internet law and politics (IDP), 2018, No. 26, pp. 43-58

This paper provides an overall assessment of recent initiatives devised by the European Commission as part of the Digital Single Market Strategy (DSMS) and beyond. A connecting thread running through various policy documents and legislative proposals is the principle of copyright territoriality. Copyright’s territorial nature is identified as a great hindrance to the establishment and smooth functioning of an internal market for digital content and services, since it contributes to the cumbersomeness of rights clearance, territorial exclusivity and geo-blocking practices. Nonetheless, the initial policy options, geared towards a substantial erosion of copyright

territoriality, have not been articulated in concrete legislative measures. The Commission has finally opted for a considerably less ambitious approach, which purports to mitigate some minor side effects of territoriality. The proposal seeking to mandate full accessibility of content across the EU was watered down to accommodate concerns expressed by the majority of stakeholders in the creative industry. The efforts to tackle geo-blocking are not addressed to providers of audio-visual content and copyright-protected works. The extension of the country of origin principle is limited to services ancillary to broadcasts. Likewise, cross-border portability of content does not offer a real solution to dismantling national barriers in the European digital environment. Hence, copyright will remain territorially grounded and a full integration of markets for creative content will not become a reality, at least in the near future. This paper discusses the potential lack of continuity between the overarching aims expressed in the DSMS and subsequent legislative steps, and criticises the use of terminology leading to legal uncertainty. The newly introduced neighbouring right for press publishers might represent an additional source of territorial fragmentation. The (general monitoring) obligation imposed on information society service providers requires strict scrutiny. This paper, however, values the adoption of regulations, entailing a deeper level of harmonisation, and the provision of mandatory exceptions and limitations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59921>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ŠELO ŠABIC, Senada
Rule of law, corruption and democratic accountability in the course of EU enlargement

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 9, pp. 1317-1335

Why has the European Union's (EU's) promotion of rule of law (RoL) triggered different and largely surface-thin reforms across countries subject to a similar frame of enlargement in the Western Balkans (WB)? We hypothesize that the domestic (non-)enforcement of EU-promoted rules depends on the mobilization of politically autonomous constituencies of change – organized advocacy groups and autonomous state institutions – which enable democratic accountability. The empirical investigation focuses on the prosecution of political corruption as empirical foci to assessing the travails of EU-promoted rules in the domestic context. Specifically, we trace the role of (1) EU's RoL promotion strategy, (2) political resistance and (3) domestic accountability in explaining different records of prosecution of political corruption in Albania and Croatia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46346>



FADIGA, Riccardo
Of apples, cars, and coffee: against the commission's remedy to unlawful tax rulings

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 209-230

Advance pricing agreements (APAs) are the most effective tool for undertakings to reduce the uncertainty regarding the fiscal liability arising out of transactions regulated by transfer pricing. Multinationals rely on APAs to gain confidence in complicated operations and attain better efficiency. In several recent decisions, the European Commission established that APAs can give rise to unlawful granting of State aid, if they provide for transfer pricing methodologies that do not accurately reflect market conditions. However, the Commission does not describe any method to establish the lawfulness of the adopted pricing methodology objectively. Therefore, this article argues that recovery of such alleged unduly granted aid violates the principle of protection of legitimate expectations, which is a fundamental principle of EU law. As such, recovery should be deemed unlawful.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56145>



FALCÃO, Tatiana

Linking policies: inter-nation equity, overseas development assistance, and taxation

Tax notes international, 2018, Vol. 91, No. 12, pp. 1211-1217

The goal of this article is to connect overseas development assistance (ODA) with the international tax framework more generally, and double tax treaties in particular. The 2017 revision of the OECD and U.N. models have had the effect of revising the preamble of both models and conferring on them a revived objective, which is no longer restricted to the avoidance of double taxation, but also includes forestalling “opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax avoidance or evasion.”¹ They do so without paying attention to equity or distributional considerations among the treaty states. Bilateral tax treaties are concerned with tax base allocation between states, splitting them into source and residence countries. Within the realm of ODA, to put it crassly, the primary concern is redistribution and assistance granted by rich countries to poor. However, redistribution is significantly affected by tax considerations, as this article will demonstrate. If improperly attuned, the interaction between redistribution and taxation — two seemingly distinct but parallel cash flow and transfer networks — can create a system that first allocates most (or as many as possible) taxing rights to the resident state, and then requires the residence state to donate a part of the accumulated resources to the source state through direct or indirect transfers in the form of ODA. The first part of this article discusses the trends in ODA, following the data publicized in the April 13 Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (IATF) report, “Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects 2018.” It discusses some of the conditions for redistribution of funds to recipient states — in particular, by considering the exemption mandated by most international assistance projects. The second part considers how the tax system might provide a better answer to the issue of redistribution, if redistributive goals were included in the preamble of bilateral tax treaties. It further highlights how national rent might be allocated in accordance with inter-nation equity principles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58585>



FALCÃO, Tatiana, MICHEL, Bob

Scope and interpretation of article 12A: assessing the impact of the new fees for technical services

British tax review, 2018, No. 3, pp. 422-440

One of the most important changes in the update of the UN Model of 2017, released in May 2018, is the introduction of a new Article 12A dedicated to fees for technical services. In this contribution, the authors analyse the policy considerations which underly the new provision and describe past and current tax treaty practice with regard to the allocation of taxing rights on fees for technical services. The authors examine the scope of the new model Article 12A and its interaction and potential overlap with items of income covered under Article 5 and Article 7 (permanent establishment and business profits), Article 12 (royalties) and Article 14 (independent services) of the UN Model. In the final section, the authors analyse how the new provision might play a significant role in the taxation of (certain business models of) the digital economy

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60099>



FALCÃO, Tatiana

Coining terms and creating rules for taxing cryptocurrencies

Tax notes international, 2018, Vol. 92, No. 3, pp. 289-294

Technological advances and the digitalization of the traditional ways of doing business have led to a paradigm shift that has substantially affected the way multinational entities operate, trade, and provide services on

a cross-border basis. This change has led to a reevaluation of the tax allocation rules for international transactions, prompting many experts and policymakers to call for the allocation of taxing rights according to the origin-of-wealth principle.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59809>

FARINELLI, Paola, GILLI, Marianna, NICOLLI, Francesco

Behavioural attitude towards waste prevention and recycling

Ecological economics, 2018, Vol. 154, pp. 294-305

[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

This paper investigates empirically the relationship between individual motivations and recycling and minimisation behaviours. Exploiting an original survey of 618 Italian households, we conducted a cluster analysis on individual motivations to identify the main motivation groups among respondents. In a second step, we used these clusters as independent variables in a simple regression framework to test their correlation with recycling and minimisation variables. Overall, the results show that recycling behaviour does not correlate with individual motivations, while waste minimisation seems to be associated with intrinsic motivation only.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60848>

FAUCEGLIA, Dario, LASSMANN, Andrea,

SHINGAL, Anirudh, WERMELINGER, Martin

Backward participation in global value chains and exchange rate driven adjustments of Swiss exports

Review of world economics, 2018, Vol. 154, No. 3, pp. 537-584

This paper examines the effect of exchange rate movements on export volume, export revenues and propensity to export taking into account the extent of foreign value added content of exports (backward integration) in global value chains (GVCs). Using both product-level and firm-level panel data, our results suggest that Swiss exports (intensive margin) and the export probability (extensive margin) are negatively affected by a currency appreciation. However, this adverse effect is mitigated in sectors and firms that are more integrated in GVCs, which could be explained by the natural hedging of exchange rate movements. Our findings are robust to the use of different measures of natural hedging and GVC integration and also hold across various specifications and estimation methods that control for sample selection, firm heterogeneity, heteroskedastic errors and persistence in export behavior. The dynamic specifications also reveal that export hysteresis driven by a currency appreciation is a concern particularly for firms that are not established in export markets.

Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59975>

FAUCHER, Florence, BOUSSAGUET, Laurie

The politics of symbols: reflections on the French government's framing of the 2015 terrorist attacks

Parliamentary affairs, 2018, Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 169-195

In January and again in November 2015 France was confronted with a series of coordinated terrorist attacks in Paris. These 'events' shocked France (and the world) and were presented by actors and observers

as turning points. Yet, as all significant events, they give rise to a plurality of interpretations. We argue that the strategy developed by the French government is a good example of how contemporary politics mobilises the symbolic, a dimension of public policy that is often neglected. Using interviews with key advisors of the President and the Prime Minister and analyses of official speeches and performances in the first weeks after the attacks, we show how the government endeavoured to impose its framing of the attacks through rhetoric, symbols and performance in order to coproduce the 'events' as moments in which it acted decisively to unite the Nation.

French National Research Agency (ANR) as part of the 'Investissements d'Avenir' program [ANR11LABX0091, ANR 11 IDEX000502]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60040>

FERREIRA DA SILVA, Frederico

Fostering turnout?: assessing party leaders' capacity to mobilize voters

Electoral studies, 2018, Vol. 56, pp. 61-79

Although recent research on the personalization of politics has provided empirical evidence of leadership effects on voting behaviour, previous studies have dealt primarily with an impact on vote choice, neglecting the primary step of the voting decision process: turnout. Exploring the relationship between leader effects and turnout gains relevance considering the generalized decline in voter turnout rates across Western democracies as a symptom of the dealignment process, pointed as a key cause of the personalization of politics. Despite this theoretical linkage, it is yet unstudied whether voters' evaluations of leaders have an effect on turnout. This study attempts at assessing the impact of voters' evaluations of political leaders on turnout decisions using data from 25 countries, derived from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. Results show a positive significant effect of voters' evaluations of candidates on turnout. Moreover, this effect was especially strong amongst dealigned voters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60574>



FERRÍN, Mónica, FRAILE, Marta, GARCIA-ALBACETE, Gema
Is it simply gender?: content, format, and time in political knowledge measures

Politics & gender, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 162-185

Theories of democracy commonly assume that citizens must have a certain degree of information and factual knowledge to be able to understand the functioning of institutions, the performance of the incumbent government, and the actions of the main political actors. Political knowledge helps people to better assess their interest as individuals and as members of groups (Delli Carpini and Keeter 1996). Moreover, governments have more incentives to be responsive when they can be held accountable, but citizens are able to hold governments accountable for their actions only when they know what governments are actually doing.

Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation [CSO2012-32009, CSO2016-75090-R], Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59984>

FINDEISEN, Sebastian, SACHS, Dominik
Education policies and taxation without commitment

Scandinavian journal of economics, 2018, Vol. 120, No. 4, pp. 1075-1099

We study the implications of limited commitment on education and tax policies chosen by benevolent governments. Individual wages are determined by both innate abilities and education levels. Consistent with real world practices, the government can decide to subsidize different levels of education at different rates. The lack of commitment influences the optimal structure of education subsidies. The direction of the effect depends on the design of labor taxes. With linear labor tax rates and a transfer for redistribution, subsidies become more progressive. By contrast, if the government is only constrained by informational asymmetries when designing taxes, subsidies become more regressive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51976>

FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Trade agreements, regulatory institutions and services liberalization

Global policy, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 441-450

Many agreements to liberalize trade in services tend to be limited in scope. This is a puzzle considering the high share of services in total employment and value added and relatively high barriers to trade in services in many countries. In this paper we argue that neglected complementarities between services trade policies and domestic regulation may help to understand the limited ambition on services observed in many trade agreements. We show that the productivity effects of services trade liberalization are conditional on regulatory quality. Our findings suggest that greater effort to design trade agreements with a view to improving regulatory quality may be a necessary condition for deepening the services coverage of trade agreements and will enhance the welfare gains from services trade liberalization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60577>

FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MALGOUYRES, Clément
Services policy reform and manufacturing employment: evidence from transition economies

World economy, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 9, pp. 2320-2348

Policy reforms targeting the services sectors are a neglected dimension of the process of structural transformation and economic development. The effects of such reforms on employment across industries as a function of their use of services as intermediate inputs are theoretically ambiguous and remain largely understudied. This paper uses sector-level data for 24 transition economies for the 1990-2012 period to assess the impacts of services policy reforms on downstream manufacturing employment. We find a negative effect of services reforms on manufacturing sector employment. This is mostly associated with the process of transition to a market-based economy. Controlling for transition-specific dynamics, the data suggest a neutral effect of progress towards adopting best practice policies for upstream services on employment in downstream manufacturing. Furthermore, in line with the extant literature, we confirm that services policy reforms enhance productivity of downstream manufacturing industries. Finally, we find that the negative effects on downstream employment are mitigated in countries with better economic governance and human capital.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59961>

FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Services trade policy and sustainable development
World development, 2018, Vol. 112, pp. 1-12

The realization of many of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) depends on bolstering the performance of services sectors and improving access to specific services in developing countries. We show that when the level of economic development or the quality of institutions is sufficiently high, openness to services trade and investment is positively related to access to financial, ICT and transport services three activities that are inputs into several SDGs. An implication is that facilitating trade and investment in services may help realize SDGs that depend on the performance of services sectors. In the absence of comparable cross-country panel data on services trade policies, country-specific analyses are needed to better understand the specific channels through which services trade policies impact on SDGs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59951>

FLORES, Jorge
Killing images: iconoclasm and the art of political insult in Sixteenth and Seventeenth century Portuguese India
Itinerario, 2018, Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. 461-489

The article builds on a succession of visually disturbing events that occurred in Goa—the capital city of Portuguese India—during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From the early years of the Portuguese conquest (1510), Goa went through a redefinition of its urban space, which implied the appropriation and re-semanticization of buildings and other key sites of the old Muslim city. This process included the spread of images and symbols related to several Portuguese viceroys, soon-to-be targets of acts of political insult and even political iconoclasm performed by their Portuguese opponents in a context of growing factionalism. We speak namely of episodes of protest against places of memory associated to different clans, encompassing statues (both official and bogus), textual inscriptions, and viceroys' portraits. These were European phenomena to a large extent, but coloured by significant local and native elements. The article engages with a grid of questions that places real statues, satirical effigies, and erased faces (and the diverse reactions they have aroused) in dialogue with current debates on popular politics; high and low vis-à-vis the colonial social fabric; the uses of public space; verbal, written, and visual insult; political languages; and disputed authority in an imperial setting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60464>



FOSSATI, Flavia
Who wants demanding active labour market policies?: public attitudes towards policies that put pressure on the unemployed
Journal of social policy, 2018, Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 77-97

The literature addressing attitudes about social policy and the welfare state has been telling us for decades that welfare interventions are supported by those individuals who benefit from a specific measure. The diffusion of 'demanding' active labour market policies (ALMPs), however, challenges this relationship. Using a novel dataset, I analyse which individual- and country-level factors explain public support for demanding ALMPs in five Western European countries. The results show that labour market risk and ideological orientation influence public attitudes towards these ALMPs. Thereby, unemployed individuals sympathising with the political right are more strongly opposed to demanding measures than employed individuals with the same

political preferences. Moreover, aggregate support is found to be correlated with the country's ALMP legacy, varying from high levels in Germany and the UK to low levels in Denmark and France. The findings suggest that most ALMPs are in fact implemented despite the opposition of their beneficiaries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51268>

FOSSATI, Flavia

How regimes shape preferences: a study of political actors' labour market policy preferences in flexicurity and dualizing countries

Socio-economic review, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 523-544

Political actors do not operate in a vacuum; rather, it is safe to assume that their preferences are influenced by the institutional context in which they operate. By means of novel interview data, which was collected in flexicurity countries, i.e. Denmark and Switzerland, and in dualizing countries, i.e. France, Germany and Italy, I investigate the preferences of parties, unions, state bodies, employers and social movement organizations towards traditional and activation strategies. I find that the institutional context indeed shapes preferences. The results reveal, for instance, that state bodies reject increasing activation efforts in flexicurity countries but support it in dualizing countries. Moreover, in line with previous research, social democratic parties are found to cater to the interests of insiders by endorsing the expansion of traditional measures in dualizing countries, while focusing on outsiders' interests by preferring the expansion of activation in flexicurity countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51345>

FRANCIONI, Francesco

Introduction: human rights and cultural pluralism: what role for international law?

Diritti umani e diritto internazionale, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 307-314

That human rights are universal has been a tacit assumption since the adoption of the UN Charter and the 'Universal' Declaration of 1948. That culture is 'particular', on the other hand, is shown by the plurality and infinite variety of cultures as expressed in different languages, world views, religions, artistic expressions and forms of knowledge that shape the social life of people in different parts of the world. However, the question of universality of human rights and particularity of cultures cannot be framed within the opposition between human rights and cultural relativism. On the contrary, universality of human rights can well coexist with cultural pluralism, which is an inescapable dimension of the human condition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60936>

FREIS, David

Diagnosing the Kaiser: psychiatry, Wilhelm II and the question of German war guilt

Medical history, 2018, Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 273-294

After his abdication in November 1918, the German emperor Wilhelm II continued to haunt the minds of his people. With the abolition of the lese-majesty laws in the new republic, many topics that were only discussed privately or obliquely before could now be broached openly. One of these topics was the mental state of the exiled Kaiser. Numerous psychiatrists, physicians and laypeople published their diagnoses of Wilhelm in

high-circulation newspaper articles, pamphlets, and books shortly after the end of the war. Whether these diagnoses were accurate and whether the Kaiser really was mentally ill became the issue of a heated debate. This article situates these diagnoses of Wilhelm II in their political context. The authors of these diagnoses – none of whom had met or examined Wilhelm II in person – came from all political camps and they wrote with very different motives in mind. Diagnosing the exiled Kaiser as mentally ill was a kind of exorcism of the Hohenzollern rule, opening the way for either a socialist republic or the hoped-for rule of a new leader. But more importantly, it was a way to discuss and allocate political responsibility and culpability. Psychiatric diagnoses were used to exonerate both the Emperor (for whom the treaty of Versailles provided a tribunal as war criminal) and the German nation. They were also used to blame the Kaiser's entourage and groups that had allegedly manipulated the weak-willed monarch. Medical concepts became a vehicle for a debate on the key political questions in interwar Germany.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59345>

FRISONE, Anna

Wandering thoughts': the writing experience of working-class housewives in 1970s Milan

Gender and history, 2018, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 177-195

This article analyses the writing experiments conducted in Milan by a group of working-class housewives in the 1970s. These women took advantage of the opportunity won by trade unions (so-called 'educational right') to go back to school and engage again with education. Their course was taught by Lea Melandri, a prominent figure in the feminist movement who placed student writing at the heart of her teaching method, revealing housewives unexpected talents. Writing proved to be a powerful medium to reflect on their daily lives. Through a highly self-reflexive approach, they were able to deconstruct and criticise their role in society, denouncing, on the one hand the deprivation of freedom they suffered because of their circumstances, and on the other, the injustice of a system where the reproductive tasks they performed were invariably undervalued as 'non-productive'. This led them to problematise the tricky border between the private and public sphere, though this was never a painless or consistent process. Analysing a combination of archival, video and oral sources, my aim is to shed light on the turning-point represented by this experience both for these women's lives and for our understanding of second-wave feminism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59943>

FURGAL, Urszula

Ancillary right for press publishers: an alternative answer to the linking conundrum?

Journal of intellectual property law & practice, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 9, pp. 700-710

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59931>



GARNER, Oliver

The existential crisis of citizenship of the European Union: the argument for an autonomous status

Cambridge yearbook of European legal studies, 2018, Vol. 20, pp. 116-146

This article argues for the (re)construction of citizenship of the European Union as an autonomous status. As opposed to the current legal regime, whereby individuals with nationality of a Member State are automatically

granted citizenship of the Union, under this proposal individuals would be free to choose whether or not to adopt the status of citizen of an incipient European polity. At present, the telos and essence of citizenship of the Union is contested. It may be argued that the status is partial or incomplete. This has informed competing normative perspectives. ‘Maximalist’ positions praise the judicial construction of Union citizenship as destined to be the ‘fundamental status’ for all Member State nationals. By contrast, ‘minimalist’ positions argue that the status should remain ‘additional to’ Member State nationality, and the rights created therein should remain supplementary to the status and rights derived from national citizenship. This article will argue for a new approach to the dilemma. By emancipating the condition for acquisition of EU citizenship from nationality of a Member State, and reconstructing it as an autonomous choice for individuals, it tentatively suggested that a new constitutional settlement for Europe may be generated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60629>

GARRITZMANN, Julian Leonce,
BUSEMEYER, Marius R., NEIMANNS, Erik
Public demand for social investment: new supporting coalitions for welfare state reform in Western Europe?

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 844-861

Social investment has recently received much attention among policy-makers and welfare state scholars, but the existing literature remains focused on policy-making on the macro level. We expand this perspective by studying public opinion towards social investment compared to other welfare policies, exploiting new public opinion data from eight European countries. We identify three latent dimensions of welfare state preferences: ‘social investment’; ‘passive transfers’; and ‘workfare’ policies. We find that social investment is far more popular compared to the other two. Furthermore, we identify distinct supporting groups: passive transfer policies are most supported by low-income, low-educated people, by individuals leaning towards traditional social values and by those subscribing to left-wing economic attitudes. Social investment policies are supported by a broad coalition of individuals with higher educational backgrounds and left-libertarian views from all economic strata. Workfare policies are most popular with high-income individuals and those subscribing to economically conservative and traditional authoritarian values.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61348>

GEDDES, Andrew, HADJ-ABDOU, Leila
Changing the path?: EU migration governance after the ‘Arab spring’

Mediterranean politics, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 142-160

[Migration Policy Centre]

This article shows how understandings amongst policy élites of a ‘new normal’ form the basis for current and future EU action on migration in the Mediterranean region. This new normality centres on the understanding that Europe faces significant migratory pressures at its Mediterranean borders. By opening the ‘black box’ of European and EU migration governance, the article seeks to provide fresh insight into how framing and frame enactment shape policy responses. Rather than detailing the ‘outputs’ or ‘outcomes’ of European migration governance systems – such as laws and policy approaches – this paper adopts a different approach by exploring the underlying perceptions and understandings of migration held by actors within migration governance systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47848>

GEDDES, Andrew

The politics of European Union migration governance

Journal of common market studies (JCMS), 2018, Vol. 56, No. S1, pp. 120-130

[Migration Policy Centre]

Four dimensions of potential change in EU migration governance are identified and used to evaluate events in 2017. First, there can be change in the underlying drivers of migration (such as relative inequalities of income and wealth or the effects of conflict either within or between states) that can then affect decisions to migrate. It can be difficult to objectively measure the effects of potential drivers of migration (economic, social, political, demographic and environmental, plus their interactions) on actual migration flows, which means that perceptions and understandings by decision-makers and the wider public (whether accurate or not) of what is going on 'out there' have powerful effects. Second, change in EU policies and associated practices. EU policies have an 'internal' dimension (Schengen and common EU migration and asylum policies) plus an 'external' dimension attempting to affect actions or responses in non-EU countries. Policy change includes the depth and density of co-operation evidenced by the outputs of these processes as well as by the policy focus (for example, more or less open or closed to various kinds of migration). Third, change in the participants to involve a greater role for EU institutions, a diffusion of interest in migration within the EU institutions (certainly it is the case that almost all Directorate Generals within the Commission are now in the 'migration business'), a greater role for EU agencies such as the European Asylum Agency (EAS) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCG), and, more involvement by international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Fourth, change in the politics of migration including both political mobilizations on migration as well as in public attitudes to migration. Public attitudes can be influenced by objective data on, for example, the scale or type of flows or the economic or fiscal effects of migration, but evidence suggests that they are also powerfully shaped at individual level by values and emotions (Dempster and Hargrave, 2017).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57305>

GEDDES, Andrew, DENNISON, James

Brexit and the perils of 'Europeanised' migration

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 1137-1153

Moving beyond short-term public opinion accounts for Brexit this article considers how Britain's historic policy and political dynamics on migration led to the outcome of the EU referendum and how the latter is likely to transform current immigration policies. To do so, we explore historic and theoretical tensions in UK migration policy and politics over the last six decades. We show how these unresolved tensions allowed Eurosceptics to harness negative attitudes to the increasingly salient issue of immigration. We argue that a sufficient proportion of the UK's elite and electorate proved unable and unwilling to subordinate its desire for entirely domestic 'control' over immigration to the EU's right-based regime, let alone see fellow EU citizens in the UK as anything other than immigrants, ultimately giving Leave victory. The referendum process and outcome exposed the debate about free movement and migration to much wider public scrutiny and so raised more profound questions about the future of the British economy and the political model necessary to sustain it. We argue that, with the Brexit negotiations under constant public scrutiny a new, largely immovable parameter was set by the EU referendum result for the medium term that seems likely to lead to a decline in 'Europeanised' migration policy in the UK.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53864>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus

From market integration to core state powers: the Eurozone crisis, the refugee crisis and integration theory

Journal of common market studies (JCMS), 2018, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 178-196

The Eurozone crisis and the refugee crisis are showcases of the problems associated with the EU's shift from market integration to the integration of core state powers. The integration of core state powers responds to similar demand factors as market integration (interdependence, externalities and spillover) but its supply is more tightly constrained by a high propensity for zero-sum conflict, a functional requirement for centralized fiscal, coercive and administrative capacities, and high political salience. We show how these constraints structured the initial design of Economic and Monetary Union and of Schengen, made them vulnerable to crisis, and shaped policy options during the crises: they made horizontal differentiation unattractive, re-regulation ineffective, centralized risk and burden-sharing unfeasible, and the externalization of adjustment burdens to non-EU actors necessary by default. In conclusion, we explore possible escape routes from the trap.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59946>

GEVEN, Koen, SKOPEK, Jan, TRIVENTI, Moris

How to increase PhD completion rates?: an impact evaluation of two reforms in a selective graduate school, 1976–2012

Research in higher education, 2018, Vol. 59, No. 5, pp. 529–552

Graduate and doctoral schools around the world struggle to shorten the long time to degree and to prevent high dropout rates. While most of previous research studied individual determinants of PhD completion, we analyze the impact of two structural reforms of the doctoral program on thesis completion at a selective European graduate school. Exploiting a unique PhD dataset covering 30 entry cohorts, we identify reform effects on PhD outcomes using an interrupted time-series regression design. We find that the first reform improved timely completion rates by between 10 and 15 percentage points (according to the specific outcome), whereas the second reform increased completion rates by between 9 and 20 percentage points. Additionally, each reform reduced dropout rates by 7 percentage points. The results are robust to various sensitivity checks. At the end, we discuss lessons learned for those in charge of graduate schools and/or PhD programs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51665>

GIBSON, Catherine

Shading, lines, colors: mapping ethnographic taxonomies of European Russia

Nationalities papers, 2018, Vol. 46, No. 4, pp. 592-611

This article explores the role of maps in the construction and development of ethnographic taxonomies in the mid-century Russian Empire. A close reading of two ethnographic maps of “European Russia” produced by members of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, Petr Keppen (1851) and Aleksander Rittikh (1875), is used to shine a spotlight on the cartographical methods and techniques (lines, shading, color, hatching, legends, text, etc.) employed to depict, construct, and communicate these taxonomies. In doing so, this article draws our attention to how maps impacted visual and spatial thinking about the categories of ethnicity and nationality, and their application to specific contexts and political purposes within the Empire. Through an

examination of Keppen's and Rittikh's maps, this article addresses the broader question of why cartography came to be regarded as such a powerful medium through which to communicate and consolidate particular visions of an ethnographic landscape.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56844>



GIL-HERNÁNDEZ, Carlos J., GRACIA, Pablo
Adolescents' educational aspirations and ethnic background: the case of students of African and Latin American migrant origins in Spain
Demographic research, 2018, Vol. 38, No. 23, pp. 577-618

Background: Minority students were found to have high educational aspirations, considering their background characteristics. This finding is often attributed to 'migrant optimism.' Yet, whether socioeconomic, educational, or demographic differences between and within ethnic groups mediate and/or moderate students' educational aspirations remains an inconclusive question. Objective: This study investigates the educational aspirations of children of African and Latin American migrants in Spain, looking at four critical factors: (1) family background, (2) educational performance, (3) years lived in Spain, and (4) language used at home. Methods: Data comes from the 2010 General Evaluation of Educational Diagnostic (GEED) on lower-secondary students aged 14 (n = 19,293), on average. Multivariate logistic models are applied using mediation and moderation analyses. Results: Results show that (1) minority students have higher college aspirations than students of Spanish origin after accounting for parental socioeconomic status and educational performance; (2) ethnic differentials in aspirations – especially for pupils with Latin American origin – are concentrated among low-performing and disadvantaged students; (3) recent arrival in Spain is not significantly associated with differences in educational aspirations within minority groups; (4) speaking Spanish at home does not lead to differences in aspirations for pupils of African origin. Conclusions: Migrant optimism, as opposed to family language use and years of contact with the Spanish culture and society, seems to be an important factor for the high (net) educational aspirations of students from African and Latin American backgrounds. Contribution: The article provides new evidence on ethnic heterogeneity in educational aspirations, being the first that uses representative data from the whole Spanish educational system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51764>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, SANFILIPPO, Marco,
VELUCCHI, Margherita
Diverse twins: analysing China's impact on Italian and German exports using a multilevel quantile regressions approach
Applied economics, 2018, Vol. 50, No. 28, pp. 3051-3065

Germany and Italy are the largest manufacturing producers in Europe and export over 70% of their products to OECD countries. While they share many characteristics, they are also diverse in term of specialization and destination markets. Italy has a productive structure largely based on labour intensive sectors, while Germany is mainly specialized in high-tech goods. We study whether these characteristics make the two countries vulnerable in different ways to the competitive pressure by emerging economies, especially China, which experienced the strongest increase in export market share during the last decades. We discuss the impact of China on the export performance of Italy and Germany on OECD markets. Using data for the period 1995-2009, we implement a novel model to account for two important data characteristics: their hierarchical hidden structure (captured by a multilevel model) and the heterogeneity of the export shares

(captured by a quantile approach). Results show that Chinese competition on Italy's and Germany's market shares differ by sectors, but, on average, Italy is not more vulnerable than Germany. These results are relevant for policy implications and for an ex-post analysis of the best response' to the Chinese competition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60032>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, MARVASI, Enrico
Governance, value chain positioning and firms' heterogeneous performance: the case of Tuscany

International economics, 2018, Firms, trade and productivity: empirical analysis based on recent theoretical advances, Vol. 154, pp. 86-107

The recent trade literature has shown how incomplete contracts can shape firms' boundary and the decision of whether to outsource or integrate vertically. Related evidence and conceptualizations from the business literature show that buyer-supplier relations in global value chains can take several governance structures, depending on the degree of vertical coordination and power relations between firms. Building upon these two non-competing strands of the literature, we construct a taxonomy of firms that considers their positioning (upstream or downstream), their belonging to domestic or global value chains and the type of relations they entertain with other firms. We apply our taxonomy to the 2011 census of firms operating in Tuscany. We first describe regional characteristics and then study how positioning and governance affect firms' decisions and performance. Our results show that firms in hierarchical value chains are more productive than those in market chains; that firms involved in global value chains outperform the one outside or in domestic value chains, and, finally, that firms which are both suppliers and buyers in a value chain have the highest productivity premium.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60892>



GLAS, Lize R.
Translating the convention's fairness standards to the European Court of Human Rights: an exploration with a case study on legal aid and the right to a reasoned judgment

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 47-82

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has clarified when domestic procedures are fair, but it remains unclear when the ECtHR's own procedures are fair. Yet, clarifying the requirements of procedural fairness applicable to the ECtHR is important, especially in a context where doubts have been expressed about the fairness of some of the Strasbourg procedures. This article proposes that the fairness standards from the ECtHR's case law, which apply to domestic authorities, can be applied to the Strasbourg Court. These standards must, however, be adapted to or 'translated' into the ECtHR's context, because its context is so different from that of domestic authorities. This article, therefore, develops eleven principles of translation. The usefulness of the principles is tested by employing those principles to translate two fairness standards: the right to legal aid and the right to a reasoned judgment. Subsequently, the usefulness of the translated standards is evaluated by applying those translated standards to two aspects of the ECtHR's practice: the granting of legal aid and single-judge decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56124>

GOVERNATORI, Guido, IDELBERGER, Florian,
MILOSEVIC, Zoran, RIVERET, Régis, SARTOR, Giovanni, XU, Xiwei
*On legal contracts, imperative and declarative smart contracts,
and blockchain systems*

Artificial intelligence and law, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 377–409

This paper provides an analysis of how concepts pertinent to legal contracts can influence certain aspects of their digital implementation through smart contracts, as inspired by recent developments in distributed ledger technology. We discuss how properties of imperative and declarative languages including the underlying architectures to support contract management and lifecycle apply to various aspects of legal contracts. We then address these properties in the context of several blockchain architectures. While imperative languages are commonly used to implement smart contracts, we find that declarative languages provide more natural ways to deal with certain aspects of legal contracts and their automated management.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59948>

GRAFE, Regina
*Empires of charity: imperial legitimacy and profitable charity in colonial
Spanish America*

New global studies, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 131-155

This article investigates the institutionalization and the practices of charity that sustained imperial rule in the early modern Spanish Empire. The article proposes that the polycentric Spanish Empire of the 16th to 18th centuries faced a fundamental challenge in terms of justifying the extension of power beyond its original territory of legitimization through custom and (invented) history. This challenge was dealt with through recourse to an ideology of good governance in corporate society. It institutionalized differences across race/caste, urban/rural, professional, gender and other categories in collectives that held part of a layered and fragmented sovereignty. But unlike its modern successor empires and nation states, it did not have to rely systematically on the essentialization of difference. Thus, good governance could legitimize the extension of hegemony beyond the original territory of political legitimization and charity played a central role in this. A material caritative complex sui generis linked the moral economy of charity, which legitimized local elites, with their own financing needs and those of the imperial polity via the financial acumen of religious and charitable institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58904>

GRECO, Lidia, BAGNARDI, Francesco
*In the name of science and technology: the post-political environmental
debate and the Taranto steel plant (Italy)*

Environmental values, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 5, pp. 489-512

This article contributes to the environmental justice debate by analysing the case of the ILVA steel plant in Taranto, Italy. It accounts for the radical polarisation of the public debate between industrialists and environmentalists. These dominant perspectives are polarised but not politicised. In the reading of the crisis, both fronts adopt similar techno-scientific arguments while failing to problematise the multiple dimensions of environmental injustice and to connect the crisis to broader social relations of production. This article

contends, therefore, that the environmental debate in Taranto unfolds in a post-political situation, where technical narratives prevail at the expense of more political positions. In this context, any attempts to politicise the public debate is either absorbed by the dominant views or marginalised.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59958>

GREIG, Matilda Louise

Accidental authors?: soldiers' tales of the peninsular war and the secrets of the publishing process

History workshop journal, 2018, Vol. 86, pp. 224–244

This article explores the concept of soldiers as professional authors, confronting the enduring myth of 'accidental' military autobiography. To do so it concentrates on case studies of British veterans from the Peninsular War (1808–14), who wrote and published military memoirs in their hundreds, contributing to the creation of an influential and commercially successful genre. In their prefaces, these old soldiers frequently confessed their astonishment at having produced long narrative accounts, professing not to have the slightest literary talent nor education, nor the least authorial ambition – claims which have largely been taken at face value by historians. Drawing upon evidence from publishers' archives, however, this article reveals the immense and sometimes frenzied editing, publishing and marketing activity which in fact usually underlay the facade of the simple soldier's tale. Considering these memoir-writers as authors in their own right, the article showcases veterans from a wide variety of backgrounds who were actively involved in the publication of their books, knowledgeable about the industry, and eager for success in the literary rather than military world. More broadly, it challenges ideas about how the memory of war was constructed in practice, and to what extent soldiers themselves participated in this process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60537>

GROTTI, Raffaele, CUTULI, Giorgio

Xtpdyn: a community-contributed command for fitting dynamic random-effects probit models with unobserved heterogeneity

Stata Journal, 2018, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 844–862

Dynamic random-effects probit models are increasingly applied in many disciplines to study dynamics of persistence in dichotomous outcomes. Despite the increasing popularity of these models, an estimation command for them does not exist yet. In this article, we present the xtpdyn command, which implements the model as proposed by Rabe-Hesketh and Skrondal (2013, *Economics Letters* 120: 346–349). We also present probat, a postestimation command that provides estimates of transition rates and a set of associated statistics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60581>

GRUSZCZYNSKI, Lukasz, MELILLO, Margherita

The FCTC and its role in WTO law: some remarks on the WTO plain packaging report

European journal of risk regulation, 2018, Vol. 9, No 3, pp. 564–574

A panel, in a proceeding launched within the World Trade Organization (WTO), has recently issued its report¹ in a very controversial dispute concerning several Australian measures that require use of plain packaging for all tobacco products. The 884-page report contains a lot of food for thought, and it will take

some time for scholars to digest all its findings and analyse all the intended and unintended consequences of the various interpretative choices made by the panel in the course of the proceeding.² The objective of this paper is very modest, as it only plans to provide a concise summary of the most important findings of the panel and offer some initial comments on one specific problem, ie the approach of the panel to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)³ and its guidelines. This paper is structured as follows: Section II provides a brief description of the contested measures and summarises the WTO proceeding. Section III reviews the panel's findings, while Section IV discusses two interrelated issues that were dealt with by the panel: (i) the possibility of classifying the FCTC guidelines as international standards; and (ii) the broader relevance of the FCTC and its guidelines in the context of WTO law. The final part offers conclusions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60225>

HADUSH, Samson Yemane, MEEUS, Leonardo
*DSO-TSO cooperation issues and solutions for distribution
grid congestion management*

Energy policy, 2018, Vol. 120, pp. 610-621

The role of DSOs is evolving due to the increasing penetration of intermittent and distributed energy resources in the distribution system. On the one hand, TSOs are accessing flexibility resources connected to the distribution grid. On the other hand, DSOs are actively managing distribution grid congestion, moving away from the conventional fit and forget approach. As a result, the need for DSO-TSO cooperation has become increasingly important. In this study, we first discuss market and grid operation issues related to different system states and the corresponding congestion management approaches, in the context of the European electricity market design and regulation. Second, we discuss viable solutions that are inspired by inter-TSO cooperation solutions as well as solutions that are being adopted by DSOs. Our findings show that the issues are rather similar both at transmission and distribution level however, the need for cooperation and the solutions will depend on where structural congestion will occur and which borders will be managed. We also note that cooperation between DSOs as well as between DSOs and microgrids could become more important with the development of local energy markets in the long term.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59968>

HAKELBERG, Lukas, SCHAUB, Max
The redistributive impact of hypocrisy in international taxation

Regulation & governance, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 353-370

Why do tax havens, whose attractiveness for foreign investors depends upon financial secrecy, agree to automatically report account data to foreign governments? From a contractualist perspective, their cooperation should be motivated by the expectation of joint gains. Prior to such agreement, however, tax havens expected outflows of foreign capital and reductions in economic activity as likely outcomes. We show that the United States (US) imposed automatic information exchange on these countries without itself participating. The result is a strongly redistributive regime that worsens the economic situation of tax havens. By means of a difference-in-differences analysis, we ascertain a substantial and statistically significant negative effect of a US sanction threat on the value of assets held by foreigners in tax havens relative to non-havens. The effect becomes stronger when the US is included in the non-haven group. The analysis confirms the US's ability to redistribute financial wealth internationally through organized hypocrisy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59963>



HALMAI, Gábor

Is there such thing as 'populist constitutionalism'?: the case of Hungary

Fudan journal of the humanities and social sciences, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 323-339

The paper deals with recent deviations from the shared values of constitutionalism towards a kind of 'populist, illiberal constitutionalism' introduced by Hungary's new constitution in 2011. The populism of FIDESZ was directed against all elites, including the ones that designed the 1989 constitutional system (in which FIDESZ also participated), claiming that it was time for a new revolution. This is why PM Viktor Orban characterized the results of the 2010 elections as a 'revolution of the ballot boxes'. His intention with this revolution was to eliminate all checks and balances, and even the parliamentary rotation of governing parties. His vision for a new constitutional order-one in which his political party occupies the centre stage of Hungarian political life and puts an end to debates over values-has now been entrenched in the new constitution. The paper argues that this current Hungarian constitutional system was made possible by FIDESZ' anti-pluralist nationalist populism, but is not necessarily based on a true commitment to expressing the will of the people via 'illiberal constitutionalism'. The populist government rather misuses the country's lack of constitutional culture. Adherence to constitutional patriotism would mean that FIDESZ would have to endorse what John Rawls once called 'constitutional essentials'. The core of this kind of constitutional patriotism is a constitutional culture centred on universalist liberal democratic norms and values. Instead, the current Hungarian constitutional system is confronted with unconstitutional patriotism, a kind of nationalism that violates constitutional essentials in the name of 'national constitutional identity'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59969>

HALMAI, Gábor

Abuse of constitutional identity: the Hungarian constitutional court on interpretation of article E) (2) of the fundamental law

Review of Central and East European law, 2018, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 23-42

This paper discusses a decision of the Hungarian Constitutional Court issued in December 2016, in which the judges refer to the country's constitutional identity to justify the government's refusal to apply the EU'S refugee relocation scheme in Hungary. The paper concludes that this abuse of constitutional identity for merely nationalistic political purposes discredits every genuine and legitimate reference to national constitutional identity claims, and strengthens calls for an end to constitutional pluralism in the EU altogether.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60037>

HANCHER, Leigh

State aid to the nuclear power sector: the General Court's ruling on the UK reactor at Hinkley Point C

Oil, gas & energy law (OGEL), 2018, OnlineFirst
[Florence School of Regulation], [Energy]

This note examines the recent ruling of the General Court on the application lodged by the Republic of Austria to annul the European Commission's (EC) decision declaring state aid for the construction of a new nuclear power station in the United Kingdom to be compatible aid. It sets out the background to the project and briefly summarizes the EC decision before moving into a more detailed analysis of the General Court's findings. This case is important not least as it concerns the interaction of the Euratom Treaty with the

general state aid regime, and the compatibility of support for nuclear power in the EU's liberalized electricity market. Moreover the court ruling raises questions as to the role of detailed economic analysis in cases where support for particular projects is deemed to be in the 'public interest'. Furthermore the Court has given some guidance on the scope for member states to rely on Article 194(2) TFEU to determine their own 'energy mix'.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61285>

HANSSON, Jenny L.

The indirect effect of gender on perceived career and influence among German national parliamentarians

European societies, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 621-643

This article investigates mechanisms behind career and influence (in)equality among men and women in the German Parliament (Bundestag). The German members of parliament (MPs) comprises a particularly interesting political elite to study as the parliament already contains a critical mass of women, although the gender regime setting of the country is relatively conservative. To collect the data required for this study, a survey was conducted on the entire German Parliament. This article employs a Structural Equation Model which was confirmed to fit the empirical data well, and shows that, although no general effects of gender were apparent, gender indirectly, through housework demands, affected career and influence as perceived by the MPs themselves (self-assessed).

Vetenskapsradet [2009-6929]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60015>



HARALDSSON, Amanda, WÄNGNERUD, Lena

The effect of media sexism on women's political ambition: evidence from a worldwide study

Feminist media studies, 2018, OnlineFirst

This paper presents results from one of the first global studies on the relationship between media sexism and the share of candidates for the lower chamber of national parliaments who are women. Data on media sexism come from the Global Media Monitoring Project, the most reliable worldwide source for media coverage from a gender perspective. The data on share of female political candidates come from the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The results show that there is, even when controlling for the number of women in parliament, electoral system, gender quotas, level of human development, level of women's rights, freedom from corruption, and media access, a significant relationship between media sexism—measured as (i) the share of all news subjects that are women and (ii) the share of all news subjects portrayed in the function of experts who are women—and the share of women candidates for parliament: the higher the level of media sexism, the lower the share of women candidates. The theory discussed zooms in on a bystander effect: We hypothesize that sexist portrayals of women in the media stifle ambition among women who, in a less sexist media environment, would be willing to stand as political candidates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60709>



HARKONEN, Juho, LINDBERG, Matti, KARLSSON, Linnea,
KARLSSON, Hasse, SCHEININ, Noora M.

***Education is the strongest socio-economic predictor
of smoking in pregnancy***

Addiction, 2018, Vol. 113, No. 6, pp. 1117-1126

Aims To investigate socio-economic disparities in smoking in pregnancy (SIP) by the mother's education, occupational class and current economic conditions. **Design** Cross-sectional analysis with linked survey and register data. **Setting** South-western Finland. **Participants** A total of 2667 pregnant women [70% of the original sample (n=3808)] from FinnBrain, a prospective pregnancy cohort study. **Measurements** The outcome was smoking during the first pregnancy trimester, measured from the Finnish Medical Birth Register. Education and occupational class were linked from population registers. Income support reciprocity and subjective economic wellbeing were questionnaire-based measures of current economic conditions. These were adjusted for age, partnership status, residential area type, parental separation, parity, childhood socio-economic background, childhood adversities (the Trauma and Distressing Events During Childhood scale) and antenatal stress (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale). **Logistic regressions and attributable fractions (AF) were estimated. Findings** Mother's education was the strongest socio-economic predictor of SIP. Compared with university education, adjusted odds ratios (aORs) of SIP were: 2.2 [95% confidence interval (CI)=1.2-3.9; P=0.011] for tertiary vocational education, 4.4 (95% CI=2.1-9.0; P<0.001) for combined general and vocational secondary education, 2.9 (95% CI=1.4-6.1; P=0.006) for general secondary education, 9.5 (95% CI 5.0-18.2; P<0.001) for vocational secondary education and 14.4 (95% CI=6.3-33.0; P<0.001) for compulsory schooling. The total AF of education was 0.5. Adjusted for the other variables, occupational class and subjective economic wellbeing did not predict SIP. Income support reciprocity was associated positively with SIP (aOR=1.8; 95% CI=1.1-3.1; P=0.022). Antenatal stress predicted SIP (aOR=2.0; 95% CI=1.4-2.8; P<0.001), but did not attenuate its socio-economic disparities. **Conclusions** In Finland, socio-economic disparities in smoking in pregnancy are attributable primarily to differences in the mother's educational level (low versus high) and orientation (vocational versus general).

Academy of Finland [287908,134950, 253270], Signe and Ane Gyllenberg Foundation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59936>

HAVERIC, Sabina, RONCHI, Stefano, CABEZA PÉREZ, Laura
***Closer to the state, closer to the polls?: the different impact of corruption on
turnout among public employees and other citizens***

International political science review, 2018, OnlineFirst

Research on the link between turnout and corruption has produced inconclusive evidence: while some studies find corruption to be positively related to turnout, others report a negative relationship. This article argues that the relevant question is not whether corruption has a positive or negative effect on turnout, but for whom. We hypothesize that the effect of corruption on the likelihood to vote depends on individuals' employment sector. Public employees have different incentives to vote in corrupt settings since their jobs often depend on the political success of the government of the day. Hence, while corruption dampens turnout among ordinary citizens, public employees are more likely to vote in highly corrupt countries. Analysis of World Values Survey data from 44 countries, shows that the differential in voting propensity between public employees and other citizens gets larger as corruption increases, partially confirming our expectations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60211>

HEDBERG, Masha

The target strikes back: explaining countersanctions and Russia's strategy of differentiated retaliation

Post-Soviet affairs, 2018, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 35-54

This article analyzes Russia's retaliatory food embargo, explaining why the Russian government banned some imports from the West but refrained from banning a range of equally plausible others. I argue that Moscow was following a strategy of differentiated retaliation when selecting which imports to embargo. The countersanctions were not designed to mete out equal punishment on all members of the sanctioning coalition. Rather, Russia purposefully crafted the policy to inflict greater economic damage on some states than others. Utilizing an original data-set on all agricultural and food products that Russia imports, I demonstrate that, *ceteris paribus*, imports of sizeable commercial value to countries the Kremlin has long viewed as the mainstays of anti-Russian policies were far more likely to have been banned. In contrast, the evidence shows that Moscow stayed its hand in dealing with Europe's major powers. This analysis both illuminates the policy objectives being pursued by a leading actor in world politics, as well as lays the groundwork for theoretically understanding the geostrategic, political, and economic drivers of countersanctions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60031>

HEMERIJCK, Anton

Social investment as a policy paradigm

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 810-827

This contribution delineates the sui generis paradigmatic portent of the social investment perspective. After theoretically defining the notion of a policy paradigm in welfare state analysis, the substantive core of the social investment paradigm is presented in two consecutive steps. First, the substantive core of the social investment policy paradigm is exemplified in terms of three core policy functions, relating to: raising and maintaining human capital 'stock' throughout the life course; easing the 'flow' of contemporary labour market transitions; and upkeeping strong minimum-income universal safety nets as social protection and economic stabilization 'buffers'. To drive home the conjecture of social investment as a policy paradigm in its own right, this will, in the final section, be compared with two preceding hegemonic ideal-typical policy paradigms: the demand-oriented Keynesian-Beveridgean welfare compromise of the post-war era; and its anti-thesis, the neoliberal supply-side critique of the welfare state of the 1980s, along a number of institutionally relevant dimensions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53124>



HENDERSON, Laura M.

Deciding to repeat differently: iterability and decision in judicial decision-making

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 97-127

The article examines the extent to which judges have a responsibility to engage in subversive legal interpretations. It begins by showing that despite strong legal and political discourses, there remains space for the judge to resist the force of these discourses. To illustrate this point, the article discusses the strong and unified crisis discourse that was used to justify the shift in legal discourse from prosecution of terrorism to prevention of terrorism after 9/11. Subsequently, Jacques Derrida's concept of iterability is used to examine how space to resist crisis discourse was present and used by the court of first instance in the seminal post-9/11 terrorism case of *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*. The article proceeds to address the conditions under which the

judge had the responsibility to resist this crisis discourse. Here Derrida's work on undecidability is brought into conversation with Ronald Dworkin's classic theory of judicial interpretation. In doing so, I push beyond Dworkin's recognition of the role of political morality in legal interpretation and show that the judge cannot engage in legal interpretation without becoming a participant in the struggle over meaning. This article provides judges guidance in responding to their inevitable implication in this struggle.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60469>

HERNÁNDEZ, Enrique, ARES, Macarena
*Evaluations of the quality of the representative channel
and unequal participation*

Comparative European politics, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 351-384

This article analyzes how individual-level assessments of the quality and functioning of the representative channel affect citizens' likelihood to turn out to vote and to engage in alternative forms of non-institutionalized participation, and whether these relationships are moderated by individual resources as measured by education. Relying on novel data from the sixth round of the European Social Survey on how European citizens evaluate different aspects of democracy we show that negative evaluations of the quality of the representative channel discourage voting, but only promote participation in demonstrations among the highly educated. These findings highlight potential inequalities in citizens' ability to voice their political demands: while highly educated individuals are likely to translate their negative evaluations of the institutional channel of representation into non-institutionalized forms of participation, in the presence of negative evaluations low educated individuals are simply more likely to withdraw from politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39015>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
*Reducing home bias in public procurement: trade agreements
and good governance*

Global governance, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 249-265

Public procurement around the world tends to be heavily skewed toward local firms. This home bias has been falling in many countries, independent of whether states have agreed to binding disciplines on government procurement in a trade agreement. Extant research suggests that reciprocally negotiated market access commitments have not been very effective in inducing governments to buy more from foreign suppliers. In this article, I present data and review available research on home bias in procurement. I argue that the evidence suggests policy should put less emphasis on specific market access reciprocity through trade agreements in favor of a greater focus on learning about good procurement practices and principles, enhancing transparency and accountability, and pursuing pro-competitive policies more generally.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59987>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Behind-the-border' regulatory policies and trade agreements

East Asian economic review, 2018, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 243-273

A consequence of global trade liberalization is that domestic regulatory policies have become a focal point for efforts to reduce the costs of engaging in cross-border production and exchange. This article discusses

the general challenges of reducing trade frictions created by regulatory differences, focusing specifically on the role trade agreements might play in addressing regulatory spillovers. A case is made for a greater focus on plurilateral cooperation under the umbrella of the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59916>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Harmonization of rules of origin: an agenda for plurilateral cooperation?

East Asian economic review: EAER, 2018, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 3-28

This article discusses the deadlock in the WTO on multilateral harmonization of nonpreferential rules of origin (RoO) and reviews some of the RoO included in recent preferential trade agreements. We argue that there is a trend towards adoption of similar approaches and that this suggests that cooperation to reduce the trade-impeding effects of differences in RoO across jurisdictions is more feasible than often is assumed by observers and policymakers. From a trade facilitation perspective such cooperation could be based on plurilateral initiatives under the umbrella of the WTO. These could include a focus on pursuit of greater convergence between preferential and nonpreferential RoO helping to achieve the long-standing goal of moving towards harmonization of rules of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60575>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., NELSON, Douglas

Twenty-first-century trade agreements and the owl of Minerva

Annual review of resource economics, 2018, Vol. 10, pp. 161-183

The post-Second World War liberal trade order has been a driver of global economic growth and rising average per capita incomes. This order confronts increasing opposition, reflecting concerns about adjustment costs and distributional effects of globalization and the ability to pursue national policy goals. At the same time, the development of complex production relations distributed across many countries calls for cooperation on a variety of regulatory policies. Contrary to what is argued by opponents of globalization, this does not imply one-size-fits-all rules that constitute a threat to national sovereignty and democratic legitimation. There remains an important traditional integration agenda that centers on rule making by major trading powers on policies that generate negative international spillovers. But the core challenge for the political economy of twenty-first-century trade agreements is to support regulatory cooperation to better govern international production and address the nonpecuniary externalities associated with greater economic integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60042>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Revitalising multilateral trade governance

Intereconomics, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 5, pp. 249–253

The WTO provides extensive flexibility for members to engage with each other. Using this, WTO members should identify a road map for the future and a work programme to update and expand the rulebook to address trade-distorting nontariff policies that are not or only partially covered by current WTO rules. Expanding the WTO rulebook, accepting greater reciprocity and improving the organisation's operation are necessary for revitalising the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60578>



HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KRÖGER, Hannes, GEYER, Siegfried
Social causation versus health selection in the life course: does their relative importance differ by dimension of SES?
Social indicators research, 2018, OnlineFirst

A person's socioeconomic status (SES) can affect health (social causation) and health can affect SES (health selection). The findings for each of these pathways may depend on how SES is measured. We study (1) whether social causation or health selection is more important for overall health inequalities, (2) whether this differs between stages of the life course, and (3) between measures of SES. Using retrospective survey data from 10 European countries (SHARELIFE, n = 18,734), and structural equation models in a cross-lagged panel design, we determine the relative explanatory power of social causation and health selection through childhood, adulthood, and old age. We use three ways to measure SES: First, as a latent variable capturing different aspects of SES, second as material wealth, and third as occupational skill level. Between childhood and adulthood, social causation and health selection are equally important. In the transition from adulthood to old age, social causation becomes more important than health selection, making it the dominant mechanism in old age. The three measures of SES produce similar results. Only material wealth shows a stronger effect on health (between childhood and adulthood); it is also more affected by health (between adulthood and old age) than the other measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54524>



HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KRÖGER, Hannes, PAKPAHAN, Eduwin
Pathways between socioeconomic status and health: does health selection or social causation dominate in Europe?
Advances in life course research, 2018, Vol. 36, pp. 23-36

Health differences which correspond to socioeconomic status (SES) can be attributed to three causal mechanisms: SES affects health (social causation), health affects SES (health selection), and common background factors influence both SES and health (indirect selection). Using retrospective survey data from 10 European countries (SHARELIFE, n = 20,227) and structural equation models in a cross-lagged panel design, we determine the relative importance in terms of explanatory power of social causation and health selection in the life course from childhood to old age. Both SES and health heavily depend on their prior status, albeit more for SES than health. During the transition from childhood to working ages, social causation and health selection are equally weak. Turning to the second phase (transition from working ages to old age) causation increases while selection decreases which makes causation the dominant mechanism in older age. While the contribution of common background factors remains difficult to assess, this study shows that both social causation and health selection are responsible for health inequalities; however, their relative importance changes with age. Life course modelling can complement causal analysis by revealing interactions between the processes of SES and health and their contribution to health inequality.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54504>



HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KRÖGER, Hannes, PAKPAHAN, Eduwin
*The reciprocal relationship between material factors and health
in the life course: evidence from SHARE and ELSA*
European journal of ageing, 2018, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 379–391

The widely-established health differences between people with greater economic resources and those with fewer resources can be attributed to both social causation (material factors affecting health) and health selection (health affecting material wealth). Each of these pathways may have different intensities at different ages, because the sensitivity of health to a lack of material wealth and the degree to which health can influence economic resources may change. We study the relative importance, in terms of explanatory power, of social causation and health selection, comparing the transitions from childhood to adulthood and from adulthood to old age. We use retrospective survey data from ten European countries from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARELIFE, n=18,734) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA, n=6117), and structural equations models in a cross-lagged panel design. Material wealth and health depend on their prior status, wealth more so than health. In the transition from childhood to adulthood, social causation and health selection are equally important: The standardized coefficients for men in SHARE are 0.07 and 0.06, respectively, i.e. one standard deviation increase in material wealth in childhood is associated with a 0.07 standard deviation increase in adult health. In the transition from adulthood to old age, social causation is more important than health selection (0.52 versus 0.01), across gender and datasets. Both pathways contribute to the creation of health inequalities - however, their relative importance changes with age, which is important for understanding how health inequalities develop and how policies can address them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51912>

HOLLEY, Jared
Rousseau on refined Epicureanism and the problem of modern liberty
European journal of political theory, 2018, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 411-431

This article argues that in order to understand the form of modern political freedom envisioned by Rousseau, we have to understand his theory of taste as refined Epicureanism. Rousseau saw the division of labour and corrupt taste as the greatest threats to modern freedom. He identified their cause in the spread of vulgar Epicureanism - the frenzied pursuit of money, vanity and sexual gratification. In its place, he advocated what he called 'the Epicureanism of reason', or refined Epicureanism. Materially grounded on an equitable proportion of needs and faculties, this was a hedonist theory of self-command designed to cultivate the temperate enjoyment of sensual pleasure. I argue that Rousseau hoped that a shift from vulgar to refined Epicureanism would secure political freedom in modernity by grounding the politics of the general will in an economics of balanced growth and a reinvigorated appreciation of natural beauty. This perspective provides a new way of both clarifying the role of economic justice and aesthetic judgment in Rousseau's republican state theory, and of assessing the consistency of his moral and political thought.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59954>

HOOGHE, Liesbet, MARKS, Gary
Cleavage theory meets Europe's crises: Lipset, Rokkan, and the transnational cleavage

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 109-135

This article argues that the perforation of national states by immigration, integration and trade may signify a critical juncture in the political development of Europe no less consequential for political parties and party systems than the previous junctures that Lipset and Rokkan detect in their classic article. We present evidence suggesting that (1) party systems are determined in episodic breaks from the past (2) political parties are programmatically inflexible and, (3) as a consequence, party system change comes in the form of rising parties.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60052>

HOOGHE, Liesbet, LAFFAN, Brigid, MARKS, Gary
Introduction to theory meets crisis collection

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 1-6

This collection consists of five contributions presented as plenaries at a conference, 'Theory Meets Crisis', held at the Robert Schuman Centre, European University Institute, in July 2016. The organizers of the conference asked leading scholars of varieties of capitalism, democracy, redistributive politics, European integration and political parties to engage the theoretical implications of Europe's multiplex crisis. To what extent and how, we asked, has the European crisis confirmed, undermined or reshaped theoretically grounded expectations in these fields? Beyond the confirmation or disconfirmation of particular hypotheses, does the crisis impel us to take a fresh look at comparative politics? The introduction details the contents of the five contributions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53744>

HUNGER, Sophia
No naturalization, no participation?: the influence of citizenship regimes and naturalization on immigrants' political participation

Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 279-296

This article assesses the effect of naturalization and inclusive citizenship regimes on immigrants' conventional and unconventional political participation in 26 European countries. I argue that both naturalization and inclusive citizenship regimes increase immigrants' sense of belonging to the country of residence and hence their political engagement. Using data from the European Social Survey and applying matching techniques in order to tackle endogeneity between naturalization and participation, I show that in countries with inclusive citizenship regimes the positive acquisition effect for naturalized immigrants is less pronounced than in more restrictive citizenship regimes. These results indicate that the effect of naturalization is highly dependent on the context of the citizenship regimes, a finding previously unnoticed due to the methodological challenges involved in the highly endogenous process of applying for and acquiring citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50824>

HUSSAIN, Syed J., ARREOLA HERNANDEZ, Jose,
BEKIROU, Stelios D., REHMAN, Mobeen U.
Risk transmitters and receivers in global currency markets
Finance research letters, 2018, Vol. 25, pp. 1-9

We implement a robust multi-scenario cross-quantilogram network approach to examine the strength and direction of interdependencies and spillover transmission among 25 developed, emerging, Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) FX markets. We find evidence of statistically significant risk transmission and reception between numerous FX rates that varies under different market states i.e., bearish, normal and bullish. The currencies of develop markets act mainly as spillover transmitter, while those with lower currency values are spillover receivers. Implications of the results are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49805>

HUTTER, Swen, BORBATH, Endre
Challenges from left and right: the long-term dynamics of protest and electoral politics in Western Europe
European societies, 2018, OnlineFirst
[POLCON]

The paper looks at how protest politics has developed in Western Europe since the 1970s and how these developments are related to changes in electoral politics. We take up arguments on the two-fold restructuring of political conflict and its different impact on protest and electoral politics. Most importantly, we highlight that the second wave of political change sweeping across Western Europe since the 1990s with increasing conflicts over immigration and European integration left different marks on protest politics as compared to electoral politics. We argue that this difference reflects the driving forces of change and their preferences for specific political arenas, as the momentum shifted from the libertarian left to the populist radical right. More specifically, the results indicate that challengers from the left and challengers from the right follow different logics when it comes to the interplay of protest and electoral mobilization. Empirically, we rely on two large-scale protest event datasets as well as on data on electoral results and campaigns from the 1970s to 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56724>



HUTTER, Swen, VLIEGENTHART, Rens
Who responds to protest?: protest politics and party responsiveness in Western Europe
Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 358-369
[POLCON]

This article addresses the questions of whether and why political parties respond to media-covered street protests. To do so, it adopts an agenda-setting approach and traces issue attention in protest politics and parliament over several years in four West European countries (France, Spain, the Netherlands and Switzerland). The article innovates in two ways. First, it does not treat the parties in parliament as a unitary actor but focuses on the responses of single parties. Second, partisan characteristics are introduced that might condition the effect of protest on parliamentary activity. More precisely, it assesses the explanatory power of ideological factors (left-right orientation and radicalism) and other factors related to issue competition

between parties (opposition status, issue ownership and contagion). The results show that parties do respond to street protests in the news, and they are more likely to respond if they are in opposition and if their competitors have reacted to the issue.

ERC POLCON project funded.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42505>



HUTTER, Swen, KRIESI, Hanspeter, VIDAL, Guillem

Old versus new politics: the political spaces in Southern Europe in times of crises

Party politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 10-22

[POLCON]

The article focuses on the party political spaces in four Southern European countries (i.e. Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain) since the onset of the Euro crisis. To understand the emerging conflict structures, it argues for the need to consider that these countries simultaneously face an economic crisis and a political crisis and that both crises have strong domestic and European components. Moreover, the major driving forces of change tend to be social movements and political parties that forcefully combine opposition to austerity and to “old politics.” This leads to a complex conflict structure shaped by struggles over austerity and political renewal. In this structure, divides over economic and political issues are closely aligned with each other. While this pattern emerges everywhere, there are distinct country differences. Empirically, the article relies on original data from a large-scale content analysis of national election campaigns in the four countries in the period 2011 to 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50246>

IMISIKER, Serkan, TAS, Bedri Kamil Onur

Wash trades as a stock market manipulation tool

Journal of behavioral and experimental finance, 2018, Vol. 20, pp. 92-98

This study empirically investigates the profitability of one of the most widely used trade-based manipulation tools, namely wash trading. Using a unique account-level data set for the period 2003–2006 from the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE), we generate a measure for the usage of wash trades for each individual account and examine whether wash trading provides excess returns for investors. Our empirical results reveal that significant numbers of investors perform wash trades. In addition, we analyze the optimal percentage of wash trades at which investors maximize excess profits. We find that having up to 10% of total trades as wash trades is the most profitable range, with a 0.5% monthly excess return.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60726>



INNERARITY, Daniel

Post-electoral democracy: a proposal for expanded political subjectivity

Open journal of political science, 2018, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 206-225

In an interdependent world, this sensation that not everyone who should be here is here, that our constituencies should be completed with other criteria of inclusion, that there may be some who have been illegitimately excluded from our group points to a triple inclusion - spatial, temporal and natural - that we should undertake: the inclusion of our neighbors, of our descendants and of the environment. None of these three “votes” enough. One of the principal challenges of contemporary democracies is how to reintroduce these subjects in our systems of representation and decision-making. If this hypothesis is correct, then we

have a true democratic deficit and the habitual question about whether democracy is possible beyond the national state should be reformulated to ask instead whether democracy is possible without including those who are outside the national state, or more concretely, whether we can continue calling a political system a democracy if it does not internalize the interests of its contemporaries, does not anticipate the rights of future generations or does not recognize in some way the political subjectivity of nature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60267>

INNERARITY, Daniel, CHAMPEAU, Serge

Les apories de la lutte contre les fake news

Esprit, 2018, No. 12, pp. 55-61

Les technologies rendent possibles certaines choses et nous laissent sans protection face à d'autres. La volonté qu'affichent l'Union européenne et certains gouvernements de contrôler les fausses informations trouve son origine dans l'ambivalence caractéristique des nouveaux modes de diffusion de l'opinion, à la fois faciles, immédiats et dépourvus de tout contrôle. Nos espaces publics, qui ne sont pas solidement structurés au niveau idéologique et qui restent faiblement institutionnalisés, sont particulièrement démunis face aux rumeurs, lesquelles vont parfois jusqu'à interférer avec les processus électoraux. Même s'il y a là de véritables motifs d'inquiétude, les réglementations ne sont cependant pas toujours une solution efficace. Certaines d'entre elles peuvent même présenter de graves inconvénients. On a pu le constater lorsque certains ont prétendu limiter la liberté d'expression sans garantir suffisamment le respect d'autres valeurs fondamentales, la vérité en particulier.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60264>

INNERARITY, Daniel

La coalition des vivants

Esprit, 2018, No. 4, pp. 86-95

Nous, êtres humains, devons avoir une relation avec notre futur si nous voulons réaliser des opérations qui aillent au delà du moment présent. Cela vaut également pour les sociétés, qui doivent maintenir un rapport intelligent avec leur futur, dans la mesure où elles veulent que des dispositions collectives comme la prévision et l'anticipation, ou des émotions publiques comme l'espérance et la crainte, les désirs et les attentes soient articulées de manière raisonnable. La question décisive est de savoir si nos démocraties sont capables d'anticiper des possibilités futures dans un contexte de grande incertitude, si elles peuvent réaliser des projets et étendre le temps social, articuler de manière intergénérationnelle la société, en agissant sur des « ombres du futur » avec des critères de légitimité et de responsabilité. La difficulté qu'il y a à avoir des relations avec son propre futur est l'une des causes qui expliquent le triomphe de l'insignifiance dans les actuelles démocraties médiatiques, notre distraction insistante (récurrente, prononcée) à l'égard du court terme. Et il se peut qu'une réintégration du futur dans l'activité politique soit un élément de transformation et d'innovation de la vie démocratique.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60266>

INNERARITY, Daniel

Democracy in the age of Trump

Telos: critical theory of the contemporary, 2018, No. 185, pp. 192-200

Unexpected things are taking place, for those who in principle have the best instruments available to know society and to anticipate its possible evolution: bewildering electoral results, losses of referendums against

all predictions, the advance of reactionary political forces. The pavilion of the disaffected consists of people from varied backgrounds, from both the right and the left, classic conservatives and progressive snobs, the American Republican Party and the Clintons, the European Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats. In times of fragmentation, the only thing that cuts across is confusion, although it tends not to last as long on the right. In general, conservatives deal better with uncertainty and do not have too many pretensions of formulating a theory of society, as long as things are functioning. The left tends to suffer more from lack of clarity and takes a long time to understand why workers vote on the extreme right. From this arises the debate about what the left (liberals, democrats, socialists, or progressives) should do to recover some strategic capacity in the midst of a situation that it neither understands nor, naturally, controls. In any case, it may be that the distinction between the right and the left is less relevant than the difference between those who have understood it (Trump and Sanders) and those who have understood nothing (traditional Democrats and Republicans).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60265>



IORIO, Elena

La libertà (di cura) non è star sopra un albero...: riflessioni sulle resistenze alle vaccinazioni

Venetica: rivista degli istituti per la storia della resistenza, 2018, Vol. 1, No. 54, pp. 15-36

The resistance and hesitancy towards vaccination guidelines - suggested, or sometimes imposed, by state health systems - is not a widespread phenomenon that began in the Internet age. Instead, this outlook was already present in the complex history of the previous centuries of medical institutions and state, political and health decisions, official communications and popular beliefs. This article helps to frame and discuss some of the elements underlying the “bottom-up” processing of biomedicine rejection: social and individualistic drives, information and science sharing issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60904>



ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Reflections on diaspora and soft power: community building among female US expats in Southern Europe

Identities: global studies in culture and power, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 650-667
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Illuminated by life stories of American women in Italy and Greece, our work examines a complex relationship between expatriate collectivity and soft power agency. The data were collected from in-depth interviews with 60 US nationals who live in Italy and Greece. Our findings show that these women shape as a strong diasporic collectivity through activities of ecological civic engagement, which, however, do not result in a successful exercise of soft power. The isolationist nature of their collectivity causes a number of diasporic mistakes and turns their chosen community project into a weak resource for soft power, a translation of which remains highly problematic. The basic mistakes that such expats make while exercising soft power are misunderstanding of the notions of community and its main building tool (civic engagement) as well as overall inability to learn the new culture quickly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46126>



IVESIC, Tomaz

Besede učijo, zgledi vlečejo: nacionalno vprašanje po oktobrski revoluciji

Monitor ISH, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 33-49

Avtor se v članku osredotoča na razvoj marksistično-leninističnih pogledov na fenomen nacionalizma in razvoj narodov. Zаметke ideje o socialistični narodnosti je tako moč najti že predprvo svetovno vojno. Po oktobrski revoluciji je bila stalinistična praksa reševanja nacionalnega vprašanja zaznamovana s procesom korenizacije, ko so boljševiki postavili narodnosti v Sovjetski zvezina prvo mesto z željo pospešitve prehoda v socializem. To politikoso med drugo svetovno vojno in nemudoma po njej uveljavljali tudi jugoslovanski komunisti.

The paper focuses on the development of Marxist-Leninist views on the phenomenon of nationalism and on the evolution of nations. The germs of the idea of a socialist nationality can be found already before WWI. After the October Revolution, the Stalinist practice of solving the national question was marked by the process of Korenizatsiya: the Bolsheviks emphasised the nationalities in the Soviet Union, hoping that this would accelerate the transition to socialism. This policy was likewise adopted in Yugoslavia during and immediately after WWII.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60724>



IVESIC, Tomaz

Jugoslovansko nacionalno vprašanje in ekonomske reforme v drugi polovici šestdesetih: nerazvitost, integracija in delitev presežka dela

Res novae: revija za celovito znanost: Journal for integrated science, 2018, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 20-39

Članek se osredotoča na jugoslovanske ekonomske reforme v drugi polovici šestdesetih let 20. stoletja s posebnim poudarkom na reševanju problema nerazvitosti, gospodarske integracije in delitve presežka dela (profita), s čimer je Zveza komunistov Jugoslavije želela rešiti tudi nacionalno vprašanje. Po začetnih uspehih ekonomske reforme (1965) je končni neuspeh jugoslovanske komunizma silil v drastično decentralizacijo in nove reforme, ki bi privedle do enotnega jugoslovanskega trga. Reforme so bile predmet razprav v zvezni Komisiji za mednacionalne in medrepubliške odnose, kjer so se dogovarjali o investicijah, delovanju Fonda za nerazvite regije, razporeditvi kapitala ter obrisih enotnega jugoslovanskega trga in razreševanju sprotih težav, ki so se pojavljale na poti do tega cilja.

The article is focusing on the Yugoslav reform in the second half of the 1960s with a particular emphasis on the solutions for the problems of underdevelopment, economic integration, and the division of the labor's surplus (profit). With these solutions, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia wanted to resolve the national question as well. After the initial success of the economic reform (1965), the final failure of the latter forced the Yugoslav communists into radical decentralization and new reforms, that would have led to a unified Yugoslav market. The reforms were debated in the federal Commission for Interethnic and Interrepublican Relations, where they discussed investments, the activities of the Fund for the underdeveloped regions, allocation of the capital and the beginning of the integrated Yugoslav market and the solving of the contemporary problems that occurred on the way to reaching the latter goal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60906>



JACOB-OWENS, Timothy
Ayelet Shachar, Rainer Bauböck, Irene Bloemraad, and Maarten Vink (eds), The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship, Oxford University Press, 2017
European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 129-135

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60470>

JUDSON, Pieter M.
Citizenship without nation?: political and social citizenship in the Habsburg empire

Contemporanea: rivista di storia dell'800 e del '900, 2018, Vol. XXI, No. 4, pp. 633-646

This article investigates constitutional laws and practices in the Austrian half of the former Habsburg Monarchy to argue for the possibility of forms of citizenship that are not connected to ethnic national identity, to ethnically defined territories, or to beliefs about membership in ethnic national communities. The article examines forms of citizenship and welfare provision at the local, regional, and imperial levels in the Habsburg Monarchy in the period 1867-1918, and critiques the presumed link between nationalism and democracy that have dominated our post-1918 understandings of citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60439>

JÜDE, Johannes
The possibility of state formation and the limitations of liberal international state-building

Journal of international relations and development, 2018, OnlineFirst

Today, pressing security problems result from fragile statehood, and thus state-building has become a core responsibility of the international community. Ideally, such an intervention provides a shortcut to consolidated statehood; however, de facto, it has often failed. Countless studies have analyzed mechanisms accounting for the success or failure of state-building, but no clear picture has yet emerged. Strikingly, the debate widely disregards the historical records of state formation, even though these interventions aim for similar results. Bringing a classical state formation perspective back in, this paper bridges the state-building/state formation divide in research and asks the question: how do successful processes of state formation develop and what do they tell us about state-building operations? I analyze two cases of successful endogenous state formation in a non-Western post-conflict context. Scholarly work explaining the development of statehood distinguishes two broad groups of arguments: bellicose and cooperative theories. I demonstrate that state formation in Eritrea resulted from imperatives of warfare, while the state in Somaliland is owed to an elite coalition. I argue that there is little scope to steer and advance such state formation trajectories by liberal interventionist state-building. The logic of these operations conflicts with the internal dynamics of the two pathways. However, less intrusive intervention might facilitate domestic coalitions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60169>



KALAYCI, Suzan Meryem Rosita, REINISCH, Dieter
Thinking about resilience: introduction

Studi Irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies, 2018, No. 8, pp. 15-17

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59928>

KAMPHUIS, Kirsten

Giving for girls: reconsidering colonial civilizing missions in the Dutch East Indies through charitable girls' education

New global studies, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 217–234

This article compares two Protestant schools for elite indigenous girls in the Dutch East Indies. While both schools were financially supported by the colonial government, they emerged from Christian organizations and were partly dependent on voluntary gifts from the Netherlands and the colony. The article proposes to look at such philanthropic initiatives as integral parts of a larger colonial civilizing mission which was not limited to the colonial state. On the contrary, discourses about the implementation of “civilized” gender roles within indigenous families through girls’ education first emerged among philanthropists, and eventually influenced state-driven educational policies for girls. It is argued that philanthropic initiatives for girls’ education such as the two schools presented here are best understood as attempts to gain control over, and ultimately reform, the domestic lives of the indigenous population in the Dutch East Indies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59025>



KANDYLA, Anna, GHERGHINA, Sergiu

What triggers the intention to use the European citizens' initiative? the role of benefits, values and efficacy

Journal of common market studies (JCMS), 2018, Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 1223-1239

The European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) is a European Union instrument that aspires to encourage citizens to participate in EU policy-making. Although scholarly interest in the ECI is strong, only isolated studies have examined the factors that shape the intention to use it. This article fills a gap in the literature by examining how personal benefits from the EU, value-based assessments of the EU, and political efficacy (internal and external) may trigger potential use of the ECI. It develops a model that is tested with recent Eurobarometer data. Results show that personal benefits from the EU are key determinants of the intention to use the ECI while considerations based on democratic values play a less important role. In addition, internal political efficacy emerges as a strong predictor of potential use. The results challenge the expectation that the ECI could broaden public engagement with EU affairs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59962>



KARKAZIS, John, BALTOS, Georgios

A risk-based assessment of road networks: country case-study and a wide range of applications covering from logistics operations and security controls to regional geo-economic development

Mediterranean journal of social sciences, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 6, pp. 9-17

In this paper a series of strategic logistics concepts, like transportation axes “attractivity”, substitution costs, geo-economic and emergency traffic paths, nodes and gates, are introduced and evaluated in a country case study assessing regional road networks. Based on the above mentioned, risk analyses are performed with regard to the logistics emergencies. Turkey’s main road network is being accordingly examined along with the policy implications of the results provided by current political changes in this country. This study exhibits that the R.T. Erdogan’s, AKP party-ruled, governments, caused not only high-level geopolitics and geo-economics repercussions but also have severe economic and logistics effects, activating incentives and infrastructure investments, especially in the so called Anatolian areas. The analysis of Turkey’s internal geo-

economic trends offers notable insight into the mechanism controlling in general the regional socio-economic attractiveness and efficiency. In this context the socioeconomic indicator: “Roads Network Development” on regional basis and for each year of the period 1995-2012, has then been chosen and analyzed statistically as dependent variable in relation to the election results and the consequent political changes between the so called Kemalist and political Islam regimes; the results surprisingly confirm the relevant hypotheses tested. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59574>



KARKAZIS, John, BALTOS, Georgios, BALODIS, Janis
An analysis of the social factors that resulted in the 2011 social unrest in Egypt, integrated with a personality profiler of its revolutionary leadership
Mediterranean journal of social sciences, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 215-225

At the beginning of 2011, the majority of Egyptian citizens ended the thirty-year authoritarian regime of President Mubarak. From the full of celebrations day of 25th January Revolution till the beginning of July 2013 a lot of political drama overflowed the turbulent Egyptian society, leading to the overthrow of the first legitimately elected President M. Morsi. General Al-Sisi took over the presidential duties in 2014, and the whole world is still struggling to determine whose actions favor and which undermine the democracy and/or the interests of Egyptian people. In an effort to research the social factors that prepared and resulted in the political activism and unrest in Egypt over these latest years, this study has been developed on two main axes. The first one applies an analytical model focusing on the critical drivers towards social unrest, especially adjusted for the data referring to Eastern Mediterranean and Middle Eastern societal characteristics. The second axis then takes advantage of the model's assessments and proceeds with the narrative interpretation of the facts through a personality profiler for M. Morsi. In this way the research questions meet answers, conclusions and policy implications that combine, in terms of political psychology, both personality-based approaches to politics as well as structural and institutional role constraints restricting the range of initiatives available for leadership decision making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52624>



KARKAZIS, John, BALTOS, Georgios
The geo-economic gravity systems as a tool for the analysis of socio-economic polarization in a society: country case study and geographic information modelling explain long-term transformation potential towards increased regional attractiveness and efficiency
Academic journal of interdisciplinary studies, 2018, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 129-136

In this paper the concept of the “Geo-Economic Gravity System” will be discussed as a methodological tool in regard with the key issue of “regional efficiency”, as well as a modeling tool in the effort to face relevant socio-economic problems. As a case study, the fierce opposition between oriental and western-oriented political powers, other words neo-Ottomans versus Kemalists in the Turkish society, is being respectively examined. The Geo-economic Gravity Systems explain the socio-economic rifts, heading back to the 90's and demonstrating the multiple and prevailing societal polarization. On its second part, however, this study exhibits that, in the aftermath of the R.T. Erdogan's governments, despite that the political dichotomy lines remain, at least the severe economic disparities have been smoothed due to policies, incentives and infrastructure investments accomplished. The analysis of Turkey's internal geo-economic trends offers

notable insight into the mechanism controlling in general the regional socio-economic attractiveness and efficiency. Consequently, such an analysis can remarkably contribute in the research of the spatial dimension as a catalyst for emerging development opportunities in any country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56764>



KARKAZIS, John, BALTOS, Georgios, BALODIS, Janis
How some seemingly moderate political elections results may redirect a state's historical course, from the top down to the transformation of national growth and socio-cultural development patterns

Academic journal of interdisciplinary studies, 2018, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 119-128

This paper discusses a model for identifying and evaluating how the critical changes in the politics of a state impact its socio-economic life. Political transitions of this magnitude may stem out of elections results, but they are not limited to governmental reforms, since they further create a historical rift between the former and the latter status. They definitely initiate regime turnovers, geostrategic re-orientation and shifts of geopolitical axes, but they also transform the national growth and socio-cultural development structures and features. The case study chosen refers to Turkey's political transformation over the last decades; it is considered an ideal paradigm for testing the relevant research questions due to the extent and depth of the revolutionary changes triggered by the Islamic or the so called neo-Ottoman political parties taking over power and overthrowing the long-lasting status quo of Kemalism. The consequences of the before mentioned political shift are being examined in correlation with certain statistical indicators like students' enrolment in the education system. The statistics are projected over a time series covering previous and current status. Then they are mapped via a Geographic Information System on a regional spatial context towards more comprehensive visual representation and further interpretation of the structural changes indicated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52706>



KARREMANS, Johannes, DAMHUIS, Koen Henricus Bernardus
The changing face of responsibility: a cross-time comparison of French social democratic executives

Party politics, 2018, OnlineFirst

This article investigates the changing face of governmental responsibility through a comparative content analysis of the yearly budgetary presentations of the French ministers of economy and finance. The cases analysed are the governments under the Hollande (2012–2017) and first Mitterrand (1981–1986) presidencies. In both cases, there were strong external pressures that hindered the pursuit of expansionary budgetary policies and that forced the executives to pursue more restrictive measures. The analysis consists in a comparison of how the ministers in the two different time periods justified this policy course, hypothesizing that international institutional constraints played a more prominent role during the Hollande than during the Mitterrand presidency. By distinguishing between responsive and responsible justifications, we find that institutional constraints are indeed more prominent in the justifications provided by contemporary ministers. These findings have important repercussions for understanding how the national democratic cycle functions under the conditions of European integration. In particular, they indicate that the accountability stage results to be significantly altered, as governments do no longer take full credit for their measures, but rather present themselves as spokespersons for a web of institutions. These findings, we argue, are likely not to be peculiar to France but rather relate to a general trend in European politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60540>

KAS, Betül, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
Rechtsprechungsübersicht zum Europäischen Vertrags- und Deliktsrecht (2014–2018): Teil II

Europäisches Wirtschafts- und Steuerrecht (EWS), 2018, No. 5, pp. 241-300

In den letzten vier Jahren entschied der EuGH an die 100 Vorabentscheidungsersuchen im Bereich des Verbraucherrechts – somit hat sich die Anzahl zu den vorherigen fünf Jahren verdoppelt (vgl. Kas/Micklitz, EWS 2013, 314 und 353). Mehr als ein Viertel dieser Entscheidungen betrafen die Richtlinie 93/13 (vgl. Rechtsprechungsübersicht 2014–2018, Teil I, EWS 2018, 181). Diese hohe Anzahl ist der Finanzkrise zuzurechnen, deren Konsequenzen für die Verbraucher die spanischen und osteuropäischen Gerichte zu Vorlageverfahren animiert hat. In den anderen Rechtsgebieten des Europäischen Vertragsrechts stellt sich mehr und mehr die Frage, inwiefern der vom EuGH geschaffene hohe Verbraucherschutzstandard der Richtlinie 93/13 übertragbar ist. Dabei treten verfahrensrechtliche Aspekte immer mehr in den Vordergrund. Der EuGH ist im Begriff, ein Europäisches Verbraucherverfahrensrecht zu entwickeln.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60799>

KELLER, Eileen
Noisy business politics: lobbying strategies and business influence after the financial crisis

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 287-306

This article argues that not all business politics is quiet politics' and it explores the conditions of when this is likely to be the case. Drawing on a remarkable lobbying success in the process of reforming banking in Europe, it shows that it was neither capture nor quiet politics within the financial expert community that led to the lobbying success. Business lobbyists from Germany, supported by representatives from other countries, obtained a favourable regulatory treatment of bank lending to small and medium-sized businesses thanks to noisy business politics. Noisy business politics seeks political influence through pressuring by raising the salience of an issue and expanding the conflict. This strategy is most likely to succeed if the mobilization of opponents can be countervailed through the use of frames that are widely perceived as legitimate and create positive perceptions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60038>



KIEVIT, Rogier A., BRANDMAIER, Andreas M., ZIEGLER, Gabriel,
VAN HARMELEN, Anne-Laura, DE MOOIJ, Susanne M. M.,
MOUTOUSSIS, Michael, GOODYER, Ian M., BULLMORE, Ed, JONES, Peter,
FONAGY, Peter, LINDENBERGER, Ulman, DOLAN, Raymond J.

Developmental cognitive neuroscience using latent change score models: a tutorial and applications

Developmental cognitive neuroscience, 2018, Vol. 33, pp. 99-117

Assessing and analysing individual differences in change over time is of central scientific importance to developmental neuroscience. However, the literature is based largely on cross-sectional comparisons, which reflect a variety of influences and cannot directly represent change. We advocate using latent change score (LCS) models in longitudinal samples as a statistical framework to tease apart the complex processes underlying lifespan development in brain and behaviour using longitudinal data. LCS models provide a flexible framework that naturally accommodates key developmental questions as model parameters and can even be used, with some limitations, in cases with only two measurement occasions. We illustrate the use of LCS models with two

empirical examples. In a lifespan cognitive training study (COGITO, N = 204 (N = 32 imaging) on two waves) we observe correlated change in brain and behaviour in the context of a high-intensity training intervention. In an adolescent development cohort (NSPN, N = 176, two waves) we find greater variability in cortical thinning in males than in females. To facilitate the adoption of LCS by the developmental community, we provide analysis code that can be adapted by other researchers and basic primers in two freely available SEM software packages (lavaan and Omega nyx).

Sir Henry Wellcome Trust [107392/Z/15/Z], UK Medical Research Council Programme [MC-A060-5PR61], Wellcome Trust [095844/Z/11/Z], European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme [732592] <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59912>

KILPATRICK, Claire

The displacement of social Europe: a productive lens of inquiry

European constitutional law review, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 62-74

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59996>



KIRCHMAIR, Lando

Who has the final say?: the relationship between international, EU and national law

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, pp. 47-100

A key focus of much scholarly attention is on the (theoretical) relationship between legal orders. The practical question I intend to answer in this article is the following: how can we know who has the final say – international, European Union (EU) or national law? I proceed in three steps. First, I critically sketch major current theories – monism and dualism, as well as global legal pluralism and global constitutionalism. However, because none of them offers a satisfactory answer to the question posed, I move to the reconceptualization stage of the theoretical relationship between legal orders. In the second step, I offer my account of how to think about the relationship between legal orders by introducing the theory of the law creators' circle (TLCC). The TLCC provides a theoretical foundation for deciding on the source of the decisive norm. It does not, however, provide a general solution which fits any norm conflict stemming from overlapping legal orders. Thus, the purpose of this article is to develop a legal theory which facilitates the understanding of the interaction between international law, EU and national law. Third, I use a doctrinal analysis to show the results of the TLCC application. For instance, in the famous Kadi saga, according to the TLCC, the EU should have either claimed that the UN Security Council was acting ultra vires or considered the UN Security Council Resolution faulty because UN human rights (instead of EU human rights) had been violated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59866>



KLABJAN, Borut

Borders in arms: political violence in the North-Eastern: Adriatic after the Great War

Acta histriae, 2018, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 985-1002

This article analyzes forms of political violence in the area of the former Austrian Littoral in the first years after the Great War. This period was characterized by extreme political instability, economic insecurity and violence. The question of how different societies managed to interact despite volatile and hostile political

conditions is of enormous importance to the history of the region. Based on archival research the essay will investigate questions related to ruptures and continuity of violence before and after 1918, forms of military and paramilitary violence and the role of the new Italian authorities in the management of violence until the beginning of the Fascist regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60925>

KLABJAN, Borut

Erecting fascism: nation, identity, and space in Trieste in the first half of the twentieth century

Nationalities papers, 2018, Special section: the evolution of nationhood in 20th century Europe: lessons from the Northern Adriatic borderlands, Vol. 46, No. 6, pp. 958-975

This article discusses the transformation of the urban space after World War I in the former Habsburg port city of Trieste. It reveals the key role played by the newly annexed northeastern Adriatic borderland in the national symbolism of postwar Italy, and it indicates how slogans and notions of Italian nationalism, irredentism, and fascism intertwined and became embodied in the local cultural landscape. The analysis is mostly concentrated on the era between the two world wars, but the aim of the article is to interpret the interwar years as part of longer term historical developments in the region rather than a break in its history. Looking at how monuments, buildings, and spatial planning in general functioned as ideological and national marking, and how this helped to shape the nation in a multi-ethnic town, this article seeks to contribute to a better understanding of changes as well as continuities in the modern history of south-central Europe. It argues that even if the cityscape had undergone drastic changes in its aesthetics after World War I, its ideological language was rooted in prewar nationalism and continued to support the local urban palimpsest in the Cold War.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60924>



KLEIMANN, David, KÜBEK, Gesa

The signing, provisional application, and conclusion of trade and investment agreements in the EU: the case of CETA and opinion 2/15

Legal issues of economic integration, 2018, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 13-45

The ‘Wallonian Saga’ associated with the threat on behalf of the Wallonian regional government to block the signature of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) in October 2016 has illustrated a number of structural weaknesses of the European Union as an external treaty-maker in the field of EU Common Commercial Policy. These weaknesses concern issues of both democratic representation and the effectiveness of EU multilevel governance. The legal question of competence that determines the Union’s power to conclude external commercial treaties by itself or, in the alternative, jointly with the Member States has now been clarified by the CJEU in Opinion 2/15. Against this backdrop, this article examines and discusses the constitutional fundamentals of EU economic treaty-making. The article provides an explanatory account of the division and nature of treaty-making competences in the EU; outlines the distinct modalities and procedures that the conclusion of international treaties as ‘EU-only’ or ‘mixed’ require respectively; discusses the law and practice of the provisional application of international economic treaties by the EU; reviews legal avenues that enable the entry into force of a mixed agreement despite its rejection by an individual Member State; and gives an overview of the relevant CJEU case law and the Court’s conclusions in Opinion 2/15. Normatively, we argue in favour of adjusting the scope of future EU trade and investment agreements to the realm of EU exclusive competences in order to remedy the functional deficiencies of EU treaty-making that were exposed in the ‘CETA-drama’. At the same time, we emphasize the need for – and outline a path

towards – a qualitative change in EU and Member State institutional practice that fully employs the channels of vertical political participation in the Union’s multilevel governance structures so as to strengthen the legitimacy of EU economic treaty-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51706>

KLEIN, Ofra, MUIS, Jasper

Online discontent: comparing Western European far-right groups on Facebook

European societies, 2018, OnlineFirst

Far-right groups increasingly use social media to interact with other groups and reach their followers. Social media also enable ‘ordinary’ people to participate in online discussions and shape political discourse. This study compares the networks and discourses of Facebook pages of Western European far-right parties, movements and communities. Network analyses of pages indicate that the form of far-right mobilization is shaped by political opportunities. The absence of a strong far-right party offline seems to be reflected in an online network in which non-institutionalized groups are the most prominent actors, rather than political parties. In its turn, the discourse is shaped by the type of actor. Content analyses of comments of followers show that parties address the political establishment more often than immigration and Islam, compared to non-institutionalized groups. Furthermore, parties apply less extreme discursive practices towards ‘the other’ than non-institutionalized groups.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58024>

KLEINE, Mareike

Informal governance and legitimacy in EU politics

Journal of European integration, 2018, OnlineFirst

Informal governance often holds an aura of the covert and exclusive – aspects that are difficult to square with the ideal of a democratic process. Unfortunately, existing analyses mostly focus on the effect of informal governance on transparency, ignoring other channels through which a political order may generate legitimacy. However, existing analyses quite often conflate different types of informal governance or consider predominantly its effect on transparency and accountability. This article argued that the relationship between informal governance and legitimacy is much more complex and to some extent even counter-intuitive. To see this, I distinguish three channels of legitimation – input, throughput, and output – and discuss how various forms of informal governance affect it. The article has implications for scholarly debates on the legitimacy of global governance, studies of informal governance, and practical implications for the reform of international organizations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56645>



KLEINE, Mareike

National elections in a globalizing world

Nature human behaviour, 2018, Vol. 2, No. 317, OnlineFirst

National elections are an essential component of a democratic society. But, cautions Mareike Kleine, elections can divert attention away from ongoing international negotiations, so their timing should be carefully considered.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56644>



KLUMPP, Matthias

How to achieve supply chain sustainability efficiently?: taming the triple bottom line split business cycle

Sustainability, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, Art. 397

For sustainable supply chains, specific concepts regarding how to efficiently improve sustainability are needed in a global comprehensive triple bottom line (TBL) approach, especially for forwarders as central actors in supply chain design. Such specific advice is provided by reporting empirical DEA Malmquist index findings from seven large European forwarders regarding a TBL sustainability analysis from 2006 to 2016. A major obstacle in improving sustainability consists in the newly discovered fact that with the business cycle, the three TBL areas of economic, ecologic and social objectives for logistics are undergoing different up- and down-ward trends, making it very hard to improve all three simultaneously. Additional factors are identified in the characteristics of size and government influence regarding the sustainability efficiency of forwarders. This has important impacts on supply chain design like e.g., with selection criteria. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59922>

KOEHNCKE, Ylva, PAPENBERG, Goran, JONASSON, Lars,
KARALIJA, Nina, WAHLIN, Anders, SALAMI, Alireza,
ANDERSSON, Micael, AXELSSON, Jan E., NYBERG, Lars,
RIKLUND, Katrine, BACKMAN, Lars,
LINDENBERGER, Ulman, LOVDEN, Martin

Self-rated intensity of habitual physical activities is positively associated with dopamine D-2/3 receptor availability and cognition

Neuroimage, 2018, Vol. 181, pp. 605-616

Between-person differences in cognitive performance in older age are associated with variations in physical activity. The neurotransmitter dopamine (DA) contributes to cognitive performance, and the DA system deteriorates with advancing age. Animal data and a patient study suggest that physical activity modulates DA receptor availability, but data from healthy humans are lacking. In a cross-sectional study with 178 adults aged 64-68 years, we investigated links among self-reported physical activity, D(2/3)DA receptor (D2/3DR) availability, and cognitive performance. D2/3DR availability was measured with [C-11]raclopride positron emission tomography at rest. We used structural equation modeling to obtain latent factors for processing speed, episodic memory, working memory, physical activity, and D2/3DR availability in caudate, putamen, and hippocampus. Physical activity intensity was positively associated with D2/3DR availability in caudate, but not putamen and hippocampus. Frequency of physical activity was not related to D2/3DR availability. Physical activity intensity was positively related to episodic memory and working memory. D2/3DR availability in caudate and hippocampus was positively related to episodic memory. Taken together, our results suggest that striatal DA availability might be a neurochemical correlate of episodic memory that is also associated with physical activity.

Swedish Research Council [446-2013-7189], FORTE [2013-2277], Umea University, Umea University-Karolinska Institute Strategic Neuroscience program, Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, gs5:Torsten and Ragnar Soderberg Foundation, Alexander von Humboldt Research award, Swedish Brain Power, Swedish Brain Foundation, Vasterbotten County Council, Max Planck Society, German Research Foundation (DFG) <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59953>

KOHLER, Stefan, SCHLAG, Karl H.
Inequality aversion causes equal or unequal division in alternating-offer bargaining
Bulletin of economic research, 2018, OnlineFirst

A solution to Rubinstein (1982)'s open-ended, alternating-offer bargaining problem for two equally patient bargainers who exhibit similar degrees of inequality aversion is presented. Inequality-averse bargainers may experience envy if they are worse off, and guilt if they are better off, but they still reach agreement in the first period under complete information. If the guilt felt is strong, then the inequality-averse bargainers split a pie of size one equally regardless of their degree of envy. If the guilt experienced is weak, then the agreed split is tilted away from the Rubinstein division towards a more unequal split whenever the degree of envy is smaller than the discounted degree of guilt. Envy and weak guilt have opposite effects on the equilibrium division of the pie, and envy has a greater marginal impact than weak guilt. Equally inequality-averse bargainers agree on the Rubinstein division if the degree of envy equals the discounted degree of guilt. As both bargainers' sensation of inequality aversion diminishes, the bargaining outcome converges to the Rubinstein division.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56664>



KOVUDHIKULRUNGSRİ, Lalın
Human rights in the sky: weighing human rights against the law on international carriage by air
European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 39-66

In order to unify rules on the liability of air carriers, the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air of 1999 (Montreal Convention) and its predecessor, the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air of 1929 (Warsaw Convention), embrace a core value known as the exclusivity principle. Under this principle, both Conventions are an exclusive cause of action and preclude other claims which fit in their scope of application. This paper questions how courts understand and interpret the values of human rights when interacting with the exclusivity principle. To answer this question, the paper examines and analyzes case law from three different jurisdictions, namely the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, by employing the rules of treaty interpretation under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The paper argues that human rights are prone to being downgraded by the law on international carriage by air in these three jurisdictions. By utilizing the rules of treaty interpretation, this paper finds two common approaches which can be applied in these jurisdictions. First, the Warsaw Convention and the Montreal Convention appear to a certain extent to be self-contained because of their exclusivity principle. Second, courts construe the term 'bodily injury' so narrowly that purely emotional damage, which is usually claimed in cases concerning human rights violations, cannot be pursued. Because of these two factors, persons whose human rights were breached when they were on board an aircraft cannot receive any monetary compensation solely for moral damage. In short, it seems the exclusivity principle in private international air law carries a higher value than that of human rights law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60467>



KRAJEWSKI, Michał

Associação sindical dos juizes portugueses: the Court of Justice and Athena's dilemma

European papers: a journal on law and integration, 2018, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 395-407

This Insight comments on the recent judgment of the Court of Justice in Associação Sindical dos Juizes Portugueses (judgment of 27 February 2018, case C-64/16). The Court took advantage of this case to emphasise the potential of EU law to consolidate and defend the rule of law structures in the Member States. The Court discovered a justiciable rule of law clause in Art. 19, para. 1, TEU, which enshrines the principle of effective judicial protection before national courts. This provision makes the enforcement of rule of law standards vis-à-vis the Member States more straightforward as compared to the enforcement of Art. 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. In the future, Art. 19, para. 1, TEU could be enforced by means of infringement proceedings under Art. 268 TFEU to counteract the undermining of judicial independence at the national level. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60446>

KRAJEWSKI, Michał

Who is afraid of the European council?: the court of justice's cautious approach to the independence of domestic judges: ECJ 25 July 2018, case C-216/18 PPU, the minister for justice and equality v LM

European constitutional law review, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 1-22

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60447>

KRIESI, Hanspeter

The 2017 French and German elections

Journal of common market studies (JCMS), 2018, Vol. 56, No. S1, pp. 51-62
ERC [338875];

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59964>



KRIESI, Hanspeter

The implications of the euro crisis for democracy

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 59-82
[POLCON]

The question of whether European democracy is in crisis is not new, but is posed in a new way in the shadow of the euro crisis. In the tradition of the studies of democratic support and disaffection and based on data from the European Social Survey 2012, this article analyses the conceptions and evaluations of democracy in the different regions of Europe under the impact of the euro crisis. It shows that the perceived poor performance of the economy and of the government in the crisis, indeed, leads citizens across Europe to evaluate the way their national democracy works more critically – especially in the hard hit regions of Central and Eastern Europe and Southern Europe, and in authoritarian countries. However, it also shows that this critical evaluation of democracy does not undermine the citizens' support for democracy. Quite to the contrary: democratic principles are actually strengthened by the dissatisfaction of the citizens with the economic and political performance of their countries in the crisis.

ERC POLCON project funded;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46284>

KRIESI, Hanspeter

Revisiting the populist challenge

Politologický časopis; Czech journal of political science, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 5-27
[POLCON]

This essay makes another attempt to clarify the concept of populism and to discuss its causes and consequences. It argues that, at its core, the concept of populism refers to an 'ideology,' i.e. a set of beliefs about how democracy works and how it ought to work. It links this core concept to other, related notions of populism, which it considers complementary rather than competing. Given its intimate links to the promises of democracy, populism thrives in times of political and economic crises. In addition, it is facilitated by the way the media operate in contemporary democracies. The political crisis provides an opportunity for populists to point to the broken promises of democracy and to mobilize in the name of 'the people' who have gone unrepresented by the mainstream political forces. Finally, the electoral mobilization by populists may have a corrective democratic effect, and populists in power do not seem to put democracy in danger as long as they have to cooperate in coalition governments with mainstream parties which are electorally more important. It is in (quasi) majoritarian systems where populists gain power as the dominant force that they pose a threat to liberal democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52024>



KRISZTIÁN, Anna
Changing times

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1-4

The distinguished readership of the European Journal of Legal Studies will know that changing times is a constant buzz phrase in the life of this Journal, and the title of the present Editorial was thus not only inspired by recent proposals to end seasonal time change in the European Union¹, but it foreshadows significant developments for the EJLS. For one thing, it is inherent to the functioning of the Journal that the composition of the Executive Board changes frequently. This is due to the fact that the EJLS is run entirely by researchers at the Law Department of the European University Institute, who upon completion of their four-year doctorate move on to new challenges and pass the torch to the next generation of enthusiastic young academics to carry on with the worthy task of managing the Journal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60465>



KROMMENDIJK, Jasper

The preliminary reference dance between the CJEU and Dutch courts in the field of migration

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, pp. 101-154

This article examines the relationship between national courts and the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) based on a legal-empirical research consisting of interviews and a legal analysis of judgments. It empirically tests which factors shape (i) Dutch national courts' motivations to refer a case to the CJEU, (ii) how the CJEU's preliminary rulings are received and implemented by national courts, and (iii) the extent to which the reception of the CJEU's preliminary ruling influences the national courts' future decision to refer. This argument is presented through a case study in the field of migration law in the Netherlands (2013-2016). This article shows that earlier theories about judicial empowerment and bureaucratic politics, emphasising politico-strategic reasons for (non)referral, have a limited explanatory value in the context of migration.

It is so despite the expectation that strategic reasons are particularly applicable in a highly Europeanised, judicialised and politicised field such as migration law. Judges primarily operate pragmatically when deciding to refer (or not) and when applying the requested CJEU judgments. Even though several national judges expressed criticism about the CJEU and some of its judgments, this has not affected them to such an extent that they felt discouraged from referring future cases or were reluctant to follow-up on CJEU judgments.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59867>

KROTZ, Ulrich, SCHILD, Joachim
Back to the future?: Franco-German bilateralism in Europe's post-Brexit Union

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 1174-1193
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

What are the consequences and implications of Brexit on the nature and character of Franco-German 'embedded bilateralism' in Europe, the relative influence of Berlin and Paris in EU policymaking, and the EU's future trajectory more generally? Brexit brings into sharper relief three basic future scenarios for the EU: (1) German hegemony; (2) the decline of the European project; and (3) a rejuvenated Franco-German tandem at the union's centre – what we call 'back to the future'. Which of these scenarios prevails will depend on the interaction of Brexit with other developments, most notably (1) the overall strengthening of Germany's relative standing, and (2) France's ability to overcome its economic and societal stasis with serious reforms. Though each of the three scenarios is possible, this paper holds that 'back to the future' is the most likely and plausible. Brexit thus might even further accentuate the historically influential Franco-German relationship, not least in union-level policy domains, such as security and defense, in which Britain has hitherto played a significant role.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55724>

KRZYZANOWSKI, Michał, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, WODAK, Ruth
The mediatization and the politicization of the 'refugee crisis' in Europe

Journal of immigrant & refugee studies, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 1-2, pp. 1-14
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55504>



KRÖGER, Hannes, HOFFMANN, Rasmus,
TARKIAINEN, Lasse, MARTIKAINEN, Pekka
Comparing observed and unobserved components of childhood: evidence from Finnish register data on midlife mortality from siblings and their parents

Demography, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 295-318

In this study, we argue that the long arm of childhood that determines adult mortality should be thought of as comprising an observed part and its unobserved counterpart, reflecting the observed socioeconomic position of individuals and their parents and unobserved factors shared within a family. Our estimates of the observed and unobserved parts of the long arm of childhood are based on family-level variance in a survival analytic regression model, using siblings nested within families as the units of analysis. The study uses a sample of Finnish siblings born between 1936 and 1950 obtained from Finnish census data.

Individuals are followed from ages 35 to 72. To explain familial influence on mortality, we use demographic background factors, the socioeconomic position of the parents, and the individuals' own socioeconomic position at age 35 as predictors of all-cause and cause-specific mortality. The observed part-demographic and socioeconomic factors, including region; number of siblings; native language; parents' education and occupation; and individuals' income, occupation, tenancy status, and education-accounts for between 10 % and 25 % of the total familial influence on mortality. The larger part of the influence of the family on mortality is not explained by observed individual and parental socioeconomic position or demographic background and thus remains an unobserved component of the arm of childhood. This component highlights the need to investigate the influence of childhood circumstances on adult mortality in a comprehensive framework, including demographic, social, behavioral, and genetic information from the family of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51404>

KURMANGALIYEVA, Madina

Missing rich offenders: traffic accidents and the impartiality of justice

Review of law & economics, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 1, (UNSP 20170001)

This paper estimates the effect that wealth and power have on criminal justice outcomes by exploiting the random matching of drivers to pedestrians in traffic accidents. If justice is impartial, we should observe the same share of rich offenders both for poor and rich victims, conditional on location and time. Rich victims act as a control group to estimate the proportion of missing rich offenders whose victims are less powerful. I use this estimation approach on data from Russia, and find that its justice system is not impartial. The same approach can be applied not only to other countries but also to other characteristics that should be irrelevant to judicial outcomes in an impartial legal system, such as race and gender.

Russian Science foundation [17-18-01618]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59993>

KURSANI, Shpend

Salafi pluralism in national contexts: the secular state, nation and militant

Islamism in Kosovo, Albania, and Macedonia

Southeast European and black sea studies, 2018, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 301-317

This article explores the question of how Albanian Salafi Muslims have engaged with and provided religious interpretations to issues peculiar to Albanians' historical and sociopolitical context, as well as considering the ethnic group's recent engagement in Middle Eastern conflicts. Utilizing Salafism's doctrinal concepts of takfir (excommunication of another Muslim) and al-wala'wa-l-bara'(loyalty and disavowal) as guiding analytical tools, the article investigates Albanian Salafi Muslims' position and discourse on the following three Albanian-specific issues: (i) engagement with the secular state by voting for their representatives (leaders) (ii) the question of nation and nationalism and (iii) the question of militant Islamism related more recently to the Syrian conflict. Though there are different nuances among Albanian Salafi Muslims, the article shows the sharper distinctions and divergences that exist between the mainstream and rejectionist Salafis when considering the ways they have engaged with the three issues under analysis. Also, despite the general agreement in literature about Salafism's globalized acculturation impact on localized Islam(s), the analysis deduces Salafism's 're-culturalized' and 're-nationalized' face in the Albanian-specific context, something prevalent among the mainstream Salafi Muslims of this ethnic group in the Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60011>



KUTUFÀ, Ilaria

The financial distress of individual debtors: points for a 'de jure condendo' reflection from a comparative perspective

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 67-96

The article deals with the issue of over-indebtedness, which is perceived – depending on the regulatory model adopted – either as a social problem or as a market failure. In this context, it is possible to distinguish between the welfare state (debtor oriented) and the liberal (creditors oriented) regulatory models. The comparative study of these paradigms is necessary for the following reasons: the comparison between the regulations of different countries makes it possible to find common rules to draw upon with a view to harmonization, as requested by the European Union; the comparison may reveal some regulatory gaps in those countries where the phenomenon of overindebtedness appears incessant; there are countries, such as Italy, in which the legislation, apparently hybrid and straddling the two different models, is the subject of current reflection by the legislator for a change. This research suggests that the Italian legislator could be better inspired by the solutions accepted elsewhere and stimulated, at the same time, to overcome the above-mentioned regulatory gaps. This comparison will also show how the original differences are decreasing and allow to imagine meeting points for common rules.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60468>

KYRIAZI, Anna

The education of minorities in Bulgaria and Romania: analyzing the formation and articulation of preferences

Ethnicities, 2018, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 412-433

This paper investigates explanations in variation in the education-related preferences of comparable minorities in Bulgaria and Romania (i.e., Turks and Hungarians, respectively) as articulated by political, institutional, and civil society actors claiming to speak on their behalf. The study, which is based on original data extracted from 32 in-depth interviews, begins with a classification of the preferences that the interviewees articulated and the diverse arguments on which these were grounded. Subsequently, I turn to the potential explanations of the observed variation by examining a number of themes that emerged during the discussions and that also correspond to the factors usually considered in the literature on ethnic politics. These include the constraining effect of majority public opinion, the minorities' political representation, and notions related to the opportunities of exit and voice. I argue that actors' preferences adapt to the prevailing circumstances through an incremental process: before higher order preferences can be met or even conceived all the lower steps along the way have to be accounted for.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45205>

LA COUR, Christina Henriette

The evolution of the 'public' in diplomacy

Place branding and public diplomacy, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 22-35

Should diplomacy be public? The answer to this question, as well as the understanding of what 'public diplomacy' means has evolved over time. Through the lens of a Quentin Skinner-inspired framework, this article presents the findings from a comprehensive study of four influential historical answers to the question, articulated respectively by Woodrow Wilson, Harold G. Nicolson, Henry A. Kissinger and Joseph S. Nye. Each scholar operates with a distinct conceptualization of 'public' and 'public diplomacy.' These conceptualizations vary in terms of who, what and how 'the public' is, as well as what it means to maneuver 'in public.' Resulting from differing conceptualizations of 'public,' the four scholars advocate very different forms

of 'public diplomacy,' and their respective attitudes to public diplomacy diverge. Beyond demonstrating the broad range of variance in historical conceptions of public diplomacy, the article presents one main finding: The meaning of 'public' has generally kept expanding since the beginning of the twentieth century, but the notion of public diplomacy has changed from referring to the conduct of 'diplomacy in the open' to a special form of diplomatic activity where diplomats communicate directly to foreign publics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60001>

LABIDI, Chiaz, RAHMAN, Md Lutfur,
HEDSTROEM, Axel, UDDIN, Gazi Salah, BEKIROU, Stelios D.
*Quantile dependence between developed and emerging stock markets
aftermath of the global financial crisis*

International review of financial analysis, Vol. 59, pp. 179-211

This paper examines the cross-quantile dependence between developed and emerging market stock returns and investigates its time-varying characteristics, using recursive sample estimations. The results based on cross-quantilogram approach reveal a heterogeneous quantile relation for the USA, UK, German, and Japanese stock returns to those of the emerging markets. Systematic risk generally does not explain the cross-country dependence structure, since it remains essentially unchanged when controlling for financial, geopolitical, and economic uncertainties. Moreover, the cross-quantile correlation changes over time, especially in the low and high quantiles, indicating that it is prone to jumps and discontinuities, even in a seemingly stable dependence structure. These results are important for institutional investors and market observers.

UAEU UPAR Grant [G00001895], Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Foundation

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59957>

LAFFAN, Brigid
Brexit: re-opening Ireland's 'English Question'

The political quarterly, 2018, Vol. 89, No. 4, pp. 568-575

The outcome of the UK referendum of June 2016 on the question of EU membership had and will continue to have a profound impact on Ireland, its membership of the EU and on British-Irish relations, given the UK's choice of exit over voice. This paper analyses Brexit from the perspective of the island of Ireland. It adopts three analytic lenses: first, Brexit is analysed from a domestic Irish perspective; second, the negotiations between the EU and the UK and Ireland's position in these negotiations is analysed from a dynamic temporal perspective; third, the paper focuses on the all island dimension of Brexit and its implications for the Irish border. The Irish border will continue to play a pivotal role in the Brexit negotiations and will remain an unsettled issue long after the UK's exit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60535>

LAFFAN, Brigid
*Europe's Union: fractured polity and fractious politics:
the 2016 Peter Mair Memorial Lecture*

Irish political studies, 2018, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 2-20

An analysis of 'fractured polity' and 'fractious politics' highlights the impact of multiple crises on the European Union whose distinctive characteristics have been severely tested and contested in recent years. I

explore three dimensions of Europe's fractured polity, beginning with the manner in which the Union has addressed or failed to address the crises it faces. I go on to reveal the impact of these crises on European politics, and finally point to issues that demand attention from social scientists.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53726>



LAHMIRI, Salim, BEKIROU, Stelios D.

The informational dynamics of meanvariance relationships in fertilizer markets: an entropic investigation

Entropy, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 9, Art. 677

The riskreturn trade-off is a fundamental relationship that has received a large amount of attention in financial and economic analysis. Indeed, it has important implications for understanding linear dynamics in price returns and active quantitative portfolio optimization. The main contributions of this work include, firstly, examining such a relationship in five major fertilizer markets through different time periods: a period of low variability in returns and a period of high variability such as that during which the recent global financial crisis occurred. Secondly, we explore how entropy in those markets varies during the investigated time periods. This requires us to assess their inherent informational dynamics. The empirical results show that higher volatility is associated with a larger return in diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, triple super phosphate, and urea market, but not rock phosphate. In addition, the magnitude of this relationship is low during a period of high variability. It is concluded that key statistical patterns of return and the relationship between return and volatility are affected during high variability periods. Our findings indicate that entropy in return and volatility series of each fertilizer market increase significantly during time periods of high variability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59915>

LAHMIRI, Salim, BEKIROU, Stelios D., SALVI, Antonio

Long-range memory, distributional variation and randomness of bitcoin volatility

Chaos solitons & fractals, 2018, Vol. 107, pp. 43-48

We investigate the nonlinear patterns of volatility in seven Bitcoin markets. In particular, we explore the fractional long-range dependence in conjunction with the potential inherent stochasticity of volatility time series under four diverse distributional assumptions, i.e., Normal, Student-t, Generalized Error (GED), and t-Skewed distribution. Our empirical findings signify the existence of long-range memory in Bitcoin market volatility, irrespectively of distributional inference. The same applies to entropy measurement, which indicates a high degree of randomness in the estimated series. As Bitcoin markets are highly disordered and risky, they cannot be considered suitable for hedging purposes. Our results provide strong evidence against the efficient market hypothesis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60004>

LAHMIRI, Salim, BEKIROU, Stelios D.

Chaos, randomness and multi-fractality in Bitcoin market

Chaos, solitons & fractals, 2018, Vol. 106, pp. 28-34

Since its inception, the digital currency market is considerably growing, especially in the most recent years. The main purpose of this paper is to investigate, assess and detect chaos, randomness, and multi-

scale temporal correlation structure in prices and returns of this specific virtual and speculative market throughout two distinct time periods; namely under a low-level regime period during which prices slowly increased, and during a high and turbulent regime time period whereby they exponentially increased. We found that chaos is only present in prices during both periods, whilst the level of uncertainty in returns has significantly increased during the high-price time period. Furthermore, both prices and returns exhibit long-range correlations and multi-fractality. The fat-tailed probability distributions are the main source of multi-fractality in the time series of prices and returns. Finally, short (long) fluctuations in returns are dominant during low (high) price-regime time period, respectively. Overall, the high-price regime phase has profoundly revealed consistent nonlinear dynamical patterns in the Bitcoin market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49795>

LAHMIRI, Salim, BEKIROU, Stelios D.,
STAVROYIANNIS, Stavros, BABALOS, Vassilios
*Modelling volatility persistence under stochasticity assumptions: evidence
from common and alternative investments*
Chaos solitons & fractals, 2018, Vol. 114, pp. 158-163

Long-range memory estimation is a functional statistical mechanics technique to assess predictability in time series. In our work, we scrutinize the long-range dependence structure of volatility in a plethora of alternative and common investments via the use of a fractionally integrated conditional heteroscedastic model. Particularly, we evaluate the fractional persistence parameter of the temporal dynamics for the volatility series of Islamic, socially responsible and common investment indices related to the world major international stock markets. Long-range memory in volatility is measured under different types of market randomness, namely distributional specifications wherein the stochastic error components follow Normal and non-Normal densities. Our empirical results show strong evidence of long-range dependence in the volatility of alternative and common investments under all stochasticity assumptions. Furthermore, we show that the randomness profile has no effect upon the variability of long-range memory. We indicate differences in the statistical significance of the long-range memory across the investigated markets as well as in the degree of persistence. Our findings yield serious implications in terms of quantitative portfolio management and optimization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59959>

LANATI, Mauro, THIELE, Rainer
Foreign assistance and migration choices: disentangling the channels
Economics letters, 2018, Vol. 172, pp. 148-151
[Migration Policy Centre], [MEDAM]

At least since the large refugee movements to the EU in 2015, many policymakers see foreign aid as a means to stem migrant inflows. Yet, little is known about the mechanisms through which foreign aid might affect migration decisions. To this end, we run gravity-type regressions for the aid categories proposed by Clemens et al. (2012): (i) short-impact aid that may generate income growth in the short to medium term, and (ii) late-impact aid that affects non-monetary dimensions of well-being such as the quality of public services but may lead to higher incomes only in the long run. We find a strongly negative impact of late-impact aid, which suggests that donors may be able to dampen migrant inflows by focusing on improved public services. Stiftung Mercator.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58884>

LANATI, Mauro, THIELE, Rainer
The impact of foreign aid on migration revisited
World development, 2018, Vol. 111, pp. 59-74
[Migration Policy Centre]

While policymakers hope to stem migration flows by giving foreign aid, existing empirical evidence points in the opposite direction: by loosening budget constraints, aid tends to encourage people to emigrate. In this paper, we revisit the aid-migration link using a substantially extended and adjusted econometric approach based on a gravity model of international migration. In contrast to the previous literature, we obtain evidence of a negative relationship between the total aid a country receives and emigration rates. This even holds for the poorer part of recipient countries, which suggests that the budgetary constraint channel does not play a significant role in shaping migration decisions. The most plausible explanation for these contrasting results is that, unlike in previous studies, we use migrant flows rather than migrant stocks as the dependent variable. In substantive terms, the limited importance of the budgetary constraint channel might reflect that positive welfare effects of foreign aid tend to manifest themselves in improved public services for the poor rather than higher incomes, which is in line with the reorientation of foreign aid towards social sectors under the Millennium Development Goals.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57744>

LEE, Neil, MORRIS, Katy, KEMENY, Thomas
Immobility and the Brexit vote
Cambridge journal of regions economy and society, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 143-163

Popular explanations of the Brexit vote have centred on the division between cosmopolitan internationalists who voted Remain and geographically rooted individuals who voted Leave. In this article, we conduct the first empirical test of whether residential immobility-the concept underpinning this distinction-was an important variable in the Brexit vote. We find that locally rooted individuals-defined as those living in their county of birth-were 7% more likely to support Leave. However, the impact of immobility was filtered by local circumstances: immobility only mattered for respondents in areas experiencing relative economic decline or increases in migrant populations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59998>



LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, KATSANIDOU, Alexia
A step closer to a transnational party system?
Competition and coherence in the 2009 and 2014 European parliament
Journal of common market studies (JCMS), 2018, Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 1462-1482

At this stage of European integration and given the high degree of Europe's politicization and salience caused by the recent global financial crisis, representative democracy in the EU can only function if parties mobilize beyond borders. We examine whether European Party Groups (EPG) in the European Parliament (EP) offer distinct policy alternatives and how coherent these are. We use party position data collected by two Voting Advice Applications designed for the 2009 and 2014 EP elections, respectively (EUProfiler and Euandi). We find evidence of competition between EPGs groups on both left right issues and European integration on the latter issue, there is greater differentiation within the anti-EU camp. Coherence within EPG exists, though

it varies across issues, EPGs and between election years examined: it is greater on European integration than on left-right issues and it is particularly high for right wing eurosceptics though for most parties it deteriorates between 2009 and 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59907>

LEVINE, David K., MODICA, Salvatore

Intervention and peace

Economic policy, 2018, Vol. 33, No. 95, pp. 361-402

Intervention often does not lead to peace, but rather to prolonged conflict. Indeed, we document that it is an important source of prolonged conflicts. We introduce a theoretical model of the balance of power to explain why this should be the case and to analyse how peace can be achieved: either a hot peace between hostile neighbours or the peace of the strong dominating the weak. Non-intervention generally leads to peace after defeat of the weak. Hot peace can be achieved with sufficiently strong outside intervention. The latter is thus optimal if the goal of policy is to prevent the strong from dominating the weak.

EUI Research Council, ADEMU

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59934>



LO IACONO, Sergio, DEMIREVA, Neli

Returns to foreign and host country qualifications: evidence from the US on the labour market placement of migrants and the second generation

Social inclusion, 2018, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 142-152

The integration of migrants in the US economic system is a central concern of policy-makers and scholars. A faster and smoother assimilation of valuable human capital would indeed benefit the labour market, increasing its efficiency. To investigate the integration of minorities and migrants in the US labour market, we employ data from the Current Population Survey from June 2016 (the primary source of labour force statistics in the US). We focus on the following ethnic groups: White, Black, Asian, and Other (a combination of Native Americans, Pacific and Mixed). For each ethnicity we consider if respondents are US born, 1st- or 2nd-generation of immigrant descent. Among 1st-generation migrants, we further differentiate between recent (in the country for 10 years or less) and long (in the country for more than 10 years) arrivals, as they are likely to have different levels of social capital and knowledge of the job market. We focus on three very relevant labour market outcomes: being employed, being employed in a public sector job and working in a professional or managerial position. Our results indicate better placement of individuals with tertiary degrees, an effect particularly important among women. Minorities in the public sector have made some important gains in terms of occupational attainment parity with the white majority.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57384>

LORENTE FONTANEDA, Javier, SANCHEZ VITORES, Irene

La desafección en las urnas: las elecciones generales de 2015 en España

Revista Española de investigaciones sociológicas, 2018, No. 161, pp. 41-62

Political disaffection, understood as a feeling of estrangement from and distrust of politics, has recently become a widespread explanation for different phenomena, as well as for apparently contradictory electoral outcomes. In this article, we examine which political parties benefited from political disaffection in the 2011

and 2015 general elections in Spain, an under-researched issue in the literature. To do so, we have used the citizen classification proposed by Montero, Navarrete and Sanz (2013), which is based on trust in institutions and interest in politics. We find effects only in the 2015 election. Disaffected voters are more likely to vote for mainstream parties than critical voters. However, compared to satisfied citizens, the disaffected are more likely to prefer new parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59927>

LOSIER, Marlène Michèle

The conflict between sovereign immunity and the cargo of sunken colonial vessels

The international journal of marine and coastal law, 2018, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 528-557

Cloaking the cargo of sunken colonial vessels with flag State immunity creates pro tempore resolutions through procedural impediments that inevitably reward illegal acts, revitalize colonial policies and extend periods of unjust enrichment. Immunity should only be extended when conventional law requirements are met and applied in conformity with any rules applicable between the parties in light of present-day conditions. Absent immunity, States with verifiable links could argue merit-based claims in unbiased fora that could rely on modern legal principles, rather than those prevailing when the cargo sank, to adjudicate contemporary disputes. Merit-based resolutions would address the Pandora's box resulting from the convergence of advances in underwater technologies and the socio-political shifts that occurred since the cargo sank. Historically inert pauses under water unique to other legal quagmires offer an inimitable opportunity, when immunity is restricted, to adhere to modern ethical principles and to halt the lingering effects of condemned regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50325>

LOVDEN, Martin, KARALIJA, Nina, ANDERSSON, Micael, WAHLIN, Anders, AXELSSON, Jan, KOHNCKE, Ylva, JONASSON, Lars S., RIECKMAN, Anna, PAPENBERG, Goran, GARRETT, Douglas D., GUITART-MASIP, Marc, SALAMI, Alireza, RIKLUND, Katrine, BACKMAN, Lars, NYBERG, Lars, LINDENBERGER, Ulman
Latent-profile analysis reveals behavioral and brain correlates of dopamine-cognition associations

Cerebral cortex, 2018, Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 3894–3907

Evidence suggests that associations between the neurotransmitter dopamine and cognition are nonmonotonic and open to modulation by various other factors. The functional implications of a given level of dopamine may therefore differ from person to person. By applying latent-profile analysis to a large (n = 181) sample of adults aged 64-68 years, we probabilistically identified 3 subgroups that explain the multivariate associations between dopamine D2/3R availability (probed with C-11-raclopride-PET, in cortical, striatal, and hippocampal regions) and cognitive performance (episodic memory, working memory, and perceptual speed). Generally, greater receptor availability was associated with better cognitive performance. However, we discovered a subgroup of individuals for which high availability, particularly in striatum, was associated with poor performance, especially for working memory. Relative to the rest of the sample, this subgroup also had lower education, higher body-mass index, and lower resting-state connectivity between caudate nucleus

and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. We conclude that a smaller subset of individuals induces a multivariate non-linear association between dopamine D2/3R availability and cognitive performance in this group of older adults, and discuss potential reasons for these differences that await further empirical scrutiny. Swedish Research Council [446-2013-7189] et al.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59952>

LUENGO SÁNCHEZ, Jorge, DALMAU PALET, Pol
Writing Spanish history in the global age: connections and entanglements in the nineteenth century
Journal of global history, 2018, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 425-445

Modern Spain has remained largely absent from the debates and narratives of global history. In sharp contrast to the early modern period, the case of Spain in the nineteenth century has been overwhelmingly studied from regional and national perspectives. Fortunately, valuable efforts to integrate this country into wider frames of analysis have emerged in the last decade. Building on these writings, this article will argue that connections and entanglements represent two valuable perspectives, which allow the insertion of the Spanish experience into contemporary narratives of global history. The article has two aims. First, it seeks to 'decentre' modern Spain, by moving beyond its territorial borders within the Iberian Peninsula, and by examining its global dimensions, through connections with territories, colonies, and nations on several continents. Second, it aims to reveal valuable insights for current debates on global history, which arise from a focus on a country that is usually considered to have been both marginal and peripheral.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60146>

LUIS JIMENEZ, Juan, GARCIA GALINDO, Carmen
Does local public corruption generate partisan effects on polls?
Crime law and social change, 2018, Vol. 69, No. 1, pp. 3-23

During the recent years of economic boom in Spain, political corruption at the local level boomed as well. In fact, it increased from 7 publicly denounced cases from 1999 to 2003 to at least 180 in the legislative period (2007-2011). In this paper, we explore this phenomenon in two related ways: how it has affected voting results and political participation, and whether the wrongdoing of local politicians has undermined the voters' trust in them. We constructed a socioeconomic municipality database that matched polling results and corruption cases and then estimated a voting-share equation by difference-in-difference and matching techniques. Our results confirm that the voters' attitude towards corruption is significantly different with respect to parties on the right or the left. In fact, after a prosecution in a local corruption case, abstention increases by an average 1.8 percentage points, left-parties' voting share is reduced by approximately 2 percentage points, while right-parties' share increases approximately 2 points.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60005>

LUTHRA, Renee, PLATT, Lucinda, SALAMONSKA, Justyna
*Types of migration: the motivations, composition, and early integration
patterns of new migrants in Europe*

International migration review, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 368-403

Applying latent class analysis to a unique data source of 3,500 Polish migrants in Western Europe, we develop a new typology of Polish migrants under free movement following the 2004 expansion of the European Union. We characterize these diverse migrant types in terms of their premigration characteristics and link them to varied early social and economic integration outcomes. We show that alongside traditional circular and temporary labor migration, European Union expansion has given rise to new migrant types who are driven by experiential concerns, resulting in a more complex relationship between their economic and social integration in destination countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59983>

MA, Jingyuan, MARQUIS, Mel
Corporate culture and competition compliance in East Asia

South Carolina journal of international law & business, 2018, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 1-98

Efforts to secure competition law compliance among commercial operators can usefully be tailored in a way that takes account of cultural characteristics. Since culture forms part of the conditions in which the development of a robust and credible compliance system occurs, it makes sense to approach compliance issues in a manner sensitive to that cultural background. In the context of East Asian enterprises, this implies a need to take account of the legacy of Confucian ethics, which has had a profound influence on the psychology and behavior of commercial organizations in the region. The importance of that legacy suggests that compliance will not be achieved within East Asian firms solely on the basis of the external legal environment, an environment in which deterrence-oriented factors such as sanctions and the threat of detection play a central role. More attention should be given to the internal moral and social environment, and to shaping the logic of appropriateness within a given firm. A compliance culture can thus be constructed on the basis of elements such as moral commitment, Eastern-style education, the cultivation of virtue, and the convergence of the interests of the enterprise and those of its employees.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61665>

MA, Jingyuan, MARQUIS, Mel
Moral wrongfulness and cartel criminalization in East Asia

Arizona journal of international and comparative law, 2018, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 377-434

The global trend toward formal criminalization of cartel conduct is typically justified by reference to deterrence theory and the economic incentives that influence behavior. Other factors have often been treated with benign neglect. Some scholars have helpfully begun to highlight links between the likely effectiveness of criminal sanctions for cartel practices on the one hand, and on the other, a social norm that recognizes such behavior as deserving punishment that goes beyond administrative sanctions and possible private remedies. Where social acceptance of the need for criminal sanctions to fight cartels is absent or underdeveloped, there may be a wide gap between the formal adoption of a criminal regime and its effective implementation. This article discusses the subject of the criminalization of cartels in the context of China, Japan, and Korea. It suggests that criminalizing cartels is less likely to be effective in the absence of moral condemnation, and further suggests that an understanding of moral norms in East Asian countries is aided by a thorough investigation of the history of ancient Chinese jurisprudence.

Underpinned by the foundation of a communal natural order, Confucian moral thought is distinct from the ‘Western’ moral philosophy. Condemning cartel conduct and characterizing it as morally wrongful thus requires a conception that goes beyond individualist assumptions and calculations. To explore the intertwined roots of criminality and morality in East Asia, we trace a legal history in which Confucian ethics were incorporated into the criminal codes of ancient China. Such an exercise suggests inter alia the possibility of stigmatizing cartel conduct on the moral ground that it constitutes improper profit-making in violation of the Confucian principle of righteousness. The article thus submits that debates concerning the morality of cartel conduct and the legal prohibitions of cartels in East Asia are properly informed by an understanding of norms derived from Confucian principles-which include not only the rules and norms that allow an actor to achieve virtue internally but also those associated with one’s status and the maintenance of harmonious social order externally. The article proposes that, in the East Asian context, the likely effectiveness of criminal sanctions targeting cartel behavior can be enhanced if the moral wrongfulness of such behavior has been properly defined, and if its immoral character has become widely recognized and accepted within the society concerned.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61684>

MACAGNO, Fabrizio, WALTON, Douglas, SARTOR, Giovanni

Pragmatic maxims and presumptions in legal interpretation

Law and philosophy, 2018, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 69-115

The fields of linguistic pragmatics and legal interpretation are deeply interrelated. The purpose of this paper is to show how pragmatics and the developments in argumentation theory can contribute to the debate on legal interpretation. The relation between the pragmatic maxims and the presumptions underlying the legal canons are brought to light, unveiling the principles that underlie the types of argument usually used to justify a construction. The Gricean maxims and the arguments of legal interpretation are regarded as presumptions subject to default used to justify an interpretation. This approach can allow one to trace the different legal interpretive arguments back to their basic underlying presumptions, so that they can be compared, ordered, and assessed according to their defeasibility conditions. This approach allows one to understand the difference between various types of interpretive canons, and their strength in justifying an interpretation.

Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia [IF/00945/2013/CP1166/CT0003, PTDC/MHC-FIL/0521/2014, PTDC/IVC-HFC/1817/2014], Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada [435-2012-0104]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60008>



MAGAZZINI, Tina

What’s in a name?: causes and consequences of labelling minorities as “national” or “migrant”: Roma in Italy and Spain

International migration, 2018, Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 203-220

This article analyses how Roma are represented in official policy narratives in Italy and Spain by comparing the four cycles of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in the two countries. By tracing the representations that the Italian and Spanish governments hold (and make) about the Roma, I sketch out the different categories that EUropean countries recur to as organizing principles to “other” underprivileged minorities. Based on the tailored-approaches in which both Italy and Spain engage in framing Roma as either a “national” minority or not, I suggest that constructing or “producing” a minority in our imagined communities as characterized by national, cultural, social or migrant characteristics relies more on political expediency than on objective analytical categories.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60220>

MAHER, Richard

Bipolarity and the future of U.S.-China relations

Political science quarterly, 2018, Vol. 133, No. 3, pp. 497-525

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

With the economic, political, and military rise of China over the past two decades, the international system is experiencing its most profound transformation in at least a quarter century. While there is no consensus today on the future of China's rise, or the impact it will have on the global distribution of power or on world politics more broadly, it seems increasingly clear that the "unipolar moment" in world politics is approaching its twilight. The United States will remain the preeminent world power well into the future. It will be decades before China is able to match—let alone surpass—the United States across the full spectrum of power assets and capabilities or to equal the United States' ability to convert power resources into effective global influence. But while it is doubtful that China will become a superpower of the same scale as the United States, China does not have to perfectly equal U.S. power and influence to have enough global reach for the system to be considered bipolar. China and the United States will stand apart from the rest of the world in the coming decades, thus returning the international system to a condition of rough, or "loose," bipolarity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59204>

MARIN, Giovanni, NICOLLI, Francesco, ZOBOLI, Roberto

Catching-up in waste management: evidence from the EU

Journal of environmental planning and management, 2018, Vol. 61, No. 11, pp. 1861-1882

[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

This work tests for the presence of convergence in the main municipal solid waste disposal choices across EU countries over the years 1995–2010. We believe this is a relevant exercise, considering that in the last two decades the waste sector has experienced a profound transformation at the European level. In this context, β and s tests of convergence can tell us more about the distribution of these different rival choices of waste disposal, by assessing on the one hand the presence of convergence and, on the other hand, the role played by environmental policy and green technological change in driving convergence. Our regression results suggest that conditional beta convergence is substantial for both recycling and incineration. For the case of recycling, this convergence is faster for countries characterised by a technological endowment in recycling technologies and stringent waste policies. Finally, heterogeneity across countries (sigma convergence) appears to decrease over time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60884>

MARQUIS, Mel, MA, Jingyuan

Confucian bureaucracy and the administrative enforcement of competition law in East Asia

North Carolina journal of international law, 2018, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 1-71

The present article considers the cultural legacy that underpins certain shared features of administrative competition law enforcement in East Asia. The article focuses on points of continuity between centuries-old bureaucratic practices and modern administrative structures. While competition law and policy are today making important strides in some of the countries concerned, old traditions have sometimes impeded more complete faith in competitive, open markets. As we suggest, the traditional adherence of these countries to a Confucian model of administration helps to explain the historically comprehensive programs of industrial policy in this region. The article recounts the influence of the Confucian heritage

on the relevant countries and discusses the bureaucratic characteristics that derive from that cultural tradition. The historical and cultural shaping of the administrative model of competition enforcement in East Asia can be seen in this light. We also question the desirability of this model and the soundness of its assumptions, such as the notion that the decisions of bureaucrats need not be closely controlled by an independent judiciary. In the absence of far-reaching reforms such as the abandonment of an administrative model, which would entail profound upheaval, less radical improvements are possible. In short, more effective enforcement of competition law in East Asia requires a modernization of national bureaucratic systems. The mere restructuring of a competition agency, though commonly advocated, is unlikely to suffice. The quality and effectiveness of law enforcement is more likely to be secured by adopting reforms which: (i) enhance formal and actual independence from government; (ii) increase accountability through legal and judicial checks and balances; and (iii) promote predictability and certainty through transparency in rules, policies and decision-making. The implementation of such reforms will require governments to re-think their conventional practices in hiring, training, rotating, and evaluating agency officials.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60524>

MARQUIS, Me1

Competition law in the Philippines: economic, legal and institutional context

Journal of antitrust enforcement, 2018, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 79-122

Where democracy is fragile and institutions function poorly, particularly in a developing country, competition law faces tremendous challenges. Getting a new agency started and getting the traction needed to ensure the successful launch and implementation of a new competition framework cannot be taken for granted. Yet the effort is worthwhile, even if a country has had a history of 'false dawns' in this policy field. This article introduces the new competition regime in the Philippines. From a general perspective it recalls that while competition law does not by itself guarantee sustainable and inclusive growth and development, it is a desirable part of a broader ensemble of policies that can promote those aims. In more country-specific terms, the new law discussed here—the Competition Act 2015, fully effective since the summer of 2017—can only be properly considered by understanding the Philippines itself. The article therefore surveys the country's governance and institutions; its economy; and the roles of the rule of law and the courts. The legal and institutional framework specific to competition law and policy is then analysed at length. The substance of the Act, the enforcement and sanctioning powers of the Philippine Competition Commission, and relevant legal procedures are all examined. Now that the legislator has established a promising statutory framework, it is time to focus on the most difficult tasks of implementation and deep culture change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48026>

MATHIOS, Alan, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, REISCH, Lucia A.,
THOGERSEN, John, TWIGG-FLESNER, Christian
Gerhard Scherhorn, 21 February 1930-28 February 2018

Journal of consumer policy, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 99-101

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59947>

MATTOZZI, Andrea, SNOWBERG, Erik
The right type of legislator: a theory of taxation and representation
Journal of public economics, 2018, Vol. 159, pp. 54-65

We develop a theory of taxation and the distribution of government spending in a citizen-candidate model of legislatures. Individuals are heterogeneous in two dimensions: productive ability in the private sector and negotiating ability in politics. When these are positively correlated, rich voters always prefer a rich legislator, but poor voters face a trade-off. A rich legislator will secure more pork for the district, but will also prefer lower taxation than the poor voter. Our theory organizes a number of stylized facts across countries about taxation and redistribution, parties, and class representation in legislatures. We demonstrate that spending does not necessarily increase when the number of legislators increases, as the standard common-pool intuition suggests, and that many policies aimed at increasing descriptive representation may have the opposite effect.

NSF [SES-1156154];

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59992>

MEIJER, Hugo, WYSS, Marco
Upside down: reframing European defence studies
Cooperation and conflict, 2018, Vol. 54, No. 3, OnlineFirst
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Since the end of the Cold War, the study of European defence has been dominated by a ‘Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)-centric’ approach, while largely neglecting the comparative analysis of national defence policies. This article makes a conceptual and empirical case for turning the dominant research prism of European defence studies upside down by returning the analytical precedence to the national level. This approach privileges the comparative analysis of national defence policies and armed forces, before focusing on the trans-/supra-national level. The case for this analytical turn is made in three steps. Firstly, it addresses the different historical stages in European defence integration and the transformation of national armed forces and thereby brings to light the recent renationalization of defence in Europe. Secondly, it questions the predominance of the CSDP in the scholarly literature on European defence. Finally, it seeks to demonstrate the fruitfulness of such a démarche by empirically substantiating common patterns and intra-European divergences in the evolution of national defence policies and armed forces since the end of the Cold War. After having shown the need and added benefit of turning the analytical lense of European defence studies on its head, the conclusion suggests future avenues of research on national defence policies and armed forces in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59207>

MEIJER, Hugo, JENSEN, Benjamin
The strategist’s dilemma: global dynamic density and the making of US ‘China policy’
European journal of international security, 2018, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 211-234
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Combining the English School of International Relations and the study of grand strategy decision-making processes, this article investigates how dynamic density – growing volume, velocity, and diversity of interactions within international society – alters states’ strategy formation processes. By contrasting the

perspectives of structural realism and the English School on the role of dynamic density in world politics, the piece illustrates the strategist's dilemma: as global dynamic density in the international society increases, the ability of great powers to formulate coherent grand strategies and policies potentially decreases. Specifically, it contends that growing global dynamic density generates processual and substantive fragmentation in strategy formation. Building on a large body of elite interviews, US policy toward China – and the so-called US 'rebalance' to Asia – is used as a probability probe of the central idea of the strategist's dilemma. In conclusion, we contrast our findings with complex interdependence theory and examine their implications for 'great power management' (GPM) as a primary institution of international society. We argue that, by generating processual and substantive fragmentation in strategy formation, global dynamic density complicates GPM by hindering the capacity of great powers to manage and calibrate the competitive and cooperative dynamics at play in a bilateral relationship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48707>

MEIJER, Hugo, BERAUD-SUDREAU, Lucie,
HOLTROM, Paul, UTTLEY, Matthew

*Arming China: major powers' arms transfers to
the People's Republic of China*

Journal of strategic studies, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 6, pp. 850-886

The rise of China has been fuelled by a massive military modernisation programme relying, in large part, on the acquisition of foreign military equipment. The question of how the world's major powers define their arms transfer policies towards China is therefore crucially important. This article makes two original contributions. First, drawing on neoclassical realism, it proposes an explanatory framework integrating international and domestic factors to explain variations in major powers' arms transfers. Second, based on a large body of elite interviews and diplomatic cables, it offers the first comprehensive comparison of American, British, French and Russian arms transfer policies towards China since the end of the Cold War.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45687>

MENEZES QUEIROZ, Benedita

Non-removable migrants in Europe: an atypical migration status?

European public law, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 281-309

Non-removable migrants are migrants whose presence is acknowledged by national immigration authorities, however they are not returned despite the irregularity of their legal status. Such situations are revealing of the lack of effectiveness of EU's return policy. The regulation of non-removable migrants at the EU level raises several concerns and poses a number of questions in need of an urgent answer. One such question relates to the absence of a mechanism at the EU level to directly address the grey areas in EU law where the distinction between legality and illegality is unclear. In such circumstances the question arises as to whether an EU law protection status for migrants exists. Further, national responses to the same phenomenon vary widely from Member State to Member State, creating considerable indeterminacy. This article examines the crucial question of whether there is there a link between EU law and the creation of these legal grey areas and whether this link is strong enough to provide supranational remedies for this issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60020>



MIGNOT-MAHDAVI, Rebecca

Editorial: no journey is a straight path

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, pp. 1-4

Last year, the European Journal of Legal Studies (EJLS) celebrated its tenth anniversary at the European University Institute (Florence, Italy). At a time when the EU fears and encounters erosion and disintegration, the EJLS took this anniversary as an opportunity to invite scholars from all over Europe for an intense and fruitful two-day conference on legal issues arising from the EU project. A selection of four conference papers features in this special issue. While the authors by no means underestimate the unique nature of the challenges currently facing the European project, they equally do not seem to consider that progress towards an ever-closer Union was ever meant to be straightforward.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59864>



MIGNOT-MAHDAVI, Rebecca

Talking about my generation

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 1-10

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56146>

MIRCEA, Valentin, POPESCU, Magdalena

Prezumția de nevinovăție în dreptul concurenței

Revista Romana de drept al afacerilor, 2018, Vol. 2, pp. 145-162

This paper highlights a frequent error in the analysis, by the public authorities and by the courts, of the infringements of the competition rules provided by Romanian Competition Law 21/1996 and by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The error comes from the fact that, when assessing potential anticompetitive behaviours, especially since the ECHR decision in Menarini Diagnostics case (2011), the presumption of innocence and the rights and obligations which are attached to it, is fully applicable. The presumption of innocence prevails on the legal presumption which operates in the by object infringements and on the presumption of legality of an administrative act, to the extent that the later would confine the review made by a court only to the formal aspects of the sanctioning decision.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61104>

MIRCEA, Valentin

The temptation of 'per-se': what is wrong with the EU competition enforcement

European competition law review, 2018, Vol. 39, No. 12, pp. 528-533

The enforcement of competition law in the EU is at historic heights, with numerous cases and high-profile decisions which made it, without any doubt, the “star” of EU law. Due to its perceived success, EU competition law and enforcement became a model followed by an increasing number of emerging and developing economies outside the Union itself—a “beacon” for the enforcement of competition rules across the world. Such an enviable position does not preclude but, on the contrary, warrants more scrutiny of the way the EU competition law is enforced. Is the EU system fully compliant with the requirements of due process, what is the quality of the decisions, and how prone is this system to errors—all these are valid and more meaningful questions than ever. This article aims to sketch out an analysis of the way the EU

competition law is enforced, and I intend to delve into this analysis in future contributions. For the time being, this endeavour is limited to outlining certain aspects of the enforcement of the EU competition rules that have been and are raising concerns. Thus, I shall focus this preliminary analysis on cartels, as perhaps the most important part of the competition law, in terms of number of cases and effects on consumer welfare. I consider that this is the appropriate moment to discuss flaws and their possible fixes, given that the European Commission is approaching the end of the legislative process for a new directive aimed at switching the enforcement of the EU competition law into a higher gear, through the empowering of the national competition authorities with the right tools in order to achieve a fully effective enforcement of these rules (“a genuine common competition enforcement area”, in the words of the Commission), a process dubbed as ECN+. Whilst I mostly agree with the contemplated changes, I am of the opinion that they do not cover the main concerns raised with regard to the EU competition enforcement. There are early claims in various forums for a reform of the enforcement structure which was established in 1962. Even if the EU competition enforcement structure proved to be mostly effective over time, due to a changing landscape of both the economy, where new challenges arose, especially in the digital economy, and of the legal background, where the fundamental rights have come to prominence in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and of the European Court of Justice, the reform thereof appears to be worth considering at this point. I argue in this article that the need for a reform of the EU competition enforcement became stringent, even if it does not necessarily entail major structural changes, which are more difficult to implement. I am pragmatic and I advocate for, at least, a more careful analysis of the factual circumstances in order to avoid the per-se trap—using the by-object box too frequently and considering too easily that such an infringement exists, based on only a slim layer of facts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61105>

MIRCEA, Valentin

The uphill battle for recognition of the private enforcement of the competition rules in the European Union

Global competition litigation review, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 159-161

The private enforcement of the competition rules is still a rarity in most jurisdictions of the EU and is often seen as an oddity, something between a useless instrument and an annoyance or even a threat to the flagship public enforcement. The private enforcement of the EU competition rules is not the result of some public policy aimed at supporting it, such as many other enforcement areas in the EU, but it was born from the case law of the European Court of Justice and its genial instrument of “effet utile”—interpreting the provisions of the EU treaties in a meaningful way and such as to be applicable. This origin is, by default, a hurdle in the development of an institution, given the tradition of Europe with regard to the involvement of the public authority in the public policies and its reliance on regulation. It is however unusual that in the land where the modern civil liability was born, in the form adopted in the French civil code some 200 years ago, the private enforcement of the competition rules must fight an uphill battle for full recognition. The reluctance and, sometimes, even hostility towards the private legal actions, is unwarranted and even detrimental to the public enforcement of the competition rules. I will argue in this paper why these attitudes are neither admissible, nor effective and that the private enforcement may contribute to the overall impact of the EU competition rules, without limiting its scope or the legal instruments available. The hypocrisy which has been present all along “the long march”¹ that resulted in the current legal framework for legal actions based on the competition rules should come to an end. The private enforcement is here to stay and, henceforth, it should be harmonised with the public enforcement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61106>

MORINI, Marco

*'Animals first!' the rise of animal advocacy parties in the EU:
a new party family*

Contemporary politics, 2018, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 418-435

Euro Animal 7' is the name given informally to 7 animal protection parties which represent voters in Cyprus, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom. These parties contested in the 2014 European Parliament (EP) election and gained representation in Germany and the Netherlands. Animal advocacy parties are also represented in the national parliaments of Portugal and the Netherlands. Animal protection is an emergent issue in international politics and this research offers an account of the political positioning of these animal advocacy parties, analyzing their manifestos and the election results. While acknowledging that some parties have distinct ideological traits and some are still reclusive in the form of a single-issue party, this article argues that animal advocacy parties constitute a new party family in European politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60014>



MORO, Niccolò Francesco, CICCHI, Lorenzo, COTICCHIA, Fabrizio
*Through military lenses: perception of security threats and jointness in the
Italian air force*

Defence studies, 2018, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 207-228

The article explores Italian Air Force (ITAF) officers' perceptions of military transformation and of changes in the global security environment. While several studies have addressed the challenges faced by European armed forces in the last two decades, the methods used have been rather uniform, mostly relying on in-depth case studies through qualitative interviews and analysis of strategic documents and budgets. Using data from an original, and unique, survey conducted among ITAF captains (N = 286), this article focuses on servicemen's attitudes towards the transformations of the global security environment and the changes occurring (and needed) within the Italian Air Force. After describing the "military view" on these topics, the article provides preliminary statistical evidence on the links between individual experiences, views, and change. The research aims to contribute to the broader debate on military transformation by adding a novel dimension of analysis and providing new insights on the micro-level aspects of learning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60993>

MOUAWAD, Jami l

Lebanese football: imagining a defiant and United Lebanon?

Middle East critique, 2018, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 289-302

The growing literature on sports in Lebanon tends to portray football as often implicated in the production of sectarian belonging and national disintegration. This article lays out key features of the complex politicization of sports in Lebanon vis-a-vis the discourse of national unity. It shows how the ruling elite uses sports to reaffirm its position as custodian of the hegemonic discourse of national unity that revolves around religious communities living together. It further demonstrates how normal citizens through everyday practices, and when not under the dominion of the elites, tend to 'imagine from below' a country that is not only powerful and defiant but also able to compete with the very countries that reputedly interfere in its domestic politics. Arab Council of the Social Sciences (ACSS) by the Carnegie Corporation of New York;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60018>

MUELLER, Viktor, DELIUS, Julia A. M., LINDENBERGER, Ulman
Complex networks emerging during choir singing
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2018, Vol. 1431, No. 1, pp. 85-101

Choir singing is positively associated with well-being and quality of life, and requires the coordination of physiological systems within and across individuals. Informed by models of interpersonal action coordination, we delineate the network topography of choir singing by analyzing cross-frequency couplings and within-frequency couplings (WFCs) of respiratory, cardiac, vocalizing, and motor subsystems. We find that respiratory and cardiac subsystems synchronize with one another during singing and are coupled to oscillatory vocalizing patterns, and to the hand-movement oscillations of the choir's conductor. The choir's cross-frequency connections are particularly strong when singing a canon in parts, apparently supporting the interaction and coordination of the different canon entries. In contrast, WFCs are more pronounced when singing the same canon in unison. We conclude that the temporal coordination dynamics of the observed subsystems form part of the functional substrate for choir singing. During singing, the choir functions as a superordinate system, or superorganism, that imposes boundary conditions on the dynamic features of the individual singers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59930>

MUELLER, Viktor, SAENGER, Johanna, LINDENBERGER, Ulman
Hyperbrain network properties of guitarists playing in quartet
Annals of the New York academy of sciences, 2018, Vol. 1423, No. 1, pp. 198-210

When playing music in an ensemble, musicians need to precisely coordinate their actions with one another. As shown in our previous studies on guitar duets, interbrain synchronization plays an essential role during such interactions. In this study, we simultaneously recorded electroencephalograms from four guitarists during quartet playing, to explore the extent and the functional significance of synchronized cortical activity across four brains. We found that hyperbrain networks based on intra- and interbrain connectivity across four brains dwell on higher frequencies for intrabrain communication and on lower frequencies for interbrain connections. The hyperbrain networks show small-world topology, with a tendency to become more random at lower frequencies and more regular at higher frequencies, such that local efficiency increases and global efficiency decreases with higher frequencies. We identified two different types of information flow within the hyperbrain networks-intra- versus intermodular-which are based on hyperbrain modules that include nodes from two, three, or even four brains. Furthermore, we found that hyperbrain networks are unstable and change their structure over time, often as a function of musical context. Our findings demonstrate complex hyperbrain network interactions in a guitar quartet and point to mechanisms that support temporally coordinated joint action.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60043>

NEIMANNS, Erik, BUSEMEYER, Marius R.,
GARRITZMANN, Julian Leonce
*How popular are social investment policies really?: evidence from a survey
experiment in eight Western European countries*
European sociological review, 2018, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 238-253

The concept of the social investment welfare state has received a lot of attention and support both from academics and policymakers. It is therefore commonly assumed that policies such as investing in education or

family services would also receive significant support from the mass public. While there are some indications of this, existing comparative surveys of public opinion usually do not take into account how citizens perceive and react to policy trade-offs, i.e. how they respond when forced to prioritize between different types of social policies, which is more realistic given budget constraints. This article presents original data from a representative survey of public opinion in eight Western European countries, studying how support for social investment policies changes when additional spending on these policies would have to be financed with cutbacks in other parts of the welfare state. The central findings are that citizens generally dislike being forced to cut back one type of social spending to expand another, but there is a significant degree of variation across individuals and policy fields. Material self-interest and ideological predispositions as well as their interaction help understanding differences in the acceptance of these trade-offs. The findings have important implications for the political viability of social investment policies. Political parties aiming to expand social investment in a context of fiscal austerity are confronted with different and distinct electoral constraints and challenges given the respective preferences of their electorates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61347>

NELSON, Douglas R., HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Reflecting on populism and the economics of globalization

Journal of international business policy, 2018, Vol. 1, No. 1–2, pp. 34–43

In this commentary, we take up two key elements of Dani Rodrik's analysis of the economic underpinnings of populist politics. We focus on the links between globalization (especially trade integration) and populism and the role of global institutions (notably trade agreements) in both generating the economic pressures to which populist politicians are responding and in constraining the ability of governments to deal with adverse distributional effects of these pressures. We argue that it is important to distinguish between trade shocks and trade agreements; that the role of both is given too much weight relative to the effects of financialization and international capital flows, migration, and technological change; and that deepening international cooperation (global governance) can – and should – be part of the supply response to populism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60576>



NENADIC, Iva, OSTLING, Alina

Media innovation in Europe and reinvention of audiences: between citizens and consumers

Medijske studije; Media studies, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 17, pp. 4-22

Technological transformation has provided conditions for people to engage in different stages of news production, as never before. With this in mind, this paper explores whether the media and journalists across Europe in their attempt to innovate the news business model reconsider their relations to users. More specifically, we question whether this innovation seeks to address users primarily as citizens or as consumers. The analysis is based on the data collected by national research teams through the project Media Pluralism Monitor 2016, implemented in EU:28, Montenegro and Turkey. The results show that the most visible attempts of innovation are crowdfunding/crowdsourcing and paywalls, which can be seen as a turn to audiences to compensate for a loss in advertising revenues. At the same time, only a few initiatives re-invent their relationship with audiences by giving them more decision-making powers (be it related to content or to their business strategy). Audiences are to a great extent still treated simply as paying consumers, and the level of participation remains limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59925>

NEWMAN, John Paul, SCHEER, Tamara
*The Ban Jelačić trust for disabled soldiers and their families: Habsburg
dynastic loyalty beyond national boundaries, 1849-51*
Austrian history yearbook, 2018, Vol. 49, pp. 152-165

The Carniolan Society for Agriculture and Useful Arts, often somewhat loosely called the Carniolan Farming Society, worked between the years 1767 and 1787 in the Habsburg duchy of Carniola on the southern border of Holy Roman Empire, which now forms the central western part of Slovenia with its capital Ljubljana (Laibach), northeastern Italy with the city of Duino, and a part of Croatian Istria with the city of Pazin. The official name of the Society (referred to as Society or Carniolan Society in this article) was Kaiserlich Konigliche Gesellschaft des Ackerbaues und nutzlicher Kunste im Herzogthume Krain. It published two important periodicals: the Sammlung nutzlicher Unterrichte (Collection of useful instructions) and a weekly magazine titled Wochentliches Kundschaftsblatt des Herzogthum Krain (Weekly news of the Duchy of Carniola). Both publications promoted intellectual and scientific developments of the time and reflected a progressive spirit of Enlightenment and rationalism, characteristic of the eighteenth century in Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59939>

NICOL, Olivia
*No body to kick, no soul to damn: responsibility and accountability for the
financial crisis (2007-2010)*
Journal of business ethics, 2018, Vol. 151, No. 1, pp. 101-114

This article takes the 2008-2010 financial crisis as a case study to explore the tension between responsibility and accountability in complex crises. I analyze the patterns of attribution and assumption of responsibility of thirty-three bankers in Wall Street, interviewed from fall 2008 to summer 2010. First, I show that responsibility for complex failures cannot be easily attributed or assumed: responsibility becomes diluted within the collective. Actors can only assume collective responsibility, recognizing that they belong to an institution at fault. Second, I show that blaming is a social process that should be examined contextually, relationally, and dynamically. I build on sociological theories to depart from the normative focus of philosophers, and the cognitive focus of psychologists, who have dominated the study of responsibility so far.
Axa Research Fund
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59976>

NICOLAU, Ileana Dana, PAGOT, Anaïs
Laws and policies on internal displacement: global adoption and gaps
Forced migration review, 2018, No. 59, pp. 9-10

A new global database on IDP laws and policies reveals the areas – both geographical and topical – in which provision remains insufficient.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60327>



NOIRET, Serge
Shu Zi Gong Zhong Shi Xue
Gong Zhong Shi Xue; Public history, 2018, Vol. 1, pp. 185-208
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61184>

OESCH, Daniel, RENNWALD, Line
*Electoral competition in Europe's new tripolar political space:
class voting for the left, centre-right and radical right*
European journal of political research, 2018, Vol. 57, No. 4, pp. 783-807

The rise of the radical right fundamentally changes the face of electoral competition in Western Europe. Bipolar competition is becoming tripolar, as the two dominant party poles of the twentieth century – the left and the centre-right – are challenged by a third pole of the radical right. Between 2000 and 2015, the radical right has secured more than 12 per cent of the vote in over ten Western European countries. This article shows how electoral competition between the three party poles plays out at the micro level of social classes. It presents a model of class voting that distinguishes between classes that are a party's preserve, classes that are contested strongholds of two parties and classes over which there is an open competition. Using seven rounds of the European Social Survey, it shows that sociocultural professionals form the party preserve of the left, and large employers and managers the preserve of the centre-right. However, the radical right competes with the centre-right for the votes of small business owners, and it challenges the left over its working-class stronghold. These two contested strongholds attest to the co-existence of old and new patterns of class voting. Old patterns are structured by an economic conflict: Production workers vote for the left and small business owners for the centre-right based on their economic attitudes. In contrast, new patterns are linked to the rise of the radical right and structured by a cultural conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51132>

ONDERCO, Michał
*Parliamentarians in government delegations: an old question
still not answered*
Cooperation and conflict, 2018, Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 411-428

Why do governments include parliamentarians in the delegations to international negotiations? Conduct of the diplomatic negotiations is among the most tightly controlled prerogatives of the executive, and executives have been historically dominant in the conduct of foreign policy. This article draws on the participation of members of parliaments in national delegations to the Review Conferences of the Non-Proliferation Treaty over the past 40 years. The emerging patterns show that legitimation through oversight is unlikely to be the reason for participation. Drawing on literature on institutional variation in legislative-executive relations, the data indicate that executives are more interested in co-opting the parliamentarians, in order to make them less opposed to the government's policy.

Nuclear Proliferation International History Project;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59966>



OOMEN, Barbara
*Between signing and ratifying: preratification politics, the disability
convention, and the Dutch*
Human rights quarterly, 2018, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 420-446

The ever-increasing scholarship on the politics of human rights focuses on either international treaty negotiations or domestic politics after ratification. It thus misses how the stage of implementation is often crucially set in the period between signing and ratifying. This article addresses this lacuna via an in-depth discussion of the ratification process of the Disability Convention (CRPD) in the Netherlands. In this period,

stakeholders highlight certain treaty obligations, while downplaying or ignoring others. This theory of preratification politics calls for more differentiation between treaty obligations and attention to the politics of their mobilization, even in the most monist countries.

Interuniversity Attraction Poles Programme;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60045>

OTTONE, Stefania, PONZANO, Ferruccio, ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia
*Tax compliance under different institutional settings in Italy and Sweden:
an experimental analysis*

Economia politica, 2018, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 367-402

In this paper, we study how people from different countries would react to institutional changes in terms of tax compliance. We choose an experimental setting and focus on two features of the tax system: efficiency and tax rate. We develop our analysis in two countries characterized by high tax burdens, but with relevant differences in terms of tax evasion and the quality of public services: Italy and Sweden. The main result is that participants from both countries react similarly to changes in efficiency and tax rates: tax compliance rises when efficiency increases, and tax compliance falls when the tax rate increases. However, the absolute level of tax compliance depends on the population's composition in terms of social preferences (prosocials and individualists). This may suggest that, even if cultural factors matter, institutional features—especially efficiency—play a relevant role in determining taxpayers' behavior. In particular, if the level of efficiency is high, both Italians and Swedes tend to pay taxes when the tax burden is high. We conclude the paper by discussing related policy implications.

European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013)/ERC [295675]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59974>



PACHO ALJANATI, Lucie

Conference articles: multilingual EU law: a new way of thinking

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, Special issue, pp. 5-46

This study addresses an essential characteristic of the EU legal order: its legislation is multilingual and equally authentic in all language versions. In this paper, I use corpus analysis to examine the issue of divergences between language versions that come to light in EU case-law. This paper pursues three specific objectives: 1) to study the use of comparison between language versions by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), 2) to consider the methods of interpretation that the CJEU applies when considering multilingualism, and 3) to delve into the types of divergences and try to elucidate whether they can be attributed to translation problems. This applied study helps to shed light on the implications multilingualism has for the creation and interpretation of EU law. In order to understand how legal translation and interpretation actually work in

the EU, I adopt a reasoned approach to face the challenges posed by the multilingual architecture of EU law, a new way of thinking that considers linguistic issues as important as legal issues. I actually work in the EU, I adopt a reasoned approach to face the challenges posed by the multilingual architecture of EU law, a new way of thinking that considers linguistic issues as important as legal issues.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59865>

PALESTINI CÉSPEDES, Stefano, AGOSTINIS, Giovanni
Constructing regionalism in South America: the cases of sectoral cooperation on transport infrastructure and energy

Journal of international relations and development, 2018, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 46-74

This article contributes to the study of South American regionalism focusing on the emergence of sectoral cooperation starting in 2000. To do so, the article analyses two policy areas transport infrastructure and energy integration-addressing two questions: Why has regional cooperation emerged despite the absence of economic interdependence and market driven demand for economic integration? And why are policy outcomes evident in some areas (i.e. transport infrastructure) while limited in others (i.e. energy)? It is argued that the emergence of regional cooperation as well as the variation in policy outcomes between areas can be explained largely by the articulation of a regional leadership and its effect on the convergence of state preferences. The article shows how the Brazilian leadership, incentivised by the effects of the US-led Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations and the financial crises that hit the region in the late 1990s, made state preferences converge towards a regionalist project encompassing all South American countries by making visible the mutual benefits of cooperation on transport infrastructure and energy. In the case of energy, however, the emergence of a second regional leadership project - pursued by Chavez's Venezuela- and deep preference divergence led sectoral cooperation into a gridlock.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60035>



PANTAZOPOULOS, Stavros-Evdokimos
Is international law international?: exploring its normative underpinnings

Questions of international law, 2018, Vol. 54, pp. 5-19

Is International Law International? The title of the celebrated book authored by Anthea Roberts poses a prima facie straightforward, binary question. The present contribution starts with a synopsis of the driving concepts that constitute the backbone of the book under consideration, namely 'difference', 'dominance', and 'disruption'. It then sheds light on the benefits of the proposed comparative (approach to) international law. The next part traces lines of critique of Roberts's main arguments. In this respect, the existence of an underlying normative framework is investigated, as Roberts's endeavor could be construed as being too neutral. The connecting thread of the propounded critical remarks lies in the author's approach towards international law's universality. The idea of law as a unity of perceptions constitutes a domestic presumption that is not directly transposable at the international level. The question that naturally flows from the preceding observations concerns the possibilities and the promises that international law offers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60089>

PAPPA, Evi, LAGERBORG, Andresa, RAVN, Morten O.
Does economic insecurity really impact on gun violence at US schools?

Nature human behaviour, 2018, OnlineFirst

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55664>



PARFENCHYK, Volha

The right to preimplantation genetic diagnosis: biological citizenship and the challenge to the Italian law on medically assisted reproduction

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 127-163

In 2004, the Italian Parliament passed a restrictive law on medically assisted reproduction 40/2004 outlawing the use of preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) in Italian fertility clinics. The adoption of the Law triggered a massive wave of lawsuits filed by Italian citizens and medical associations against the Law, leading to the invalidation by the Constitutional Court of the impugned provisions as violating constitutional rights and to the legitimization of PGD. Drawing on the concept of biological citizenship and the critical approach to legal rights, this article explores the extent to which rights litigation can ensure the recognition of biological citizens' values and interests in using new biomedical technologies. It argues that countries' dominant institutionalized ways of constitutional interpretation and reasoning play a key role in how courts resolve rights disputes. This limits the scope of rights, and the values that underpin the claimed rights, based upon which citizens can claim access to new biomedical technologies. In Italy, due to these dominant institutionalized ways of constitutional interpretation and reasoning, the Italian Constitutional Court recognized that only the right to health of the woman, and not the rights to reproductive self-determination and to respect for private and family life, legitimized access to PGD. As a result, it failed to recognize citizens' relational values of parental responsibility and care that underpinned these rights. As such, biological citizenship in the form of rights claiming, therefore, provides limited potential for biological citizens to have their values and interests in using new biomedical technologies recognized by the state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56126>



PASTER, Thomas

How do business interest groups respond to political challenges?: a study of the politics of German employers

New political economy, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 674-689

Social scientists dealing with business and politics have tended to focus mostly on the power of business and less on the political challenges and constraints that business interest groups face. This paper analyses how business interest groups respond to political initiatives that challenge their interests, using four episodes of political conflict in Germany. The paper elaborates a model of response strategies and their likely impact on political outcomes. The model suggests that business interest groups can respond to political challenges in two ways: by seeking confrontation or by pursuing adaptation. The paper illustrates these two response strategies with four episodes of political conflict in the political-economic history of Germany: (i) the adoption of social insurance under Bismarck, (ii) the adoption of unemployment insurance in the 1920s, (iii) the adoption of board-level codetermination in the early 1950s, (iv) and the Agenda 2010 labour market reforms of the early 2000s. These four case studies show that adaptation facilitates social compromise, while confrontation results in a bifurcated outcome, producing either dominance or defeat of business interests, depending on what side government takes. Furthermore, the analysis finds that confrontation tends to be associated with a unity of interests within the business community, while adaptation tends to be associated with a fragmentation of interests. The discussion emphasises that the role of business in politics should not be seen solely in terms of business 'influencing' politics, but also as potentially adaptive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48646>



PETERS, Floris, VINK, Maarten Peter, SCHMEETS, Hans
Anticipating the citizenship premium: before and after effects of immigrant naturalization on employment

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2018, Vol. 44, No. 7, pp. 1051-1080

Can citizenship improve the economic integration of immigrants, and if so, how? Scholars traditionally understand a citizenship premium in the labour market, besides access to restricted jobs, as the result of a positive signal of naturalisation towards employers. While we do not discard these mechanisms, we argue that explanations should also take into account that migrants anticipate rewards and opportunities of naturalisation by investing in their human capital development. We thus expect to observe improved employment outcomes already before the acquisition of citizenship. We use micro-level register data from Statistics Netherlands from 1999 until 2011 (N=94,320) to test this expectation. Results show a one-time boost in the probability of having employment after naturalisation, consistent with the prevalent notion of positive signalling. However, we find that the employment probability of naturalising migrants already develops faster during the years leading up to citizenship acquisition, even when controlling for endogeneity of naturalisation. We conclude that it is not just the positive signal of citizenship that improves employment opportunities, but also migrants' human capital investment in anticipation of naturalisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50149>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
EU citizenship as a constitutional restraint on the EU's multilevel governance of public goods

European law review, 2018, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 89-105

This contribution suggests a republican interpretation of EU citizenship rights based on the following three propositions: first, the more globalisation transforms national into transnational public goods, the more democratic and republican constitutionalism requires to design and implement transnational public goods treaties as democratic law empowering citizens to invoke and enforce precise and unconditional multilevel market regulations and the protection of public goods vis-à-vis multilevel governance institutions. Secondly, as EU law, such as arts 2 and 9–12 TEU, requires EU Institutions and Member States to protect constitutional, representative, participatory and deliberative democracy and limits all internal and external EU powers by fundamental rights and protection of public goods (*res publica*), EU citizens rightly challenge EU trade, investment and other treaties that privilege interest groups and undermine the constitutional contract of citizens as codified in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Thirdly, just as common market and competition law inside and beyond the EU protect citizen-driven network governance and rights-based vigilance of EU citizens embedded into comprehensive protection of fundamental rights and a “social market economy” (art.3 TEU), EU institutions should respond to the legitimacy and rule-of-law crises in other areas of EU governance by reconnecting EU law with EU citizens as democratic principals of multilevel governance agents. Anti-citizen clauses in EU free trade agreements with non-European countries (such as art.30.6 CETA) and discriminatory arbitration privileges for foreign investors illustrate the authoritarian disconnect of EU bureaucrats from EU citizens; they risk undermining rule of law, constitutional democracy, and the “social market economy” inside the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51913>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Citizens and transatlantic free trade agreements: how to reconcile American 'constitutional nationalism' with European 'multilevel constitutionalism'?

Journal of world investment & trade, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 349-391

The free trade agreements (FTAs) of the European Union (EU) aim at protecting transnational public goods (PGs) - such as a rules-based, transatlantic market - that could be progressively extended to other European and North-American FTA members and serve as a model for reforming worldwide trade rules and governance institutions. International law and governance can protect PGs more effectively if citizens are empowered as 'democratic principals' to hold multilevel governance institutions legally, democratically and judicially accountable for governance failures. The Lisbon Treaty established a 'cosmopolitan foreign policy constitution' requiring 'protection of its citizens', 'strict observance of international law' and rights-based market regulations also in the EU's external relations. This contribution criticizes EU policies of disempowering citizens in FTAs and undermining their fundamental rights. Without respect for rule of law, the EU cannot overcome its crises of legitimacy and the distrust of citizens vis-a-vis intergovernmental EU regulations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60019>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

International economic law without human and constitutional rights?: legal methodology questions for my Chinese critics

Journal of international economic law, 2018, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 213-231

Democracy and constitutionalism are communitarian methodologies. My arguments for limiting market failures, governance failures, and related injustices in the global division of labour by using the universal recognition of human rights for reinterpreting the 'international law of states' as 'multilevel governance of public goods' protecting citizens and by learning from republican, democratic, and cosmopolitan constitutionalism have never pleaded for 'radical individualism' and 'rights-absolutism'. This response to my Chinese critics uses 10 methodology and research questions for challenging their claim that Chinese traditions of Confucian ethics offer a sufficient substitute for the lack of democratic constitutionalism and of effective human rights law inside the People's Republic of China. In view of the dangers of totalitarianism, Asian lawyers should participate in 'JIEL debates' on how Confucian ethics and communitarian legal traditions in many Asian countries can be reconciled with stronger protection of human rights in international economic law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59942>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Legal, constitutional and cosmopolitan pluralism: a paradox?: a short reply to my Chinese critics

China and WTO review, 2018, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 319-336

In their recent article titled, Pluralism or Cosmopolitanism? Reflections on Petersmann's International Economic Law Constitutionalism in the Context of China, Tao Li and Zuoli Jiang have criticized the alleged 'paradox' that my publications "stress 'legal pluralism' on the one hand, while calling for a cosmopolitan conception of IEL on the other hand." This short comment aims not only at clarifying conceptual misunderstandings due to our different "constitutional law perspectives," but also explaining why China

should embrace a ‘dialogical’ rather than “exclusive legal perspectivism” by continuing to implement its international legal obligations (e.g., under the UN/WTO law) in good faith and assuming more leadership for the global public good of the rules-based world trading system, with due respect for its underlying ‘legal pluralism’ and often indeterminate ‘basic principles.’ My Chinese critics’ emphasis on the reality of authoritarian Chinese “top-down conceptions” of law and governance neglects China’s obligations under international law and China’s compliance with the WTO, investment and commercial adjudication.”

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60346>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

*Between ‘member-driven’ WTO governance and ‘constitutional justice’:
judicial dilemmas in GATT/WTO dispute settlement*

Journal of international economic law, 2018, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 103-122

The power-oriented General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/World Trade Organization (WTO) traditions of ‘member-driven governance’ risk undermining the dispute settlement system of the WTO and its judicial administration of justice. US President Trump, the ‘Brexit’, and non-democratic rulers challenge multilateral treaties and judicial systems by ‘populist protectionism’ prioritizing ‘bilateral deals’. This contribution uses the example of the US blockage of the WTO Appellate Body system for illustrating the ‘republican argument’ why public goods (PGs, res publica) cannot be legitimately protected without judicial remedies, rule of law and democratic governance. Adversely affected governments, citizens, and courts of justice must hold power politics more accountable and publicly challenge illegal WTO practices so as to protect transnational ‘aggregate PGs’ (like the WTO trading and legal system) for the benefit of citizens. WTO members should use their power of majority voting for authoritative interpretations of WTO law supporting ‘judicial administration of justice’ in multilevel governance of the world trading system. Multilevel judicial control of trade regulation legitimizes ‘member-driven governance’ by protecting rule of law as approved by parliaments when they authorized ratification of the WTO Agreement and its legal implementation for the benefit of citizens, their equal rights and social welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59941>

PETERSMANN, Marie-Catherine

*Narcissus’ reflection in the lake: untold narratives in environmental law
beyond the anthropocentric frame*

Journal of environmental law, 2018, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 235-259

The ‘environment’ is a substantively indeterminate concept that has borne different meanings throughout time and translated different visions of the (legal) relationship between Man and Nature. Over the past centuries, the normative concern for environmental protection emanated from distinct legal, cultural and socio-economic narratives. In providing a genealogy of these multiple and overlapping frames, this article not only sharpens our historical understanding of the legal nexus between two proliferating regimes in international law (environmental law and human rights law) but also critically engages with how environmental protection was progressively translated as an anthropocentric conceptual and operational legal framework. Like Narcissus, humans have been obnubilated by their own interests when thinking about environmental protection. The anthropocentric focus has led environmental law to gradually align and intertwine with human rights, resulting in a synergistic conceptualization of their interactions. Through this prism, environmental protection automatically reinforces human rights. This synergistic mantra has

allowed environmental protection to gain momentum by associating it with a grander moral scheme. The focus on synergies, however, overshadowed the existence of conflicts inherent to the relationship between environmental protection and human rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51252>



PETRIĆ, Davor

The global effects of EU energy regulation

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 165-207

The European Union's internal energy market is founded on a mix of measures employed at various levels of competence, and aimed to safeguard the EU's key objectives, such as energy security, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. It is generally recognised that institutional features of the internal market provide the EU with considerable capacity to externalise its regulatory measures at different levels of governance. This article assesses the validity of this proposition in the case of EU energy regulation. Analysing instances of the external effects of EU energy law and policy in two dimensions – global and regional – it is shown that even without a consolidated EU internal and external approach, there are considerable effects – both positive and negative from the perspective of EU energy interests – in each of the instances observed. Confirming the contemporary literature on the EU external governance in a wider context, a conclusion is drawn that the internal checks and divisions present the greatest impediment for the more efficient externalisation of EU energy regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56127>

PIENIAZEK, Piotr

Austrian and mainstream economics: how do they differ?

Ekonomista, 2018, No. 2, pp. 209-238

In the aftermath of the 2008 financial and economic crisis, mainstream economics (ME) was accused of being unable to predict, prevent, and alleviate it. In this situation, one might be curious if alternatives to mainstream economics are of any value. The aim of this paper is to answer whether the theory of the Austrian school of economics (ASE) can be considered a serious alternative to ME. This is done by examining its methodology and especially its attitude towards the use of mathematics in economic theory. Some shortcomings of the ASE's methodology are considered that make it a less attractive alternative than might initially be assumed. Next, the arguments of the ASE economists against the use of mathematics in economics are reviewed careful examination indicates that they are not sound. All of this shows that the ASE cannot be considered a serious alternative to ME. Finally, this conclusion is illustrated with a comparison of methods with which theories of business cycles are arrived at and analyzed in the two approaches.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60022>

POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel

60 years of the European Court of justice: from 'benign neglect' to the centre of European politics

Revue du droit de l'Union européenne, 2018, No. 1, pp. 93-105

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53984>



POTOCKA-SIONEK, Nastazja

Facing digital precariousness in the platform economy: on the way towards a more sustainable future of work

Economia & lavoro, 2018, Vol. LII, No. 2, pp. 27-42

The ongoing process of digitalisation and globalisation is deeply transforming labour market and working relationships. Emerging forms of work (crowdwork) go far beyond the traditional model of employment relationship, posing numerous challenges in terms of social protection. The gig economy exacerbates common tendencies towards the informalisation of employment, and opens the gate to a new stage of precariousness. Are crowdworkers doomed to be an extremely vulnerable group of workers - a “cybetariat”? Does the algorithmic model of management redefine the notion of subordination? How should the current legal framework be reshaped in order to ensure a sustainable and equitable future of work? These are just a few intriguing, key questions that the platform economy raises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60893>

POULSEN, Frank Ejby

The education of Anacharsis Cloots (1755–1794) at the Berlin Académie militaire des nobles (1770–1773)

History of European ideas, 2018, Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 559-574

This article examines the education that Anacharsis Cloots (1755–1794) received during his stay at the Berlin Académie des nobles (1770–1773). Cloots wrote at several occasions about his education there, notably naming Sulzer as a philosophical influence 10 years later. Examining the pupils’ life at the Académie, Sulzer’s teaching, and the detailed study schedule, this paper wonders what elements may have influenced Cloots. It is likely that Sulzer taught the philosophy of Wolff, but it is difficult to ascertain his influence on Cloots. There are similarities between Wolff’s civitas maxima and Cloots’s ‘universal republic’ that justify further studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57884>

PRODI, Giorgio, FRATTINI, Federico, NICOLLI, Francesco

The diffusion and embeddedness of innovative activities in China

Economia politica, 2018, Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 71–106

[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

China’s unprecedented growth largely results from industrial development having critically sustained the country’s economic transition after 1978. As common to the developmental context, catching-up capabilities have been both absorbed from external sources and generated by indigenous activities. These also represent exogenous and endogenous seeds of innovative activities respectively. The relative emphasis on the two has evolved over progressive industrialization–transition stages in China, leading the country to grow a global manufacturing hub. The volume and quality of innovative activities has however resulted unevenly distributed at a local level. Literature considers embeddedness, in particular, as one of the key features in the development of the local innovative environment. This paper investigates if the mixes of seeds may have delayed the innovative activities to gain embeddedness along their diffusion in the Chinese prefectural cities. In a great deal of stylization and methodological design, innovative activities are here approximated by the applications to the European Patent Office from China collected in the OECD REGPAT database as originally rearranged by the applicant’s and inventor’s prefectural locations. These locations are taken to build three indicators to be combined in a clustering procedure set to measure separate levels of embeddedness. The

results suggest a growing diffusion and embeddedness of the innovative activities in the Chinese prefectural cities since the early-2000s, despite they remain highly concentrated in some regions, that is, mainly those having historically hosted the Special Economic Zones where more exogenous seeds appear to have actually delayed the innovative activities to gain embeddedness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60853>

PROGLIO, Gabriele

Is the Mediterranean a white Italian-European sea?: the multiplication of borders in the production of historical subjectivity

Interventions: international journal of postcolonial studies, 2018, Vol. 20,

No. 3, pp. 406-427

In this essay, I try to view the Mediterranean not only as a sea but also as an excess space of signification. In particular, it is the Black Mediterranean that interests me: the physical and symbolic realms of memory of several diasporas in Europe. Some scholars have shown the simultaneous presence of different Mediterraneans, some of which are located outside its basin. Others have grasped its function as a middle sea, a connection space between cultures, societies and economies, so that even a desert can be a Mediterranean. This essay will analyse the Black Mediterranean - the realms of memory of part of the diasporas from the Horn of Africa: those who have followed the Sahara-Sudan-Libya-Lampedusa route.

ERC Starting Grant

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60024>

QUARANTA, Mario, DOTTI SANI, Giulia M.

Left behind?: gender gaps in political engagement over the life course in twenty-seven European countries

Social politics, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 254-286

This article investigates gender differences in political involvement in twenty-seven countries across four life course stages: home-leaving, partnership formation, parenthood, and empty nest. Single country studies show that these life events can hamper women's political engagement, but whether this finding holds cross-nationally remains unclear. Using European Social Survey data, we show that across countries family intensive life course stages have a stronger negative effect on women's involvement than men's, but more on political interest, party identification and activity, than voting or demonstrating. Further, women's macro-level political representation only partially accounts for cross-national differences in life cycle effects on political involvement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59985>

QUARANTA, Mario

Nonviolent protest in Europe: the role of macroeconomic conditions in party and union members' participation

Ps: political science & politics, 2018, Vol 51, No. 1, pp. 79-83

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60039>

QUIRICO, Ottavio

Climate change and state responsibility for human rights violations: causation and imputation

Netherlands international law review, 2018, Vol. 65, No. 2, pp. 185-215

The Paris Agreement provides that States should respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights' in taking action to address climate change'. Should therefore States be held responsible for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in breach of fundamental obligations, that is, the duties to respect, protect and fulfil first, second and third generation human rights? The key cases of the Inuit Petitions to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Kivalina demonstrate that there are serious objective and subjective impediments to holding a State responsible for greenhouse gas emissions. By contrast, the decision of the Hague District Court in Urgenda has the potential to prompt a paradigm shift, whereby the evolution from first to second and third generation human rights allows streamlining fundamental issues of causation, extraterritoriality, attribution of responsibility and policy discretion. It is therefore arguable that the international recognition of a human right to a sustainable environment would require the plaintiff to only demonstrate direct causation, instead of indirect causation, thus fundamentally shifting the burden of proof to the defendant. Furthermore, such a right would allow attributing responsibility pro rata, based on minimum reduction targets outlined in the UNFCCC regime, overcoming issues of extraterritoriality and policy discretion. The human right to a sustainable environment entails asserting the fundamental nature of the no-harm rule.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59933>

RASMUSSEN, Anne, MADER, Lars Kai, REHER, Stefanie

With a little help from the people?: the role of public opinion in advocacy success

Comparative political studies, 2018, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 139-164

Recent years have witnessed an increased interest in research on advocacy success, but limited attention has been paid to the role of public opinion. We examine how support from the public affects advocacy success, relying on a new original data set containing information on public opinion, advocacy positions, and policy outcomes on 50 policy issues in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Claims by advocates are measured through a news media content analysis of a sample of policy issues drawn from national and international public opinion surveys. Our multilevel regression analysis provides evidence that public support affects advocacy success. However, public opinion does not affect preference attainment for some of the lobbying advocates whose influence is feared the most, and the magnitude of its impact is conditional upon the number of advocates who lobby on the policy issue in question.

Danish Council for Independent Research [0602-02642B], VIDI from the Dutch NWO [452-12-008];

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60006>

RASNAČA, Zane

Identifying the (dis)placement of 'new' member state social interests in the posting of workers: the case of Latvia

European constitutional law review, 2018, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 131-153

Social and economic interests of 'new' and 'old' Member States along centre and periphery axis – Judicial and legislative developments concerning the posting of workers – Continuous deepening of the divide between

centre and periphery – Lack of placement of new Member States’ social interests at the EU level – The need to place social interests firmly in the EU (internal market) structure – Developing meaningful common social standards to mitigate the centre/periphery divide

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60964>



RAUCHEGGER, Clara

National constitutional rights and the primacy of EU law: M.A.S.

Common market law review, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 1521–1547

Funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) [project J 4104-G16];

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59087>

REIJERS, Wessel, WUISMAN, Iris, MANNAN, Morshed,

DE FILIPPI, Primavera, WRAY, Christopher,

RAE-LOOI, Vienna, CUBILLOS VELEZ, Angela, ORGAD, Liav

Now the code runs itself: on-chain and off-chain governance of blockchain technologies

Topoi, 2018, OnlineFirst

[Global Governance Programme], [Global Citizenship Governance], [Global Citizenship]

The invention of Bitcoin in 2008 as a new type of electronic cash has arguably been one of the most radical financial innovations in the last decade. Recently, developer communities of blockchain technologies have started to turn their attention towards the issue of governance. The features of blockchain governance raise questions as to tensions that might arise between a strictly “on-chain” governance system and possible applications of “off-chain” governance. In this paper, we approach these questions by reflecting on a long-running debate in legal philosophy regarding the construction of a positivist legal order. First, we argue that on-chain governance shows striking similarities with Kelsen’s notion of a positivist legal order, characterised by Schmitt as the machine that runs itself. Second, we illustrate some of the problems that emerged from the application of on-chain governance, with particular reference to a calamity in a blockchain-based system called the DAO. Third, we reflect on Schmitt’s argument that the coalescence of private interests is a vulnerability of positivist legal systems, and accordingly posit this as an inherent vulnerability of on-chain governance of existing blockchain-based systems.

This research is funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (Grant Agreement No 716350) ‘Global Citizenship Law’;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60474>

REINISCH, Dieter

Women’s agency and political violence: Irish Republican women and the formation of the provisional IRA, 1967–70

Irish political studies, 2018, OnlineFirst

The split of Sinn Féin and the IRA in 1969 established a lasting schism within Irish Republicanism. Historians tend to narrate the split as the result of an intense struggle between two opposing factions led by men. However, women performed an important role in the Republican movement throughout the twentieth century. This article analyses how women reacted to the factional struggle in the movement between 1967 and

1970. Contrary to the general perception of women as passive subjects in this factional struggle, I argue that Republican women had agency in this process. This agency allowed them to perform an independent role in the factional struggle, empowering them to stage the first public show of strength opposing the leadership at Bodenstown 1968. This process was later marked by the departure of the women's organisation Cumann na mBan from the movement; by foreshadowing the later split, the Republican women became, as I will argue, de-facto 'the first Provisionals'. Based on interviews with Republican women, the article outlines the role of women in one of the most significant splits of Irish Republicanism and provides an understanding of how Irish women shaped the politics of the Republican movement during the evolving Northern Irish conflict.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60168>

RENTON, James

The figure of the fanatic: a rebel against Christian sovereignty

Ethnic and racial studies, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 12, pp. 2161-2178

[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This article contends that the Western European figure of the fanatic – the ideational basis of today's surveillance order – has since its birth in the Reformation possessed a particular political form: that of the rebel against Christian sovereignty. Western European political thought has not, however, considered this revolutionary state to be the inevitable result of an inherent ontology. Rather, suspect populations have been understood as being in a state of imminent fanaticism, which is only realized through a contingent process of becoming. The article argues that this template for understanding the fanatic was articulated through a Christian episteme of political theology that grouped Christianity, Judaism, and Islam together within a single referential frame. Finally, it asserts that the Christian subject disappeared from this frame as a consequence of the Enlightenment project of revolutionary secularism, leaving the colonized Muslim and the minority Jew as the West's potential fanatics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51984>

RIVERET, Régis, BARONI, Pietro, GAO, Yang,

GOVERNATORI, Guido, ROTOLO, Antonino, SARTOR, Giovanni

A labelling framework for probabilistic argumentation

Annals of mathematics and artificial intelligence, 2018, Vol. 83, No. 1, pp. 21-71

The combination of argumentation and probability paves the way to new accounts of qualitative and quantitative uncertainty, thereby offering new theoretical and applicative opportunities. Due to a variety of interests, probabilistic argumentation is approached in the literature with different frameworks, pertaining to structured and abstract argumentation, and with respect to diverse types of uncertainty, in particular the uncertainty on the credibility of the premises, the uncertainty about which arguments to consider, and the uncertainty on the acceptance status of arguments or statements. Towards a general framework for probabilistic argumentation, we investigate a labelling-oriented framework encompassing a basic setting for rule-based argumentation and its (semi-) abstract account, along with diverse types of uncertainty. Our framework provides a systematic treatment of various kinds of uncertainty and of their relationships and allows us to back or question assertions from the literature.

National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) [61602453], Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship [PIEF-GA-2012-331472], European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant [690974]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59986>

ROMERO, Federico

La politica estera dell'Italia dopo la guerra fredda: vincoli e opportunità

Italia contemporanea, 2018, Vol. 288, pp. 172-184

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60672>

RONE, Julia

Contested international agreements, contested national politics: how the radical left and the radical right opposed TTIP in four European countries

London review of international law, 2018, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 233-253

This article examines how opposition to TTIP developed in four countries and how the radical right tried to appropriate analyses originally developed by the radical and Green left. It is argued that academic and media attempts to define opposition to trade-plus agreements as 'anti-trade' or 'populist' obscures the ideological tensions and particular agendas which existed within the anti-TTIP camp.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59978>



ROSSETTO, Nicolò, CONTI, Ilaria

La politica energetica dell'Unione europea: obiettivi e sviluppi dalle origini fino al pacchetto 'Energia pulita per tutti gli europei'

Regioni.it, 2018, No. 3521, pp. 35-48

L'energia è stata per decenni uno dei settori in cui minore è stato il ruolo giocato dalle politiche europee. Nonostante il processo di integrazione fosse partito proprio dal carbone, la principale fonte di energia dell'Europa nel secondo dopoguerra, una politica energetica europea strutturata e legittimata dai trattati si afferma solamente nel primo decennio del XXI secolo. Con l'entrata in vigore del Trattato di Lisbona (2009), l'energia diventa infatti formalmente materia concorrente tra il livello di governo europeo e quello nazionale e le decisioni prese a Bruxelles definiscono in maniera più stringente la cornice entro cui le politiche nazionali e locali si devono sviluppare. In quanto segue si fornirà una panoramica della politica energetica europea dall'avvio del processo di integrazione negli anni '50 del secolo scorso fino al recente pacchetto "Energia pulita per tutti gli europei" (Clean Energy Package for all Europeans nella dizione inglese). Per ovvi motivi di spazio, la trattazione non sarà esaustiva, ma si limiterà a indicare gli obiettivi e gli sviluppi più salienti, offrendo al lettore uno strumento utile a orientarsi tra le numerose iniziative legislative e non legislative che l'Unione ha messo in campo negli ultimi anni e che hanno un impatto non trascurabile sulle competenze e gli obblighi dei vari livelli della pubblica amministrazione, centrale e locale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60546>

RUHS, Martin

Labor immigration policies in high-income countries: variations across political regimes and varieties of capitalism

The journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 47, No. S1, pp. S89-S127

[Migration Policy Centre]

This paper analyzes how and why labor immigration policies in high-income countries vary across political regimes (democracies versus autocracies) and types of capitalism (liberal versus coordinated market economies). I investigate these policy variations using a unique data set of the characteristics

of 77 labor immigration policies in 33 high-income countries. Compared with policies in democracies, labor immigration programs in autocracies are characterized by greater openness to labor immigration, more restrictions of migrants' rights, and stronger trade-offs between openness and rights. With regard to variations across types of capitalism, I find that immigration programs in liberal market economies (LMEs) impose fewer limits on the employment conditions of migrants, but they place more restrictions on migrants' social rights than policies in coordinated market economies. Policy trade-offs between openness and social rights are more likely to occur in LMEs with liberal welfare states than in countries with other types of welfare states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57624>

RUHS, Martin, PALME, Joakim

Institutional contexts of political conflicts around free movement in the European Union: a theoretical analysis

Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 10, pp. 1481-1500

[Migration Policy Centre]

The Member States of the European Union (EU) have been engaged in highly divisive debates about whether and how to reform the rules for the 'free movement' of EU workers and their access to national welfare states. While some countries have argued for new restrictions on EU workers' access to welfare benefits, many others have opposed policy change. What explains EU Member States' different policy positions on this issue? Existing accounts have focused on populist political parties and the media. In contrast, this article provides a theoretical institutional analysis of how cross-country differences in the regulation of national labour markets and welfare states can contribute to divergent national policy responses to free movement. We argue and explain how labour market and welfare state institutions can affect national policy actors' positions on free movement directly, and/or indirectly via inter-actions with normative attitudes and the characteristics of EU labour immigration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57144>

RUHS, Martin, WADSWORTH, Jonathan

The impact of acquiring unrestricted work authorization on Romanian and Bulgarian migrants in the United Kingdom

ILR review, 2018, Vol. 71, No. 4, pp. 823-852

[Migration Policy Centre]

When Romania and Bulgaria (the so-called A2 countries) joined the European Union in 2007, the United Kingdom imposed temporary restrictions on the employment and welfare entitlements of A2 citizens that lasted until January 1, 2014. This article analyzes the impact of the removal of these restrictions on the labor market outcomes and use of welfare benefits of A2 migrants. Applying difference-in-difference analysis to data from the UK's Labour Force Survey, the results suggest that acquiring unrestricted work authorization had a significant negative impact on the incidence of self-employment among A2 migrants but there are no discernible effects on other labor market outcomes or on their receipt of a range of welfare benefits. The article offers potential explanations for these results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57764>



RUIZ SOLER, Javier

The last will be the first a study of European issue publics on Twitter

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 423-447

This article analyzes topics of European relevance on Twitter. It does so by examining #schengen and #ttip Twitter hashtags as a case study. The purpose of this article is to detect which accounts are most important in terms of the number of ties received, and whether they are elite or non-elite actors. This is done by calculating the in-degree and out-degree scores of nodes involved in the networks generated by the usage of the two hashtags. The research reveals that it is easier for civil society and citizens to enjoy an important level of attention similar to that of the media, institutions and politicians on topics of European relevance. The outcomes of this research are important when it comes to understanding how a digital platform such as Twitter contributes to bottom-up conversations about relevant Europe-an topics. What we learn here about the structure and configuration of these networks helps us obtaining a more fine-grained understanding of new forms of communication and interaction used by citizens, and their implications for the emergence of a European Public Sphere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59924>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka, PASCUAL HERCE, Luis

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.

Quinzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2018 – une année de transition. II. L'accord sur le budget pour 2018

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2018, No. 622, pp. 598-606

Comparée à de nombreuses autres procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne, la procédure budgétaire pour 2018 a été bien moins complexe, l'autorité budgétaire (Parlement européen et Conseil) trouvant sans dramatisation un accord sur le budget de l'année à venir lors de la réunion du comité de conciliation des 17 et 18 novembre 2017, pour la troisième année consécutive. Ceci est dû à différents facteurs, notamment au fait que l'autorité budgétaire n'a pas été confrontée – comme cela a été souvent le cas par le passé – à de grandes surprises lors de la procédure budgétaire, à la reprise économique visible dans de nombreux États membres (créant un nouveau climat de confiance) et au fait que les crédits de paiement n'ont pas fait l'objet de réels soucis de la part des négociateurs. Le problème principal a par contre été les conséquences budgétaires de la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets relevant de la période de programmation 2014-2020 qui est bien plus lente qu'escomptée au moment de l'accord sur le cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 621 de Septembre 2018 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur l'environnement budgétaire en 2017, ainsi que sur le contenu de l'accord sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. Cette partie II présente les travaux du comité de conciliation et le contenu de l'accord sur le budget de l'Union pour 2018. Elle récapitule en outre les aspects les plus importants de la procédure budgétaire pour 2018.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59284>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka, PASCUAL HERCE, Luis
Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Quinzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2018 – une année de
transition. I. L'environnement budgétaire en 2017
Revue de l'Union européenne, 2018, No. 621, pp. 527-536

Comparée à de nombreuses autres procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne, la procédure budgétaire pour 2018 a été bien moins complexe, l'autorité budgétaire (Parlement européen et Conseil) trouvant sans dramatisation un accord sur le budget de l'année à venir lors de la réunion du comité de conciliation des 17 et 18 novembre 2017, pour la troisième année consécutive. Ceci est dû à différents facteurs, notamment au fait que l'autorité budgétaire n'a pas été confrontée – comme cela a été souvent le cas par le passé – à de grandes surprises lors de la procédure budgétaire, à la reprise économique visible dans de nombreux États membres (créant un nouveau climat de confiance) et au fait que les crédits de paiement n'ont pas fait l'objet de réels soucis de la part des négociateurs. Le problème principal a par contre été les conséquences budgétaires de la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets relevant de la période de programmation 2014-2020 qui est bien plus lente qu'escomptée au moment de l'accord sur le cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. Cette partie I présente l'environnement dans lequel les négociations interinstitutionnelles sur le budget de l'Union pour 2018 se sont déroulées. Une attention particulière est apportée aux budgets rectificatifs adoptés en 2017, ainsi qu'au contenu de l'accord sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58964>



SADIRAJ, Klarita, SCHRAM, Arthur
Inside information in Ponzi schemes

Journal of the economic science association-jesa, 2018, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 29-45

Ponzi-like investment schemes were popular in many transition economies. Often, some government officials had inside information about the viability of such schemes and used this information to their own advantage. We introduce a novel experimental design that allows us to study the extent to which this kind of abuse of information is possible and what consequences it has for those without such information. In particular, we investigate how the proportion of informed versus uninformed investors and the promised dividends affect the way in which informed investors can exploit the investments of uninformed investors. Our results show that uninformed investors follow the observed choices of the informed even more than predicted by theory. This adds to the devastating effects that this kind of underground activity can have on the uninformed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59908>



SALZBERG, Rosa
Mobility, cohabitation and cultural exchange in the lodging houses of early modern Venice

Urban history, 2018, OnlineFirst
[MICROPOLIS]

This article examines the thriving lodging house sector in early modern Venice, arguing that such spaces of temporary accommodation offer a valuable key to understanding how mobility and migration shaped the daily lived experience of the city. Lodging houses were important both to the many Venetian residents who profited from renting out rooms, and to the people who stayed in them, and found there companionship,

conversation, access to social and professional networks. Considering the kinds of encounters, conflicts and exchanges that unfolded in these shared spaces, the article offers new insight into the functioning of a pre-modern multicultural metropolis.

The research for this article was funded in part by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 702296 MICROPOLIS;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60927>

SANCHEZ, Gabriella

Children and irregular migration practices: missing children or missing data?

Migration policy practice, 2018, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 30-33

[Migration Policy Centre]

In 2017, Europol reported that an estimated 10,000 migrant children had been identified as missing following their arrival in Europe.² In the summer of 2018, according to the United States Department of Health and Human Services (US HHS), the whereabouts of 1,475 unaccompanied children who had become separated from their parents upon their arrival in the United States as a result of changes to migration policy were unknown. Both statements generated widespread condemnation and were followed by demands to restore the rights of the children as well as by coordinated efforts to locate them and reunite them with their families. The present contribution briefly summarizes what the claims attributing young people's mobility efforts to organized criminal actors may hide and provides examples of efforts to collect improved data on young people's migratory experiences and challenges.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58745>



SANCHEZ, Gabriella

'Circuit Children': the experiences and perspectives of children engaged in migrant smuggling facilitation on the US-Mexico border

Anti-trafficking review, 2018, No. 11, pp. 103-119

In Mexican child protection circles the term 'circuit children' has been used to designate people under the age of 18 who cross the US-Mexico border irregularly and cyclically for the purpose of smuggling drugs or irregular migrants. Young people of the border region have historically been involved in these markets. Yet their activities have become more visible in recent years in the context of increased border militarisation, and immigration and crime controls implemented by both the US and Mexican governments. Depicted in official and media discourses as forced recruits of local organised crime gangs, circuit children have increasingly been at the centre of initiatives that seek to identify and treat them as victims of trafficking. These efforts often rely on portrayals that frame them as gullible and defenceless, and their families and communities as inherently dysfunctional, dangerous and crime-prone. The structural and geopolitical conditions related to the children's participation in smuggling, however, remain unchallenged. Most troublingly, trafficking discourses tend to silence the perspectives of circuit children themselves. This paper, based on interviews and participant observation, shows how circuit children, rather than seeing themselves as victims, articulate legitimate, important claims concerning their engagement in illicit markets, reflective of the ways they navigate the complex economic, socio-political and migratory contexts of the US-Mexico border.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59914>

SANCHEZ, Gabriella, ZHANG, Sheldon X.
Rumors, encounters, collaborations, and survival: the migrant smuggling-drug trafficking nexus in the us Southwest

Annals of the American academy of political and social science, 2018, Vol. 676, No. 1, pp. 135-151

The violence afflicting the Mexican migration corridor has often been explained as resulting from the brutal takeover of migrant smuggling markets by organized crime, specifically Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). Through the testimonies of twenty-eight migrants who traveled with smuggling facilitators on their journeys into the United States and who interacted with drug traffickers during their transit, we argue that the metamorphosis taking place may be even more radical, involving the proliferation of actors with little or no criminal intent to operate along the migration trails. Far from market coalescence, the increasing flattening of criminal markets along the migration trail and the proliferation of individuals struggling to survive is the result of increasingly limited paths toward mobility and is not attributable to feared cartels or traficantes alone. The interactions among clandestine actors are not only likely to become more common but also to reflect flexibility and adaptation that hierarchical DTOs cannot explain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59994>

SANCHEZ, Gabriella

Introduction

Migration policy practice, 2018, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 2-3

[Migration Policy Centre]

It would be amiss not to acknowledge the severe impacts of family separation or child disappearances, or of the many risks concerning children and their experiences in migration. The examples are far from limited. The tragedy involving Rohingya children, or the one pertaining to those currently in detention in Nauru; the dangerous journeys of unaccompanied children through Africa and Latin America; and the post-deportation challenges encountered by Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Afghani youth are only some of the known cases. Yet, despite their visibility, there is a widespread lack of nuanced, empirically informed research and data documenting migrant children's experiences and perceptions. This special issue of Migration Policy Practice emerges from this realization. It also seeks to respond to the Call to Action launched earlier this year by UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)² to prioritize actions to address evidence gaps in children's migration data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58744>



SARTOR, Giovanni

Leibniz's solution to the puzzle of Lex Falcidia

i-lex: rivista di scienze giuridiche, scienze cognitive ed intelligenza artificiale, 2018,

Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 111-125

In his early legal works, G.W Leibniz addressed a puzzle in Roman Law, the paradox, or “perplexing case” of Lex Falcidia, proposing a solution to it. Here, after introducing the Falcidian paradox and its Leibnitian solution, a logical analysis will be presented. Some consideration will finally be developed concerning the legal and logical significance of Leibniz's approach to the Falcidian case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61049>

SCHEININ, Martin

Can we hope for rational decisions on surveillance?

This century's review: journal for rational legal debate, 2018, No. 2, pp. ...

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60928>

SCHIRM, Stefan A.

Societal foundations of governmental preference formation in the Eurozone crisis

European politics and society, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 63-78

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Why is the management of the Eurozone crisis marked by persistently diverging preferences among members of the European Monetary Union (EMU) despite decades of European integration, institution building, and commitments to joint action? While some EMU member countries favour fiscal restraint and strict conditions for financial help to crisis-ridden countries, others advocate discretionary fiscal policies and lax conditions for aid. The latter group demands the creation of Eurobonds, while the former group rejects these demands since Eurobonds would communitarise public debt without a common economic policy. These divergences rest on differences in competitiveness and solvency, but also point to ideational differences regarding the role of politics in steering the economy such as in deficit-spending and public debt. Hence, controversies seem to express differences in material interests as well as ideational positions. Thus, I argue that diverging preferences in European financial governance are shaped by value based societal ideas and material interests dominant in the domestic politics of EMU members. Following the societal approach to governmental preference formation, this argument is analysed in cross-country comparisons of the domestic variables and governmental positions in the Eurocrisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50585>

SCHIRM, Stefan A.

The domestic politics of European preferences towards global economic governance

New global studies, 2018, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 303-324

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Why is global economic governance often marked by controversies among EU member states despite their commitment to joint action? European members of the G20 diverge over public debt to stimulate growth and over global trade imbalances. These issues express differences in economic interests, such as competitiveness, as well as ideational divergences regarding deficit spending and the role of the government in steering the economy. Therefore, domestic politics theories seem to constitute a necessary complement to integration theories in explaining European governments' preferences. In applying the societal approach, I argue that domestic value-based ideas and material interests shape governmental preferences in international political economy. In doing so, ideas prevail when fundamental economic policy issues such as public debt are at stake, while interests prevail, when governance directly affects the costs and benefits of specific economic sectors. These arguments are analysed by comparing the domestic politics of British, French, German and Italian positions towards two policy debates in the G20.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60996>

SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MOMBER, Ilan, MEEUS, Leonardo
Future-proof tariff design: recovering sunk grid costs in a world where consumers are pushing back

Energy economics, 2018, Vol. 70, pp. 484–498

Traditional analysis of distribution network tariff design assumes a lack of alternatives to grid connection for the fulfilment of consumers' electricity needs. This is radically changing with breakthroughs in two technologies: (1) Photovoltaics (PV) enable domestic and commercial consumers to self-produce energy; (2) Batteries allow consumers and self-producers to gain control over their grid energy and capacity parameters. Contributing to the state of the art, the grid cost recovery problem for the Distribution System Operator (DSO) is modelled as a non-cooperative game between consumers. In this game, the availability and costs of the two named technologies strategically interact with tariff structures. Four states of the world for user's access to technologies are distinguished and three tariff structures are evaluated. The assessed distribution network tariff structures are: energy volumetric charges with net-metering, energy volumetric charges for both injection and withdrawal, and capacity-based charges. Results show that in a state of the world with new technology choices for grid users both efficiency and equity issues can arise when distribution network charges are ill-designed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53324>

SCHMIDT-KESSEN, Maria José
Selective distribution systems in EU competition and EU trademark law: resolving the tension

Journal of European competition law & practice, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 304-316

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59937>

SCHMITTER, Philippe C.
The role of elites in democratization

Journal of Chinese political science, 2018, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 33-46

The role of elites and their policies in the process of regime transformation are not as simple as rule by the people implies, once it is recognized that all real-existing democracies depend crucially on the role of representatives who act as intermediaries between the citizens and their rulers. Instead of rule by a few vs. rule by all, we have rule by some politicians as the outcome. These newly empowered representatives inevitably form an elite institutionally separate from the electorate that has chosen them competitively or the selectorate that has chosen them for their reputation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59999>



SCHRAM, Arthur, BRANDTS, Jordi, GËRXHANI, Klarita
Social-status ranking: a hidden channel to gender inequality under competition

Experimental economics, 2018, OnlineFirst

Competition involves two main dimensions, a rivalry for resources and the ranking of relative performance. If socially recognized, the latter yields a ranking in terms of social status. The rivalry for resources resulting from competitive incentives has been found to negatively affect women's performance relative to that of men. However, little is known about gender differences in the performance consequences of social-status ranking. In our experiments we introduce a novel design that allows us to isolate the effects of status ranking from

those caused by a rivalry for resources. Subjects do a time-limited task where they need to search for numbers and add them up. Performance is straightforwardly measured by the number of correct summations. When there is no status ranking we find no gender differences in the number of attempted summations or in performance. By contrast, when there is status ranking men significantly increase the number of attempted summations as well as the number of correct summations. Remarkably, when women are subjected to status ranking, they significantly decrease the number of attempted summations. The net result is striking. With status ranking men attempt more summations and correctly solve many more than women. These differences are markedly large and statistically highly significant. Our results suggest that increased participation in competitive environments could harm women's labor market success along a hidden channel.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60166>

SCHULTE-CLOOS, Julia

Do European parliament elections foster challenger parties' success on the national level?

European union politics, 2018, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 408-426

European Parliament elections create structural advantages for challenger parties. Building on the second-order elections theory, this article argues that European Parliament elections foster challenger parties' success on the national level by increasing their visibility and offering an opportunity structure for domestic politicisation of Europe. I test this proposition by exploiting the quasi-exogenous timing of European Parliament elections and the variation in national electoral cycles since 1979. A country-fixed effects model and two placebo-tests show that populist radical right parties gain momentum in the supranational contest, particularly when coinciding campaigns increase the domestic salience of Europe. Considering their antagonism to an integrative Europe, it seems ironic that the European Parliament elections foster the ascendancy of just these opponents of the European idea.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59965>

SCRINZI, Francesca

Chiese integrate: dialogo interreligioso e laicità

Confronti: mensile di religioni, politica, società, 2018, Vol. 45, No. 11, pp. 29-31

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60092>



SEGNON, Mawuli, BEKIROU, Stelios D., WILFLING, Bernd

Forecasting inflation uncertainty in the G7 countries

Econometrics, 2018, Vol. 6, No. 2, (23)

There is substantial evidence that inflation rates are characterized by long memory and nonlinearities. In this paper, we introduce a long-memory Smooth Transition AutoRegressive Fractionally Integrated Moving Average-Markov Switching Multifractal specification [STARFIMA (p, d, q)-MSM (k)] for modeling and forecasting inflation uncertainty. We first provide the statistical properties of the process and investigate the finite sample properties of the maximum likelihood estimators through simulation. Second, we evaluate the out-of-sample forecast performance of the model in forecasting inflation uncertainty in the G7 countries. Our empirical analysis demonstrates the superiority of the new model over the alternative STARFIMA (p, d, q)-GARCH-type models in forecasting inflation uncertainty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59917>

SEGNON, Mawuli, GUPTA, Rangan,
BEKIROU, Stelios D., WOHAR, Mark E.
Forecasting US GNP growth: the role of uncertainty
Journal of forecasting, 2018, Vol. 37, No. 5, pp. 541-559

A large number of models have been developed in the literature to analyze and forecast changes in output dynamics. The objective of this paper was to compare the predictive ability of univariate and bivariate models, in terms of forecasting US gross national product (GNP) growth at different forecasting horizons, with the bivariate models containing information on a measure of economic uncertainty. Based on point and density forecast accuracy measures, as well as on equal predictive ability (EPA) and superior predictive ability (SPA) tests, we evaluate the relative forecasting performance of different model specifications over the quarterly period of 1919:Q2 until 2014:Q4. We find that the economic policy uncertainty (EPU) index should improve the accuracy of US GNP growth forecasts in bivariate models. We also find that the EPU exhibits similar forecasting ability to the term spread and outperforms other uncertainty measures such as the volatility index and geopolitical risk in predicting US recessions. While the Markov switching time-varying parameter vector autoregressive model yields the lowest values for the root mean squared error in most cases, we observe relatively low values for the log predictive density score, when using the Bayesian vector regression model with stochastic volatility. More importantly, our results highlight the importance of uncertainty in forecasting US GNP growth rates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59977>

SPIGANTI, Alessandro
Can starving start-ups beat fat labs?: a bandit model of innovation with endogenous financing constraint
Scandinavian journal of economics, 2018, OnlineFirst

Is there any such thing as too much capital when it comes to the financing of innovative projects? We study a principal-agent model in which the principal chooses the scale of the experiment, and the agent privately observes the outcome realizations and can privately choose the novelty of the project. When the agent has private access to a safe but non-innovative project, the principal starves the agent of funds to incentivise risk-taking. The principal quickly scales up after early successes, and may tolerate early failures. If the principal is equally informed about the outcome, the agent is well-resourced, resembling a large R&D department.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59446>



STANCIOFF, Charlotte Eloise, STOJANOV, Robert, KELMAN, Ilan,
NĚMEC, Daniel, LANDA, Jaromir, TICHY, Radomir,
PROCHAZKA, David, BROWN, Graeme, HOFMAN, Corinne L.
Local perceptions of climate change impacts in St. Kitts (Caribbean sea) and Malé, Maldives (Indian ocean)
Atmosphere, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 12, OnlineOnly

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are now experiencing the local consequences of a changing climate, environment, and society. Nonetheless, climate change research frequently remains at regional or national levels. Without locally grounded data, islanders' perceived impacts of the changes might not be considered, thereby causing difficulties when policy and practice responses are implemented without accounting for local understandings. To contribute to addressing this gap, this study examines perceptions of climate change

and associated environmental and social changes in two SIDS case studies: St. Kitts in the Caribbean Sea and Malé Atoll, Maldives in the Indian Ocean. Through these two case studies, we assess perceptions of changing social and natural environments through a closed-question, face-to-face survey. Our results suggest that in both island case studies, communities perceive environmental changes to be happening that demand negotiation with the social changes of daily life. Results also suggest that perceived climate change impacts are only part of the equation, as social and economic impacts reveal two case studies of changing island societies. While the geographic context in each case study differs, this study reveals the perceived impacts of climate change and social changes at a local level, providing valuable insights and angles for formulating policies and actions to deal with the myriad of social and environmental changes affecting SIDS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60888>



STOYANOVA, Vladislava

Populism, exceptionalism, and the right to family life of migrants under the European Convention on Human Rights

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 83-124

The recent populist turn in national and international politics poses a threat to the rights of migrants. In this context, the key question that this article addresses is whether and how the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), can be a point of resistance against populism. More specifically, how might the ECtHR respond to the anti-migration dimension of the populist politics when adjudicating cases implicating the rights of migrants (with a focus on the right to family life)? In this article, I acknowledge that the Court, through its adjudicative function, has created a space where the state has to advance reasoned arguments to justify disruptions of family life in pursuit of immigration control objectives. At the same time, however, I also demonstrate that this space does not reflect the usual rigor of scrutiny conducted by the Court in cases that do not concern immigration policies (i.e. the proportionality reasoning with its distinctive subtests is applied with serious aberrations). The Court acts with restraint when called upon to uphold the rights of migrants; it sides with the sovereign states and, therefore, any populist attacks against the Court are unsubstantiated. I would like to also inject a note of caution for the Court itself about how it reasons. More specifically, in its restraint to exercise resistance against the sovereign states' entitlements in the area of migration, the Court is getting dangerously close to utilizing populist tools. Finally, I explain the 'procedural turn' taken by the Court when adjudicating the right to family life of migrants. While I acknowledge that this is a useful tool for the Court to maintain its standing in the sensitive area of migration, I also indicate the dangers that might emerge from its application. In particular, controversial decisions are left to be taken at the national level and the Court will be reluctant to examine them unless the quality of the national decision-making process is suspect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56125>

STROM, Steinar, PIAZZALUNGA Daniela,

VENTURINI, Alessandra, VILLOSIO, Claudia

Wage assimilation of immigrants and internal migrants: the role of linguistic distance

Regional studies, 2018, Vol. 52, No. 10, pp. 1423-1434

[Migration Policy Centre]

The paper investigates the wage assimilation of foreign immigrants and internal migrants in Italy, comparing them with stayers. Control for selection in out-migration is performed using a new duration version of

the Heckman correction and taking into account both return migration and moves to other destinations. Internal migrants experience only minor wage differences when compared with stayers. By contrast, foreign immigrants earn about 8% less than stayers and internal migrants at the beginning of their careers, and the wage gap increases over time. Both language distance and job segmentation contribute to immigrants' lack of wage assimilation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51126>

SUTTON, Rebecca

The 'phantom local' and the everyday distinction practices of humanitarian actors in war: a socio-legal perspective

New political science, 2018, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 640-657

[IOW]

This article is concerned the everyday practices of international humanitarian actors who deliver assistance in armed conflict zones. Drawing on original fieldwork conducted in South Sudan, it elucidates how humanitarian actors engage with the principle of distinction in international humanitarian law (IHL). The article considers how the desire to enforce distinction impacts humanitarian actors' relationships with others, and introduces the concept of everyday distinction practices. These practices have an important performance component, designed to appease the "phantom local." It is proposed that such practices may have adverse implications for the humanitarian-beneficiary encounter. By positioning war-affected populations as an audience for distinction, everyday distinction practices reconfigure the victims of war from being receivers of aid to perceivers of aid. By lumping beneficiaries together with armed actors as part of the "phantom local," distinction practices also paint the victims of war as an object of mistrust, fear, and potential danger.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60941>

SUZUKI, Akisato

Ethnicity, political survival, and the exchange of nationalist foreign policy

International interactions, 2018, OnlineFirst

How does leadership's desire for political survival in ethnically heterogeneous democracies affect the probability of states exchanging nationalist foreign policy? I define nationalist foreign policy as foreign policy that aims to fulfill national self-governance using a civic or ethnic frame. I argue that civic-nationalist policy disputing the territoriality of one's own state is more likely, while ethno-nationalist policy favoring the leadership's foreign co-ethnics is less likely, when the size of the leadership's ethnic group is small and the level of democracy is relatively high. This is because the leadership, under such domestic conditions, has to mobilize support from other ethnic groups in order to stay in power. Civic-nationalist policy allows the leadership to increase domestic solidarity across ethnic lines and mobilize support from other ethnic groups, whereas ethno-nationalist policy would risk other ethnic groups criticizing the leadership of being ethno-centrist. These hypotheses are supported by quantitative analysis using an original dataset.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59205>



SUZUKI, Akisato
Audience costs, domestic economy and coercive diplomacy
Research and politics, 2018, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 1-7

Does the state of the domestic economy change the size of the effect of audience costs? As public opinion research has shown, citizens assess the performance of their leaders based not only on foreign policy, but also on the domestic economy. Thus, if leaders are subject to audience costs, they should be even less able to afford failure in an international crisis when the economy is performing badly than when the economy is doing well. As a result, such leaders should be even more able to make their threats credible and, therefore, are more likely to be successful in coercive diplomacy. This novel prediction finds no empirical support in a replication study using Moon and Souva (2016). I discuss possible reasons for this result and avenues for further research.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59206>

SUZUKI, Akisato, MCCROSSAN, Peter, DOYLE, David
Irish political science in Ireland and abroad: publications in major journals (1999-2014)
European political science, 2018, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 10-31

We examine and discuss the state of political science in Ireland, using a new dataset on articles published in major domestic, European, and international academic journals by authors affiliated with Irish institutions during the period 1999-2014. Our main findings are as follows: political scientists in Ireland have generally focused more on comparative politics and international relations than on methodology, political theory, or public policy. In terms of methods and authorship, however, there are some notable differences between articles published in domestic, European, and international journals. Qualitative analysis and single case studies have been more commonly employed in national-level publications, while inferential quantitative analysis and large-N data have been more widely used in international-level articles. Gender balance in authorship is now more the norm in national journals than in European and international journals. Finally, Irish political science has undergone significant changes during the period examined. There have been increases in co-authoring and the use of inferential quantitative methods and large-N data which are typically associated with the approaches taken in the major international journals of political science. In this regard, Irish political science has become more 'globalised'.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59995>



TASSINARI, Fabrizio, POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel
Why European populists idolize Putin and Trump
New perspectives quarterly, 2018, Vol. 36, No. 5, pp. 36-39

The summit between President Donald Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin that took place in July in Helsinki was eagerly anticipated by many—except perhaps Silvio Berlusconi. In a Trumpian manner, the flamboyant former Italian prime minister claimed in his campaign for general election last February that he had singlehandedly “ended the Cold War” through his chummy relationship with Putin. Today’s diverse cast of European populist politicians are likely to be humbler than Berlusconi but also more dangerous. From Hungary’s Prime Minister Viktor Orban and France’s Marine Le Pen to the United Kingdom’s Nigel Farage and Italy’s new interior minister Matteo Salvini, populists across the continent see Putin and Trump as the standard bearers on matters of protectionist, nationalist and anti-immigrant policies, ideology and style.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60624>

TEKLE, Tzehainesh

Labour rights and the case law of the European Court of Justice: what role for International Labour Standards?

European labour law journal, 2018, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 236–262

This article examines the role of International Labour Standards (ILS) adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) within a global context characterised, on the one hand, by a multiplicity of domestic, supranational and international legal sources and adjudicator and supervisory bodies operating in the labour law field; and, on the other, by an increasing use of ILS by domestic and regional courts. These are, thus, building bridges between the plurality of legal systems and fostering coherence in the interpretation of labour rights. Based on a thorough examination of the case law of the CJEU and against the broader background of the EU legal and policy approach to labour rights and ILS, this article shows that despite the above-mentioned general trend the CJEU has been making a limited use of ILS and these have been having a limited bearing on its judgments. The article highlights why this is problematic and identifies the underlying causes. Finally, it presents arguments in favour of, and legal and methodological avenues to achieve, a greater reliance by the CJEU on ILS and the work of the ILO bodies supervising their application.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57804>

TEKLE, Tzehainesh

Utilisation des normes de l'OIT par les juridictions nationales: comment et pourquoi?

Le droit ouvrier, 2018, No. 840, pp. 414-420

Les normes internationales du travail (NIT) adoptées par l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT) sont les principales sources du droit international du travail et leur fonction première est de guider le développement de la législation du travail des États membres de l'OIT et de promouvoir ainsi un socle de réglementation transnational minimum commune, avec, comme but ultime et constitutionnel, la réalisation de la justice sociale au niveau global. Toutefois, ces normes font l'objet de divers autres usages par les différentes institutions aux niveaux national, régional et international. Celles-ci incluent des juridictions nationales, supranationales et internationales. Le recours par les juridictions internes à ces normes concerne autant des juridictions de première instance que les plus hautes juridictions nationales, notamment des cours suprêmes et constitutionnelles. Cette contribution se propose d'examiner la multiplicité, les caractéristiques et la valeur des instruments utilisés, la diversité des méthodes d'utilisation possibles, ainsi que les raisons et les bénéfices de cette utilisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57824>

TESCHE, Tobias

Instrumentalizing EMU's democratic deficit: the ECB's unconventional accountability measures during the eurozone crisis

Journal of European integration, 2018, OnlineFirst

This article shows that the quasi-fiscal nature of the ECB's unconventional monetary policy measures and its troika membership created three mutually reinforcing threats to its political independence. First, it led to a rising level of public distrust in the ECB. Second, it triggered an elite dissensus on whether political independence of central banks was still the appropriate solution to the time inconsistency problem. Third,

it created institutional overburdening with negative repercussions for the central bank's output legitimacy. Faced with this diverse set of challenges in creditor and debtor countries, the ECB exploited EMU's democratic deficit by relying on visits to national parliaments to preserve its independence.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58065>

TIEZZI, Silvia, VERDE, Stefano F.
The signaling effect of gasoline taxes and its distributional implications
Journal of economic inequality, 2018, OnlineFirst
[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

This paper proposes and tests a better-defined interpretation of the different responses of gasoline demand to tax changes and to market-related price changes. Namely, the signaling effect of gasoline taxes is one that impacts on long-run consumer decisions in addition to the incentives provided by tax-inclusive gasoline prices. Our hypothesis is tested using a complete demand system augmented with information on gasoline taxes and fitted to household-level data from the 2006 to 2013 rounds of the US Consumer Expenditure survey. Information on gasoline taxes is found to be a significant determinant of household demand additional to tax-inclusive gasoline prices. The equity implications are examined by contrasting the incidence across income distribution of a simulated \$0.22/gallon tax increase to that of a market-related price increase equal in size. The tax increase is clearly regressive, slightly more than the market-related price increase. However, regressivity is by no means a reason to give up gasoline taxes as an instrument for reducing gasoline consumption externalities. Their high effectiveness in reducing gasoline demand implies that small tax increases can substantially improve the environment while minimizing the related distributional effects. Also, gasoline taxes generate revenue that can be used to offset their regressivity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60847>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
*Migrant smuggling: novel insights and implications
for migration control policies*

The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2018, Vol. 676,
No. 1, pp. 212-221

This article offers a critical review of how migrant smuggling arises out of restrictive migration policies and how it has become increasingly sophisticated and professionalized. Reflecting on the innovative empirical findings presented in the contributions to this volume of The ANNALS, I highlight how migration control has hardened borders, disrupted cross-border flows of goods and people, and transformed local economies. Understanding better the relationship between migration control policies and migrant smuggling and the social and moral nature of the agent-customer transactions has important implications for the policies adopted to address irregular migration and migrant smuggling on both sides of the Atlantic.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51947>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

A 'refugee crisis' unfolding: 'real' events and their interpretation in media and political debates

Journal of immigrant & refugee studies, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 1-2, pp. 198-216
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This article offers a comparative overview of the case studies included in this Special Issue with the aim of providing a narrative of how the refugee emergency in Europe has unfolded during the period 2014–2016. I look at the 'real' events as they happened, identify which events were taken up in the different national political scenes and media landscape as highly relevant, and then identify on the basis of a meta-analysis of the findings of the different articles, the main interpretative frames used to make sense of the refugee emergency. This meta-analysis allows me also to relate the discourses with the actual policies adopted or decisions taken with a view to addressing the emergency. The article focuses on contrasted discourses, how they are politicized in different countries and how they are eventually brought together adopting a frame of 'reason'/rationalization that reconciles solidarity with public order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48864>

TRIPATHY, Sunita

Good governance for consumer welfare and accountability in the age of digital aggregators: the case of amazon India

International journal of private law, 2018, Vol. 9, No.1/2, pp.71-82

With growing instances of deficiency in services in the e-commerce sector in India, this paper discusses the legal aspects with regard to liability, if any, of a digital aggregator operating via a third-party marketplace model. The main objective of the paper is to make policy suggestions that can prevent such aberrations and improve regulation of the sector as a whole. While doing so, the good practices adopted by Amazon India is explained as a case study and emphasised that it is worthwhile to treat digital aggregators as 'agents of e-commerce' than mere intermediaries. The paper envisages that disputes atypical to the sector require newer approaches in the nature of a novel e-adjudicatory system and a consumer regulatory authority having specialised expertise ought to encourage the digital aggregators to take a proactive role in making the online marketplace a reliable and wholesome experience for all stakeholders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60704>

TRUCHLEWSKI, Zbigniew

Oh, what a tangled web we weave': how tax linkages shape responsiveness in the United Kingdom and France

Party politics, 2018, OnlineFirst

What determines government responsiveness during fiscal austerity? Comparing the United Kingdom (UK) and France between 1975 and 2015 and using narrative measures of austerity episodes, I argue that tax linkages (defined as the nature of dominant taxes, their governance and their dilemmas) shape partisan competition and fiscal responsiveness. I show how, despite comparable conditions, the UK and France implemented austerity simultaneously but opted for divergent types of fiscal responsiveness. In the UK,

the right has been advantaged by centralized and weak tax linkages, which acted as a break on tax hikes and favoured spending cuts. In France, the left benefited from decentralized and strong tax linkages, which helped to increase taxes and made it hard to cut spending.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58004>

TSAKAS, Christos

Europeanisation under authoritarian rule: Greek business and the hoped-for transition to electoral politics, 1967–1974

Business history, 2018, OnlineFirst

The article addresses the domestic impact of the freezing of the Greek association with the European Economic Community (EEC) on business–government relations during the colonels’ dictatorship in Greece (1967–1974). Focusing on the Federation of Greek industries (SeV), the author argues that in the face of the Europeanisation of Greek industry, Greek business embarked upon a strategy prioritising liberalisation as a means towards rapprochement with the EEC. But this strategy was not part of a pro-democracy agenda. On the contrary, seeking a viable political regime and future accession to the EEC, SeV supported an abortive authoritarian transition to electoral politics in 1973.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59227>



TØRSTAD, Vegard

Håndhevelse og legitimitet: en integrativ vurdering av Parisavtalens effektivitet

Internasjonal politikk, 2018, Vol. 76, No. 1, pp. 47-72

Denne artikkelen drøfter hvilke kriterier som er relevante for å måle klimaavtalers effektivitet, og evaluerer Parisavtalen i lys av disse. Tilnæringsmåten er både deduktiv og induktiv, i den forstand at artikkelen både drøfter hva eksisterende teori kan fortelle om effektiviteten til Parisavtalen – og samtidig bruker Parisavtalen som et referansepunkt for å utvide det eksisterende analyseapparatet på klimaavtalers effektivitet. I motsetning til mye av det som så langt har blitt hevdet om prospektene til Parisavtalen, argumenterer denne artikkelen for at utsiktene for avtalens effektivitet er lovende på nåværende tidspunkt. Det er hovedsakelig tre grunner til det. For det første nyter avtalen bred støtte og deltakelse. For det andre er avtalen relativt ambisiøs. For det tredje sender avtalen tydelige signaler om universalitet, endrede økonomiske incentiver og viktigheten av ikke-statlige aktører, noe som kan bidra til at dens implementering fasiliteres.

This article discusses which criteria are relevant for measuring the effectiveness of climate agreements, and evaluates the Paris Agreement in light of these. The approach is both deductive and inductive, in the sense that the article discusses both what existing theory can tell us about the effectiveness of the Agreement, but also how the Agreement can be used as basis for expanding existing theoretical approaches for evaluating the effectiveness of climate agreements. In contrast to much that so far has been said about the prospects of the Paris Agreement, this article argues that the outlook for the effectiveness of the Agreement is currently positive. There are mainly three reasons for this. Firstly, the Agreement enjoys broad support and participation. Secondly, the Agreement is relatively ambitious. Thirdly, the Agreement sends firm signals about universality, changed economic incentives and the importance of nonstate actors, which can contribute to facilitation of its implementation burden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54024>



TØRSTAD, Vegard

Håndhevelse og legitimitet: en integrativ vurdering av Parisavtalens effektivitet

Internasjonal politikk, 2018, Vol. 76, No. 1, pp. 47-72

This article discusses which criteria are relevant for measuring the effectiveness of climate agreements, and evaluates the Paris Agreement in light of these. The approach is both deductive and inductive, in the sense that the article discusses both what existing theory can tell us about the effectiveness of the Agreement, but also how the Agreement can be used as basis for expanding existing theoretical approaches for evaluating the effectiveness of climate agreements. In contrast to much that so far has been said about the prospects of the Paris Agreement, this article argues that the outlook for the effectiveness of the Agreement is currently positive. There are mainly three reasons for this. Firstly, the Agreement enjoys broad support and participation. Secondly, the Agreement is relatively ambitious. Thirdly, the Agreement sends firm signals about universality, changed economic incentives and the importance of nonstate actors, which can contribute to facilitation of its implementation burden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59923>

UDDIN, Gazi Salah, BEKIROU, Stelios D., AHMED, Ali

The nexus between geopolitical uncertainty and crude oil markets: an entropy-based wavelet analysis

Physica A: statistical mechanics and its applications, 2018, Vol. 495, pp. 30-39

The global financial crisis and the subsequent geopolitical turbulence in energy markets have brought increased attention to the proper statistical modeling especially of the crude oil markets. In particular, we utilize a time frequency decomposition approach based on wavelet analysis to explore the inherent dynamics and the casual interrelationships between various types of geopolitical, economic and financial uncertainty indices and oil markets. Via the introduction of a mixed discrete-continuous multiresolution analysis, we employ the entropic criterion for the selection of the optimal decomposition level of a MODWT as well as the continuous-time coherency and phase measures for the detection of business cycle (a)synchronization. Overall, a strong heterogeneity in the revealed interrelationships is detected over time and across scales.

Jan Wallanders and Tom Hedelius Foundation, EU Horizon research and innovation programme under the MS-C [656136]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59990>

UNGER, Corinna R.

International organizations and rural development: the FAO perspective

International history review, 2018, OnlineFirst

This epilogue reflects on the findings of the articles collected in this section and discusses their contributions to the history of international organizations and rural development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60325>

VAN DAMME, Stéphane

What (good) is cultural history for history of science today?: perspectives, challenges, concerns

Studies in history and philosophy of science, 2018, Vol. 69, pp. 90-96

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60530>

VAN DEN MEERSSCHE, Dimitri
*International organizations and the performativity of measuring states
discipline through diagnosis*

International organizations law review, 2018, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 168-201

This article explores how the World Bank's engagement with governance reform has sparked a practice of measuring, ranking and diagnosing countries based on an epistemically constructed ideal-type of the modern state. With Foucault, I define this praxis of normalisation as a 'transnational discipline of diagnosis'. The contribution of the article is both empirical and doctrinal. On an empirical level, it weaves together an innovative assemblage of three different technologies in the Bank's epistemic governance praxis: the axiomatic dimension (World Development Reports) the statistical dimension (Worldwide Governance Indicators) and the diagnostic dimension (Systematic Country Diagnostics). On a doctrinal level, drawing on critical sociology and performativity theory, the article categorises this epistemic praxis as a world-making socio-political enterprise. It thereby rejects both the categorisation of epistemic power as a mode of public authority (to be integrated in a public law framework), as well as the representationalist idioms that inform ideology critique.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60026>



VAN DER JEUGHT, Stefaan
*Current practices with regard to the interpretation of multilingual EU law:
how to deal with diverging language versions?*

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 5-38

European Union (EU) law is equally authentic in 24 language versions. While this multilingualism enhances legal certainty by enabling individuals to ascertain their rights and duties under EU law in their own language, it paradoxically also reduces legal certainty, as it entails that full trust may not be placed in any single language version of EU law. Indeed, according to the settled case law of the European Court of Justice (ECJ), the true meaning of EU law is to be established by means of a purposive/systematic interpretation in the light of all language versions. On the basis of court practices in the Netherlands, this article explores if, and to what extent, national judges take into account the multilingual aspect of EU law. It is assessed in that regard whether current practices raise issues of legal certainty, in particular in case of diverging language versions. It is argued that, in contrast to apparent current practices, language comparison should be a default step in the interpretation and application of EU law, as otherwise discrepancies between language versions of EU law may remain unnoticed. Moreover, national courts should refer such discrepancies to the ECJ. Lastly, national courts should use their margin of appreciation to attenuate any adverse effects for individuals who acted on the basis of a diverging language version.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60466>

VAN LEEUWEN, Barend, RAMALINGAM, Abhijit,
ROJO ARJONA, David, SCHRAM, Arthur
Centrality and cooperation in networks

Experimental economics, 2018, OnlineFirst

We investigate the effects of centrality on cooperation in groups. Players with centrality keep a group together by having a pivotal position in a network. In some of our experimental treatments, players can vote to exclude

others and prevent them from further participation in the group. We find that, in the presence of exclusion, central players contribute significantly less than others, and that this is tolerated by those others. Because of this tolerance, groups with centrality manage to maintain high levels of cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60167>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle
The role of regulatory learning in energy transition: the case of solar PV in Brazil
Energy policy, 2018, Vol. 114, pp. 465-481

An important problem that has attracted significant amount of attention within the context of energy transitions is the carbon lock-in: a situation in which energy systems are locked-in to high carbon technologies through a path-dependent process. Several measures to avoid the carbon lock-in involve technology-specific measures, which in turn implies that those measures may result in an energy system locked-in to certain low carbon technologies. We consider that the Brazilian system needs policies to escape the carbon lock in, which are based on providing incentives to low carbon technologies. We develop an analytical framework to analyze the role of regulatory institutions in the possible lock-in to utility-scale photovoltaic, in the sense that they create barriers to the adoption of distributed-generation photovoltaic. We show that the definition of a process to adapt the institutional framework in a context of stress in the innovation system is crucial for the adoption of new technologies. Applying our framework to the Brazilian power sector, we observe that only when regulators consider the possibility that the system is locked-in to centralized production technologies (and not when they just consider the carbon lock-in) they manage to eliminate barriers to distributed generation based on solar PV.

CAPES/BRASIL through the Science without Borders post-doctoral program;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60000>



VENTURINI, Alessandra, VILLOSIO, Claudia
Are migrants an asset in recession?: insights from Italy
Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2018, Vol. 44, No. 14, pp. 2340-2357
[Migration Policy Centre]

In this paper we analyse the characteristics of employed migrants before and after the beginning of the recession in Italy to understand whether the economic crisis has exacerbated or reduced the high segmentation of the Italian labour market, with foreign workers largely concentrated in low-paid and low-quality jobs, even when highly educated. The analysis looks separately at male and female migrants because of strong gender specialization, with the female component highly concentrated in the homecare and healthcare sectors, and the male component mainly employed in the manufacturing and construction sectors. We inquire how employment, working conditions and wages have changed before and after the crisis in the sectors and occupations where foreign workers are concentrated with respect to the other sectors and occupations of the Italian economy. We conclude that the disadvantage of being in a segmented labour market nevertheless allowed for positive growth of foreign employment during the recession, but it implied an even greater segregation in terms of low-skilled, unstable, and poorly paid jobs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51129>

VERDE, Stefano F., TEIXIDO-FIGUERAS, Jordi,
MARCANTONINI, Claudio, LABANDEIRA, Xavier
*Free allocation rules in the EU emissions trading system: what does the
empirical literature show?*

Climate policy, 2018, OnlineFirst
[Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

This paper analyses the rules for free allocation in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The analysis draws on the empirical evidence emerging from two literature strands. One group of studies sheds light on the following questions: how efficient are free allocation rules in minimizing the risk of carbon leakage? Have they become more efficient over the trading periods? What are the technical limits to making them more efficient? Further: is firm behaviour affected by allowance allocation? Did specific provisions induce strategic behaviour with unintended effects? Studies from the second group estimate sectoral pass-through rates for the costs imposed by the EU ETS. Taking cost pass-through into account is necessary for properly targeting free allocation. The difficulty of accurately quantifying sectoral differences in cost pass-through ability, especially in manufacturing sectors (due to limited data availability and market heterogeneity), is the main hindrance to achieving further efficiency in allowance allocation. The new rules defined in the reform for Phase IV (2021–2030) nevertheless make some progress in this direction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60852>

VIDAL, Guillem
*Challenging business as usual?: the rise of new parties in Spain
in times of crisis*

West European politics, 2018, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 261-286
[POLCON]

The two-party system in Spain collapsed in the aftermath of the Great Recession with the appearance of two new parties, Podemos and Ciudadanos. How are we to understand the sudden emergence of these new formations? Using 2015 and 2016 post-electoral survey data to map the ideological space and model voting behaviour, it is shown that economic voting is only part of the story. This article contends that the transformations in the Spanish party system are best understood through the prism of the crisis of representation that unfolded alongside the severe economic crisis. It is dissatisfaction with the political system that drives the vote for both new parties. The results also show that a unidimensional ideological structure and a generational divide cut across these critical attitudes. The young and politically dissatisfied are more likely to vote for new parties, each on different sides of the ideological spectrum.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48266>



VINK, Maarten Peter, WALKDEN, Graham, ANDERSON, Emma,
TILLING, Kate, HOWE, Laura, BEN-SHLOMO, Yoav
*Frailty in older-age European migrants: cross-sectional and longitudinal
analyses of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe
(SHARE)*

Social science & medicine, 2018, Vol. 213, pp. 1-11

Frailty correlates with morbidity and is superior to chronological age in predicting mortality. Frailty of older migrants has important implications for the demands placed on healthcare systems. Examining

95,635 Europeans in the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe, we investigated cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between migration and frailty at ages > 50 years. We examined whether associations differed by countries' level of healthcare coverage and access for migrants and tested mediation by home-ownership and citizenship. Cross-sectionally, first-generation migrants > 50 years old were, on average, 16.4% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 14.6, 18.2%) frailer than non-migrants after confounder-adjustment. This decreased to 12.1% (95% CI: 10.1, 14.1%) after adjustment for citizenship. The strength of association between migrant status and frailty was greater in migrants from low-or-middle-income countries, compared with migrants from high-income countries. Migrants into Northern, Western and Eastern Europe were 37.3% (95% CI: 33.2, 41.5%), 12.2% (95% CI: 10.0, 14.6%) and 5.0% (95% CI: 0.5, 9.6%) frailer than non-migrants, respectively, but migrants into Southern Europe were no frailer than non-migrants. The strength of association between migrant status and frailty was greater in countries with lower healthcare coverage and access for migrants. However, citizenship attenuated this difference. Longitudinally, migrants were frailer than non-migrants at 50 years old and trajectories converged over time until migrants and non-migrants were equally frail by 80–90 years. Our work finds no evidence of the 'healthy migrant effect' outside of Southern Europe in older migrants and suggests that acculturation is a key determinant of migrant health.

The project MiLifeStatus has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 682626)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60686>

VOLPI, Elisa

Ideology and party switching: a comparison of 12 West European countries

Parliamentary affairs, 2018, Vol. 72, No. 1, pp. 1–20

Party switching can pose a severe threat to party unity and deepen internal party division. To date, research on party switching has either focused on the individual motivations for changing party or on the effects of macro-level settings. The role of party-level variables, however, has received surprisingly little attention in the literature. In particular the impact of ideology has rarely been assessed. This article tests whether specific aspects related to parties' ideology (i.e. extremism, isolation, authoritarianism, programmatic clarity and stability) are linked to different levels of defection. For this purpose I rely on an original database on party switching in 12 Western European countries from 1999 to 2015, supplemented with variables from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey. The results of multilevel negative binomial analyses show that indeed ideology and its various components have a substantial impact on the scope of switching. For instance, parties promoting authoritarian values suffer from a higher number of defectors. Moreover, parties with more unstable labels seem to be more subject to switching. This article improves our understanding of how party ideology is related to party unity and, more generally, to legislative dynamics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60626>

WALLERMAN, Anna Elisabeth

Pie in the sky when you die?: civil liability of notified bodies under the medical devices directive: Schmitt

Common market law review, 2018, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 265-278

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60051>

WALTER, Stefanie, DINAS, Elias,
JURADO, Ignacio, KONSTANTINIDIS, Nikitas
*Noncooperation by popular vote: expectations, foreign intervention, and
the vote in the 2015 Greek bailout referendum*
International organization, 2018, Vol. 72, No. 4, pp. 969-994

When popular referendums fail to ratify new international agreements or succeed in reversing existing ones, it not only affects domestic voters but also creates negative spillovers for the other parties to such agreements. We explore how voters respond to this strategic environment. We use original survey data from a poll fielded just one day before the 2015 Greek bailout referendum in which the stakes for other countries were particularly high to investigate how expectations about the likely foreign response to a noncooperative referendum outcome influence voting behavior and to what extent foreign policymakers can influence those expectations. Our analysis of the Greek referendum shows that such expectations had a powerful effect on voting behavior: voters expecting that a noncooperative referendum outcome would force Greece to leave the eurozone were substantially more likely to vote cooperatively than those believing that it would result in renewed negotiations with the country's creditors. Leveraging the bank closure that took place right before the vote, we also show that costly signals by foreign actors made voters more pessimistic about the consequences of a noncooperative vote and substantially increased the share of cooperative votes.
Economic and Social Research Council [ES/N01734X/1];
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59911>

WEBER, Matthias, DUFFY, John, SCHRAM, Arthur
An experimental study of bond market pricing
Journal of finance, 2018, Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 1857-1892

An important feature of bond markets is the relationship between the initial public offering (IPO) price and the probability that the issuer defaults. On the one hand, the default probability affects the IPO price on the other hand, the IPO price affects the default probability. It is a priori unclear whether agents can competitively price such assets. Our paper is the first to explore this question. To do so, we use laboratory experiments. We develop two flexible bond market models that are easily implemented in the laboratory. We find that subjects learn to price the bonds well after only a few repetitions.
Netherlands' Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) [406-11-022], Research Priority Area Behavioral Economics of the University of Amsterdam, UC Irvine School of Social Sciences;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59932>

WINSLETT, Gary
*Critical mass agreements: the proven template for trade liberalization in
the WTO*
World trade review, 2018, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 405-426

The expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) in 2015 was the most successful attempt at trade liberalization under the auspices of the WTO since its inception in 1995. Its success makes it a template for other trade liberalization efforts. In this article, I explain how the ITA expansion came to pass and explicate the contours of the template it provides. I highlight four factors that were crucial to the ITA expansion's successful completion: a narrower scope without a single undertaking approach, a negotiating

group that contained many but not all WTO members, a focus on tariffs rather than non-tariff barriers, and avoiding a nationalistic opposition. I conclude by discussing what lessons these factors and the ITA expansion suggest for other ongoing trade negotiations such as the Environmental Goods Agreements (EGA).

Robert Schuman Centre, European University Institute;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59979>

WITT, Michael A., KABBACH DE CASTRO, Luiz Ricardo, AMAESHI, Kenneth, MAHROUM, Sami, BOHLE, Dorothee, SAEZ, Lawrence
Mapping the business systems of 61 major economies: a taxonomy and implications for varieties of capitalism and business systems research
Socio-economic review, 2018, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 5-38

Efforts to build a universal theory of the world's business systems require empirical grounding in an understanding of the variety that need explaining. To support such theorizing, we analyzed the institutional structures of 61 major economies, accounting for 93.5% of 2013 world GDP at purchasing power parity. We found nine main types of business systems: Highly Coordinated, Coordinated Market, Liberal Market, European Peripheral, Advanced Emerging, Advanced City, Arab Oil-Based, Emerging, and Socialist Economies. Our findings illustrate the need to go beyond the Varieties of Capitalism and Business Systems frameworks provide empirical support for the CME versus LME dichotomy for part of the OECD identify some of the business systems proposed recently as sub-types of larger clusters indicate that institutional diversity may increase with development level and cast doubt on the notions of state-led and family-led capitalism as types of business systems. Our discussion further suggests numerous avenues for theory development and empirical research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59929>

WOZNIAKOWSKI, Tomasz P.
Why the sovereign debt crisis could lead to a federal fiscal union: the paradoxical origins of fiscalization in the United States and insights for the European Union
Journal of European public policy, 2018, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 630-649

This paper shows that the emergence of the federal power to tax is the result of a sovereign debt crisis at the state level. I analyse the fiscal history of the early United States (US) to demonstrate how the institutional flaws of the Articles of Confederation, mainly the central budget based on contributions from the states, so-called 'requisitions', led to a sovereign debt crisis on the state level, which triggered taxpayers' revolts in 1786/1787. This social unrest, in turn, was perceived by the political élite as an endogenous threat to the union and paved the way for the fiscalization of the federal government, i.e., the creation of a fiscal union with the federal power to tax based firmly in the Constitution of 1789. This analysis concludes with four insights for the European Union (EU).

This work was supported by the US State Department and the Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission, under Fulbright-Schuman Grant [25.04.2014], administered by the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Belgium; the European University Institute under the Exchange Programme with University of California, Berkeley [04.02.2014]; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, under PhD Scholarship [09.07.2012]; College of Europe and Arenberg Foundation under 'College of Europe-Arenberg European Prize: Exploring Federal Solutions' (24.02.2015); and Fondation Jean Monnet pour l' Europe under the Henri Rieben Scholarship (19.06.2015)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51566>



XENIDIS, Raphaële, MASSE-DESSEN, H  l  ne
Positive action in practice: some dos and don'ts in the field of EU gender equality law

European equality law review, 2018, No. 2, pp. 36-57

This article explores the ways in which positive action has been used and operationalised in practice. Based on recent legal and case law developments at EU level and in Member States, we examine the question of whether, and when, positive action truly promotes substantive equality in practice. By the same token, we look at the application of the notion through a critical lens and ask whether its misuse does not, at times, curb the principle of equality itself. After briefly defining the notion of positive action and offering some terminological clarifications, we briefly trace its legal development in EU law from historical landmark cases to more recent developments at the CJEU. In a third section, we explore and discuss the potentialities and pitfalls of positive action through examples from its different fields of application in a number of EU Member States. Finally, we further investigate the difficulties posed by the notion in practice through a detailed analysis of the French case law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60947>



XENIDIS, Rapha  le Mathilde Vassiliki
Book Review: Iyiola Solanke, discrimination as stigma: a theory of anti-discrimination law (Hart Publishing 2017)

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 231-248

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56144>



YALNAZOV, Orlin
Two types of legal uncertainty

European journal of legal studies, 2018, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 11-45

Law-and-economics scholars analyse legal uncertainty as a choice between rules and standards. In doing this, they focus on individual laws that regulate and sanction conduct, or what Hart would call 'primary rules'. Hart also spoke of 'secondary rules', that is, rules that determine the validity and precedence of other rules. Here, I introduce secondary rules into the law-and-economics framework. Two types of uncertainty emerge. I call the one covered in the literature 'applicative uncertainty' and the 'new' one 'hierarchic uncertainty'. I show that the two always co-exist and, further, that there is a trade-off between them. I sketch out the economics of that trade-off and I discuss its implications for legal certainty in general.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56085>

YASTREBOV, Gordey, KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya, KURAKIN, Dmitry
Slipping past the test: heterogeneous effects of social background in the context of inconsistent selection mechanisms in higher education

Sociology of education, 2018, Vol. 91, No. 3, pp. 224-241

In this article, we analyze how the existence of alternative pathways to higher education, which implies different selection mechanisms, shapes social inequality in educational attainment. We focus on the Russian educational system, in which higher education can be accessed from academic and vocational tracks, but the rules of admission to higher education from these tracks are different. Access through the

academic track is highly selective due to obligatory high-stakes testing, which determines secondary-school graduates' eligibility to pursue higher education. The vocational track is generally less selective with regard to student intake and provides less restrictive access to higher education. We argue that this system has nuanced implications for social inequality. On one hand, transitions from vocational education to higher education can promote greater social mobility by offering an affordable and low-risk gateway to higher education for children from less-advantaged families. On the other hand, more-advantaged families might use the vocational track to higher education if their children face a high risk of failure in the more selective academic track. We test this conjecture and provide supporting evidence using data from the longitudinal survey Trajectories in Education and Careers.

Financial support of the European Research Council through the Advanced Grant awarded to Hans-Peter Blossfeld (Call details ERC-2010-AdG, SH2, Project-ID 269568) and the Basic Research Program of the National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56504>

ZHANG, Sheldon, SANCHEZ, Gabriella, ACHILLI, Luigi
Crimes of solidarity in mobility: alternative views on migrant smuggling

The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2018, Vol. 676,
No. 1, pp. 6-15

In this volume of The ANNALS, we present a collection of empirically based research projects on migrant smuggling, seeking to create a more nuanced understanding of the topic that supersedes perspectives that are often found in mainstream narratives of unscrupulous and ruthless criminal gangs preying on vulnerable and desperate migrants. The contributing authors rely on field data to reveal the complex and often symbiotic relationships between migrants and the people behind their journeys. Often misunderstood in juxtaposition to narratives of security and control, the lived experiences of migrants describe smuggling facilitators as relatives or close friends, acquaintances or distant operators—all members of a social network of varying relational proximity. Vulnerability in migration grows as the travel distance and transit points increase and the density of one's own community ties decreases. The procurement of smuggling services is always situated within the collective wisdom and lived experiences of the migrants and their communities, and the strategies to increase the odds of success and to reduce the hazards and uncertainty of traversing foreign terrains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51945>



ZOFFMANN RODRIGUEZ, Arturo
*Off to Moscow with no passports and no money': the 1921 Spanish
syndicalist delegation to Russia*

European history quarterly, 2018, Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 435-461

This article will follow the steps of the 1921 Spanish syndicalist delegation to revolutionary Russia. It will use the delegation as a window into the revolutionary subculture of post-war Europe and into the experience of foreign representatives in early Soviet Russia. Particular attention will be paid to the complex ways in which syndicalist militants that were strongly influenced by anarchism grappled with the realities of Soviet Russia, to argue that the thought process foreign visitors traversed was often contradictory, being simultaneously attracted and repelled by the Bolshevik regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59981>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, O'REILLY, Jacqueline
*Ethnicity, gender and household effects on becoming NEET: an
intersectional analysis*

Work, employment and society, 2018, OnlineFirst

Surprisingly little attention has been given to an integrated understanding of the interaction between ethnicity, gender and parental household's employment status affecting young people's educational and labour market outcomes. Drawing on data from Understanding Society, the article compares youth probabilities of becoming NEET (not in employment, education or training) in the UK, focusing on the outcomes for young men and women from different ethnic groups and from four types of 'households of origin': workless, one-earner, single-parent-earner and two-earner. The article shows that while, on average, young people with workless parents have a higher likelihood of becoming NEET compared to individuals from households with at least one employed parent, this does not apply universally to all ethnic minority groups, nor equally to young men and women. Having workless parents is much less detrimental for second-generation Indian and African men, and for second-generation Bangladeshi men and women, than for white British individuals. An intersectional analysis illustrates the universal and differentiated effects of disadvantage among youth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51524>

ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, O'REILLY, Jacqueline
*The impact of youth labour market experiences on later employment
opportunities: what roles do ethnicity and gender play?*

Human relations, 2018, OnlineFirst

[Migration Policy Centre]

Youth joblessness often leaves a scar. However, some ethnic groups appear to be more successful in recovering from this than others. Using a unique dataset (ONS Longitudinal Study) linking census records for a 1% sample of the population of England and Wales, we examine the relationship between early labour market experiences and later employment outcomes for men and women from Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Caribbean origins to those of white British individuals. Our results show that, on average, being unemployed or inactive in youth (vs being employed or in education) reduces employment opportunities later in life. However, this varies greatly by ethnicity and gender: Indian and, especially, Bangladeshi men are substantively less affected by previous non-employment compared with white British men; for women, having an ethnic minority background continues to limit their labour market integration. Addressing gender and ethnic labour market inequalities requires a more nuanced understanding of how these disadvantages unfurl over time for different communities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57604>



ACHILLI, Luigi

The human smuggling industry: nuances and complexities

The University of Texas at El Paso, BTI Institute DHS Symposium Series, 2018/14,
[Migration Policy Centre]

Despite the popular depiction as immoral and deceitful villain who do not hesitate to toss human beings in the sea or abandon them under the scorching desert sun, human smugglers' services seem to be in high demand lately. Little is known about how human smugglers operate and the reasons that push millions to rely on their services. Scholarly and mainstream understanding of human smuggling is often plagued with fragmented perspectives on the socio-cultural dynamics of the migratory journey, the facilitator-traveler relationship and their community dimensions. A truly effective answer to human smuggling requires a better understanding of the phenomenon. Based on data collected during extensive ethnographic research conducted in the Eastern Mediterranean route and the Central American corridor, this paper aims to provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of human smuggling and the actors involved.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60087>



AHN, Dukgeun, GNUTZMANN-MKRTCHYAN, Arevik

Indonesia – Import licensing regimes': GATT rules for agricultural trade?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/56, Global Governance Programme-319, [Global Economics]

This paper examines two disputes brought by the United States and New Zealand in response to a series of import sanctions for agricultural products imposed by the Indonesian government to promote food self-sufficiency. We document the heterogeneous effect the sanctioning measures had on Indonesia's partners. We

argue that Indonesia's import licensing regimes acted as high, sometimes prohibitive, fixed cost of exporting. Frequent changes of regulation provided additional challenges and increased costs of exporting. These properties determined the differential impacts of Indonesia's measures where some sustained significant market losses while other large exporters, in particular Australia, following a short decline strengthened market position and export levels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59869>



ANSON, José, BOFFA, Mauro, HELBLE, Matthias

Consumer arbitrage in cross-border e-commerce

EUI RSCAS, 2018/17, Global Governance Programme-298, [Global Economics]

In today's internet markets consumers can search for, find and compare prices worldwide. Online, information circulates faster than offline and arbitrage opportunities such as the ones arising from currency shocks are easily unveiled. In this paper, we estimate for the first time exchange rate elasticities for cross-border e-commerce transactions. Exploiting a new high-frequency database on international transactions of parcels, we find that a 1 % appreciation of the domestic currency increases e-commerce imports by 0.7 %. Comparing the result with traditional estimates in offline markets, this implies a 50 % exchange rate pass-through online.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53065>



ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas, PICCOLI, Lorenzo

SWISSCIT index on citizenship law in Swiss cantons: conceptualisation, measurement, aggregation

NCCR – on the move Working Paper, 2018/18

In the Swiss federal context, the acquisition of citizenship through ordinary naturalization, the enjoyment of electoral rights as a foreign resident, and the retention of the franchise as a Swiss citizen abroad is not uniformly defined through a single federal law but co-determined by the cantons. In this explanatory note, we introduce SWISSCIT, a set of indicators measuring how inclusive cantonal citizenship policies are through a systematic comparison of the legislation in force as of 31 December 2017 in the 26 cantons. The dataset comprises three separate aggregated indicators, measuring the legislation on 1) ordinary naturalization of foreign residents; 2) the right to vote and stand as candidate of foreign residents in local and cantonal elections; and 3) the right to vote and stand as candidate of Swiss citizens abroad in their municipality and canton of origin. The note successively discusses issues of conceptualization, measurement and aggregation. By making our methodology fully transparent, we follow what has become common practice in index-building and hope to encourage users to make use of our data in their own research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60507>



BEATO, Paulina, VASILAKOS, Nikolaos

Identifying and promoting missing EU power interconnectors

EUI RSCAS, 2018/09, Florence School of Regulation

The level of interconnector investment undertaken by countries individually are less than optimal, because of the interaction of three key elements, namely a) larger risks than other infrastructure projects, b) little information across countries about a project's costs and benefits, and c) asymmetric distribution of costs and benefits within a country. Therefore, EU mechanisms for pushing the level of interconnector investment

toward optimal ones are advisable. Robust, sound and transparent EU electricity interconnection targets are needed, in order to identify the gap between the optimal and actual interconnection portfolio, and, at the same time, gather the necessary political and social support. These interconnection targets should be based on five methodological pillars, that can be summarised as follows: i) interconnection targets should have a triple dimension, measuring the degree of market integration, the capacity of interconnectors for importing electricity, and the capacity of interconnectors for exporting renewable electricity, ii) in order to avoid and reduce the incentive to propose inefficient interconnector projects, the detailed, all encompassing, cost-benefit analysis should be a necessary (“sine qua non”) condition for implementing new interconnectors, iii) attention to the efficiency of the functioning of the European electricity market should be a priority, in particular by recognising and rectifying the situation that “energy only” markets are not coherent with the EU’s prime goal of drastically reducing carbon emissions, iv) the EU network should be planned and operated in an integrated way, by harmonising the relevant rules, codes and regulations, but also through a different vision of responsibilities on the security of supply, v) to facilitate interconnector development, citizens and relevant stakeholders should be involved in the identification and balancing of costs and benefits at an early stage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51664>



BEJAN, Raluca

Problematizing the norms of fairness grounding the EU’s relocation system of shared responsibility

EUI RSCAS, 2018/35, Global Governance Programme-311, [European, Transnational and Global Governance], [Europe in the World]

This paper problematizes the logic of the European Union (EU)’s provisional relocation system for internally re-distributing asylum seekers. It argues that the tenets embedded in the current relocation scheme disregard the idea of distributive equity and apply the principle of solidarity and the fair sharing of responsibility asymmetrically between Member States. Equally matched levels of shared responsibility are not synonymous with fair responsibility. Member States are not equal actors across the EU’s political, economic and social spheres. To achieve fairness, the distribution of inter-state responsibility must use unequal rather than equal scaling weights. This paper proposes the concept of differing egalitarianism to guide inter-state responsibility sharing efforts vis-à-vis the transfer of people in need of international protection within the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56424>



BEKKERS, Eddy, ROJAS-ROMAGOSA, Hugo

Non-tariff measure estimations in different impact assessments

EUI RSCAS, 2018/40, Global Governance Programme-314, [Global Economics]

The reduction of non-tariff measures (NTMs) has become the key policy variable to evaluate modern and deep free trade agreements (FTAs), such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). In this chapter we overview the two main approaches to estimating NTM reductions associated with the implementation of FTAs. We then detail how these reductions are estimated in different impact assessment studies of TTIP, we compare and analyse the main differences in these estimations and how they affect the overall economic impact of TTIP. We find that accounting for differences in the expected NTM reductions can explain a large share of the discrepancies regarding the overall potential economic effects between different impact assessments of TTIP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57424>



BERTOMÉU-SÁNCHEZ, Salvador, SEREBRISKY, Tomás
*Water and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean:
an update on the state of the sector*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/10, Florence School of Regulation

The purpose of this paper is to provide with an updated snapshot of the water and sanitation sector across Latin American countries, focusing of its key policy characteristics. Access to water and sanitation in the region has improved since the 1990s, decade during which almost every country adopted major reforms of the sector, consisting mainly in increasing private sector participation and the creation of autonomous regulatory bodies. We find that challenges remain in tariff design, service quality, financial health of the sector, and in governance issues related to a lack of coordination between the level of decentralization of the regulation and management of the sector. Finally, the paper provides with a review of the related empirical literature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52205>



BEVERELLI, Cosimo, KECK, Alexander,
LARCH, Mario, YOTOV, Yoto V.
Institutions, trade and development: a quantitative analysis

CESifo Working Paper, 2018/6920

We propose and apply methods to quantify the impact of national institutions on international trade and development. We are able to identify the direct impact of country-specific institutions on international trade within the structural gravity framework. Our approach naturally addresses the prominent issue of endogenous institutions. The empirical analysis offers robust evidence that stronger institutions promote trade. A counterfactual analysis reveals that the changes in institutional quality in the poor countries in our sample between 1996 and 2006 have had, via their impact on imports from rich countries, significant and heterogeneous real GDP effects, varying between -5 and 5 percent. Our methods are readily applicable to identifying the impact of a wide range of country-specific variables on international trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59285>



BLANCHARD, Emily J., WU, Mark
*Externalities and agricultural import bans: evaluating regionalization
measures in light of the Russia - Pigs dispute*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/60, Global Governance Programme-325, [Global Economics]

Article 6 of the SPS Agreement presents a series of interlinked obligations for importing and exporting countries of diseased agricultural products. The Russia – Pigs dispute raises the question of when an importing country is justified in imposing a ban on products from exporting countries unaffected by the disease, on the basis of the fact that the country is part of the same customs union as another country inflicted with the disease. This Article contends that four distinct classes of cross-border and cross-product externalities ought to play in an important role when assessing this question in the future. It discusses the possible roles to be played by bilateral, sequential, pass-through, and supply chain externalities in propagating the transmission of agricultural disease across borders through trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60212>



BROGI, Elda, PARCU, Pier Luigi

A comparison of a new index based on the Media Pluralism Monitor with some other indices ranking freedom of expression

EUI RSCAS, 2018/34, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

Raise your hand if you have never heard about countries' rankings on freedom of expression, freedom of the media, media independence, which are produced every year by NGOs like Reporters without Borders or Freedom House. These organizations produce popular indices that rank countries worldwide according to different sets of indicators examining freedom of expression and of the media. These indices are influential and much quoted in policy documents and they also have some impact on international relations. The aim of this paper is twofold: a) to present, for the first time, a ranking of European Union Member States, Montenegro and Turkey, in terms of media pluralism, deriving it from the results of the Media Pluralism Monitor conducted by the CMPF at the EUI (the 2016 round, published in 2017); b) to compare this new MPM ranking with the scores and rankings provided by the indices of Reporters without Borders and Freedom House published in 2017 and relating to the same EU and accession countries. The MPM ranking is clearly different from the other two indices. These two indices, at least in the results, appear very similar, showing very strong correlations. A comparison exercise shows that the relatively mild correlation between the MPM and the other two indices may be explained by external factors, like a country's population and GDP per capita, and it provides a preliminary interpretation of the differences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57104>



BUZARD, Kristy, DELIMATISIS, Panagiotis

Subsidies and investment promotion reaching new heights in the aviation sector: the 'US – Tax Incentives' dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2018/54, Global Governance Programme-319, [Global Economics]

This paper analyses the most recent WTO Appellate Body (AB) report in a series of disputes between the U.S. and the EU over government support to aircraft manufacturers Boeing and Airbus. The measures under dispute in U.S. – Tax Incentives were investment promotion subsidies provided to Boeing by the State of Washington. The EU contended that the Washington State subsidies, which were conditioned on Boeing locating production of specific parts of its new 777X program within the state, were prohibited import substitution subsidies. The AB took this case as an opportunity to consolidate WTO case-law on import substitution subsidies. It confirmed a single legal standard for export promotion and import substitution subsidies but with a stricter requirement for a finding of a violation in the case of import substitution subsidies. We argue that the AB, in allowing the subsidies to Boeing, unnecessarily blurred the distinction between contingency in law and contingency in fact by ruling that identifying a condition requiring the use of domestic inputs would be a necessary element for a determination of a de facto contingency. This appears to be an unduly formalistic view that leaves little legal space for any de facto contingency claim in the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59824>



CANTORE, Carlo Maria, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Another one BITes the dust: the distance between Luxembourg and the world is growing after Achmea

EUI RSCAS, 2018/47, Global Governance Programme-315, [Global Economics]

The CJEU has become a gatekeeper. Ever since Opinion 1/91, the CJEU has been imposing barriers to the recognition of decisions by foreign jurisdictions. Its recent Achmea decision is the natural consequence of case law so far. This attitude would not be problematic by itself since, through this attitude, the European Union would still be liable at the international plane, even if it did not implement its international obligations (liability- over property rules). This is not the end of the story. The CJEU accepts the, in principle, relevance of decisions by some international jurisdictions. However, the CJEU has repeatedly failed to establish clear criteria to identify ex ante the circumstances under which this will be the case. As things stand, recognition of foreign judgments is more of a line in the sand, than a dictum set in stone. This attitude is hardly reconcilable with the quintessential elements of a Rechtsstaat.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59004>



CHALCRAFT, Jasper

Beyond Addis Abeba and Affile: Italian public memory, heritage and colonialism

EUI RSCAS, 2018/69, Global Governance Programme-330, [Cultural Pluralism]

In February 1937 Italians murdered between 20 to 30,000 Ethiopians over three days in Addis Ababa. Known locally as Yekatit 12, the massacre almost wiped out both the centre of colonial resistance and the country's intelligentsia, and remains a hidden history for most Italians. Indeed, it is for most Europeans. Yet in 2012, a small town in Lazio, Affile, the birthplace of Marshall Rodolfo Graziani, a key figure in the massacre, used regional funds to create a memorial to this fascist Viceroy of Italian East Africa. The ensuing global criticism of this local heritage-making revealed the faultlines not just in Italy's heritage sector, but between public memory and the transnational entanglements of heritage-making in the present. The Addis Ababa massacre and the Affile monument are emblematic of how colonial memory is 'staged', and illustrates a failure of contemporary heritage-making to live up to its promise of social transformation, and to further the social inclusion of the country's residents. This is despite a series of efforts, in film-making, local activism, theatre and literature - Italy's 'postcolonial turn' - to problematise the country's cultural projection of itself. Italy's colonial pasts also matter within a broader European context of slow institutional recognition and limited attempts to represent colonial pasts in reflective ways in the continent's major memory institutions. This article uses ongoing fieldwork with diaspora communities and heritage professionals to critically map the contours of Italy's public memory of colonialism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60274>



CHIARUTTINI, Maria Stella

The lira: token of national (dis)union (1814-74)

EUI RSCAS, 2018/01

A single currency is a powerful tool to integrate markets and instil a sense of common belonging. In nineteenth-century Italy, however, the introduction of a national currency, the lira, proved divisive, especially in the South. While it has already been argued in the literature that the South was disadvantaged in the long run by the currency union it formed with the North, this paper explores the concrete way in

which monetary unification was achieved. The prolonged period of chaos following annexation stood in sharp contrast with the monetary stability the South had enjoyed under the Bourbons. Despite accounting unification, the peninsula remained divided for many years into a Northern area dominated by gold and a Southern one dominated by silver. Recoinage was further delayed once the notes of the National Bank – the former Piedmontese bank of issue – were declared inconvertible. On the one hand, inconvertibility fostered monetary integration by spreading the National Bank notes across the whole country. On the other, however, besides delaying recoinage, it generated a new monetary divide: between a North where paper money was readily accepted and a South still clinging to coin. Moreover, it impaired not only the relations of the Southern banks of issue with the privileged National Bank but those between the Southern banks themselves. Rampant speculation, favoured first by the slow and clumsy introduction of a single currency and later by note inconvertibility, could hardly be expected to rekindle national feelings, while the bitter banking antagonism reinforced regionalist aspirations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56384>



CONIGLIO, Nicola D., HOXHAI, Rezart
*Global interactions and the 'twin' gender gaps in employment and wages:
evidence from Vietnam*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/18, Global Governance Programme-299, [Global Economics]

In this paper we investigate the role of firms with global ties – foreign firms and exporters – in shaping the 'twin' gender gaps in employment opportunities and wages in Vietnam for both skilled and unskilled workers. Our analysis shows that foreign firms contribute by boosting employment opportunities in the formal sector for unskilled female workers. Although foreign firms, and in particular exporters, pay lower average wages to unskilled workers – both male and female – we find evidence that they significantly contribute in narrowing the gender wage gap. The presence of foreign firms has, meanwhile, only limited effects on gender gaps in employment for skilled workers. Finally, we show that the negative gaps in wages are entirely due to differences in productivities between female and male workers. Not only do we reject the hypothesis of discrimination, but we find evidence of sizable wage subsidies (for unskilled female workers).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53405>



CONTISSA, Giuseppe, DOCTER, Koen, LAGIOIA, Francesca,
LIPPI, Marco, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
PALKA, Przemyslaw, SARTOR, Giovanni, TORRONI, Paolo
*CLAUDETTE meets GDPR: automating the evaluation of privacy policies
using Artificial Intelligence*

European Consumer Organisation (BEUC) Study Report, 2018

This report contains preliminary results of the study aiming at automating legal evaluation of privacy policies, under the GDPR, using artificial intelligence (machine learning), in order to empower the civil society representing the interests of consumers. We outline what requirements a GDPR-complaint privacy policy should meet (comprehensive information, clear language, fair processing), as well as what are the ways in which these documents can be unlawful (if required information is insufficient, language unclear, or potentially unfair processing indicated). Further, we analyse the contents of privacy policies of Google, Facebook (and Instagram), Amazon, Apple, Microsoft, WhatsApp, Twitter, Uber, AirBnB, Booking.com, Skyscanner, Netflix, Steam and Epic Games. The experiments we conducted on these documents, using various machine learning techniques, lead us to the conclusion that this task can be, to a significant degree,

realized by computers, if a sufficiently large data set is created. This, given the amount of privacy policies online, is a task worth investing time and effort. Our study indicates that none of the analysed privacy policies meets the requirements of the GDPR. The evaluated corpus, comprising 3658 sentences (80.398 words) contains 401 sentences (11.0%) which we marked as containing unclear language, and 1240 sentences (33.9%) that we marked as potentially unlawful clause, i.e. either a “problematic processing” clause, or an “insufficient information” clause (under articles 13 and 14 of the GDPR). Hence, there is a significant room for improvement on the side of business, as well as for action on the side of consumer organizations and supervisory authorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60795>



COTTRELL, Jacqueline, FALCÃO, Tatiana
*A climate of fairness: environmental taxation and tax justice
in developing countries*

Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation Discussion Papers, 2018

Developing countries are increasingly affected by environmental pollution. Air pollution resulting from fossil fuel combustion for power generation and transport is having an increasingly high impact on life expectancy. Deforestation, soil degradation, air, soil and water pollution, and poor resource management are an obstacle to poverty alleviation. All economic predictions indicate that climate change will hit developing countries hardest. Environmental taxes can address some of the environmental problems faced by developing countries while encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns and delivering the financial means necessary to enhance environmental and social indicators. However, environmental taxes may result in both direct and indirect price increases of goods and services, which can have negative impacts on social equity, particularly in poor households. This report aims to address this potential conflict and to consider the trade-offs and complementarities between environmental taxation and social equity. It analyses the role that environmental taxation has to play in obtaining tax justice and considers whether and to what extent environmental taxation can contribute to more progressive and sustainable tax systems and more equitable societies in developing countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60104>



DA CONCEICAO-HELDT, Eugenia
*European policy failure during the refugee crisis: partial empowerment,
reluctant agents, a cacophony of voices, and unilateral action*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/36

How can we explain the EU’s policy failure during the refugee crisis? In this contribution, I argue that EU policy failure was a function of four causal mechanisms. First, a complex delegation design with partial empowerment of supranational institutions on migration and asylum policy issues hindered an effective response and strengthened disintegration dynamics. Second, a reluctant European Commission was unable to provide leadership during the refugee crisis. Third, Member States’ inability to speak with a single voice negatively impacted their external and internal effectiveness and reinforced disintegration dynamics. Finally, this cacophony of voices led to unilateral action eroding the authority of the Commission and explains EU policy failure during the refugee crisis. The findings of this paper suggest that the mantra that the EU undergoes many crises but always emerges stronger has lost plausibility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56404>



DEBONO, Daniela

Plastic hospitality: the empty signifier of the EU's first reception system in the Mediterranean

EUI RSCAS, 2018/22, Global Governance Programme-302, [European, Transnational and Global Governance], [Cultural Pluralism]

Hospitality and hospitality-laden language feature highly amongst people working in or around structures of first reception in Italy and Malta at the European Union external border. This is peculiar because hospitality rarely features at first reception which is part of the state's border system. Characteristically security issues are prioritised, and the first reception system is managed by security agents of the state, in collaboration with EU and international security agents. In practice, first reception refers to the processes of identification, registration and classification that irregular migrants go through for having crossed the border without authorisation, and often, without identification. Drawing on long term and multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in Italy and Malta, this paper examines some of the uses of hospitality language by a spectrum of territorial borderworkers operating with state, non-state, security, humanitarian and activist entities in these two countries. Discourse analysis yields interesting insights into how the use of the hospitality paradigm and hospitality terminology in first reception is less about hospitality practices and more about power. It proposes that the hospitality paradigm be conceptualised as a Laclauian empty signifier, and therefore a locus of power which is what should be targeted by political groups seeking change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53845>



DEHOUSSE, Renaud

The Euro crisis and beyond: the transformation of the European political system

EUI RSCAS, 2018/67

The Euro crisis has had a contradictory impact on European policy-making. It has led to a massive transfer of authority to the European level in areas such as macroeconomic policy and banking regulation, which have enormous implications over a large range of public policies. This attempt at reinforcing depoliticized governance has, in turn, dramatically enhanced the domestic salience of EU membership and hostility to European integration, notably in domestic elections. In parallel, however, one has witnessed an attempt at reinforcing the accountability of European institutions with the so-called Spitzenkandidaten system. While the result of these contrasting forces remains to be seen, it has to date aggravated the European democracy conundrum: the Union and its policies are more present in domestic political debates, but they are increasingly contested.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60250>



DENGLER, Benedikt Hermann, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

The WTO government procurement agreement as a commitment device: a first appraisal

CEPR Discussion Paper, 2018/13266, International Trade and Regional Economics

This paper presents novel reduced form evidence on the association between international trade agreements that include disciplines on public procurement practices reflected in the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) and preferential trade agreements (PTAs) and public sector imports following the 2008 financial crisis. The results are suggestive of such international disciplines acting as an effective commitment

device: GPA membership is associated with a significantly higher import share following the crisis than is observed for countries that are not members. We also find evidence that the GPA and PTAs that cover public procurement are partial substitutes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60570>



DEREMER, David, ORTINO, Federico

Getting your ducks in a row: the case for more inclusive renegotiations in EU – poultry meat (China)

EUI RSCAS, 2018/55, Global Governance Programme-320, [Global Economics]

This paper critiques a Panel ruling that was permissive in allowing the EU to exclude China from the renegotiations of several tariff lines of poultry meat and the related allocation of new tariff-rate quotas. The EU's basis for exclusion was that China lacked a principal or substantial supplying interest in the modified tariff lines. The Panel's ruling supported China for only two tariff lines in which China eventually served 50 percent of the EU market after certain SPS measures expired, on the narrow basis that this import increase should have been considered a special factor in the TRQ allocation. The paper argues that the Panel ruled too narrowly by disregarding China's broader claims for a principal or substantial supplying interest. An interpretation consistent with the object and purpose of the GATT supports utilizing a broader set of evidence in China's claim as a principal or substantial supplier for renegotiations of tariff schedules. Allowing nations to use tariff-rate quotas to prevent emerging markets from achieving a substantial supplying interest is a significant obstacle to the WTO's purpose. The Panel's ruling will be important for future tariff-rate quota renegotiations, such as those that would be necessary under Brexit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59872>



DEUTSCHER, Elias

How to measure privacy-related consumer harm in merger analysis?: a critical reassessment of the EU Commission's merger control in data-driven markets

EUI LAW, 2018/13

This study contributes to the current debate on how privacy concerns can and should be integrated into merger analysis. First, I contend that while competition authorities increasingly account for the role of personal data as a source of market power and entry barriers, privacy-related consumer harm still remains a blind spot in merger analysis. Second, I discuss how this analytical gap can be filled by mapping out three potential theories of privacy-related consumer harm: namely, privacy as an element of product quality, privacy as a feature of consumer choice, and privacy as non-monetary price. Third, and this is my major claim and contribution, this study proposes willingness-to-pay studies in the form of conjoint analysis as a methodology that enables competition authorities to quantify privacy-related consumer harm in monetary terms. In a fourth section, this study discusses potential objections to this approach. In so doing, it shows that the widespread opposition against the incorporation of privacy into merger analysis is based on a 'privacy fallacy'. This 'privacy fallacy' derives from the erroneous assumption that deteriorations in the level of privacy protection as a consequence of a merger automatically amount to a breach of data-protection rules which should be addressed by data protection authorities, but which do not constitute an antitrust concern.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58064>



DUMBROVSKY, Tomas

Beyond voting rights suspension: tailored sanctions as democracy catalyst under Article 7 TEU

EUI RSCAS, 2018/12

Article 7 TEU empowers the Council to suspend certain rights derived from the application of the Treaties. The suspension of voting rights in the Council is one such example. This contribution examines which other rights can be suspended. It uses sanction theories and a textual and contextual analysis of the sanction provision contained in Article 7 TEU to assess the options the Council has, and develops guidelines and suggests improvements of the institutional framework for devising sanctions. The contribution argues for targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that form the political and economic basis of regimes deviating from the fundamental liberal-democratic values. The sanction must be tailored to the causes of the deviation in such a way that they can enhance democratic pluralism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52925>



EGGER, Peter H., SCHWARZER, Johannes, SHINGAL, Anirudh
Labour market effects of currency appreciation: the case of Switzerland

EUI RSCAS, 2018/30, Global Governance Programme-308, [Global Economics]

Recent work on labour market effects of globalization has generated both academic and populist interests. However, this work has focussed exclusively on the manufacturing sector. Moreover, general equilibrium effects of globalization have received little attention. This study contributes to filling both these gaps by examining the general equilibrium effects of external exposure on the labor market in Switzerland. We exploit exogenous exchange rate movements to identify trade-induced shocks across all sectors of the Swiss economy and transpose industry-level exposure to the municipal level, using detailed employment data on the entirety of Swiss firms. We find strong evidence for three channels of employment effects of currency appreciation - negative employment growth induced by increasing export uncompetitiveness and higher import competition, and positive employment growth induced by cheaper availability of foreign inputs. The combined average effect of the three channels on employment is found to be negative in our preferred results, with significant heterogeneity across municipalities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55324>



EGGER, Peter H., SHINGAL, Anirudh
Determinants of services trade agreement membership

EUI RSCAS, 2018/29, Global Governance Programme-307, [Global Economics]

Since about a decade, we have seen a surge in interest as well as in the use of services preferentialism and unilateral services regulations. This paper provides an economic explanation of services regulation and services preferentialism, including their interaction. The paper derives hypotheses based on a numerical welfare analysis where tradable services are treated as a secondary (produced) input in the production of tradable goods. Apart from hypotheses on the emergence of services trade agreements (STAs), the paper derives ones on the stringency of unilateral services provision- a general services trade restrictiveness. For instance, one of the hypotheses is that services trade restrictiveness is endogenous, and it is aligned with

economic fundamentals. Another hypothesis suggests that countries are more likely to participate in STAs if the partners' general, unilateral services trade restrictiveness is more similar to theirs. These and other hypotheses are supported by data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55284>



FALKNER, Gerda, PLATTNER, Georg
Populist radical right parties and EU policies: how coherent are their claims?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/38

In recent national elections and in those to the European Parliament, populist radical right parties (PRRP) have gained many more votes than in previous decades. What could that mean, at least in the longer run, for EU activities in such areas as e.g. the Internal Market, social or environmental regulation, migration management, and defence? Beyond these parties' general attitude of Euro-scepticism, we know close to nothing about their views regarding specific EU policies. Therefore, we have recently assembled and analysed a novel dataset of programmatic statements. In this paper, we discuss how (in-)coherent the policy-specific demands of different PRRPs within the European Union actually are. How much do they agree or disagree when it comes to reforming EU policies?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56165>



FINGER, Matthias, MONTERO-PASCUAL, Juan J.
A programme for the new network industries

EUI RSCAS, 2018/41, Florence School of Regulation

Digitalisation is transforming network industries. The new data layer on top of infrastructures and transport services improves efficiency in the management of traditional networks. However, traditional network managers can be disrupted as their infrastructures and services become intermediated by digital platforms in situation to create more powerful network effects by coordinating previously fragmented or isolated infrastructures and services (indirect and data network effects). As a matter of fact, digital platforms present the transformative characteristics of network industries: network effects, efficiency, scale, concentration, market power, etc. Digital platforms are 'the new network industries'. This paper identifies the key challenges of digitalisation for traditional network industries and defines a research programme for the new network industries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56824>



FORRESTER, Ian
Disruptive innovation and implications for competition policy

EUI LAW, 2018/14

While competition is good for consumers and economies, competition rules alone cannot necessarily produce adequate outcomes for all circumstances. Other norms, particularly regulatory norms, are also often likely to be relevant. The current legal and policy debates about 'disruptive innovation' highlight the need for a healthy mixture of competition and regulation. This paper offers a series of reflections arising from the challenges posed by disruptive products, services and business models. These reflections cover matters such as the capacity of legal procedures to keep pace with rapidly changing market environments. Competition

advocacy can help regulators decide controversial points. The paper discusses several sectors, such as the car-riding and overnight sleeping sectors, in which different interests must simultaneously be accommodated within the boundaries of national tradition and European Union law. As discussed, some of these matters have now been adjudicated by the EU Courts. The related subjects of the acquisition of data as well as the requirements of privacy and data protection principles are also considered. The paper reflects on the role of network effects and on the difficult choices to be made with regard to the wisdom of relying on competition law or on the nature of innovation itself to deliver appropriate responses to the growth of network-based economic power; and the paper notes but does not suggest a remedy for the problem of delay as inimical to effective judicial review.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58284>



FOURNIER, Théo

From rhetoric to action: a constitutional analysis of populism

EUI LAW, 2018/08

Through this article, I analyse populism through the scope of constitutional law. It allows me first to underline the using, by populist parties, of a specific rhetoric which targets directly the two pillars of constitutional democracies: the rule of the majority and the rule-of-law. Populist rhetoric is, in my opinion, the much smaller common denominator to all populist parties. It consists in a fictional discourse aiming at convincing a fictional majority that constitutional democracy is at the origin of a tyranny of the minorities. Then I demonstrate how populist rhetoric – which is a strategy of political opposition – evolves into concrete constitutional amendments once populist parties are in power. For this I analyse, first, Ms. le Pen constitutional program drafted at the occasion of the 2016 French elections and, second, Mr. Orban constitutional amendments since Fidesz party came in power in 2010. The two cases underline a thorough understanding of the specific constitutional contexts the two populist parties are evolving in – far from a spread assumption that populism does not play by the “constitutional rules”. It is where the paradox of populism lays down: while through their rhetoric they reject any sort of rule of law, one in power, populists still respect constitutional rules to implement reforms which threaten the rule of law. I conclude my study by asking whether or not populism and constitutionalism can be reconciled. My answer is no, the so-called ‘populist constitutionalism’ is an oxymoron simply because values carried on by constitutionalism are incompatible with populists’ agenda.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51725>



FREUDLSPERGER, Christian, WEINRICH, Martin

*Stability through change in Germany’s decentralised
EU policy coordination*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/66

During EU-level turbulence, even member states with decentralised coordination systems need to centralise to promote their preferences on the EU-level. Why does this not result in permanent centralisation? We argue that situational centralisation during turbulence triggers a three-step ‘reactive sequence’ that reinforces a decentralised system in the long run. First, exceptional problem pressure enables prime ministerial offices to shift the formalised, bureaucratic and horizontal ‘ordinary mode’ of coordination to an informal, politicised and hierarchical ‘turbulence mode’. Second, the turbulence mode’s characteristics depend on the bargaining goals. If a country wishes to change the existing EU policy framework, the prime minister assumes a hierarchical position; if a country favours the status quo or gradual change, the lead ministry is established as a domestic veto player. Third, when turbulence subsides, a decentralised system’s underlying

institutional factors endow the losers of centralisation with opportunity structures to push back. As line ministries acquire additional competences during turbulence, this sequence eventually strengthens the main defenders of the decentralised coordination system. We illustrate the suggested mechanism in a within-case comparison of the adaptation of German EU policy coordination to the Eurozone and refugee crises.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60053>



GALEOTTI, Andrea, GOLUB, Benjamin, GOYAL, Sanjeev
Targeting interventions in networks
EUI ECO, 2018/01

Individuals interact strategically with their network neighbors. A planner can shape incentives in pursuit of an aggregate goal, such as maximizing welfare or minimizing volatility. We analyze a variety of targeting problems by identifying how a given profile of incentive changes is amplified or attenuated by the strategic spillovers in the network. The optimal policies are simplest when the budget for intervention is large. If actions are strategic complements, the optimal intervention changes all agents' incentives in the same direction and does so in proportion to their eigenvector centralities. In games of strategic substitutes, the optimal intervention is very different: it moves neighbors' incentives in opposite directions, dividing local communities into positively and negatively targeted agents, with few links across these two categories. To derive these results and characterize optimal interventions more generally, we introduce a method of decomposing any potential intervention into principal components determined by the network. A particular ordering of principal components describes the planner's priorities across a range of network intervention problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52264>



GARCÍA-VALIÑAS, María A.
Water governance in Spain: the role of federalism and private-public partnerships
EUI RSCAS, 2018/07, Florence School of Regulation

This research provides a broad picture of water sector governance in Spain, a country dealing with serious water stress and quality problems. Moreover, a decentralized structure of regional and local governments supports the design and development of water policies. In this context, governance emerges as a key issue to improve water resources allocation. Several key policies and institutional features have been described, with a special attention to economic instruments and the role of private-public partnerships (PPPs). Definitively, greater efforts in the policy-making and coordination processes are needed in the Spanish water sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52004>



GIANNACCARI, Andrea
The Big Data competition story: theoretical approaches and the first enforcement cases
EUI LAW, 2018/10

The article critically analyses the debate that has so far involved the Big Data phenomenon. The different theoretical arguments concerning the potential benefits and the adverse effects that can be produced by the aggregation and use of large volumes of data are addressed. In assessing the different perspectives in terms

of competition law, consumer and privacy protection, specific emphasis is placed on the most significant decision-making practice. In particular, as to the merger control, the Google/DoubleClick and Facebook/WhatsApp cases are scrutinized as to test, at the enforcement level, the most challenging domains.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57684>



GNUTZMANN, Hinnerk, ŚPIEWANOWSKI, Piotr
Can regulation improve service quality?: evidence from European Air Passenger Right
EUI RSCAS, 2018/44, Florence School of Regulation

Under EU Air Passenger Rights legislation (“EC261”), carriers must provide assistance and cash compensation to passengers in case of long delay. We study whether the regulation reduces flight delay. EC261 applies uniformly to flights departing from the EU, but covers only EU carriers on EU-bound flights. Exploiting this variation, we find that regulated flights are 5% more likely to arrive on time, and mean arrival delay is reduced by almost four minutes. The effect is strongest on routes with little competition, and for legacy carriers. Thus, consumer rights can improve quality when incentives from competition are weak.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58304>



GORYUNOV, Maxim, KOKOVIN, Sergey, TABUCHI, Takatoshi
Continuous spatial monopolistic competition: matching goods with consumers
EUI MWP, 2018/01

Our new approach enriches the general additive monopolistic competition model (AMCM) with a space of product characteristics: consumers’ “ideal varieties”. Unlike Hotelling, such partially localized competition involves intersecting zones of service among (continuously distributed) producers. Then, the uniform equilibrium firms’ density increases with a growing population, as in the case of the usual AMCM. However, now increasing/decreasing prices are determined by the increasing/decreasing elasticity of elementary utility (instead of demand elasticity in AMCM). A new characteristic – the firm’s range of service – decreases. Such finer matching between buyers and sellers becomes a new source of welfare gain from a thicker market, unlike the variety benefit in AMCM. The free-entry competition remains socially excessive under some natural preferences.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53304>



HAKOBYAN, Shushanik, TRACHTMAN, Joel P.
EU-Fatty Alcohols (Indonesia): corporate structure, transfer pricing, and dumping
EUI RSCAS, 2018/57, Global Governance Programme-322, [Global Economics]

The EU-Fatty Alcohols decision of the Appellate Body addressed an important issue of the scope of permissible adjustments under Article 2.4 of the Agreement on Interpretation of Article VI of the GATT 1994, focusing on the “mark-up” paid by an Indonesian exporter to a related company as a difference affecting price comparability between the export price and the normal value. The Appellate Body confirmed that the primary focus of the investigating authority’s assessment is on whether the relationship between related

companies can be demonstrated to be a factor that impacts the prices of the relevant transactions. This case raises the question of whether a harmonized approach to transfer pricing across different regulatory areas would be useful to bring greater consistency of treatment and certainty to international transactions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59906>



HALMAI, Gábor

The possibility and desirability of economic sanction: rule of law conditionality requirements against illiberal EU Member States

EUI LAW, 2018/06

The paper deals with the ways in which the European Union can and should cope with recent deviations from the shared values of rule of law, democracy, and fundamental rights, especially in some of the new Member States in East-Central Europe, such as Hungary and Poland, but also elsewhere. The paper first discusses the traditional legal tools, like infringement procedures, which seemed to be ineffective, including the Article 7 procedure, finally triggered against Poland. As all of these tools, as well as the EU Framework to strengthen the Rule of Law proved to be ineffective, suggestions were made to link receipt of EU cohesion funds to respect for democratic principles. The paper assesses the legal possibilities and effectiveness of economic sanctions, and concludes that EU law does not exclude such conditionality and it can be desirable for the protection of the rule of law, democracy, and fundamental rights in Member States, which are non-compliant with basic values of the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51644>



HIEN, Josef, JOERGES, Christian

Dead man walking: current European interest in the ordoliberal tradition

EUI LAW, 2018/03

Ordoliberalism became during the years of the financial crisis the target of a European-wide critical campaign. This school of thought is widely perceived as the ideational source of Germany's crisis politics which has even led to an "ordoliberalisation of Europe". The essay questions the validity of such assessments. It focuses on two aspects which are widely neglected in current debates. One is the importance of law in the ordoliberal vision of the ordering of economy and society. The second is its cultural and religious background in particular in German Protestantism. The influence of the ordoliberal school on European law, so the essay argues, is overrated in all stages of the integration project. Anglo-American neoliberalism rather than German Ordoliberalism was in the ideational driver seat since the 1980s. In the responses to the financial crisis the ordoliberal commitment to the rule of law gave way to discretionary emergency measures. While the foundational synthesis of economic and legal concepts became indefensible, the cultural underpinnings of the ordoliberal tradition survived and developed a life of their own in particular in German political discourses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51226>



HINZ, Julian, LEROMAIN, Elsa

Critically important: the heterogeneous effect of politics on trade

EUI RSCAS, 2018/68, Global Governance Programme-329, [Global Economics]

There is strong empirical evidence showing that political relations have an impact on aggregate bilateral trade flows. In this paper, we show that the impact is heterogeneous across products, depending on product characteristics. Specifically, imported products used as intermediate inputs intensively may be more sensitive to adverse shocks.

This is particularly relevant in the current context of increased international input linkages. We sketch a simple theoretical framework and test the mechanism in reduced-form. We implement a difference-in-differences approach with monthly trade flows and a novel dataset of diplomatic incidents. We find that a negative shock to political relations leads to a general decrease in trade flows, and that the response is larger for products in markets with low price gaps to alternative sourcing partners and high direct and indirect imported input use.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60275>



HJELLUM, Magnus Sirnes, LÆGREID, Per
*The challenge of administrative capacity and transboundary coordination.
The case of the Norwegian police and military*
EUI RSCAS, 2018/31

This paper examines how the relationships between the military and the police has changed after the terrorist attacks in Norway in 2011 by focusing on transboundary coordination capacity. We address the change of the regulatory arrangements of how the police can ask for assistance from the military during a crisis and how the military and the police cooperated to implement the regulations on how to protect important public buildings and facilities. The processes and outcome is analyzed from a hierarchical perspective, a negotiation perspective and an institutional approach focusing on the cultural features and administrative traditions. A main finding is that there is a lot of coordination and collaboration challenges which mainly can be explained from a negotiation and a cultural perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55644>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., NELSON, Douglas
21st Century trade agreements and the owl of Minerva
EUI RSCAS, 2018/04, Global Governance Programme-293, [Global Economics]

The post Second World War liberal trade order has been a driver of global economic growth and rising average per capita incomes. This order confronts increasing opposition, reflecting concerns about adjustment costs and distributional effects of globalization, and the ability to pursue national policy goals. At the same time the development of complex production relations distributed across many countries calls for cooperation on a variety of regulatory policies. Contrary to what is argued by opponents of globalization, this does not imply one size fits all rules that constitute a threat to national sovereignty and democratic legitimation. There remains an important 'traditional' integration agenda that centers on rule-making by major trading powers on policies that generate negative international spillovers. But the core challenge for the political economy of 21st Century trade agreements is to support regulatory cooperation to better govern international production and address the non-pecuniary externalities associated with greater economic integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50964>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SANFILIPPO, Marco
*Firm performance and participation in public procurement: evidence from
Sub-Saharan Africa*
EUI RSCAS, 2018/16, Global Governance Programme-297, [Global Economics]

This paper exploits a firm-level dataset for nineteen Sub-Saharan African countries that provides information on the share of total sales to government entities to provide new insights into the relative importance of

participation in public procurement activity for different types of firms. We investigate whether participation in public procurement is associated with realization of the types of goals that underlie industrial policy – an improvement in measures of firm performance – and find that firms that sell a larger share of their output to government entities have better productivity performance. This is most strongly the case for domestically-owned firms, especially small companies, firms engaged in manufacturing activities and those located in the capital city. A positive relationship between participation in public procurement and performance is not observed for foreign-owned firms or companies that are in the service sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52584>



HOOGHE, Liesbet, MARKS, Gary

Re-engaging grand theory: European integration in the 21st century

EUI RSCAS, 2018/43

This paper engages three theories—neofunctionalism, intergovernmentalism, and postfunctionalism—that have their intellectual roots in the study of European integration in the past century. The purpose of this paper is to assess their use value for explaining EU developments in the 21st century. We briefly describe the genesis of each school and outline what is distinctive about its approach in relation to four landmark events: the Eurocrisis, the migration crisis, Brexit, and illiberalism. We conclude that each provides a distinctive framework that disciplines thinking about key actors, arenas, and causal mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57204>



HUIWEN, Lai, MASKUS, Keith E., YANG, Lei

Intellectual property enforcement, exports and productivity: evidence from China

EUI RSCAS, 2018/39, Global Governance Programme-313, [Global Economics]

We study how provincial-level enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs) affects Chinese firms' decisions regarding exit, export, and the channels through which to receive technology transfer. Our findings provide insights into how variations in IPRs enforcement alter productivity. Our model combines the standard theory of heterogeneous firms with the endogenous choices of those firms concerning how they absorb international technologies through imitation or licensing. We show that, in this setting, the exit and export cutoff productivities differ from those in the standard environment, leading to a different sorting mechanism. We also predict that stronger IPRs change the decisions firms make concerning their mode of technology transfer, further altering their productivity and export possibilities. Empirical tests based on a comprehensive dataset of Chinese firms from 2000 to 2006 support the model predictions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57244>



IAKOVIDIS, Iakovos, GALARIOTIS, Ioannis

Permanent structured cooperation: a game changer?

EUI MWP, 2018/07

Struck by decades of insufficient funding and lack of political will, European defence has not grown in proportion to other sectors of European involvement. However, major recent crises, such as the Syrian war, the unprecedented migratory and refugee crisis and the wave of terrorist attacks across the European continent have forced EU actors to realize that European security is inextricably linked with an assumption

of the EU's political role on the world stage. The publication of the EU Global Strategy in 2016 and the Reflection paper on the future of European defence in the following year, paved the way for the launching of the Permanent Structured Cooperation in December 2017. Yet, the UK's participation in European defence in the aftermath of Brexit and EU relations with NATO will be the litmus test of PESCO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59525>



JABŁONOWSKA, Agnieszka, KUZIEMSKI, Maciej,
NOWAK, Anna Maria, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
PALKA, Przemysław, SARTOR, Giovanni

Consumer law and artificial intelligence: challenges to the EU consumer law and policy stemming from the business' use of artificial intelligence: final report of the ARTSY project

EUI LAW, 2018/11

Potential regulation of use of artificial intelligence by business should minimize the risks for consumers and the society without impeding the possible benefits. To do so, we argue, the legal reaction should be grounded in an empirical analysis and proceed case-by-case, bottom-up, as a series of responses to concrete research questions. The ambition of this report has been to commence and facilitate that process. We extensively document and evaluate the market practice of the corporate use of AI, map the scholarly debates about (consumer) law and artificial intelligence, and present a list of twenty five research questions which, in our opinion, require attention of regulators and academia. The report is divided into four sections. The first explains our understanding of the concepts of “artificial intelligence” (a set of socio-technological practices enabled by machine learning and big data) and “consumer law” (various legal instruments concretizing the principles of the weaker party protection, non-discrimination, regulated autonomy and consumer privacy). The second section documents the ways in which the business uses artificial intelligence in seven sectors of the economy: finance and insurance, information services, energy and “smart solutions”, retail, autonomous vehicles, healthcare and legal services. For each analyzed sector we study the gains for the businesses stemming from the deployment of AI, the potential gains, but also challenges for consumers, as well as third party effects. In the third section, we repeat the analysis through the lens of four general “uses” of AI by businesses in various sectors: knowledge generation, automated decision making, advertising and other commercial practices and personal digital assistants. Finally, in the fourth section, we present the questions which we believe should be addressed in the next stage of the research. We cluster them into: normative questions about regulatory goals, technological and governance questions about regulatory means, and theoretical questions about concepts and preconceptions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57484>



JENTSCH, Valentin

Corporate social responsibility and the law: international standards, regulatory theory and the Swiss responsible business initiative

EUI MWP, 2018/05

The relationship between corporate social responsibility and the law has changed considerably over time, and even today this relationship is not nearly as stable as it might seem, partly because the concept of corporate social responsibility is still in a state of flux. The main problem with the existing legal framework for transnational companies and the protection of human rights, working conditions and the environment is, however, that there is currently quite a large gap between the state of public international law and national

private law. In order to have a consistent and integrated legal system across the globe, which operates under the rule of law and to which states, individuals and companies can rely on, we as a society have to manage to close this gap in a reasonable and appropriate manner. Many scholars have already observed and documented the overall trend from self-regulation and non-binding soft law to state intervention and binding hard law with regard to the protection of human rights, working conditions and the environment by transnational companies. But what is often missing in this picture is that we are certainly not coming from, or currently in, some sort of unregulated wasteland in terms of corporate social responsibility, and that various regulatory approaches have at all times maintained a friendly coexistence. In this working paper, which is for the main part structured as a survey article, I look at the interaction between different regulatory strategies for transnational companies to protect human rights, working conditions and the environment, and the key challenges regarding the transformation of international soft law standards into national private law rules. This is important because it is no longer a question of whether, but how private law should be brought in accordance with international law, and because we have to make sure that certain legal traditions are respected, while at the same time leave enough room for the development of the law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59084>



JESSURUN D'OLIVEIRA, Hans U.

Brexit, nationality and union citizenship: bottom up

EUI RSCAS, 2018/49, Global Governance Programme-317, GLOBALCIT

In this paper an inquiry is made into the reactions of Union citizens to the imminent Brexit and the uncertainty the unfinished negotiations bring. UK citizens seek to acquire the nationality of EU27 Member States, while EU27 citizens, residing in the UK, try to bolster up their position by acquiring UK citizenship. Key element in these activities securing freedom of movement is the acceptance of dual citizenship in the legislations concerned. Various avenues and legal barriers are explored and data about numbers of naturalisations and options are tentatively given. EU citizenship has come alive with Brexit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59115>



JESSURUN D'OLIVEIRA, Hans U.

Union citizenship and beyond

EUI LAW, 2018/15

In this essay the development, since 1992, of the concept of European citizenship is traced, alongside the changing attitude of the author towards this novel status. The blurred edges of the concept are explored. Connecting factor to European citizenship is the possession of the nationality of a member state. Is nationality identical with 'peoples' in the Treaties? And: are member states the masters of definition of who are their nationals? And is the status of European citizen really dependent on the nationality of member states, or is it gradually the other way round, given the view of the ECJ that the first is 'intended to be the fundamental status'? Although there is no transfer of competence of nationality law, nevertheless domestic laws should have 'due regard to European law'. In Rottmann a decision by national authorities was subjected to the European principle of proportionality, in Tjebbes a whole legal provision in the national law of the Netherlands was, according to the AG, not in line with Union law. This is a constitutional battle, as the definition of its nationals is a constituent part of being a (member) state. Brexit sheds a new light on the importance of Union citizenship, primarily as its entrance to the freedom of movement. Finally, a number of loose ends are identified and questions formulated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58164>



KANTENGA, Kory

The effect of job-polarizing skill demands on the US wage structure

EUI MWP, 2018/03

I present a quantitative model which accounts for changes in occupational wages, occupational employment shares, and the overall wage distribution. The model reproduces numerous aspects of US cross sectional data observed from 1979 to 2010, notably job and wage polarization. Decompositions reveal changes in production complementarities to be crucial but insufficient to replicate the observed occupational and wage changes. The distribution of worker skills, sorting, and the distribution of skill demands all play pivotal roles. The model indicates skill demands polarized over these three decades, shifting demand away from middle-skilled towards high and - to a lesser extent - low-skilled occupations. I find that industry trends, technological progress, and trade account for up to 57% of changes in skill demands. Information and communications technology spurred demand for jobs requiring interpersonal and social skills in the 1990s. This development appears far more pivotal than the automation of routine jobs concentrated in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56184>



KHAZANOV, Pavel

Vladimir Sappak's humanism on Soviet TV

EUI MWP, 2018/04

In his writings, the first Soviet critic of television, Vladimir Sappak (1921-1961) associates the new mass medium with a political vision typical of Soviet intelligentsia in the Thaw era: the project of transcendence of Stalinism and its legacy. This project had to be pursued within the context of Soviet Party censorship, which made it difficult to articulate what post-Stalinism would entail. My paper analyzes Sappak's understanding of television's sincerity— a key attribute of the medium, according to his influential monograph, *Television and Us* (1963, published posthumously). I argue that Sappak's TV sincerity in fact articulates an understanding of Soviet humanism, which, I claim, was a culturally important post-Stalinist mass ideology, whose boundaries and effects were negotiated in a contest between the Party state, the creative and scientific intelligentsia, and the urbanized, educated, TV-watching Soviet consumer masses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56744>



KIM, Evan Y., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Dissenting opinions in the WTO appellate body: drivers of their issuance & implications for the institutional jurisprudence

EUI RSCAS, 2018/51, Global Governance Programme-318, [Global Economics]

The Appellate Body (AB) of the WTO has issued over 140 reports but only eight separate opinions, four of which are genuinely dissenting. Such paucity, in fact, is the WTO's implicit tradition inherited from GATT of prioritizing unanimous decisions, hoping they solidify the institution's legitimacy and countries' confidence in the system. But at the more individual level, an AB member's decision to dissent is driven by multiple factors that have implications for the institution's jurisprudence. First, the factors explain how the symbiotic relationship between an AB member and his or her nominating country—whose interests turn out to be

closely intertwined—is affected according to the former’s personal preferences. Moreover, a subset of the factors—the so-called “evaluators”—can assess the doctrinal significance of dissents and illuminate how each of them is contributing to the WTO’s case law development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59546>



KLIEN, Michael, SALVETTI, Maria
Water services in selected Central and Eastern European countries
EUI RSCAS, 2018/08, Florence School of Regulation

Water services in Central and Eastern European countries have experienced important transformation processes since the 90s. After a first wave of wholesale reforms of the economic systems after the collapse of the Soviet Union (decentralization and private sector involvement), more recent reforms try to address specific water-related challenges which many countries in the region encounter on their way to EU accession. To tackle issues like rising tariffs, low quality and performance, limited access and insufficient infrastructure maintenance, the creation of dedicated regulatory bodies as well as aggregation reforms have been two key reform approaches.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51630>



KOCHENOV, Dimitry, VAN WOLFEREN, Matthijs
Dialogical rule of law and the breakdown of dialogue in the EU
EUI LAW, 2018/01

Dialogue between different jurisdictional levels within complex constitutional systems is constantly on-going. Within the EU, this dialogue is an indispensable condition for the functioning of the Rule of Law, described as the tension between gubernaculum (the body of positive law) and jurisdictio (the principles of law beyond the sovereign’s reach). Unlike other constitutional systems where the dialogue between the legislature and the judiciary plays the crucial role, the interaction between national courts and the Court of Justice of the EU is the only way through which the EU can be precluded from becoming a self-defining, tyrannical, constitutional order. As national courts seek to protect their constitutional values, they supply an important source of jurisdictio. Although the EU system offers a wider understanding of dialogical frameworks, it is under threat of dissolution. Where the Court of Justice feigns to cherish this inter-judicial dialogue, in reality it relies on its own supremacy to construct the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50764>



KORTENDIEK, Nele
International organisations in the field: governing mixed migration in and through practice
EUI RSCAS, 2018/33, Global Governance Programme-310, [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

How can we study migration-related international organisations (IOs) and their contribution to creating global standards for governing mixed migration? While most scholarship on global migration governance conceives of international organisations as collective actors with clearly delineated boundaries and official mandates, this paper suggests reconceptualising them as open systems and turning to their inter-organisational dynamics in the field in order to understand how they impact on governing global migration

beyond formal regulatory competences. The paper challenges the dominant theoretical approach to studying IOs, which centres on the concepts of authority and legitimacy, and argues that a theoretical framework that focuses on knowledge, practice and professions allows us to open the black box of IOs and to capture how IO staff on the ground, at the frontline of migration movements, govern mixed migration in and through practice. By taking frontline workers as analytical entry point, we can move from the level of formal global policy-making and implementation to the level of inter-organisational communities of practice in the field – and thus analyse informal forms of governing that rely on knowledge rather than authority. The paper concludes by way of an empirical illustration from the Aegean Sea in order to show how the theoretical shift and its methodological implications can come to empirical fruition. It exemplarily demonstrates how border and coast guards, immigration officials, humanitarian workers, asylum lawyers, doctors, social workers, psychologists and lifesavers, affiliated with IOM, UNHCR, EASO, Frontex, humanitarian NGOs and volunteer groups coordinate and compete over how to address the issue of cross-border mixed migration movements along the Eastern Mediterranean route.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55685>



KRASNIQI, Gezim
Contested territories, liminal polities, performative citizenship: a comparative analysis

EUI RSCAS, 2018/13, Global Governance Programme-295, GLOBALCIT, [Global Citizenship]

Through a comparative analysis of ten liminal polities - Abkhazia, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Somaliland, South Ossetia, Palestine, Taiwan, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), Transnistria and Western Sahara, the paper focuses on the ways in which such polities actively perform statehood and citizenship to compensate for their sovereignty deficit. The paper has a three-fold aim: a) to measure the impact of internal and/or external statehood contestation on the scope of citizenship rights in liminal polities; and b) to demonstrate how such atypical polities represent liminal spaces of citizenship, whose subjects are neither full citizens nor stateless; and c) to analyze the performative role of citizenship and struggles over rights claims in enabling these liminal polities and their citizens to constitute themselves as political subjects — as states and citizens, respectively. It argues that, although statehood contestation and lack of sovereignty have a direct bearing on the scope of citizens' rights, the level of impediment of rights and protection of individuals belonging to such atypical entities is determined by the degree of internal/external contestation as well as the very functionality of the citizenship regime in place.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52225>



LAKOMY, Miron
Picturing the Islamic state's online propaganda: vanishing or resurfacing from the world wide web?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/70

This paper attempts to contribute to academic discussion on the current state and capabilities of the Islamic State's digital propaganda. Its primary objective was to measure and analyze one month's output of the "Caliphate's" cyber jihadist machine, released on the non-Arabic "surface web." It also attempted to identify the dominant themes and types of productions exploited by the Islamic State during this period. It argues that the long-term campaign attempting to cripple the propaganda of Daesh on the Internet has not yet brought satisfying effects. Its productions in various forms are still easily achievable on the non-Arabic

“surface web,” even through standalone websites, which are rarely and slowly banned by the law enforcement. In this context, while its releases are still easily accessible by the average Western Internet users, their quality and quantity were visibly reduced, which makes them slightly less alluring for some potential audiences. This, in turn, confirms that the current, difficult situation of this terrorist organization has had a significant impact on its digital jihadist capabilities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60161>



LOOZEN, Edith

Strict competition enforcement is the way forward: also to promote sustainable consumption and production

EUI LAW, 2018/16

This article investigates the purpose and workings of EU competition law and policy. More specifically, it scrutinizes the claim that sustainable consumption and production (SCP) requires flexible rather than strict enforcement of Article 101 TFEU. Proponents of flexible antitrust argue that SCP requires sector-wide private coordination since manufacturers of sustainable products suffer from first mover disadvantage if consumers may opt for cheaper, less sustainable products. Four main policies have been put forward to legitimize flexible antitrust. Building on the constitutional context, a first policy uses a broad welfare standard to balance competition and sustainability under Article 101(3). Based on the more economic approach, a second policy balances both interests under Article 101(3), provided that a net welfare gain is evidenced in quantitative terms. Grounded in the legitimate objective doctrine introduced in Wouters, a third policy balances both interests under Article 101(1). Motivated by the useful effect doctrine, a fourth policy aims to circumvent antitrust by allowing the government to declare private sector initiatives generally binding. This article questions all four policies. Based on a coherent integration of principle and practice, it shows that strict competition enforcement is the legitimate and effective way forward to achieve SCP. Problems of under-regulation are to be addressed by the regulatory state and require proper articulation of state policy in order to preclude antitrust accountability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60454>



MARZINOTTO, Benedicla

Current account imbalances, household consumption and debt in the euro area: a tale of two financial liberalizations

EUI RSCAS, 2018/15

This paper explores the extent to which financial liberalization in the euro area had a differentiated impact on members' private consumption patterns and in turn on their current account positions as a function of who got indebted in the first place. Theoretically, it builds on an inter-temporal consumption model augmented with household heterogeneity. Low/middle income groups are impatient and credit-constrained, whilst high-income groups are patient and under no constraint. Increased access to credit in previously financially repressed countries implies a relaxation of collateral constraints specifically for low-income groups, who differently from high-income agents borrow to finance current consumption. It follows that financial liberalization is associated with deteriorating external positions there where initial levels of financial openness and inclusion are lowest and the share of the low/middle-income group largest.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52604>



MASKUS, Keith E., MILANI, Sahar, NEUMANN, Rebecca
*The impact of patent protection and financial development
on industrial R&D*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/37, Global Governance Programme-312, [Global Economics]

Stronger protection of patent rights is thought to spur innovation through securing returns to R&D investments. Those investments must be financed, however, suggesting that the responsiveness of R&D to patent reforms varies with financial development levels. We examine the joint impact of domestic and international financial-market development and patent protection on R&D intensities in 22 manufacturing industries in 20 OECD countries for the period 1990-2009. We show that stronger patent rights increase R&D intensities in patent-intensive industries, accounting for the need for external financing and the amount of tangible assets. The primary impact varies across types of financial development: patent protection raises R&D in high-patent industries where countries have more limited equity and credit markets. In contrast, in countries with more developed bond markets industry R&D is more sensitive to patent rights. Interestingly, patent rights in countries that are more exposed to foreign direct investment increase R&D intensities at all levels of financial development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56264>



MATLAK, Michał
*Jacques Delors: the single market and the failed attempt
to give 'a soul to Europe'*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/06

This working paper is concerned with the informal institutionalization of contacts between European institutions and religious organizations launched by Jacques Delors and its aftermath: the formal institutionalization of these contacts started by Jose Manuel Barroso. It was with Jacques Delors that the relationship between religion and the European project gained in importance. As president of the European Commission he recognised the social role of European religions by inviting them to the project "A Soul for Europe", which aimed to find a more robust source of legitimacy for the European project. Subsequently, I describe the incorporation of Art. 17 in to the Lisbon Treaty obliging dialogue with churches, religious and philosophical organizations, which is in my opinion a direct aftermath of the "Soul for Europe". It is my argument in this paper that the "religious" project of Jacques Delors in many respects failed, as he did not find a meaningful role for religion in European integration in the way he was hoping for, nor did he find the robust source of legitimacy for the European project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52005>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C., PRUSA, Thomas J.
*Die another day: zeroing in on targeted dumping: did the AB hit the mark
in US-Washing Machines?*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/01, Global Governance Programme-290, [Global Economics]

In US-Washing Machines, the WTO Appellate Body (AB) extended the prohibition of zeroing to the so-called exceptional (or W-T) methodology, where the dumping margin is established by comparing the weighted average normal value to export price of specific transactions. Given that the exceptional method was the only method under which the AB had not definitively rejected zeroing, this dispute may have hammered the last nail in the coffin of zeroing. Or, maybe not. The AB did not address a key issue, namely, what is

the evidentiary standard that an investigating authority must meet in order to have legitimate recourse to W-T. In addition, the AB's suggested approach to aggregating dumping amounts across targeted and non-targeted groups may produce zeroing-like outcomes even if the authority does not resort to zeroing. It seems inevitable that future disputes will be required to address these issues, since history shows that at least some investigating authorities are gearing towards using this methodology ad nauseam. The AB has left zeroing to die another day.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50204>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

All quiet in the western (European football) front: regulation of football in the European continent

EUI RSCAS, 2018/26, Global Governance Programme-304, [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

Regulation of football in Europe is, absent some piecemeal interventions (like sharing of TV rights) largely non-existent. This is the case, because the de facto regulator (UEFA, Union Européenne of Football Associations) has no mandate to comprehensively address on its own competitive balance, the focal point of football, and, in more general terms, sports regulation. Various aspects of competitive balance are part and parcel of antitrust law. European Union (EU) law thus, comes into the frame, since this is the body of law regulating antitrust in the European continent. The European Union, nevertheless, has no mandate to regulate football comprehensively, even though it has the power to issue (non-sports specific) law (including competition law), which affects football, and UEFA must observe it. As a result, UEFA wants to but cannot regulate the hard core of sports regulation, whereas the European Union as is, cannot do much, and it is at best doubtful that it wants to anyway. Under the circumstances, because of the legislative conundrum, the “regulatory stalemate” we observe is probably the equilibrium point.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55104>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Last mile for tuna (to a safe harbor): what is the TBT agreement all about?

EUI RSCAS; 2018/03; Global Governance Programme-292; [Global Economics]

The WTO Agreement on TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) aims at taming NTBs (nontariff barriers), the main instrument segmenting markets nowadays. Some of the terms used to flesh out the commitments undertaken are borrowed from the GATT, and some originate in the modern regulatory reality as expressed through SDOs (standard-development organizations). It does not share a copy-cat function with the GATT, though. Alas, the WTO Appellate Body, by understanding words as ‘invariances’, e.g., interpreting them out of context (without asking what is the purpose for the TBT?), has not only exported its GATT case law, but also misapplied it into the realm of TBT, and ended up with significant errors. In the most recent report of the tuna-saga, an ongoing dispute between Mexico and the United States, a panel corrected some of the pre-existing misunderstandings regarding the scope and function of TBT. Problems though, persist. Importantly, we cannot rely on instincts of isolated adjudicators to get it right. Only a coherent test for consistency with the TBT can serve this function. This is what we still miss. In what follows, we explain why the current approach is erroneous, and advance an alternative understanding, which could help implement the TBT in a manner faithful to its negotiating intent, and objective function.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50784>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C., NEVEN, Damien J.

Things have changed (or Have they?): tariff protection and environmental concerns in the WTO

EUI RSCAS, 2018/20, Global Governance Programme-300, [Global Economics], [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

This paper considers the APEC and proposed EGA agreements which grant tariff concession in favor of “green” goods. We find that the practical significance of the APEC agreement should not be overestimated as it involves modest tariff concessions over a subset of goods which are not heavily traded. Still, these agreements involve a paradigm shift to the extent that they use tariffs concessions negotiated on a plurilateral basis as a policy instrument to meet public policy concern, instead of making market access conditional on meeting national regulations. We model the mechanism through which these tariff preferences provide incentives to change production in favor of green goods in exporting countries and highlight the challenges that the implementation of these agreements involve.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53424>



MENON, Seetha, SALVATORI, Andrea, ZWYSEN, Wouter

The effect of computer use on job quality: evidence from Europe

EUI MWP, 2018/02

This paper studies changes in computer use and job quality in the EU-15 between 1995 and 2015. We document that while the proportion of workers using computers has increased from 40% to more than 60% over twenty years, there remain significant differences between countries even within the same occupations. Several countries have seen a significant increase in computer use even in low-skilled occupations generally assumed to be less affected by technology. Overall, the great increase in computer use between 1995 and 2015 has coincided with a period of modest deterioration of job quality in the EU-15 as whole, as discretion declined for most occupational and educational groups while intensity increased slightly for most of them. Our OLS results that exploit variation within country-occupation cells point to a sizeable positive effect of computer use on discretion, but to small or no effect on intensity at work. Our instrumental variable estimates point to an even more benign effect of computer use on job quality. Hence, the results suggest that the (moderate) deterioration in the quality of work observed in the EU-15 between 1995 and 2015 has occurred despite the spread of computers, rather than because of them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55204>



MOORE, Michael

Trade costs and international trade flows: methodologies, data, and empirical evidence

EUI RSCAS, 2018/05, Global Governance Programme-294, [Global Economics]

A growing literature has begun to focus on the empirical relationship between transportation costs and international trade flows. This survey will document some of the most important recent trends in this literature, including a burgeoning focus on frictions at the border (such as customs procedures and port quality) as well as those behind-the-border (e.g. domestic infrastructure and regulatory quality). These empirical analyses have become possible because of the development of a number of new data sets, especially from World Bank initiatives. This new focus is particularly welcome for two reasons. Firstly, falling formal

trade barriers from past negotiations means that transportation costs have more relative importance for trade. Secondly, stalled multilateral trade negotiations means that some of the most important sources of trade integration benefits may come from “trade facilitation,” especially in developing countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52006>



NORDSTRÖM, Håkan, FLAM, Harry

Production integration in the European Union

EUI RSCAS, 2018/23, Global Governance Programme-303, [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

Measured by trade in intermediate inputs, economic integration has increased between 2000 and 2014 between members of the European Union and even more with non-members. Integration is negatively related to economic size and positively to the number of years as a member. Germany is the largest hub in the production network and the centre of gravity has moved eastward. Older member states are increasingly exporting service inputs and new member states primary and manufacturing inputs. Wages are increasing faster in countries with low initial wages, indicating wage convergence as a result of production integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55684>



ORGAD, Liav, BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)

Cloud communities: the dawn of global citizenship?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/28, Global Governance Programme-306, [GLOBALCIT], [Global Citizenship Governance], [Global Citizenship]

New digital technologies are rapidly changing the global economy and have connected billions of people in deterritoralised social network. Will they also create new opportunities for global citizenship and alternatives to state-based political communities? In his kick-off essay, Liav Orgad takes an optimistic view. Blockchain technology permits to give every human being a unique legal persona and allows individuals to associate in ‘cloud communities’ that may take on several functions of territorial states. 14 commentators discuss this vision. Sceptics assume that states or business corporations have always found ways to capture and use new technologies for their purposes. They emphasise that the political functions of states, including their task to protect human rights, require territorial monopolies of legitimate coercion that cannot be provided by cloud communities. Others point out that individuals would sort themselves out into cloud communities that are internally homogenous which risks to deepen political cleavages within territorial societies. Finally, some authors are concerned that digital political communities will enhance global social inequalities through excluding from access those who are already worse off in the birthright lottery of territorial citizenship. Optimists see instead the great potential of blockchain technology to overcome exclusion and marginalisation based on statelessness or sheer lack of civil registries; they regard it as a tool for enhancing individual freedom, since people are self-sovereign in controlling their personal data; and they emphasise the possibilities for emancipatory movements to mobilise for global justice across territorial borders or to create their own internally democratic political utopias. In the boldest vision, the deficits of cloud communities as voluntary political associations with limited scope of power could be overcome in a global cryptodemocracy that lets all individuals participate on a one-person-one-vote basis in global political decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55464>



PALKA, Przemysław, JABŁONOWSKA, Agnieszka,
MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SARTOR, Giovanni
*Before machines consume the consumers: high-level takeaways from the
ARTSY project*
EUI LAW, 2018/12

Business is using artificial intelligence in essentially all sectors of the economy: machine learning is employed to generate knowledge out of big (consumer) data, to optimize processes and to undertake new, previously impossible tasks. This might come with benefits for the consumers and the society, but definitely poses numerous challenges. In this short note, we provide an overview of challenges for EU consumer law and policy stemming from the business's use of AI, and sketch a plan for action. We argue that AI will need to be tackled case-by-case, bottom-up, though with the big picture in mind. It needs to be tackled soon, but we do need to take our time to reconsider the assumptions that have been challenged, and not rush to political conclusions. Moreover, we argue that the role of law is not just to minimize the risks, but also to enable developments in consumer-empowering AI tools. These tools, however, will not be given to us by business. Civil society must take action and fight for them. We cluster the challenges and takeaways by the type of actors that are affected by the business's use of AI. Consumers face the risk of undue influence on their behavior (by targeted personalized commercial practices), exclusion from access to goods and services (ad delivery & price discrimination) and lower quality of information and services in the interaction with artificial agents. Regulators need to revise their governance toolbox, taking into account the specificity of AI's operations (stealth infringement, wide-spread-by-minor damage, automation of reasoning). Also, regulation needs to strike a correct balance between specific cases and the bigger picture, and between commanding and enabling. In EU consumer law, the concepts of unfair commercial practices and unfair contractual terms should be revisited, to take into account the reality of business using AI. In addition, we should consider the usefulness of adopting special data protection rules to supplement the GDPR, by stating what purposes of data processing are lawful in what markets. Civil society should strive to seize the opportunities of AI in the medium-term, making the best use of the existing legal instruments (UCPD, UCTD, GDPR) in the short-term, and lobby for societal and legal change in the long-term. Finally, academia, in particular legal scholars, must re-consider their role in the debate on AI governance: they should ground their research in empirical findings, acknowledge the limitations of sectoral knowledge and remedy such limitations by engaging in an interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder dialogue. We argue that the competitive advantage of scholars goes beyond offering concrete policy recommendations. Instead, it concerns a critical reflection on the ways in which the mass deployment of AI challenges the basic assumptions and presuppositions of the existing legal and regulatory theory and practice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57485>



PAPACONSTANTINOU, George
*Trade in financial services regionalism: derivatives clearing and settlement
in economic integration agreements*
EUI RSCAS, 2018/63, Global Governance Programme-328, [Global Economics]

Trade in financial services is integrated through Economic Integration Agreements (EIAs), in addition to the multilateral trading system developed under the WTO. Securities' clearing and settlement services have nowadays become more important than ever. The latter have gained enormous strategic relevance due to the global regulatory shift towards tasking clearinghouses to mitigate the risks associated with trading of OTC derivatives. This study assesses the liberalization levels of the financial services in the plurilateral trading system. It aims to shed light on the underlying dynamics that could explain the rationale behind

international trade treaties. Most importantly, this contribution assesses the relationship between regulation of international trade and regulation of financial market infrastructure in order to bring into the spotlight problematic features that underscore existing silos in WTO Members' administrations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60084>



PAPACONSTANTINOU, George

No GATS no glory: the EU regulation of clearinghouses and WTO law

EUI LAW, 2018/05

Following the 2008 financial crisis the EU reformed the regulatory regime pertaining to clearinghouses (or CCPs), and in particular the clearing of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. This paper evaluates whether the EU regime for CCPs is consistent with WTO Law and discusses how regulatory and market access (trade) objectives can be better managed. A number of problems of both procedural and substantive nature are identified with the EU regime for CCPs, and specifically the equivalence mechanism to assess third country clearinghouses (EMIR Art. 25), with onerous implications for many non-EU service suppliers seeking to provide their services inside the EU internal market. Smaller countries are less likely to have access to the EU market and to be negatively impacted by the EU regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51924>



PAPADIA, Andrea

Fiscal policy under constraints: fiscal capacity and the (in-)stability of government financing during the Great Depression

EUI MWP, 2018/06

The Great Depression, and the interwar period more generally, were characterized by macroeconomic mismanagement. Fiscal policy, in particular, was essentially not used to fight the slump. Despite this, I find that a higher degree of fiscal capacity helped countries reduce the cyclical volatility of their governments' financing and, thus, to run stabilizing - or, at least, less destabilizing - fiscal policies. This smoothing effect worked principally by facilitating countries' access to borrowing. Thus, interwar governments were constrained in their policy choices by past investments in their fiscal systems, and not just Gold Standard membership and ideology, as commonly held in the literature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59085>



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

European networking and training for national competition enforcers

ENTraNCE for judges 2017: selected case notes

EUI RSCAS, 2018/52, ENTraNCE, [Florence Competition Programme]

This working paper includes a collection of case notes written by the national judges who attended the European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE Judges 2017). The training programme was organised by RSCAS between November 2016, and October 2017, with the financial contribution of the DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarise judgments from different EU Member States that relate to diverse aspects of competition

law enforcement. This working paper thus aims to increase the understanding of the challenges that are faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralised regime of competition law enforcement that was introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59545>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

How to reconcile human rights, trade law, intellectual property, investment and health law?: WTO dispute settlement panel upholds Australia's plain packaging regulations of tobacco products

EUI LAW, 2018/19

This comment on the legal findings of the four WTO panel reports of June 2018 on Australia's tobacco plain packaging (TPP) measures begins with a discussion of the 'systemic interpretation' challenges (I) and 'legitimacy challenges' of WTO panel interpretations of trade rules that affect also related disputes over intellectual property rights, health rights, investment regulations and human rights (II). Section III summarizes the main Panel findings that the TPP measures are apt to, and do make a meaningful contribution to Australia's objective of reducing the use of, and exposure to, tobacco products; the claimants have not demonstrated that the TPP measures are 'more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfil a legitimate objective' in violation of Article 2.2 of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Section IV summarizes the Panel findings that the complainants did not demonstrate that the TPP measures were inconsistent with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Section V concludes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60064>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

The 2018 American and Chinese trade wars risk undermining the world trading system and constitutional democracies

EUI LAW, 2018/17

The American and Chinese trade wars of 2018 risk undermining not only the law of the World Trade Organization (WTO, section I). As tariffs tax and restrict domestic citizens and redistribute their income, illegal import tariffs (e.g. as imposed by US President Trump) - and the collective undermining of the WTO Appellate Body and dispute settlement system - also run counter to the democratic mandates given by parliaments when they approved the 1994 WTO Agreement and incorporated it into domestic legal systems, as illustrated by trade laws and policies in the USA (section II) and in the European Union (EU, section III). Multilevel governance of global public goods (PGs) - like the WTO trading system, which has helped to lift billions of people out of poverty by promoting unprecedented economic welfare, transnational rule of law and compulsory third-party dispute settlements - cannot remain effective if citizens and democratic institutions fail to hold their governments democratically and legally accountable for violating 'PGs treaties' (section IV). This contribution uses the example of the USA and the EU for arguing that constitutional democracies - including Asian democracies like India, Korea and Japan - must adopt more specific trade legislation protecting the WTO legal system. Multilevel governance of transnational PGs requires empowering citizens, parliaments and courts of justice to limit populist abuses of trade policy powers to tax and restrict citizens in manifestly illegal ways reducing general consumer welfare, non-discriminatory competition and rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59444>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Human rights, constitutional justice and international economic
adjudication: legal methodology problems*
EUI LAW, 2018/18

International economic law (IEL) developed since ancient times based on private and public, national and transnational regulation of economic transactions and related economic policies. International human rights law (HRL) emerged only in the 20th century based on different (e.g. deontological rather than utilitarian) rationalities; it continues to be developed by different international fora, but depends on economic law for generating economic goods and services necessary for protecting human rights. Section I discusses the increasing ‘constitutionalization’ of HRL and IEL at national and regional levels of governance and its implications for the settlement of trade and investment disputes. Section 2 discusses ‘constitutional justice principles’ as legal basis for impartial third-party adjudication requiring ‘judicial administration of justice’ and treaty interpretations ‘in conformity with the principles of justice’ and human rights accepted by all UN member states. Section 3 elaborates in more detail problems of ‘systemic interpretation’ and ‘constitutional interpretation’ in IEL. Section 4 gives an overview of procedural human rights dimensions in IEL adjudication, like the human right of access to justice and the emerging common law of transnational adjudication. Section 5 discusses procedural and substantive human rights problems in WTO and investment adjudication. Section 6 criticizes trade and investment adjudication for neglecting HRL and constitutional, distributive, corrective and commutative justice principles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59445>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*How should the EU and other WTO members react to their WTO
governance and WTO appellate body crises?*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/71, Global Governance Programme-331, [European, Transnational and Global Governance], [Europe in the World]

Since 2017, the United States (US) and other World Trade Organization (WTO) members violate their legal duties and democratic mandates given by national parliaments to maintain the WTO Appellate Body (AB) as legally prescribed in Article 17 of the WTO Dispute Understanding (DSU), i.e. as being ‘composed of seven persons’, with vacancies being ‘filled as they arise’. This contribution argues that none of the reasons offered by the US for its blocking of the (re)appointment of AB candidates - on grounds unrelated to the personal qualifications of the candidates - can legally justify its disruptions of the WTO legal and dispute settlement system. Also the European Union (EU) has offered no convincing justification of its failure to protect ‘strict observance of international law’ in its external relations, as required by Article 3 of the Lisbon Treaty on European Union (TEU) and by Article IX:1 WTO Agreement (‘where a decision cannot be arrived at by consensus, the matter at issue shall be decided by voting’). The 2018 ‘Concept Paper’ prepared by the EU Commission on ‘WTO modernization’ indicates no strategy for the obvious problem that the EU objective of ‘preserving and deepening the rules-based multilateral system’, including ‘more effective and transparent dispute settlement including the Appellate Body’, is inconsistent with the US strategies underlying US blocking of the AB jurisdiction by preventing the appointment of AB judges, a strategy which was previously applied by the US for blocking third-party adjudication under Chapter 20 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Trade diplomats have no democratic mandate for disrupting the AB jurisdiction by illegally reducing the number of AB members to one single judge by December 2019 and, thereby, undermining the WTO legal and dispute settlement system. EU trade diplomats must exercise leadership for using the existing legal powers and duties of the WTO Ministerial Conference and General Council under Article IX:1 WTO – if necessary, based on ‘a majority of the votes cast’ - to initiate and complete the WTO selection procedures

for filling AB vacancies and protect the AB as legally defined in Article 17 DSU. Article IX.2 could be used for authoritative interpretations ‘taken by a three-fourths majority of the Members’ confirming the collective duties of WTO members to fill AB vacancies in case of illegal blocking of AB nominations. WTO law foresees similar majority decisions for the appointment of the WTO Director-General; such majority decisions are necessary for preventing illegal de facto amendments of the WTO legal system, and do not set a precedent for future WTO majority voting on discretionary, political issues, which most WTO diplomats reject as a ‘nuclear option’. As suggested by European ordo-liberalism, citizens and democratic institutions must hold trade politicians democratically and legally more accountable for complying with their legislative mandates to implement and modernize, but not to destroy WTO law and dispute settlement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60238>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Trade and investment adjudication involving ‘silk road projects’: legal methodology challenges

EUI LAW, 2018/02

This contribution discusses legal methodology problems of multilevel trade and investment regulation (section I) and explores related problems of adjudication involving investment projects in the context of China’s 2013 ‘One Belt, One Road’ (OBOR) initiative involving more than 65 countries (section II). The very limited number of investor-state arbitration proceedings initiated so far by foreign companies against China - or by Chinese companies against foreign host states - suggests that alternative dispute resolution may become one of the important ‘legal innovations’ of China’s OBOR cooperation. Yet, also involvement of third parties as ‘mediators’ or ‘conciliators’ in dispute settlement proceedings raises questions of ‘justice’ and of legal methodology that are easier to resolve by embedding OBOR regulations into multilateral trade, investment and UN law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51225>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Between ‘member-driven’ WTO governance and ‘constitutional justice’: judicial dilemmas in GATT/WTO dispute settlement

EUI LAW, 2018/04

Globalization and the recognition of human rights and constitutionalism by all UN member states entail that also international courts increasingly interpret their judicial mandates and multilateral treaties in conformity with ‘constitutional principles’ as multilevel governance of transnational public goods (PGs) constraining intergovernmental power politics through judicial protection of transnational rule of law for the benefit of citizens. US President Trump, the ‘Brexit’, and an increasing number of non-democratic rulers (e.g. in China, Russia, and Turkey) challenge multilateral treaty systems, international adjudication and ‘cosmopolitan rights’ by ‘populist protectionism’ prioritizing ‘bilateral deals’. This contribution uses the US blockage of the WTO Appellate Body system for illustrating the ‘republican argument’ that transnational PGs cannot be protected without judicial remedies, rule of law and democratic governance. Adversely affected governments, citizens and courts of justice must hold power politics more accountable so as to protect PGs for the benefit of citizens and their constitutional rights. WTO members should use their power of majority voting for authoritative interpretations of WTO law supporting ‘judicial administration of justice’ in multilevel governance of the world trading system. Multilevel judicial control of trade regulation legitimizes ‘member-driven governance’ by protecting rule of law as approved by parliaments for the benefit of citizens, their equal rights and social welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51425>



PISANI - FERRY, Jean
Should we give up on global governance?
EUI RSCAS, 2018/65

Two decades after the high point of global governance in the mid-1990s, hopes that globalisation would be buttressed by a system of global rules and a network of specialised global institutions have been dashed by a series of setbacks. This retreat from multilateralism can be attributed in part to political developments in individual countries. But such factors hide a series of specific roadblocks to global governance: the growing number and diversity of countries involved; the mounting rivalry between the US and China; doubts about globalisation and the distribution of the associated benefits; the obsolescence of global rules and institutions; imbalances within the global governance regime; and increased complexity. Demand for global governance has not diminished, but support for binding multilateral arrangements has. Thus, the narrow path ahead is to establish a sufficient, critical multilateral base for flexible arrangements and to equip policymakers with a precise toolkit for determining, on a field-by-field basis, the minimum requirements for effective collective action.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60067>



PORCHER, Simon, SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane
Public versus private management in water public services: taking stock, looking ahead
EUI RSCAS, 2018/64, Florence School of Regulation

Governments have largely turned to public-private partnerships (PPPs) to manage public services. Although it is difficult to analyze PPPs as discrete and alternative forms of public service organization, they all constitute some forms of partial outsourcing of activities that contribute to the realization of a public service. In water industries, the most common form of PPPs is the concession, in which a private firm finances and operates the public service of water while the infrastructure remains public. This report seeks to answer the question of whether PPPs have contributed successfully to the quality and improvement of water public services all around the world. The paper is organized in three sections. In the first section, the different supposed advantages and costs of PPPs are presented. The second section reviews some of the most important studies on the efficiency of PPPs in water industries. The last section provides some recommendations to improve the use of PPPs in water public services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60066>



PORCHER, Simon
In hot water?: issues at stake in the regulation of French water public services
EUI RSCAS, 2018/24, Florence School of Regulation

In France, private firms manage the majority of water services but there is still a large part of water services under direct management. Such a diversity of governance forms allows for efficiency and quality benchmarking between direct and delegated management, and raises questions about the determinants of the choice of the local government to manage or delegate, and to switch from a governance model to the other. This paper reviews the literature on these issues in France. Moreover, the paper identifies several hot issues deserving further research such as scale and scope economics, and the implementation of social tariffs or increasing block tariffs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54824>



PRUSA, Thomas J., VERMULST, Edwin
United States—certain methodologies and their application to anti-dumping proceedings involving China: hitting nails in the coffin of unfair dumping margin calculation methodologies
EUI RSCAS, 2018/61, Global Governance Programme-326, [Global Economics]

The WTO Appellate Body report *United States – Certain Methodologies and Their Application to Anti-Dumping Proceedings Involving China* is yet another in a long line of disputes involving U.S. Department of Commerce’s dumping margin calculation methodologies. The AB ruled against the United States on three important aspects: (1) the use of the Nails test to rationalize the exceptional method in Article 2.4.2 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement so as to justify using the weighted average-to-transaction methodology in dumping margin calculations; (2) the treatment of multiple companies in a non-market economy as a single NME-wide entity; and (3) the USDOC’s policy of using adverse facts available for such an entity. Yet, some aspects of the AB’s decision – most notably affirming the use of average prices – significantly weaken Article 2.4.2’s pattern requirement and potentially open the door to greater use of the exceptional method.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60065>



REYNOLDS, Kara M., RIGOD, Boris
Russia-tariff treatment: identifying systematic violations of WTO law
EUI RSCAS, 2018/02, Global Governance Programme-291, [Global Economics]

In October 2014, the European Union requested consultations with Russia under the WTO’s dispute settlement system regarding Russia’s tariff treatment of various agricultural and manufacturing products. Although most of the measures challenged by the EU were individual tariff lines, the final measure in its complaint was a “more general measure” referred to as the systematic duty variation. A WTO dispute panel eventually ruled that the EU failed to establish the systematic nature of the duty treatment afforded by Russia to certain products. In this paper, we explore the dispute panel’s ruling, as well as how claims of systematic non-compliance are treated in other legal settings. We conclude by exploring whether future WTO panels should instead consider statistical evidence of systematic treatment to promote compliance.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50765>



REYNOLDS, Kara M., YANGUAS, Tatiana
China–Cellulose Pulp: China’s quest to satisfy WTO panels and the appellate body
EUI RSCAS, 2018/59, Global Governance Programme-324, [Global Economics]

In April 2017, a WTO panel ruled that China’s anti-dumping investigation into imports of dissolving cellulose pulp from Canada violated the WTO’s Anti-dumping Agreement. The panel found that China’s description of the parallel price trends of dumped imports and domestic products failed to explain their finding that the dumped imports caused the decline in domestic prices. The ruling perhaps should not have surprised anyone as the WTO had made similar findings in disputes involving two previous Chinese anti-dumping investigations. This paper explores to what degree “parallel price trends” can be used as a valid methodology to determine price depression, and whether it is the methodology itself that is problematic or China’s implementation of that methodology that has caused it to lose three disputes over the past five years.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59904>



RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra

Criminalizing migrants who steer the dinghies in the Mediterranean: a collateral effect of migration management?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/32, Global Governance Programme-309, [Cultural Pluralism]

Amidst the increased irregular sea migration in the Central Mediterranean in recent years (2014-2017), one issue remained greatly overlooked: that of migrants' who become involved in steering the dinghies (as driver or helper) bringing them and others from Libya to Italy (scafista). The paper examines some of the contentious questions that arise from the criminalisation of alleged 'boat drivers' who are often chosen by the Libyan smugglers among the other migrants and international protection seekers; at times under coercion and threat. Based on case law analysis, as well as information collected through qualitative interviews and desk research, the paper analyses to what extent the conditions under which migrants/international protection seekers are pushed to drive the boat can be taken into consideration to prevent their criminalisation. The penal principle of 'state of necessity' – that enables to lift the criminal liability- and the argument that some situations of coercive recruitment of 'transporters' may be considered trafficking in persons are discussed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55645>



RIGOD, Boris, TOVAR, Patricia

Indonesia – Chicken: tensions between international trade and domestic food policies?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/58, Global Governance Programme-323, [Global Economics]

This paper analyzes the dispute Indonesia – Measures concerning the importation of chicken meat and chicken products from a legal-economic perspective. We evaluate alternative explanations for the motive behind Indonesia's import restrictions and conclude that they can be linked to protectionist political-economic motives and are most likely due to a self-sufficiency objective and the legal requirements attached to it. Economically, the import restrictions on chicken and other food products have led to substantial price volatility, and they impose costs on Indonesian consumers and small farmers who are net buyers of food, firms that import certain raw materials, as well as foreign exporters. Therefore, by making food more expensive and less accessible, they could reduce food security. We also argue that an additional issue with the goal of self-sufficiency in Indonesia is lack of comparative advantage in some food items, including chicken meat and chicken products. Legally, although the Panel highlighted that self-sufficiency is a legitimate policy objective that as such does not lead to a violation of WTO law, the Indonesia - Chicken case leads to the question of whether, in practice, it is feasible to implement a self-sufficiency target resorting only to WTO-compliant policies. Finally, we discuss potential alternative economic policies and examine whether Indonesia could have attained its food self-sufficiency objective in a WTO-consistent manner.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59873>



RODRÍGUEZ-IZQUIERDO SERRANO, Miryam

Direct effect and covert integration: a critical review of the liberalization of port cargo handling services through the Spanish case

EUI RSCAS, 2018/46

Article 49 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union contains the principle of freedom of establishment. Discrimination based on nationality was prohibited when freedom of establishment was involved. That was the only EU law provision invoked by the Commission to monitor a reform of Spanish

Port Law, which concluded in May 2017. No secondary EU regulations were enacted, yet, the reform led to the overruling of the staff recruitment system for cargo-handling services in Spanish docks. The new recruitment system was already designed by the Commission and transposed by an Act of the Spanish Parliament as if it was derived from a Directive. An infringement action and a ruling of the European Court of Justice were the formal mechanisms to make the design of the Commission enforceable. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of this reform, there were indirect normative and institutional mechanisms working through well-known dynamics of supranational integration. This paper presents an analysis of those mechanisms, paying particular attention to the role of direct effect in the ECJ infringement decision and to the use of soft law and institutional cooperation as covert integration strategies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58384>



ROHDE-ABUBA, Caterina

The discourse on the integration of male ‘refugees’ into public and private elderly care homes in the context of the current care crisis in Germany

EUI RSCAS, 2018/48, Global Governance Programme-316

Against the background of increased immigration in Germany since 2015, there is a largely negative public discourse on ‘refugees’ (especially Muslim young men), who are assumed to pose a threat to society and struggle to integrate due to their supposedly ancient, undemocratic and misogynist values. Due to the severe lack of elderly care workers in Germany, integration projects have been established that train ‘refugees’ for elderly care work in homes. The discourse on participants runs counter to the image of ‘dangerous foreign masculinity’ and constructs male ‘refugees’ as ideal elderly care workers. Based on the theoretical concept of othering, this article shows how by intermingling culture, religion and gender a subaltern masculinity is constructed to depict ‘refugees’ suitability for elderly care work. It is suggested that these young men respect and subordinate themselves to the elderly as if they were their own relatives. The image of the devoted care worker seems to contrast the perception of young Muslim men as being dangerous, although both interpretations prompt the notion of a traditionalist value system that is assumed to be the essential and static characteristic of mi-grants from ‘Muslim countries’. Presenting the success of integrating ‘refugees’ in elderly care work allows the German society and more specifically elderly care providers to position themselves through “welfare narratives” as charitable actors who offer ‘refugees’ a chance of integration into the labour market. Accordingly, it is de-thematised that ‘refugees’ provide extensive unpaid or low-paid work in the name of integration and training, as well as covering necessary tasks in the understaffed care system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59114>



SCHIFF, Maurice

Impact of low, high and super congestion of an open-access resource under autarky and trade

EUI RSCAS, 2018/62, Global Governance Programme-327, [Global Economics]

Many developing countries obtain a large share of their income from the exploitation of open-access common-property renewable natural resources. Imperfect or lack of property rights for these resources results in the partial or non-internalization of negative externalities. Analysis of this problem has focused on “low” congestion situations and has neglected the more important congestion categories where average and marginal cost schedules are backward-bending and welfare losses are significantly greater. This paper analyses two such categories, “high” and “super” congestion, and examines the impact of open access on steady-state welfare, natural resources, employment, output and prices in a general equilibrium model. It

finds that greater congestion increases welfare costs, with trade further – and always – reducing an open-access exporter's resources and welfare. An optimal tax raises price and reduces output under autarky in the case of low or high congestion but reduces price and raises output under super congestion, with significantly larger gains. The effects of trade between an open-access developing country and a regulated but otherwise identical partner country is very dependent on the degree of congestion. Trade between two open-access countries with different externality (population) levels raises global output and welfare, improves global efficiency of resource use and reduces international inequality. Welfare gains from emigration is much larger in super congestion situations, especially if migration results in low congestion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60286>



SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MEEUS, Leonardo
Least-cost distribution network tariff design in theory and practice
EUI RSCAS, 2018/19, Florence School of Regulation

In this paper a game-theoretical model with self-interest pursuing consumers is introduced to assess how to design a least-cost distribution tariff under two constraints that regulators typically face. The first constraint is related to difficulties regarding the implementation of cost-reflective tariffs. In practice, so-called cost-reflective tariffs are only a proxy for the actual cost driver(s) in distribution grids. The second constraint has to do with fairness. There is a fear that active consumers investing in distributed energy resources (DER) might benefit at the expense of passive consumers. We find that both constraints have a significant impact on the least-cost network tariff design, and the results depend on the state of the grid. If most of the grid investments still have to be made, passive and active consumers can both benefit from cost-reflective tariffs, while this is not the case for passive consumers if the costs are mostly sunk.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53804>



SCHOLTES, Julian
The complacency of legality: constitutionalist vulnerabilities to populist constituent power
EUI LAW, 2018/07

This essay explores the concept of constituent power in the light of recent constitutional developments in countries with populist governments. It attempts to outline and contrast conceptions of constituent power as inherent in constitutionalist and populist thinking, respectively. While constitutionalists draw heavily upon Kelsenian normativism in framing the way political power is generated, populists juxtapose this with a concept of constituent power that is inspired by Carl Schmitt's 'decisionist' view. While constitutionalists stress the self-contained nature of the law, populists challenge this by drawing attention to the necessity for the social embeddedness of any legal order. In doing so, populists expose a core tension inherent in constitutionalism: How do constitutionalists reconcile their democratic aspirations with the simultaneous preclusion of certain political choices from the democratic realm? Populists, it will be argued, can attack constitutionalism because of the deficient conception of constituent power that underlies the latter. Where public law is being challenged by populists, it can at some point no longer rely on its own force to defend itself. Its authority needs to be re-established from an extra-legal, pre-positive perspective. In an era of political populism, the role of constitutionalist public law is thus to function as a discourse that can challenge populism by means of the powerful reasons that inhere in the former.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51724>



SCHUTZE, Robert
'Re-reading' Dassonville: meaning and understanding in the history of European law
EUI LAW, 2018/09

There are few “mythical” judgments that every student of European integration has read or ought to have read. Dassonville is one of these judgments. The Court here makes one of its “most famous pronouncement[s] ever”; and yet very little historical research on where the Dassonville formula came from and what it was intended to mean in 1974 has yet been undertaken. The conventional wisdom holds that the Court offered a hyper-liberal definition of the European internal market, which radically dissociated itself from the conceptual shackles accepted in classic international trade law. According to this view, Dassonville represents the substantive law equivalent of Van Gend en Loos. This traditional view, it will be argued here, is simply not born out by the historical facts. A contextual interpretation indeed shows a very different meaning of Dassonville; and a closer author-centric analysis reveals a very different understanding of the Dassonville formula in its historical context. What does this “re-reading” mean for our understanding of European law and its history? Not only is a re-reading of the “classics” an obligation for every generation of young European lawyers; more importantly still: in order to understand the history of European law, we must try to reconstruct the – doctrinal – context to each classic case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53084>



SHAW, Jo
EU citizenship: still a fundamental status?
EUI RSCAS, 2018/14, Global Governance Programme-296, GLOBALCIT

Written as a standalone essay as part of an edited book based on citizenship forums published on the GlobalCIT website, this essay is intended to explore the trajectory of EU citizenship, under pressure from forces inside and outside the EU. The focus of the discussion is on three issues: the autonomy of national citizenship laws in the face of EU citizenship; the citizenship consequences of Brexit; and the choices made and actions taken by individuals and groups that may impact upon the future of EU citizenship. This discussion is prefaced by an initial exploration of the challenges and complexities of EU citizenship and of the relationship between citizenship and concepts of integration and Europeanisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52224>



STAGNARO, Carlo, AMENTA, Carlo,
DI CROCE, Giulia, LAVECCHIA, Luciano
*Managing the liberalization of Italy's retail electricity market:
a policy proposal*
EUI RSCAS, 2018/45, Florence School of Regulation

Italy will phase electricity retail price regulation by July 1st, 2020. This is the last step in the process of electricity market liberalization, that started in 1999. Until then, residential customers and small businesses who do not choose their supplier, will be supplied under a transitional, regulated service named “maggior tutela” (greater protection), which is supplied by the local distributor at a price set by the regulator. This paper reviews the literature on electricity retail competition – with particular regard to its expected effects on prices, innovation and customer engagement – and the condition under which its benefits may be delivered. Then a Structure-Conduct-Performance analysis of Italy’s retail electricity market for residential

customers is performed. Two issues are found to be potentially problematic: excessive market concentration and low customer engagement. Energy poverty is also identified as an issue to be addressed. A phase-out mechanism is finally proposed, that relies on graduality, asymmetric regulation and a mandatory, opt-out collective switching exercise. The mechanism aims to rapidly reducing market concentration by leveraging on behavioral incentives to customers still under regulated prices to switch to the cheapest supplier.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58204>



TASSINARI, Fabrizio, DESSÌ, Andrea,
LINDGAARD, Jakob, ÖZEL, Soli
The impact of global drivers on the future of EU-Turkey security relations
University of Cologne, FEUTURE Online Paper, 2018/24

This paper examines whether global security dynamics will act as either centripetal forces to the Turkey-EU relations on threat perceptions and security concerns, keeping the relationship aligned, or whether they will act as centrifugal forces pushing Turkey and the EU further apart on security. More precisely, the paper surveys the roles of (i) the US and NATO, (ii) Russia, and (iii) global security shifts as well as new (in-) security trends in this context. The paper argues that these three groups of global security dynamics will push Turkey-EU relations in a more conflictual direction, if cooperation—often more out of necessity than want—will continue to keep the relationship away from the brink, resulting in a form of conflictual cooperation. The paper concludes with a few initial recommendations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60627>



TEKLE, Tzehainesh
An analysis of the contribution of the ILO's international labour standards system to the European Court of Human Rights's jurisprudence in the field of non-discrimination
EUI RSCAS, 2018/50

This paper examines the role played by International Labour Standards (ILS) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the pronouncements of the ILO supervisory bodies in the development of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)'s jurisprudence by focussing on the ECtHR's case law on discrimination. This analysis is conducted against the background of the role that the ECtHR has been playing in making the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) an instrument that protects not only civil and political rights but also social and economic rights, and its consideration of the ECHR as a 'living' document. This study concludes with a reflection on the benefits of the ECtHR's use of ILS and the work of the ILO supervisory bodies, and challenges ahead.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59544>



TEMPRANO ARROYO, Heliodoro
Promoting labour market integration of refugees with trade preferences: beyond the EU-Jordan Compact
EUI RSCAS, 2018/42, Migration Policy Centre

Trade preferences provide a potential policy tool for supporting refugee employment in countries of first asylum. Thus, in the context of the EU-Jordan Compact agreed in 2016, the EU eased the rules of origin

for Jordanian exporters employing a minimum share of Syrian refugees. The use of trade preferences to encourage the labour market integration of refugees is consistent with the new, developmental approach to refugee protection advocated by the recent literature and enshrined in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework adopted by the UN in 2016. The paper looks at the so-far disappointing impact of the EU-Jordan agreement on rules of origin, as well as the experience with two relevant U.S. preferential programmes (the Qualified Industrial Zones initiative for Egypt and Jordan and the African Growth and Opportunity Act) that have generated substantial export growth and employment. It then discusses the conditions under which trade preferences can prove an effective instrument for refugee integration and makes some concrete policy recommendations

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57124>



TESCHE, Tobias

'The troika is dead, long live the domestic troikas?': varieties of technocracy and the diffusion of national fiscal councils in the European Union: agents, trustees or orchestrators of fiscal discipline?

TARN Working Paper, 2018/03

This article shows that the troika institutions — the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) — formed a technocratic consensus about the desirability of establishing national fiscal councils in the European Union (EU). Considerable disagreement existed, however, with regards to their design features. Each institution promoted a distinct mode of indirect governance by ranking national fiscal councils depending on their adopted governance model (agent, trustee or orchestrator). This persuasion through entrepreneurial benchmarking constitutes an important mechanism by which member states were nudged to adopt a distinct fiscal council model. Preference heterogeneity among the troika members ultimately prevented the spread of a one-size-fits-all fiscal council in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57464>



TESCHE, Tobias

Supranational agency and indirect governance after the euro crisis: ESM, ECB, EMEF and EFB

Maastricht University, CERiM Online Paper Series, 2018/13

This article categorizes newly created and proposed EMU institutions according to a new typology that broadens the well-established agent-trustee distinction to include cooptation and orchestration as two additional modes of indirect governance. Four empirical cases from the realm of EMU governance are provided, i.e. the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), the European Central Bank (ECB), the proposed European Minister of Economics and Finance (EMEF) and the European Fiscal Board (EFB). The article asks how we can explain that the institutional response to the euro area crisis has produced such diverse governance arrangements. Empirically, it shows that supranational actors like the European Commission can bypass states through enlisting existing authority to deepen European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59807>



VAZQUEZ, Miguel

Institutional dynamics in an economy seen as a complex adaptive system

Università Bocconi IEFÉ Working Papers, 2018/104

The primary objective of this paper is to study the role of institutions evolution assuming that economies are generally out of equilibrium. The focus is developing a logical framework that allows describing economies as complex adaptive systems. This will allow deducing the uncertainty inherent to the economy as a consequence of system characteristics (instead of assuming it as hypothesis). Thus, it will be possible to characterize adaptation from fundamental properties of the system. As institutions are mechanisms to facilitate adaptation, the paper will provide a fundamental description of the functioning and logic for institutions within complex adaptive systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60111>



VERDE, Stefano F.

The impact of the EU emissions trading system on competitiveness and carbon leakage

EUI RSCAS, 2018/53, Florence School of Regulation Climate

Concerns about the potential negative effects on domestic firms' international competitiveness and ensuing carbon leakage are the main obstacle to the unilateral use of carbon pricing for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Since 2005, the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) has put a price on about half of the EU's overall emissions and presently remains the largest cap-and-trade scheme in the world. Monitoring the competitiveness effects of the EU ETS is vital for evaluating the cost effectiveness of the policy instrument and for amending it if needed. This paper surveys the econometric literature that tests for the occurrence of competitiveness effects and carbon leakage under the EU ETS. Emphasised is the specific or more general relevance of estimation results for sectors, countries and years. Organised in this way, the empirical evidence may better inform policy. The review also covers several studies analysing the competitiveness effects of the EU ETS through the lens of stock markets. By far, the most frequently encountered conclusion is that no evidence was found of negative statistically significant effects on firms' competitiveness (nor, therefore, of carbon leakage). Among the few adverse effects, those concerning increased FDI activity in certain regulated sectors deserve special consideration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59564>



WOLFE, Robert

Learning about digital trade: privacy and e-commerce in CETA and TPP

EUI RSCAS, 2018/27, Global Governance Programme-305, [European, Transnational and Global Governance], [Global Economics]

It is a truth universally acknowledged that every ambitious 21st century trade agreement is in want of a chapter on electronic commerce. One of the most politically sensitive and technically challenging issues is personal privacy, including cross-border transfer of information by electronic means, use and location of computing facilities, and personal information protection. States are learning to solve the problem of state responsibility for something that does not respect their borders while still allowing 21st century commerce to develop. A comparison of the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) allows us to see the evolution of the issues thought necessary for an e-commerce chapter, since both include Canada, and to see the differing priorities of the U.S. and

the EU, since they are each signatory to one of the agreements, but not of the other. I conclude by seeking generalizations about why we see a mix of aspirational and obligatory provisions in free trade agreements. I suggest that the reasons are that governments are learning how to work with each other in a new domain, and learning about the trade implications of these issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55144>



YILDIRIM, Aydin, POLETTI, Arlo,
CHATAGNIER, J. Tyson, DE BIÈVRE, Dirk
*Multinational firms, value chains, and trade disputes: explaining dispute
onset at the world trade organization*

EUI RSCAS, 2018/21, Global Governance Programme-301, [Global Economics]

In this paper we aim to explain World Trade Organization (WTO) members' decision to initiate a dispute at the WTO. Since many potential violations of WTO law remain unchallenged, we explore the conditions under which WTO members complain about only some allegedly WTO-incompatible policies, while leaving a large majority of them unchallenged. While there may be different reasons why governments choose to initiate certain disputes, we are especially interested in the relationship between potential and actual trade disputes on the one hand and the degree of integration into so-called global value chains (GVCs) on the other. We demonstrate that decision-makers are more likely to try and eliminate barriers to cross-border trade by tabling WTO complaints when facing pressures to do so by firms and sectors highly integrated into such GVCs. Potential complainants' policymakers act strategically when considering whether to initiate a formal dispute. Responding to demands of firms and sectors that are highly integrated in GVCs allows complainants' policymakers to secure the support of politically powerful domestic constituencies while simultaneously minimizing the administrative burdens and the potential negative externalities for bilateral diplomatic relations that a WTO dispute can bring about. We test our hypothesis by examining data from the US using a binomial logistic regression and Cox proportional hazard model and find that trade barriers are both more likely to be filed as disputes and quicker in being tabled at the WTO in sectors highly integrated into GVCs, while controlling for other factors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53824>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana
Ethnicity and neighborhood attainment in England and Wales

EUI RSCAS, 2018/25, Migration Policy Centre

Ethnic minorities' spatial concentration and their predominance in deprived areas are two well-known patterns that characterize Britain's social landscape. However, little is known about ethnic minorities' opportunities for spatial integration, especially after individual, social origin and childhood neighborhood characteristics have been taken into consideration. Using a large-scale longitudinal dataset of England and Wales covering a forty-year period (1971-2011), in combination with aggregated Census data, the author examines ethnic inequalities in access to neighborhoods with varying levels of ethnic concentration and deprivation. The article reveals that ethnic minorities are less likely than white British individuals to reside in 'whiter' and less deprived neighborhoods. These effects, however, reduce, for most groups, among those with higher education and a higher social class, in line with one version of the place stratification/ethnic enclave model. Growing up in areas with high ethnic concentration and high deprivation has a particularly strong 'retention effect' among Asians: their probabilities of being found in 'whiter' and less deprived areas

in adulthood are the lowest. Among Africans, growing up in a less deprived area brings no benefits for future neighborhood outcomes. Ethnic groups' unequal access to neighborhoods suggests that group-specific preferences and constraints play a role in neighborhood attainment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55244>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana

Does ethnic concentration influence gender role views?: a study across ethnic groups in England and Wales

EUI RSCAS, 2018/11, Migration Policy Centre

Gender role views have long been a matter of great interest to researchers. In part, this is connected to the negative part that traditional gender role views can play in the social and economic integration of women. In Western Europe, this topic has gained additional attention with the arrival of migrants from countries where gender inequality is greater and where individuals hold more traditional views on the social roles of men and women. Research shows that, though gender role views become less traditional over time and through the generations, differences with respect to the majoritarian white population remain. This study explores one of the possible mechanisms behind the persistence of traditional gender role views among migrants and their children in the UK (i.e. ethnic minority groups): neighbourhood ethnic concentration. Neighbourhoods are spaces of interaction, as well as of transmission of beliefs and ways of doing, and this can affect individuals more or less coercively. This study employs data from Wave 2 of Understanding Society, in combination with aggregated Census data. Using this data I explore the extent to which ethnic minority groups residing in areas with a higher concentration of members of the same group have a higher probability of holding more traditional gender role views. The article finds some evidence of this for Indians and Bangladeshis, but not for Pakistanis. Problems of self-selection and endogeneity are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52164>



ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: France

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/06

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in France. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59144>



BALCYTIENE, Aukse, JURAITE, Kristina

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Lithuania

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61147>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo
Enlarging incentive regulation to improve public awareness and trust in electricity transmission infrastructure development

Florence School of Regulation, Energy, 2018

The need for substantial investment in the European electricity transmission grid to meet the ambitions of market integration and decarbonisation is well known. However, the development of these projects has a significant impact on the public at large. As the public becomes increasingly active in expressing its concerns and opposition, stakeholder engagement activities to raise awareness and build trust in infrastructure development are becoming more and more important, as well as challenging. Suboptimal stakeholder engagement by project developers leads to distortion in the network planning and development process. Therefore, it is crucial that project promoters are encouraged to implement innovative and effective stakeholder engagement strategies, and to reflect the outcomes of those activities in the design of the projects. This report re-examines and assesses the possibility of enlarging incentive regulation to improve the performance of project promoters in building public awareness and trust in infrastructure development projects. The study is structured into three blocks: 1) Taking stock of the obstacles to stakeholder engagement activities and current activities organised by project developers. 2) Innovation in the context of the economic regulation of project developers (TSOs). 3) Enlarging incentive regulation to, first, include other regulators and, second, to consider economic incentives for other stakeholders involved in project development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54884>



BILIC, Paško, PETRICUŠIĆ, Antonija, ETEROVIĆ, Ružica
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Croatia

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61133>



BOGNAR, Eva, BATORFY, Attila, DRAGOMIR, Marius
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Hungary

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61143>



BROGI, Elda
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Italy

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61145>



BROGI, Elda, NENADIC, Iva, VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), Policy Report, 2018

This report presents the results and the methodology of the 2017 implementation of the Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) in the EU-28 countries and in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM), Serbia and Turkey (MPM2017). The MPM is a tool developed by the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF) at the European University Institute to assess the risks to media pluralism in a given country. The MPM project is co-funded by the European Union. The MPM focuses its analysis on news and current affairs. Different news media are covered: legacy media (print, radio and audiovisual), with their online editions; native digital media (and, to some extent, search engines and social media in the context of market plurality). The MPM further considers different types of media: public service, commercial, and non-profit community media.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60773>



CARRERA, Sergio, SANCHEZ, Gabriella, VOSYLIUTE, Lina, SMIALOWSKI, Stephanie, ALLSOPP, Jennifer

Fit for purpose?: the Facilitation Directive and the criminalisation of humanitarian assistance to irregular migrants: 2018 update

European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, Study for the PETI committee, PE 608.838, 2018, [Migration Policy Centre]

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, aims to update the 2016 study "Fit for purpose? The Facilitation Directive and the criminalisation of humanitarian assistance to irregular migrants". It takes stock of and examines the latest developments that have taken place since 2016, specifically the legislative and policy changes, along with various forms and cases of criminalisation of humanitarian actors, migrants' family members and basic service providers. The study uses the notion of 'policing humanitarianism' to describe not only cases of formal prosecution and sentencing in criminal justice procedures, but also wider dynamics of suspicion, intimidation, harassment and disciplining in five selected Member States – Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary and Italy. Policing humanitarianism negatively affects EU citizens' rights – such as the freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. When civil society is effectively (self-) silenced and its accountability role undermined, policies to combat migrant smuggling may be overused and give rise to serious breaches of the EU's founding values, notably the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights. Moreover, policing humanitarianism negatively affects wider societal trust and diverts the limited resources of law enforcement from investigating more serious crimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60998>



CARRERA, Sergio, STEFAN, Marco, LUK, Ngo Chun, VOSYLIUTE, Lina
The future of the Schengen area: latest developments and challenges in the Schengen Governance Framework since 2016

European Parliament, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, Study For the LIBE committee, PE 604.943 EN, 2018, [Migration Policy Centre]

This Study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE-

Committee), takes stock of the main developments that have occurred in the Schengen Governance Framework since 2016. It analyses the legitimacy of a number of States' decisions to maintain internal border controls. Also, most recent policy proposals in the field of internal police checks are assessed in light of relevant EU legal standards. The paper also questions the legality of the border walls and fences, which have been recently erected at the EU external borders and within the Schengen area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52127>



CHRISTOPHOROU, Christophoros
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Cyprus

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61134>



CHRISTOPOULOS, Dimitris
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Greece

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/01

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Greece. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58364>



CORRADO, Alessandra, CARUSO, Francesco Saverio,
LO CASCIO, Martina, NORI, Michele,
PALUMBO, Letizia, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Is Italian agriculture a 'pull factor' for irregular migration – and, if so, why?

Open Society, European Policy Institute Report, 2018, [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

The study seeks to analyse the broader framework in which the rights of migrants and workers are violated, going beyond the focus on the abuse endured by migrant workers in southern Italy—which has been reported on exhaustively over the last decade by the media and civil society organisations— and the rather narrow actions by the EU and member states to counter the exploitation. The aim is to investigate the multiple pressures on the agriculture system from the restructuring of agri-food chains and the factors pushing farmers to recruit migrant workers irregularly, profiting from their vulnerable condition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60950>



COUTTS, Stephen

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Ireland

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/17

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Ireland. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59569>



CRAUFURD SMITH, Rachael, CAVALIERE, Paolo

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: United Kingdom

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61160>



DAHER, Joseph

The political economic context of Syria's reconstruction: a prospective in light of a legacy of unequal development

Middle East Directions (MED), Wartime and Post-Conflict in Syria, 2018/05

The article seeks to deepen the understanding and analysis around reconstruction dynamics. In this perspective, the economic policies of the Syrian government in the decade prior to the uprising are analysed. The paper then examines how the war transformed the political economy of Syria by considering the effects of destruction on the country's economic structure. Finally, the article observes the possible scenarios and prospects based on the conflict's current dynamics to consider new lines of research in the near future in relation to the topic of the war economy and the reconstruction process. Just as the war and its destruction have been used by the regime to intensify neoliberal policies and secure further political power, the way that reconstruction is shaped is another opportunity by which those in power will seek to extend their political and economic domination of Syria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60112>



DE GROOT, David, VINK, Maarten Peter

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Netherlands

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/19, [Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in the Netherlands. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60173>



DE STEFANO, Valerio, ALOISI, Antonio
European legal framework for digital labour platforms

European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) Report, 2018/JRC112243

This report maps a kaleidoscopic array of platform-mediated working arrangements, by clustering the findings into three main subsets (passenger transport services, professional crowdsourcing, on-demand work at the client's premises). Many initiatives taken by the European institutions and aimed at promoting decent work in the collaborative economy are analysed including (i) the European Commission's Communication 356/2016, (ii) the principles enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights, and (iii) the ruling by the European Court of Justice on the nature of the service provided by Uber. After exploring the existing legal framework in several European countries, this study goes into the issue of the legal status of platform-based or -mediated workers by analysing what is at stake in pending litigations on the proper classification. In the end, this report is meant to contrast the sense that new realities of work have outgrown legal concepts. The application of existing regulation must be reinforced, in order to avoid the risk that platform workers are considered by default as falling in a normative vacuum. In the end, creating a level playing field between the traditional and the digitally-enabled companies is the only way to reap full benefits of the on-going digital transformation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60772>



FAHMI, Georges
The future of Syrian Christians after the Arab Spring

Middle East Directions (MED), 2018/04

The wave of popular uprisings that started in 2010 offered religious and ethnic minorities an opportunity to obtain full rights in a new democratic, political regime. However, a violent turn of events in many of these countries has put religious and ethnic communities under unprecedented threat. In particular, this is the case of Christian communities in Syria that have found themselves caught between the rise of radical Islamist groups and the inability of the political regime to offer them basic public services, not even security. This paper seeks to analyse the different political attitudes of Syrian Christians towards the 2011 Syrian uprising through its various phases; what are the main challenges that have shaped these attitudes, and what policies shall be adopted by local and external actors in order to address them?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55924>



FÄRDIGH, Mathias A.

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Sweden

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61158>



FARGUES, Philippe

Advancing knowledge on international migration: data and research needs

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), 24

From the sheer numbers of migrants to the complex processes that set people on the move and the multiple changes they bring to both origin and destination countries, international migration suffers considerable deficits of knowledge. As international migration connects each country of the world with all the others, addressing knowledge gaps will require international consensus on definitions and methods of data collection. There is a long way to go before this most challenging objective will be reached. The current study describes some of the steps that need to be taken. Defining international migration A proper assessment of international migration data at the world level must be based on a systematic inventory of what exists and what does not in each country. For lack of such an inventory, this report provides an overview assessment of the various criteria used by public administrations to define and produce data on international migration. Documenting international migration Data are generally collected by national administrations to serve their own needs and not those of scientific research or evidence-based policymaking, with the result that data on international migration are too often insufficient and lacking in quality. Policymakers often lack the minimal statistical evidence necessary to make informed decisions, while academics lack the basic data needed for scientific research. This report identifies key issues that should be addressed to improve migration data for policymaking and scientific research. These include: disentangling migrants from travellers and differentiating between short-term mobility and migration; matching entry and exit data; counting emigrants, i.e. absent individuals; counting circular, seasonal and temporary migrants; and measuring irregular migration. These issues often require ad hoc measurement methods such as specialized surveys. Mapping research on international migration Research addresses the causes of international migration, the process of migration itself as well as its consequences; it does so in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the transnational space spanning origin and destination. This paper outlines 7 priority areas for research on international migration: Determinants of migration in countries of origin; Pull factors in countries of destination; Linkages between countries of origin and destination; Migration stages; Emigrants, as actors of change in countries of origin; The inclusion of migrants and their contribution to development in destination countries; And finally, the global consequences of migration. Conclusions To significantly improve our understanding of international migration, including its multiple determinants, complex processes and diverse impacts, the following challenges need to be addressed: All countries should acknowledge that international migration is defined; by border crossing. Equating immigrants with foreign citizens confuses a geographic notion with a legal one and indirectly serves policies of exclusion; All countries should agree on producing population data by detailed country of birth using the same unified list of world countries; International organizations should make all possible efforts to extend the coverage of migration surveys to all the countries that host sizeable migrant populations in the Global North as well as in the Global South; The scientific community should organize itself at a global level to develop and disseminate methodologies to fill the huge knowledge gaps that are the result of the currently patchy, mostly administrative data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59147>



FAVIER, Agnès

Syria after Islamic state: 'everything needs to change, so everything can stay the same'? = اذل، ءيش لك ريغت يغبني: شعاد طوقس دعب ايروس ؟ «ءيش لك لى عاقبال نكمي»؟

Middle East Directions (MED), 2018/01

The fight against Islamic State (IS) has been the focus of Western countries' policy towards Syria since late 2014, while the objective of finding a lasting political solution to the conflict has been relegated to the background. This policy focus has manifested as a military counterterrorism campaign, primarily in the north east and with no real link to political and security developments elsewhere in the country. There has been very little effort devoted to addressing any of the root causes of IS's rise. As the military campaign against IS comes to an end, many questions need to be raised to help design new policies that could translate IS's military defeat into political gains for stability and peace in Syria.

ءيركس عل ءلمحل ءفراشم عم . ءه جاولا نم عازنلل مئاد يسايس لى داجي فده داعبتسا مت نيح يف ، 2014 ماع ءم جرت اهن اش نم ءديج تاسايس ميمصت يف ءدعاسم لل ءلئس ال نم ددع ءراثا نم دب ال ، ءامت ال لى ع ش عاد دض ءل ءرع تمت . ايروس يف مالسل او رارقتس ال حل اص يف بصت ءيسايس بسلكم لى ءيركس عل ش عاد ءم يزه ءل عافل تاهل نيح هجوالا ددعتم او رمبتم ال سفان تل ءجيتن ش عاد نم ءرحم ال قطنم ال يف رارقتس ال ءيلم ع نيح ءل الكول بورح ش عاد دض برحل تزرعو . ش عاد دض برحل يف تكراش يتل ءيلم ال ءيميل قبال او ءيلودل (ىرخ . ءه ج نم ايكرتو نارياو ايسورو ، ءه ج نم ءدحتم ال تايالول) ايروس يف ءل خدتم ال ءيبن ج ال اوقلا زربا . ءم يس ج ءلكشم ءرحم ال قطنم ال هذ ءرادا لظت نأ حجرم ال نم ، ىرخ ءه ج نم . كرتشم فده ءارو اءديحوت نم ال دب ماظن ال يو) تاظسل ، روزلا ريذو ءقرلا يتظفاحم يف ءنسل البرع ال ءصاخو ، ءيلم ال تاعمتج ال عضخت شيح تامامت ال ركذي ال اجم كرتت الو ءيقي قح ءي عرشب عتمتت ال (يدركل ايطارق مي دل داخات ال بزحو يروس ال ىدأ دقل . ش عاد دوعصل ءيرذجل بابسل ال ءل عمل ءسوم لم دوهج تلذب الملق ، اريخ او . نييلم ال نكسل تاجايحت او عبرأ نم هبوع امو ، 2011 ماع تظلطن ا يتل ءي جاجت ال تالكرحل دض يروس ال ماظن ال مسرام يذل فبينع ال عمقل مقافتم روعشو ءيلم ال ءينسل تاعمتج لل قيمع فيرجت لى ، ش عاد دي لى ع نامرحل او ءيش حولا نم تاونس ، ءنسل البرع ال لبقتم نم ع مهال لاؤسل ءم دقل ال ءل دي عت ءيركس عل ش عاد ءم يزه ن ا ف انه نم . سايل او ءم يزل اب ، ءايحل لى لباق يسايس ماظن ءانب ءداع! يف مهرو دو يلحم ال يسايس ال مهل يثمتب قل عت ي امي ءصاخ

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51925>



FINGER, Matthias, LAPENKOVA, Irina (ed/s)

New network structures: decentralization: prosumers and the role of online platforms

Network industries quarterly, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 3

[Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly looks into the major challenges infrastructure regulation is currently facing as a result of technology, indirect network effects, newly emerging network structures, and new actors. The rapidly evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have significantly challenged the traditionally stable landscape of infrastructure services provision. The new data layer over the traditional infrastructure and service layers is transforming network industries: online platforms create new indirect network effects, they allow new service providers to enter the market , and they challenge the central role of traditional infrastructure managers/service providers as entities ensuring the coordination of the sectors. The de- and re-regulation of the different network industries is an on-going process at both the national and global levels. As this process unfolds, ever new phenomena emerge, necessitating a constant reassessment of the content and objectives of regulation. Following the 7th Conference on Regulation of Infrastructures which took place on June 21 and 22, 2018 with a particular focus on the regulatory challenges facing network industries in the transport, telecoms, water

and energy sectors, four papers were selected for this publication due to their topical relevance. Frieden examines how Internet ventures operate as intermediaries serving both upstream sources of content and applications, as well as downstream consumers, and considers how governments can respond to the onset of price and quality of service discrimination within the Internet ecosystem. Knieps looks at ICT innovations as the key drivers for a paradigm shift from traditional intramodal transportation markets to intermodal shared mobility markets. He identifies the changing necessities of regulations regarding market entry, public subsidies, and technical regulations, and presents the potentials of pilot projects, as well as the impact of shared mobility on congestion and pollution. Rossotto et al. analyse the existing literature on digital platforms and distinguish four aspects, which policy makers should keep in mind, working on appropriate policy frameworks for digital platforms in emerging markets. These four aspects are: definition of multisided-platforms; emerging business models; technology and behavioral enablers; platform competitive dynamics. Finally, Vanrykel, Ernst and Bourgeois look at the platform Share&Charge, and present its functioning and potential, before assessing the tax treatment of operations involved in the use of the platform.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58604>



FINGER, Matthias, LAPENKOVA, Irina, KUPFER, David,
KLUMPP, Matthias (ed/s)

*Regulation for artificial intelligence and robotics in transportation,
logistics and supply chain management*

Network Industries Quarterly, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 2

[Florence School of Regulation]

Under the terms of Internet of Things, Industry 4.0 and Physical Internet as well as several others, many automatization and digitalization trends are on the move for the transportation, logistics and supply chain sector. Many technology aspects are driving these developments, in line with economic aspects. But increasingly also questions of human perception, motivation and safety are entering the discussion, emerging as a crucial topical area for overall economic impact and success. Regulation for technology developments in artificial intelligence and robotics are commonly seen as one of the important yet structurally neglected fields regarding the human perspective on increasing automatization. This was highlighted in 2017 by the European Parliament report and a public consultation, indicating that a vast majority of citizens in Europe is regarding those developments as positive innovation fields but where further safeguards and regulations are needed, see the EP Resolution on Civil Law Rules on Robotics, 2015/2103(INL). This issue is connected to an innovation workshop that took place on February 26 2018 at the Florence School of Regulation and directed at discussing the state of the art within the field of transportation, logistics and supply chain management. Furthermore, an evaluation regarding possible actions like regulation, agency- or industry-based approaches for establishing safeguards towards effective but risk-mitigating settings for this sector is aimed for. Initial contributions collected here are directed at providing an interdisciplinary overview regarding the perspectives of industry and logistics actors, researchers in the economic, computer sciences, law and sociology domains as well as other interested parties from the field of political actors and associations. This shall enable the start of an open discussion what sorts of regulation are necessary in order to secure human trust and motivation in AI and robotics developments without placing too much of a burden to the economic development in the transportation, logistics and supply chain sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56284>



FINGER, Matthias, LAPENKOVA, Irina,
OLIVEIRA CRUZ, Carlos (ed/s)
The path towards digitalisation in road infrastructure
Network industries quarterly, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 4
[Florence School of Regulation]

This special issue offers an overview on digitalisation in road infrastructure. Digitalisation has a vertical impact across the several layers of the road system. This will bring, in the medium to long term, profound challenges and disruptions to the existing status quo in terms of construction, management, and particularly, operation of road systems. From technical design standards up to Mobility as a Service and digital platforms that allow the appearance of new services and mobility solutions, a new paradigm is emerging, able to extract added value from road investments. This special issue of the Network Industries Quarterly (NIQ) presents a set of five papers, developed by Researchers of Instituto Superior Técnico – University of Lisbon (Portugal), that provide a holistic perspective over the challenges, impacts, and risks of digitalisation in the road sector.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60222>



FLYNN, Roddy
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Ireland
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61144>



GARCÍA-GRANA, Geisel, VEDEL, Thierry, GRASSLER, Marjorie
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: France
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61139>



GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara
Proportionality in the conduct of hostilities: the incidental harm side of proportionality assessments
Chatham House Report, 2018, [IOW]

Military operations are taking place with increasing frequency in densely populated areas. Such operations result in loss of life and harm to civilians, as well as damage to civilian objects, (including infrastructure providing essential services). In order to protect civilians, it is imperative that armed forces and groups comply with the rules of international humanitarian law on the conduct of hostilities, including the rule of proportionality. The rule of proportionality prohibits attacks which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the

concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. This research paper analyses the key steps that belligerents must take to give effect to the rule, with a particular focus on one side of proportionality assessments – the expected incidental harm. Those undertaking proportionality assessments before or during an attack must consider whether the expected harm will be caused by the attack, and whether that harm could be expected (that is, was it reasonably foreseeable). For the purpose of proportionality assessments, injury to civilians includes disease, and there is no reason in principle to exclude mental harm, even though it is currently challenging to identify and quantify it. Damage to civilian objects includes damage to elements of the natural environment. Once the incidental harm to be considered has been identified, a value or weight must be assigned to it. This is then balanced against the value or weight of the military advantage anticipated from the attack to determine whether the harm would be excessive. In the determination of whether the expected incidental harm would be excessive compared to the anticipated military advantage, ‘excessive’ is a wide but not indeterminate standard. Belligerents should develop methodologies so that those planning and deciding attacks are provided with all necessary information on expected incidental harm, and to assist them in assigning weight to the incidental harm to be considered. If it becomes apparent that the rule of proportionality will be contravened, the attack in question must be cancelled or suspended. Clarification of the law is important in ensuring compliance with the rule of proportionality, but a culture of compliance within armed forces and groups, inculcated by their leaders, is also crucial.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No 340956 - IOW - The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law, and Politics of Armed Conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60603>



HANSEN, Kasper M.

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Denmark

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/04

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Denmark. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union’s Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58367>



HARPAZ, Yossi, HERZOG, Ben

Report on citizenship law: Israel

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2018/02,
[Global Citizenship]

This report discusses citizenship in Israel. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2018 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute’s Global Governance Programme and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh);

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56024>



HOBDEN, Christine

Report on citizenship law: South Africa

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2018/01

This report discusses citizenship in South Africa. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2017/2018 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51447>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Revitalizing multilateral governance at the world trade organization: report of the high-level board of experts on the future of global trade governance

Global Economic Dynamics (GED)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) serves as a place where trade policy issues are addressed, disputes arbitrated, legal frameworks derived and enforced. Through these functions, the WTO ensures that the rules of trade policy are inspired by fairness and reciprocity rather than national interest. It is crucial to vitalize the global public good that it represents against various threats that have been undermining it. The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Expert Board on the Future of Global Trade Governance has released a report that elaborates a series of feasible policy recommendations that will increase the effectiveness and salience of the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60580>



HUTCHESON, Derek S., BEVELANDER, Pieter

FAIREU key country report: electoral participation in Sweden

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/15, [Global Citizenship]

This Key Country report focuses on electoral registration and turnout in Sweden, where the most recent general election was held on 9 September 2018. It provides a historical perspective on patterns of electoral registration and turnout among foreign-born voters (non-citizens and Swedish citizens) in local and regional elections.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59567>



IKSTENS, Janis

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Latvia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/20, [Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Latvia. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU

citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60174>



INCEOGLU, Yasemin, SOZERI, Ceren, ERBAYSAL FILIBELI, Tirse
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Turkey

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61159>



JAKOBSON, Mari-Liis, KALEV, Leif

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Estonia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/23,
[Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Estonia. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60176>



KAZAZ, Jana

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Slovakia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/07

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Slovakia. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59145>



KIES, Raphaël, SCHALL, Céline
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Luxembourg
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61148>



KLIMKIEWICZ, Beata
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Poland
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61151>



KÖNNO, Andres
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Estonia
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61137>



KORZEC, Piotr, PUDZIANOWSKA, Dorota
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Poland
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/09

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Poland. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country. This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59405>



KUSCHMINDER, Katie, RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra
Reintegration background report
International Labour Organization, 2018

This report accompanying the “Reintegration package” provides the context of return and reintegration in Ethiopia including the current policies, processes and stakeholders involved in reintegration interventions and to analyze the opportunities and gaps in the current system and make recommendations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61128>



KUSCHMINDER, Katie, RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra
Reintegration package for Ethiopia
International Labour Organization, 2018

Ethiopia has been facing an increased return of migrants, as a result of mass deportation from countries like Saudi Arabia, The Government of Ethiopia, together with other humanitarian actors successfully managed the return but, due to the absence of a national framework on reintegration, the reintegration component was not addressed. Hence this report presents the recommended approach for developing a reintegration package for return migrants in Ethiopia. This package is expected to serve as a point of reference and practical guide for the Government of Ethiopia, UN agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to develop programs in support of the successful reintegration of returnees, back into their community and labour market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61127>



LINEK, Lukas
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Czech Republic
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/16,
[Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in the Czech Republic. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59568>



LÜCKE, Matthias (ed/s)
2018 MEDAM assessment report on asylum and migration policies in Europe: sharing responsibility for refugees and expanding legal immigration

Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW), [Migration Policy Centre], 2018

The EU faces major challenges in asylum and migration policy: reorganize the EU asylum system, secure the external border, curb irregular immigration through cooperation with African governments, and support developing countries that host large numbers of refugees from Syria and elsewhere. These challenges are interconnected and require a comprehensive approach with broad support by all EU member states. However, member states are affected by immigration in substantially different ways and the political preferences of policy makers and voters also vary widely—necessitating implementable proposals to overcome the EU's asylum and immigration impasse. The 2018 MEDAM Assessment Report proposes a comprehensive strategy for EU asylum and immigration policies that is both politically feasible and effective, based on the concept of flexible solidarity between EU member states.

MEDAM is funded by Stiftung Mercator.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55405>



MANNINEN, Ville

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Finland

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61138>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

The economic outlook for the euro area in 2018 and 2019

EFN Report, Spring 2018

- The world economy is booming. The global upswing is investment-driven, and since investment goods usually have a large import content, it is no surprise that world trade has been buoyant during winter. The very expansionary US fiscal policy (tax reform and lifting of spending caps) could give an additional short-term stimulus for the world economy. However, we forecast world trade to slow down during 2018. The US administrations announcement of high tariffs on steel and aluminium comes close to triggering a spiral into a broader trade conflict. Moreover, the globalization of value chains has been slowing down since the financial crisis due to the industrial upgrading in China and in other emerging economies that has declined processing trade. In addition, some types of manufacturing jobs have returned to source countries (reshoring) in response to technology innovation and lower labour costs differentials. The euro area is in the middle of a broad based cyclical upswing. Higher exports and improved expectations have induced firms to invest more into equipment, as capacity utilization has been above average for some time now and is still increasing, and financing costs are very low. However, recent soft indicators, but also industrial production have been surprisingly downbeat, and there was some turbulence in financial markets, which suggests some caution. The ECB will probably stop its asset purchase program at the end of 2018, but only later in 2019 start raising interest rates. Fiscal policy in the euro area is slightly expansionary this year, and a notable fiscal stimulus in France and in Germany is to be expected for 2019. Overall, we forecast euro area GDP to expand by 2.2% in 2018 and by 1.6% in 2019. Accelerating wage dynamics will, together with higher price setting powers of firms and the recent increase in oil prices, cause consumer price inflation rising to nearly to 2% in 2019. Uncertainty, is however substantial, as a slight slowdown cannot be ruled out, which would also impact inflation dynamics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53704>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

The economic outlook for the Euro area in 2018 and 2019

EFN Report, Autumn 2018

Signs of a slowing world economy are piling up: Since the beginning of the year purchasing manager indices have been declining globally, in summer higher US interest rates led investors to withdraw capital from emerging markets, and as a consequence, capital costs rose and currencies depreciated in many emerging markets economies. In October stock prices decreased markedly worldwide including the US, despite the strong upswing in this country. As a consequence of the turmoil on financial markets, monetary conditions in many emerging economies are no longer favorable. What ultimately counts for the prospects of the global economy, is, however, the performance of the US, the Euro area, China and Japan. The upswing in the US

appears stable enough to continue well into 2019. While at present the rest of the group appears to lose momentum, there is a good chance that production in each of these economies will still expand at rates that are close to their potential growth. Further protectionist rounds are the most important risk to this scenario. In the first half of the current year the euro area economy expanded at a markedly slower rate than in 2017, about 0.4% per quarter, but still substantial. Rising risk premia on Italian assets will probably force banks in this large country to tighten credit conditions, and a slowing world trade will dent export growth. All in all, we expect GDP growth in the euro area to go down from 2.4% in 2017 to 2.0% in 2018 and to 1.7% in 2019. Employment continues to expand and vacancy rates are at present higher than in 2017. As a consequence, wages rise more quickly: nominal compensations per employee started accelerating early in 2017, and negotiated wages followed at the beginning of 2018. Wage inflation of slightly below 2.5% and healthy growth in employment raise real labor incomes markedly. Our forecasts are based on the assumption that rating agencies will continue as-signing investment grade to the Italian government debt, and that the Italian government and the European Commission will find a compromise about the draft budget of the country in the coming weeks. Another assumption is that the UK will not exit the EU in an unorderly way in March 2019.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59409>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

The economic outlook for the Euro area in 2019 and 2020

EFN Report, Winter 2018/2019

The cyclical upswing of the world economy comes to an end, since expansionary policies in the US are expected to peter out in 2019, and the protectionist course of the US government clouds the perspectives for world trade. However, if a major trade conflict can be avoided, chances are good that world production growth will be close to the long-run average of a bit more than 3%, with trade expanding at a similar pace. Slowing exports, in particular to China, can partly explain the setback, while domestic conditions still appear favourable: firms continued hiring, albeit by less than before, tight labour markets in many member countries have caused wages to rise more quickly, and house prices continue to increase markedly. Since a trend to higher inflationary dynamics is still not detectable, the ECB is likely to either keep key interest rates unchanged in 2019 or raise them very carefully at the end of the year. All in all, we expect the euro area growth rate to come down from 1.9% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2019 and 1.8% in 2020, and inflation to slightly slow down from 1.8% in 2018 to 1.6% in 2019 and 1.5% in 2020.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60443>



MARINCEA, Adina, BODEA, Roxana

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Romania

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61153>



MASIP, Pere, RUIZ, Carlos, SUAU, Jaume
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Spain

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61157>



MEEUS, Leonardo, NOUICER, Athir
The EU clean energy package

Florence School of Regulation, Energy

The EU Clean Energy Package sets the EU energy efficiency and renewable energy ambitions for the 2030 horizon. It also updates the rules that govern the functioning of the internal electricity market and the transmission and distribution grids. The package, proposed by the European Commission in November 2016, includes 8 legislative proposals on the electricity market and consumers, Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency of buildings, Renewables & bioenergy sustainability as well as governance of the Energy Union. The Council agreed on its negotiating position for four legislative proposals of the EU Clean energy package in December 2017. For the different topics selected for this report, we will present the Commission proposals as well as the Council position included in the electricity Directive and Regulation. The positions of the different stakeholders of the EU electricity sector will also be stated at the end of each discussed topic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57264>



MEEUS, Leonardo, SCHITTEKATTE, Tim
The EU electricity network codes

Florence School of Regulation, Energy, 2018

The EU network codes and guidelines are a detailed set of rules pushing for the harmonisation of national electricity markets and regulations. A total of eight network codes and guidelines entered into force by the end of 2017: three grid connection codes, three market codes and two (system) operation codes. This text focuses on the market codes (FCA, CACM and EBGL) and their interaction with the system operation guideline (SOGL). More precisely, this text is intended to guide the reader through the sequence of electricity markets in place in the EU: forward markets, the day-ahead market, the intraday market and finally the balancing markets. First, the establishment of these different markets in a national context is discussed, then their integration. In each section basic market design concepts are explained, we highlight what is in the codes, and we also refer to some of the relevant academic literature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51326>



MEJDALANI, Alexandre, MENDES E COSTA, Roberta,
HALLACK, Michelle, LOPEZ, David, VAZQUEZ, Miguel
*A brighter future: the impact of rural school electrification programs on the
dropout rate in primary education in Brazil*

Inter-American development bank (IDB) technical note, 2018/1590, [Florence School of
Regulation]

School electrification can decrease the gap between rural and urban education. The Brazilian policy focusing on electricity access in school decreased student's dropout rate. Rural electrification programs – like Light for All – have been successful in increasing access to electricity services in Brazil, where 99.3% of the population has access. In terms of the public policy viewpoint, the cost-benefit analysis must consider not only the direct impact of the programs but also its positive externalities. In this paper, we study Light for All in Schools (LFAS, “Luz para Todos nas Escolas”), a program focused on providing access to electricity to rural schools. The study aims to measure the effect of access to electricity in rural schools on the dropout rate of students in primary education. Our goal is to create a dialogue between the studies on the benefits of electricity in vulnerable areas and the studies on education outcomes. Our results show that electrification programs, like the LFAS, have a significant effect on the dropout rate at rural schools. Schools that received electricity via the program before 2013 had an improvement of 16% (or 0.7 percentage points) in the dropout rate in three years, and schools that received benefits from program between 2013 and 2016 had an improvement of 27% (or 1 percentage point) in three years due to the access to electricity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60764>



MILOSAVLJEVIC, Marko
*Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism
Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country
report: Slovenia*

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61156>



MOUAWAD, Jami l
*Lebanon's border areas in light of the Syrian war: new actors, old
marginalisation*

Middle East Directions (MED), 2018/03

This paper unpacks how governance operates in Lebanon's border areas. It argues that, historically, a deliberate policy of marginalisation and insecurity towards these areas has been adopted by the Lebanese state. In light of the Syrian war, the paper shows that the advent of new international and national actors in these areas (to protect the borders or to support the refugees), has further contributed to the reproduction or even the exacerbation of their precarity and marginalisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52564>



NENADIC, Iva

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Malta

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61149>



NETTERSTRØM, Kasper

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Denmark

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61136>



PALUMBO, Letizia, SCIURBA, Alessandra

The vulnerability to exploitation of women migrant workers in agriculture in the EU: the need for a human rights and gender based approach

European Parliament Study, 2018/604966, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This study explores the working conditions of migrant women in agriculture in the EU, focusing on Italy and Spain. In particular, it aims to examine the factors that render women vulnerable to exploitation, paying attention to gendered dynamics and power relations. The study contends that to prevent and combat exploitation in agriculture it is necessary to implement concerted actions aimed at tackling, from a human rights and gender perspective, the structural factors of a socio-economic system which fosters and relies on workers' vulnerability. This study has been commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55444>



PEDROZA, Luicy

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Germany

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/11

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Germany. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59407>



PELTONIEMI, Johanna

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Finland

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/21,
[Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Finland. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60175>



POGONYI, Szabolcs

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Hungary

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/03

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Hungary. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58366>



PSYCHOGIOPOULOU, Evangelia, KANDYLA, Anna

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Greece

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61142>



RODRIGUEZ, Angel

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Spain

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/22,
[Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Spain. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020).

The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60172>



ROSSINI, D. A.
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: The Netherlands
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61150>



ROZUKALNE, Anda
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Latvia
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61146>



RUI CÁDIMA, Francisco, BAPTISTA, Carla,
OLIVEIRA MARTINS, Luís, TORRES DA SILVA, Marisa
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Portugal
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61152>



RUSSO, Luana
FAIREU key country report: electoral participation in Belgium
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/08

The main aim of this report is to provide a general overview of the participation level of noncitizen residents by illustrating the institutional context, the main rules and voting rights, and some key figures of the activity levels of non-native voters in Belgium.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59404>



SAMPOR, Željko
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Slovakia
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61155>



SANCHEZ, Gabriella, HOXHAIJ, Rezart, NARDIN, Sabrina, GEDDES, Andrew, ACHILLI, Luigi, KALANTARYAN, Sona
A study of the communication channels used by migrants and asylum seekers in Italy, with a particular focus on online and social media
European Commission, Migration Policy Centre, Study, 2018

The present study provides a comprehensive analysis of the information and communication channels that migrants use upon their arrival in Italy, and which may help determine their secondary movements. The pages that follow present findings drawn from surveys and interviews and focus groups carried out in Italy with 686 migrants (including irregular migrants, asylum seekers, and migrants who qualified for refugee status, humanitarian protection or subsidiary protection) during the second half of 2017. These findings are followed by recommendations involving the development of more effective mechanisms for migration information dissemination and for awareness-raising campaigns for migrants within the context of the EU's Action Plan against Migrant Smuggling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61086>



SARDELIĆ, Julija
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Slovenia
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/02

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Slovenia. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58365>



SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MEEUS, Leonardo
Introduction to network tariffs and network codes for consumers, prosumers, and energy communities
Florence School of Regulation, Energy, 2018

To ensure that the new deal for energy customers and citizens materialises, the engagement of consumer organisations, energy communities and NGOs on the topics of network tariffs and network codes is essential.

This text, developed for an FSR online training course specifically targeted at this group of stakeholders, aims to facilitate that engagement. In the first chapter, we discuss the main principles of distribution network tariff design, guiding the reader from the (theoretical) first-best distribution network design all the way to why the current practices were adopted. Subsequently, issues with current practices are discussed, and possible tools to overcome these challenges are briefly described. In the second chapter, we focus on EU electricity network codes. On the basis of a discussion around the balancing mechanism, we show that the network codes and guidelines imply certain obligations for all relevant parties, but that they also create opportunities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57164>



SEETHALER, Josef, BEAUFORT, Maren, DOPONA, Valentina
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Austria

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61130>



SPASSOV, Orlin, OGNANOVA, Nelly, DASKALOVA, Nikoleta
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Bulgaria

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61132>



STEINDL, Nina, HANITZSCH, Thomas
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Germany

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61141>



ŠTETKA, Václav, HÁJEK, Roman
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Czech Republic

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61135>



SURCULIJA MILOJEVIC, Jelena

Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Serbia

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61154>



TINTORI, Guido

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Italy

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/18

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Italy. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country. This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59570>



TIULEGENOV, Medet

Comparative report: citizenship in Central Asia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Comparative Reports, 2018/01, [Global Citizenship]

This report introduces some of the most fundamental concepts, trends and challenges with regard to nationality in five Central Asian States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It identifies trends and patterns in the evolution of citizenship policies in this region.

Research for the 2018 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55044>



TRIMIKLINIOTIS, Nicos

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Cyprus

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/12

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Cyprus. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59408>



TRPEVSKA, Snezana, MICEVSKI, Igor
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: FYRoM

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61140>



UMBACH, Gaby
GLOBALSTAT: methodology and approach of a multisource open database on developments in a globalised world

Global Governance Programme, GlobalStat, 2018/01

Transparency and accountability of GlobalStat's data collection and aggregation methods are essential in order to make data easy to use, understandable and comparable. GlobalStat's comprehensive technical report on 'Methodology and Approach of a Multisource Open Database on Developments in a Globalised World' offers a full explanation of the statistical methods applied by GlobalStat, the calculation formula developed and the aggregation levels chosen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58264>



VALCHARS, Gerd
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Austria

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/05

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Austria. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58368>



VALCKE, Peggy, LAMBRECHT, Ingrid, FECI, Nadia
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2017 in the European Union, FYROM, Serbia & Turkey: country report: Belgium

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2018, Country Reports

This report was co-funded by the European Commission;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/61131>



VERHOOG, Reinier, FINGER, Matthias, LAPENKOVA, Irina,
KUPFER, David, GIRON ESTRADA, Diego (ed/s)
***Governing energy transitions: strategic challenges of local utility companies
in the Swiss energy transition***
Network industries quarterly, 2018, Vol. 20, No. 1
[Florence School of Regulation]

Many countries are currently firmly committing to a transition towards a more sustainable energy system, each facing their own unique challenges. The Swiss energy transition is particularly challenging due to a combination of commitments: (1) a gradual phase-out of nuclear energy, currently about a third of the country's electricity production, is expected by 2034, (2) construction of new renewable energy sources such as solar PV, wind and micro-hydro, (3) electrification of heating and transportation, (4) energy saving, and (5) stringent CO2 emission targets. Utility companies play an important role in the realization of the Swiss energy transition, but are also facing numerous strategic challenges as a consequence of a rapidly changing playing field. The commitments necessary to transition towards a more sustainable energy system are not necessarily aligned with the current operations of local utility companies. For example, the lack of incentives for energy efficiency programs, market opening, smart grids and renewable energy has utilities looking for new business models. This issue of Network Industries Quarterly (NIQ) is linked to the Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) in Governing Energy Transitions, a continuing education program organized by the Chair Management of Network Industries at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL). The program has a strong practical component, embedded in an academic framework of multi-level governance. Participants of the program were invited to contribute to this issue, sharing their insights on the strategic challenges of local utility companies in the Swiss energy transition. The following are the themes included in this issue of NIQ: •An overview of strategic responses of urban utility companies to the energy transition: comparing Swiss and German utilities; •Implementation of a local demand-side management program in Switzerland; •An international perspective on demand-side management programs, and policy-recommendations for a Swiss governance model; •A broader identification of new business opportunities for utility companies, arising from the ongoing energy transition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53204>



VINTILA, Cristina Daniela,
LAFLEUR, Jean-Michel, NIKOLIC, Louise
Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: Belgium
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/13,
[Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in Belgium. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59565>



ZIEGLER, Reuven (Ruvi)

Report on political participation of mobile EU citizens: United Kingdom

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Political Participation Reports, 2018/14, [Global Citizenship]

This report explores challenges to political participation of mobile EU citizens in the United Kingdom. It discusses electoral rights of non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents from the EU in European Parliament and local elections. The report also offers recommendations on how to increase political participation of mobile EU citizens in this country.

This report was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). The content of this report represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59566>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, GEDDES, Andrew,

BACCHI, Alessia, NORI, Michele, STOJANOV, Robert

Drivers and patterns of rural youth migration and its impact on food security and rural livelihoods in Tunisia

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Migration Policy Centre, [RuMiT]

The RuMiT (Rural Migration in Tunisia) research addresses the determinants of migration and mobility, the patterns and types of rural youth outmigration and the impact of rural youth migration on rural livelihoods and societies in origin regions in Tunisia. The research used a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative methods, providing comparative insights into: international and internal migrants and non-migrants; pre- and post-2011 migrants; households with and without migrants. Main results show that migrants from rural areas are increasingly highly educated and leaving to pursue their studies abroad. This particularly applies to women, who also register a decrease in marriage-related migration. Migration proves to be rewarding for both internal and international migrants, in terms of occupational and social security outcomes. In particular, migrant women have higher labour market participation and employment rates than non-migrants. As a direct consequence of an emigration which is still male dominated, households with migrants are increasingly feminized, i.e. with a higher share of women, who are more likely to be active compared with women in nonmigrant households. Migrant households were also found to have higher access to social security. While incomes from remittances tend not to be invested in productive activities, evidence shows that one internal migrant out of four and one international migrant out of three has an economic activity in the areas of origin, which in most of the cases is connected with agricultural or animal production. The Rural Migration in Tunisia (RuMiT) research project was undertaken in the framework of the FAO project “Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction: Fostering rural diversification through enhanced youth employment and better mobility” (GCP/INT/240/ITA) – in brief, the Rural Youth Migration (RYM) project – implemented in Tunisia and Ethiopia between 2015 and 2017, and funded by the Italian Development Cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53724>

and are therefore unlikely to prove successful in the mid- to long-term. This fieldwork-based research paper analyses migrant smuggling networks in Libya at the local level to answer the question: what policy responses could result in a sustainable reduction of illegal migration to and through Libya? By analysing the very different profiles of smuggling networks in Libya's southern, central and coastal regions, particularly in terms of the actors involved and their connections to wider society, this paper suggests possible entry points for more successful long-term policies.

يف ابوروا ىل ايبيل نم يعرش ريغ لكشب طسوتمل رحبل روبعل نيغاسلا نيرجاهملا ددع ضافخنا مغر تايدحتل او فواخمل جلاعت ال يرشبل قفدتل فقو ىل ةيمارل ةيلاحل تاسايسلا نأ ال، 2017 ماع فصت نم ىل ةينبملا ةيئحبل قورول هذه ليوطل او طسوتمل نيلجال يف احاجن تبثت نأ حج رمل ريغ نمو، ةيلحملا ةباجال فدهب يلحملا ىوتسملا ىل ع ايبيل يف نيرجاهملا بيهرت تاكشب ليلحتلاب لوانتت يناديم لمع ايبيل ربعو ىل ةيعرشل ريغ قرحل ضفخ انش نم يتل ةلاعفل تاسايسلا يه ام: يلاتل لاوسلا ىل ع ىطسول او ةيبونجال قطنملا يف بيهرتلا تاكشب ل فالتخال ةديشلا حمالملا ليلحت لال خ نم؟ مادتسم لكشب هذه حرتقت، يلحملا عمتهمل اب اهتالصو ةينعمل ةلاعفل تاهجلا ىوتسم ىل ع اميسالو، ايبيل يف ةيلحاسل او ليوطلا ىدملا ىل ع احاجن رثكاً تاسايسل ةنكمم لخادم قورول

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52585>



ALLOISIO, Isabella, BONAN, Jacopo, CARRARO, Carlo, DAVIDE, Marinella, HAFNER, Manfred, TAGLIAPIETRA, Simone, TAVONI, Massimo

Energy poverty alleviation and its consequences on climate change mitigation and African economic development

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Brief, 2017/02, [Florence School of Regulation], [Climate]

Energy access in Africa is a key policy priority, given the strict inter-relation between energy, economic growth and sustainability. The current and projected trends on Africa access to energy and electricity indicate that unless new policies are implemented, energy access in the continent will remain low, hindering Africa's ability to transition economically. The challenges in overcoming energy poverty and in mobilizing the investment needs for a reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure are significant, but can be attained using the right energy mix. Providing energy access will not significantly exacerbate other global challenges such as climate change mitigation. Innovative financing mechanisms and policy tools can help achieve a sustainable energy transition, and the EU can play a vital role in filling the investment gaps.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60887>



BASTIAN, Jens

Infrastructure and transnational governance: the new crossroads of the Belt and road initiative

STG Policy Briefs, 2018/02

On 2-3 October 2018, the School of Transnational Governance of the European University Institute held its first High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on China. Co-organised with Fudan University's Fudan Institute of Belt and Road & Global Governance, the HLPD brought together academics, researchers, policy-makers, former politicians, representatives from civil society and the corporate sector from China, Europe and the US in order to engage in a discussion on the Belt and Road Initiative and how it affects transnational governance and the role of Europe. The HLPD was organised around four sessions over a two day period and

the deliberations took place in a constructive manner and an open spirit. This policy brief summarises the substance and directions of the discussions which took place under Chatham House rules, highlighting key takeaways from the four sessions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60095>



BÉNASSY-QUÉRÉ, Agnès, BRUNNERMEIER, Markus, ENDERLEIN, Henrik, FARHI, Emmanuel, FRATZSCHER, Marcel, FUEST, Clemens, GOURINCHAS, Pierre-Olivier, MARTIN, Philippe, PISANI-FERRY, Jean, REY, Helene, SCHNABEL, Isabel, VERON, Nicolas, WEDER DI MAURO, Beatrice, ZETTELMAYER, Jeromin
Reconciling risk sharing with market discipline: a constructive approach to euro area reform

Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), Policy Insight, 2018/91

The euro area continues to suffer from critical weaknesses that are the result of a poorly designed fiscal and financial architecture, but its members are divided on how to address the problems. This paper proposes six reforms which, if delivered as a package, would improve the euro area's financial stability, political cohesion, and potential for delivering prosperity to its citizens, all while addressing the priorities and concerns of participating countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50904>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo
Raising public awareness and trust in transmission infrastructure projects with incentive regulation: tools and biases

Policy Briefs, 2018/20, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

Raising public awareness and trust in transmission infrastructure development is one of the key current challenges facing Transmission System Operators (TSOs) and other project developers. The result can be costly delays. Fine-tuning the regulatory toolbox that National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) apply to incentivise TSOs can be part of the solution. The toolbox consists of cost-plus or rate of return regulation, price or revenue cap regulation, and output regulation. Each of these tools has strengths and limitations in terms of biases. In this brief, we identify the biases that are specific to stakeholder engagement activities that TSOs undertake to increase the public awareness and trust. Under the cost-plus approach, NRAs are biased towards the least controversial activity. Thus, the TSOs will try to anticipate the costs that will be more easily approved by the regulator. However, these least controversial activities may not be the most effective. Under the price/revenue cap, TSOs can be biased towards prioritising activities that result in the highest direct improvement of cost efficiency. They can also be biased in selecting the least controversial activities rather than the most cost-effective ones, simply because it can adversely affect their reputation and their engagement with the regulator. Under output regulation, independent experts can help the regulator to assess and challenge the stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by a TSO. This approach, however, requires a higher level of sophistication and complexity so that it can only be managed properly by a regulatory agency with sufficient resources and skills.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59384>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, LIND, Leandro
Towards a more investment friendly economic incentive regime for offshore infrastructure projects

Policy Briefs, 2018/01, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

Offshore infrastructure projects will play a key role in enabling the EU to meet its renewable energy goals. Therefore, effective economic incentives must be in place to ensure adequate investments. • Since the liberalisation of the power sector, the use of ‘incentive regulation’ has become a standard practice among European regulators. This TSO incentive regulation is done in a ‘portfolio’ fashion. • In the countries analysed, different risk/remuneration profiles are set according to the general regulatory regimes. These risk/remuneration profiles have not changed significantly since the previous study conducted by Glachant et al. (2013). 1 • Nevertheless, in recent years, regulators are also providing dedicated incentives for specific strategically important or necessary investments, including offshore projects. • We observe that the trend of providing dedicated incentives appears to modify the risk/remuneration characteristics, leading to a more ‘investment friendly’ environment for TSOs, at least for certain types of assets, such as offshore transmission infrastructures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51324>



BORGHESI, Simone, VERDE, Stefano F., ZHU, Tong
The international dimension of the EU emissions trading system

Policy Briefs, 2018/22, Florence School of Regulation, Climate

The international dimension of an emissions trading system (ETS) pertains to the capacity of its regulation to produce economic and environmental effects overseas, whether through the linkage with other systems or by leading by example. • A result that the Paris Agreement has already achieved is the revival of positive prospects for the international carbon market. International cooperation, including through carbon market integration, is expected to be a means for achieving the goal of climate stabilisation. • The EU ETS is likely to have a pivotal role in the prospective processes of carbon market integration. • Integrating ETSs is generally a lengthy process. Deep carbon market cooperation is necessary to prepare and implement the linkage of ETSs and subsequently to manage the new system. • There is likely to be a growing demand for more streamlined procedures for preparing and managing carbon market integration processes. Shared knowledge, mutual trust and transparency among the institutions involved are preconditions to achieve, but further learning is needed to facilitate the subsequent steps of those processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60237>



CORRADO, Alessandra, CARUSO, Francesco Saverio,
LO CASCIO, Martina, NORI, Michele,
PALUMBO, Letizia, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Is Italian agriculture a ‘pull factor’ for irregular migration – and, if so, why?

Policy Briefs, Open Society, European Policy Institute Policy Brief, 2018, [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

In September 2017, the European Commission Communication on the Mid-Term Review of the EU Agenda for Migration acknowledged ‘undeclared work’ in specific sectors of the economy of various member states as a ‘pull factor’ for irregular migration to the EU. By analysing the case of Italian agriculture, this policy brief – based on the findings of a comprehensive report commissioned by the Open Society European Policy

Institute and drafted by a team of researchers coordinated by the European University Institute - turns the argument on its head, demonstrating that the supply of (irregular) migrant labour is only one of the factors that impact the wider process of restructuring of agricultural production, which began in the 1990s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60953>



FAHMI, Georges

The debate over the use of violence within the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt after 2013

EUI RSCAS PP, 2018/01, Middle East Directions (MED)

Since the Muslim Brotherhood rule was overthrown in 2013, Egypt's largest Islamist organisation has been witnessing an internal debate over how to face the new regime: whether to continue its non-violent political approach or to turn to violence to achieve its political goals. The majority of the movements' members remain undecided, however. This policy paper seeks to look closely at the debate over the use of violence within the Muslim Brotherhood. Whose are the voices calling for violence and whose are those rejecting it? What is each group's strategy to advance their respective approaches? And on which resources are they relying? What is the balance of power between the two groups, and is it likely to change in the future? The answers to these questions are expected to have a profound impact on stability in Egypt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52544>



FINGER, Matthias, KUPFER, David

Improving European rail freight

Policy Briefs, 2018/10, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

European Rail Freight could offer a way to solve many transport related problems, mainly heavy congestion and pollution. It is also, in theory, the more efficient way to transport goods on longer distances. There are good reasons why national and European policies support the sector and aim at improving the European network. Yet, the modal share of international rail freight remains low in Europe. The reason for this mainly lies with the fragmented national railway systems that create high costs and wait times at border crossing. As part of the so called 4th Railway Package the EU has passed a bundle of legislative measures to improve the situation. Meanwhile the 2016 Rotterdam Ministerial Declaration and several dedicated national railway plans gave another push from the national level to overcome some of the long lasting issues. The 16th Florence Rail Forum discussed the persisting challenge of improving rail freight in Europe based on these ongoing initiatives and exploring what further action might be needed

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56704>



FINGER, Matthias, MONTERO, Juan J., COOMBER, Steve (ed/s)

The infrastructure dilemma: what happens when platforms and network industries collide?

Network Industries Policy Briefs, 2018/01, [Florence School of Regulation]

In recent years online platforms such as Amazon, Google, and Facebook, have become significant players in a number of markets, from retail to entertainment. Now, often aided by a favorable regulatory environment, platforms are encroaching on network industries, such as communications, transportation and energy. However, in addition to offering consumers considerable benefits, the platforms may be undermining the

financial model which ensures that the network infrastructure they use, and that benefits society generally, receives adequate investment in the future. In their research paper *Platformed! Network Industries and the New Digital Paradigm* academics Juan J. Montero and Matthias Finger, consider some of the issues raised by the involvement of online platforms in networked industries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59571>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, HEMERIJCK, Anton
Solidarity in Europe
STG Policy Briefs, 2018/01

European solidarity is in high demand but short supply. By using survey evidence on attitudes towards European solidarity, conducted by YouGov in 11 member states (April 2018), the paper explores viable strategies for leveraging European solidarity. The survey reveals three important findings: 1. Public support for European solidarity varies by issue (solidarity for what?), by instrument (solidarity how?) and by member state (solidarity by whom for whom?); 2. Variance in support offers opportunities for leveraging European solidarity by linking different issues and instruments; 3. European publics are often uncertain in their attitudes towards European solidarity. This opens space for political leadership on European solidarity by issue- and instrument-linkage. Voters, who in large majority wish to stay in the EU, should be ready to listen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53967>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, ROSSETTO, Nicolò
The digital world knocks at electricity's door: six building blocks to understand why
Policy Briefs, 2018/16, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

• Digitalisation is invading the electricity sector. How will it play out? Six building blocks, grouped into three categories, can provide the analytical framework required to navigate through the emerging digital world and the transformations that are taking place in the electricity sector. • Digitalisation builds on changes in infrastructure. Billions of digital devices interconnected by the internet provide the facilities to access the digital world and the multitude of digital products (building block one). Digitalisation also transforms physical networks in other industries and make them smarter, either to perform existing activities or to offer new and more interactive services (building block two). • Digitalisation involves changes in markets too. A growing number of products are purely digital and the platforms providing them cannot be bypassed by consumers (building block three). Other digital platforms operate in two-sided markets: they do not create the product but act as intermediaries facilitating interactions between the sellers and the buyers of goods and services that are not necessarily digital (building block four). • Digitalisation is a transformative process whose frontier is constantly moving. New technologies like the blockchain can offer disintermediated peer-to-peer transactions to digital communities (building block five). On the contrary, artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things can become unavoidable and automated intermediaries, replacing direct human involvement in thousands of decisions concerning the management of vast sets of assets (building block six).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59044>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, RUSSO, Marta, UMBACH, Gaby
Data dossier on 'Solidarity in Europe'
Policy Briefs, 2018/08, [Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, State of the Union

The main Data Dossier on 'Solidarity in Europe' offers key statistics and data visualisations on each of the six topics of the EU's The State of the Union 2018 conference to provide a first insight into each area, namely Economic, Monetary and Fiscal Policies; Social Investment; European Defence and Security; Migration; Climate Change and Energy; and Development. The contents and data narrative have been conceptualised and written by the GlobalStat team, with the contribution of Anton Hemerijck for text on Social Investment. Based on this, Christian Dietrich, a data scientist and graphic designer, has developed and designed the magnificent data visualisations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54584>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, UMBACH, Gaby,
PICCOLI, Lorenzo, MICHEL, Elie
*Solidarity towards refugees and asylum seekers: understanding the impact
of the refugee crisis in the EU and EFTA countries*
Global Governance Programme, GlobalStat, State of the Union, 2018

In 2017, GlobalStat established a cooperation with NCCR – on the move, a Swiss National Center of Competence in Research based in Neuchatel. Inspired by the continuing urgency of the topic and policy area, GlobalStat and NCCR – on the move also this year have decided to prepare an extra deep dive into migration as a Mini Dossier.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54564>



LAÏDI, Zaki
*Reading Olson to understand Trump: multipolarity without
multilateralism?*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2018/02, Global Governance Programme, [Global Economics]

Since Trump's election, multipolarity seems to be inducing an abatement of multilateralism. Why? This paper intends to explain this paradox by applying Mancur Olson's theory of collective action to Trump's Trade Policy. Olson predicted that in a social game in which the number of actors increases significantly, dominant actors dispose of two main resources to limit the number of free riders: rewards and coercion. By applying this hypothesis to Trump's trade policy, it becomes clear that Trump wants to reduce the rewards offered to his partners, as he deems them excessive. Furthermore, he considers that the rules and norms of the world trading system limit the United States' ability to coerce its partners. For this reason, the aim of Trump's trade policy is to unbind the United States from the constraints of the multilateral trade system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57564>



LAVOINE, Olivier

Thoughts on an electricity system and grid paradigm shift in response to the EU energy transition and the clean energy package

Policy Briefs, 2018/19, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

• The EU Clean Energy Package aims to facilitate the transition to lowcarbon energy system based largely on renewable energy sources, while furthering the completion of the internal energy market. The achievement of such “double goal” implies a profound paradigm shift in the way the electricity system is developed and operated. • The growth of distributed energy resources, on both the generation and demand side, cannot be neglected anymore. On the contrary, such resources connected to the distribution grids must be fully integrated and subject to grid codes that ensure a level playing field. • The operation of transmission and distribution grids must change and adapt to the new dynamics introduced by the growth of distributed energy resources. Transmission and distribution system operators must develop new coordination mechanisms to ensure an efficient balancing and preserve the security and continuity of electricity supply. Such coordination must not stop to real-time system operation but extend to grid planning and expansion. • More sophisticated network tariffs and new market players enabled by digital technologies are crucial to improve the active management of demand and simplify the balancing of the system. • These significant changes in system and market operation and in system development question the share of tasks and responsibilities between the different system levels (local, regional, national, European). In this respect, the creation of multinational control areas operated by actors that go beyond the remit of the single national companies has the potential simplify the coordination challenge and improve market functioning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59293>



MIRCEA, Valentin

Florence Competition Programme advanced competition seminar: ECN+ directive: consequences for national competition law enforcement

Policy Briefs, 2018/21, Florence Competition Programme, [ENTraNCE]

On 15 September 2018, the Florence Competition Programme (FCP) organised its first Advanced Competition Seminar in the context of the 2018/2019 FCP Annual Training. The event discussed the proposed Directive, which aims to “empower[ing] the National Competition Authorities (NCAs) of the EU Members States to become more effective enforcers of the EU competition rules” (i.e. Directive ECN+). In particular, the seminar aimed to discuss, from different angles, the potential impact of the proposed Directive on national competition law enforcement, at a time when this legal text is about to reach the end of its legislative process. The discussions were supported by NCAs’ officials, as well as academics. In addition, the discussion benefited from the input of the participants at the FCP Annual Training, who came from various jurisdictions across the world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59524>



OLCZAK, Maria, PIEBALGS, Andris

Sector coupling: the new EU climate and energy paradigm?

Policy Briefs, 2018/17, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

• To contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement 2°C, and potentially 1.5°C, objectives the EU needs a new energy paradigm. Sector coupling, binding together power and end-use sectors to integrate the rising share of variable renewable energy in the energy system, offers a new framework for this purpose. • In order to translate the concept of sector coupling into the EU energy and climate policies, we propose to focus

on four building blocks: infrastructure planning; system and market operation; regulatory framework; and research, development, demonstration and deployment. • For infrastructure planning, the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) selection process should conclude with one integrated list of projects. Power-to-Gas installations, due to the system value and multitude of applications should become a part of this process and be eligible for the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) funding. • Regarding system operations, a more integrated system would require better correlation between the electricity and gas market design and price structure. Adjustments to the current electricity price structure may be necessary. The gas quality issues will require enhanced cooperation between upstream producers, end-use consumers and TSOs. • For the regulatory framework, easing the unbundling rules for P2G in specific cases is worth considering, on the condition that the market test does not provide enough evidence for the development of P2G installations. • The possibility of creating a single Target Model for both electricity and gas could be of interest. • Research, development, demonstration and deployment is important for decreasing the capital costs of the new projects. Especially in the early stages, companies, industries and the whole sectors may benefit from the shared P2G or carbon storage infrastructure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59294>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, BOTTA, Marco, SOLIDORO, Silvia
Antitrust enforcement in Europe after Intel and Cartes Bancaires: a kind of trouble to enjoy

Policy Briefs, 2018/11, Florence Competition Programme

On 20 April 2018 the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and Assonime jointly organised a workshop at the European University Institute's (EUI) campus in Florence. The title of the event was 'Antitrust enforcement in Europe after Intel and Cartes Bancaires, a kind of trouble to enjoy'. The conference discussed the impact of the rulings of the EU Court of Justice (CJ) in Intel and Cartes Bancaires on competition law enforcement at the national and the EU level. The event was opened with a keynote speech that was delivered by Svend Albaek, Deputy Chief Economist of the DG Competition of the European Commission. The workshop included two panels, which dealt, respectively, with fidelity rebates after Intel, and vertical agreements after Cartes Bancaires. A final roundtable discussion concluded the event and debated the assessment of legal and economic 'context' in EU competition law enforcement. The event gathered representatives from National Competition Authorities (NCAs), the European Commission, academia, industry, as well as law and economic consulting firms. The diversity of views ensured a lively debate. This Policy Brief summarises the main points that were raised during the discussion and seeks to stimulate further debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56684>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, SOLIDORO, Silvia, CARROZZA, Chiara
EU competition law vs sector regulation in shaping the digital single market. Back to the future?

Policy Briefs, 2018/18, Florence School of Regulation Communications and Media,
Florence Competition Programme

On 28 June, 2018, the Florence Competition Programme (FCP) and the Communications and Media Area of the Florence School of Regulation (FSR C&M) of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), jointly organised with Bird & Bird LLP, a workshop in Brussels. The title of the event was 'EU Competition Law vs Sector Regulation in Shaping the Digital Single Market. Back to the Future?'. The workshop aimed to discuss the interaction of competition policy and sector-specific regulation in the context of the Digital

Single Market (DSM) Strategy that was adopted by the European Commission in May 2015. It included two panels, which dealt, respectively, with the concerns expressed by regulators on geo-blocking and the revision of the European Commission's Guidelines on Significant Market Power (SMP) in the electronic communications sector. The event gathered representatives from National Competition Authorities (NCAs), the European Commission, academia, industry, as well as law and economic consulting firms. The diversity of views ensured a lively debate. This Policy Brief summarises the main points that were raised during the discussion and seeks to stimulate further debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59005>



PIEBALGS, Andris, OLCZAK, Maria
Decarbonising the gas sector: is renewable gas a serious option?
Policy Briefs, 2018/02, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

- Today, natural gas provides one quarter of the EU's energy supply. The EU has a well-developed gas network and skilled people to operate and trade the gas. Using natural gas as a fossil fuel produces significant GHG emissions. Because of that the gas sector should engage in the EU's decarbonisation efforts. One of the most politically acceptable and economically viable ways to decarbonise the gas sector is to inject renewable gas into the existing gas networks.
- The EU has considerable experience in the production and use of renewable gas. The current schemes have mostly supported its use on the spot, mainly for electricity generation, and only a small share has been injected into the gas grid. The experience of the injection has been positive and in most cases increases the value of using renewable gas. However, the considerable increase of renewable gas production is not possible without concrete political support and addressing the cross-border issues stemming mainly from the differences in national legislation on gas quality.
- Policy instruments for renewable gas support. The recast of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) provides for positive development of renewable gas, however it still falls short of meeting the gas sector's decarbonisation challenge.
- To enable a real change a target for renewable gas in the European gas grid for 2030 should be established, indicative trajectory designed and the Energy Union's governance procedure used to undertake corrective actions, if necessary.
- The renewable gas support schemes should encourage the production of the renewable gas with one of the goals regarding its injection in the gas grid.
- Dealing with obstacles to cross-border trade. The Network Code on Interoperability and Data Exchange rules seems satisfactory to avoid cross-border trade restrictions resulting from the gas quality differences.
- EU benchmarks on odorization and control processes should be established to facilitate cross-border trade.
- Harmonisation of the Guarantees of Origin (GoO) certification system should facilitate the uptake of renewable gas in the grid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/53825>



RAINERI, Luca
Fulfilling implausible expectations: reducing migratory flows from Libya amidst porous borders
Policy Briefs, 2018/14, Middle East Directions (MED)

This policy brief discusses the hypothesis that EU-sponsored border management policies explain the dramatic reduction in migratory flows from Libya to Italy over the past months. It argues that the data available dismiss the significance of the Libyan Coast Guard's contribution to this end, and are insufficiently reliable to demonstrate the strengthening of Libya's southern borders. These observations invite the conclusion

that events taking place at Libya's external borders provide a less convincing explanation for Europe-bound migratory flows than what occurs within Libya, thereby questioning the assumptions surrounding EU migration management and crisis response policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57224>



ROSSETTO, Nicolò

Measuring the intangible: an overview of the methodologies for calculating customer baseline load in PJM

Policy Briefs, 2018/05, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

•The introduction of explicit demand response (DR) in the electricity markets for energy, capacity and ancillary services requires a definition of the customer baseline load (CBL). Such counterfactual – that is, what the customer would consume in the absence of demand response – is necessary to measure the effective performance of a demand resource and to properly compensate the DR provider. Methodologies for CBL estimation should strike an adequate balance between various desirable criteria, including accuracy, simplicity and integrity. The choice of the best methodology among the several available depends on factors such as the function the relevant DR product performs in the system, the broader regulatory framework for DR participation in wholesale markets, and the characteristics of the DR providers. In the US, organised electricity markets have acquired significant experience with explicit DR and tested several CBL methodologies. The North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) has defined five types of CBL methodologies to foster harmonisation and remove market barriers for new DR providers. The five types are maximum base load, meter before / meter after, baseline type-I, baseline type-II, and metering generation output. PJM has adopted different CBL methodologies, also depending on the specific market in which the demand resources are offered. To measure and verify the contribution of DR in day-ahead or in real-time energy markets, the default methodology belongs to the baseline type-I. Conversely, for frequency regulation and reserve, the adopted methodologies are of the meter before / meter after kind. Finally, to assess the contribution of DR in the capacity market, PJM resorts to maximum base load methodologies. European legislators currently debating the proposals of the Clean Energy Package could benefit from the lessons learnt in the past two decades by the organised markets in the US.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54744>



SABBATI, Giulio, GRIEGER, Gisela, RUSSO, Marta

Argentina: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/586627

In 2017, Argentina's economy continued its gradual recovery from major macroeconomic imbalances with a GDP per capita growth rate of 2.9% thanks to austerity measures and a comprehensive reform agenda. However, inflation at 25.7% and unemployment at 8.5% remained high. Whereas economic fundamentals were slowly improving and the country's political context remained stable after president Mauricio Macri made political gains at the mid-term legislative elections in October 2017, a crisis of confidence hit the economy in spring 2018. The crisis exposed vulnerabilities resulting from Argentina's fiscal and current account deficit and large foreign-denominated debt. As the peso continued its downward trend in autumn 2018, although Argentina secured an IMF US\$50 billion credit line and committed to new austerity measures, the economic context is likely to harden ahead of the 2019 presidential elections. With a share of 16.2% of Argentina's overall trade, the EU is the country's second largest trading partner after Brazil that accounts

for 21.9%. In 2017, EU exports to Argentina increased to almost €10 billion, while EU imports slightly decreased to more than €8 billion. Total imports of primary products from Argentina declined and those of manufactures, notably chemicals, grew. EU exports of both primary products and manufactures, particularly machinery and appliances as well as transport equipment, increased.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60093>



SABBATI, Giulio, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca

China: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/583775

China's economy is slowing from past two-digit growth rates to a 'new normal' growth rate of 'only' 6.5% on average under the current five-year plan (2016-2020). To what extent does this slowdown affect China's public finances and other macroeconomic indicators? How has EU trade with China developed during the last decade? How important is the EU for China in terms of trade? And what about China's trade relevance for the EU? Has the huge trade imbalance in goods trade between China and the EU narrowed in recent years? How intensive is trade in services between the EU and China? What are the EU's main export items to China? How does China's export basket look like? You can find the answers to these and other questions in EPRS publication on China produced in collaboration with the European University Institute's GlobalStat on the world's main economies. This is an updated edition of an 'At a Glance' note published in June 2016.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59228>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca

Albania: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Albania, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54184>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca

Bosnia and Herzegovina: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their

perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54204>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
FYR Macedonia: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/620197

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54224>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
Kosovo: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Kosovo, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54205>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
Montenegro: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/620193

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Montenegro, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54244>



SABBATI, Giulio, LILYANOVA Velina, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
Serbia: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/620194

The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Serbia, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54264>



SABBATI, Giulio, RUSSO, Marta
Canada: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2018/595898

Canada is looking to diversify its trade partners in order to reduce its dependence on the US business cycle. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the EU and Canada entered into force provisionally in September 2017. What goods and services is the EU exporting to Canada? How do the growth rates of Canada and the EU compare over the last decade? Who has a higher female labour market participation rate? How much have the FDI net inflows dropped since the financial crisis? You can find the answers to these and other questions in our infographic, prepared in close cooperation between EPRS and GlobalStat. This is an updated edition of an 'At a Glance' note published in February 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/59464>



SALEM, Al-Zubayr
The war in Derna: what's happening now, and what's next?
Policy Briefs, 2018/09, Middle East Directions (MED)

On 7 May 2018, the self-styled Libyan National Army announced the launch of a military campaign targeting Derna, the only city in eastern Libya not under its control. Although the campaign was widely expected, several key questions are yet to be answered: what position(s) are Derna's residents taking towards the campaign? what is the likely impact of conflict on the situation in Libya at the local and national levels? What are the most relevant steps to take to ensure stability in the city in the short and medium term? Building on the previous policy brief *The Crisis in Derna: Reconciliation Opportunities in the Midst of War*, Al-Zubayr Salem seeks to answer these questions and shed light on the roots, progress and possible implications of the Derna conflict.

تنيديم فدهتستت سيركسع قلح قالطنا تيبيللا تيبيرعل اهل سمل تاوقلاب يمسيت ام تنلعل 2018 ويام 7 يف
ضعب نأ ال، قرظت نم برحل هذه نوك نم مغرلا يلغو. امترطيس جراخ ايبييل قرش يف تدي حولا تنيديملا، تنيديم
تنيديم ناكس مذختا يذلا قفلت تخملا فقاومل/فقووملا وه ام: امنمو، دعب اهيلع قباجل املت مل املوح تمملا قلىسأل
مل عف بسنأل وه ام؟ ايظوو ايلحم ايبييل يف عضولا يلع برحلل عقوتمل ريتأتلا وه ام؟ برحل هذه حاجت
مضخ يف اهل اصلم صرف: تنيديم "تمزأ" قروول الامكتسا؟ طسوتمل او بيرقلا يوتسمل يلع تنيديملا رارقستال
، تنيديم يف عارصلال يلع عوضلا اقلل او قلىسأل هذه يلع قباجل ال يل املاس ري بزل بتالكلا عسي، "برحل
قلمت حمل امل أمو متاروطتو متايدب.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/56084>



SANCHEZ, Gabriella
Five misconceptions about migrant smuggling
Policy Briefs, 2018/07, Migration Policy Centre

Migrant smugglers occupy a special place in the European ‘migration crisis’ discourse. They are depicted as the facilitators of irregular migrants’ journeys, and as criminals who take advantage of people’s vulnerability and naïveté. Stories of ruthless smugglers who abuse, abandon or even murder those who rely on their services are common in popular media, as well as in mainstream academic, policy and law enforcement narratives of migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/54964>



SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MEEUS, Leonardo
Limits of traditional distribution network tariff design and options to move beyond
Policy Briefs, 2018/13, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

With more consumers installing solar PV panels, it makes sense to depart from the historical practice of volumetric distribution network tariffs with net-metering. However, regulators face many practical difficulties when redesigning the distribution network tariff design. Typically, there is a trade-off between cost-reflectiveness and fairness. We illustrate the cost-reflectiveness versus fairness trade-off and we find that some cost-reflectiveness can be sacrificed to limit the distributional impact resulting from tariff redesign. However, this works only up to a certain point without compromising grid cost recovery. If grid costs are mainly sunk, and cost-reflective charges are hard to implement, then smaller passive consumers are always worse off – tools other than ‘standard tariff options’ are needed to keep distributional impacts under control while limiting distortions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/58564>



TASSINARI, Fabrizio, TESZLAFF, Sebastian
European security post Merkel: Denmark should urge Franco-German coordination on EU defence
Danish Institute International Studies (DIIS), Policy Briefs, 2018

EU defence cooperation suffers from a lack of strategic purpose. This challenge offers an opportunity for smaller members such as Denmark to stress that PESCO supported by Germany and the French EI2 initiative are not and should not be competitive models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/60625>



UMBACH, Gaby, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, RUSSO, Marta
Evidence-based policy making: from data to decision-making
Policy Briefs, 2018/15, Global Governance Programme, GlobalStat

The Executive Training Seminar (ETS) on ‘Evidence-Based Policy-Making: From Data to Decision-Making’ (07-09 June 2018) was jointly organised by GlobalStat, the Global Governance Programme (GGP) of the Robert Schuman Centre and the EUI’s School of Transnational Governance (STG) . The ETS brought together public officials and academics to discuss the development of innovative modes of providing

evidence to policy-makers, including a critical assessment of the limitations of empirical and data-based evidence in defining new policies. Through presentations, case studies, and ‘hands on’ work, the seminar offered 31 participants from 23 different states an advanced understanding of the main issues and trends in contemporary evidence-based policy-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57324>



VASILAKOS, Nikolaos, SIKOW-MAGNY, Catharina
Enhancing the public acceptance of crossborder electricity interconnection projects: a crucial step in the EU energy transition process
Policy Briefs, 2018/06, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

While electricity interconnectors bring concrete and measurable benefits to the European economy and citizens, there is, nevertheless, a number of key prerequisites that must be fulfilled, in order for these interconnectors to unfold their full socioeconomic potential, namely: i) establishing a well-functioning EU energy market (“software”), ii) involving the public constructively and effectively, iii) meeting the financing challenge of cross-border investments, and iv) accounting for the specificities of national energy policies, mixes and profiles. Public involvement and acceptance is one of the most crucial and challenging factors that may strongly influence the design, the realisation rate, but also the final outcome of an electricity infrastructure project. Many such projects have had to find solutions to public acceptance issues, typically because of perceived risks to health (despite converging scientific evidence to the contrary), the visual impact of the infrastructure in the landscape and/or the impact on the natural environment. As a result, such public concern has often led to significant procedural and time delays, or redesign of some projects, such as for instance change from overhead technology to technologically more challenging and considerably more expensive (3-8 times higher cost for the same capacity) undergrounding, in the middle of the process. The present paper explores the important issues associated with the involvement of the public (citizens, civil society groups and relevant stakeholder groups), potentially affected by the development of new interconnectors, in their design, permitting and realisation process. The paper identifies a number of distinguishing features, weaknesses and obstacles that can strongly influence public attitudes towards new interconnector development, and probes relevant questions, such as: Are the practices applied to ensure public acceptance fit for purpose? Where is the space for improvement? Are some projects affected more by the lack of public acceptance than others, and how can this be balanced? Finally, the paper proposes specific measures, actions and initiatives that can significantly raise public awareness, promote constructive involvement and enhance acceptance of important cross-border electricity infrastructure by the public.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/55424>



VAZQUEZ, Miguel
Financing the transition to renewable energy in the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean
Policy Briefs, 2018/12, Florence School of Regulation, Energy

The transition to more sustainable energy systems has a variety of relevant implications for the EU and LAC countries. This study will show that, in order to develop renewable technologies, special attention needs to be paid to the financing challenges faced by investment in these new technologies. • Given the variety of investment conditions across countries, including different characteristics of financial markets, there is

no one-size-fits-all solution. Nonetheless, this study aims at drawing lessons from the experiences already implemented and identify fundamental elements of the way forward. • This policy brief precedes a report¹ developed for the EU-LAC Foundation and it summarizes its main findings.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/57184>

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