

The President's Annual Report

Spring 2003

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Report on calendar year 2002, published in Spring 2003

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Introduction

Following the Strategic Report adopted by High Council in December 2001, many amendments or new initiatives were launched during 2002. I shall analyse their principal features in four sections. The first three sections are devoted to analysis of the EUI situation from the viewpoint of teaching, research, changes in the Administration and improvement of working conditions. In a final, more concise section, I shall sum up the most prominent visits and events that took place during the past year.

Teaching

As a European doctoral institute that aims at attaining excellence at the highest international level, the EUI must pay special attention to maintaining and increasing its level of attraction quality for researcher candidates and for professors aspiring to teach at the Institute.

In 2002, *recruitment of researchers* was, globally speaking, satisfactory. The number of candidates increased by a total of 3 % and by 7 % for Member States. However, this positive balance was not unclouded. There is still a lack of balance among disciplines (Law and Political Sciences are in the lead) and sometimes an insufficient number of candidates from certain countries. This fact led to the adoption in 2002 of a more target-oriented policy, bringing positive results both generally and, above all, where recruitment (geographically or by discipline) was weakest (in January 2003, for example, the number of British candidates increased by 25 %). In general, the number of grants and number of candidates established itself at a ratio of 1 to 10. However, the insufficient number

of grants for non-EU European candidates must be stressed. There is indeed a strong imbalance between the small number of available grants and the increase in interest in the Institute by future Member States of the European Union.

Finally, in December 2002 High Council took a decision of primary importance. It approved the principle of a fourth-year

Applications 2002-03 - Future Member States

ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS	TOTAL
56	25	91	73	245

grant according to strict modalities aimed at improving the achievement rates of theses by offering the best possible working conditions.

At the post-doctoral level, developments are also positive, with an increase in the number of candidates. The departments of History and of Political Sciences as well as the Robert Schuman Centre proved to be highly attractive. Unfortunately, there are great disparities in the origin of the candidates. Some Member States (for example, France) advanced very few applications, while universities from further away (for example, Australia) raise a constant flow of interest among post-docs or young academics. It is evident that applications are structured and influenced by national traditions. Demand is mediocre where post-doctoral traditions and/or education abroad are weak and often recently instituted. In this area, the Institute is leading a trend in Europe, which should be strengthened in order to emulate American universities. The Institute's post-



Applications for academic year 2002-2003 - All groups

	ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS	TOTAL
EU, N, CH, PL	125	152	347	307	931
Med. Prog.	14	2	10	27	53
C. & E. Europe	39	15	63	50	167
S.E. Europe	6	1	10	14	31
Rest of World	7	7	10	14	38
Total number	191	177	440	412	1220
%	16	15	36	34	100

Jean Monnet Fellowship applications by department

	ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS	RSC	TOTAL
2000	25	59	31	100	161	224
2001	49	88	52	169	271	354
2002	38	98	68	172	254	370

NB: Indicates the total number of applications. Figures above make a bigger sum as candidates can choose two departments.

doctoral programme is modest in respect to Europe’s needs. However, it constitutes an extraordinary training opportunity “away from home” for doctoral researchers from all over Europe and the rest of the world. In addition, it serves as a way of transition for young European doctoral researchers educated in the United States who wish to eventually return to their country. During 2002, nearly 60 post-docs were recruited at the Institute of whom 40 at the Robert Schuman Centre.

The Strategic Report provides for the extension and strengthening of the post-doctoral programme in the departments, in particular by means of an increase in the number of grants. The Institute is actively engaged in a policy with this aim. In 2002, besides the addition of Marie Curie grants obtained by young European post-docs, I would also like to mention the concession of additional grants funded by the Swedish Foundation STINT (2), the Academy of Sciences of Poland (1) and EDF (1).

The year 2002 was also a full and fruitful year in terms of recruitment of professors, with teaching opportunities at the EUI arousing considerable interest. In the course of the past three years and with regard to 23 chairs open to competition, almost 700 applications were received. Here too, however, there are great differences in numbers of applicants from each country.

There is an abundance of candidates from Germany, Italy and Great Britain, while applications from France, Spain, Portugal and Greece are still too few despite specific efforts made by the Institute with regard to these countries.

In 2002, 14 chairs were filled, which involved considerable work as well as being a manifestation of the permanent challenge represented by the turnover of teaching staff. Almost one third of the teaching staff was replaced! As a way of consequence, two-thirds of our researchers do not benefit from continuous support with the same professor in the course of 3-4 years spent at the Institute. The achievement rate of theses (almost 75%) is all the more remarkable seen in this perspective.

There is still an imbalance in gender distribution of professors despite constant efforts made by the Institute to correct this situation. In 2002, 4 women were recruited on a total of 14 chairs filled. Overall, however, the proportion in teaching staff still amounts to 39 men against only 9 women. Balance has been achieved, on the other hand, in recruitment of Jean Monnet Fellows (50% women, 50% men) and of researchers (50% women, 50% men).

The situation of the teaching staff clearly reflects the difficulty caused by the evolution of the status of women and the family when recruiting candidates bearing the weight of multiple extra-professional constraints in an international context. In order to engage in more incisive recruitment policies for female professors, Academic Council adopted the principle according to which the composition of a selection committee should not contain more than 60% of either men or women.

There were important developments too in the area of organisation of teaching during the first year. In line with the recommendations of the Strategic Report, the departments



engaged in reflection upon ways and means that might lead to better organisation of teaching and a better adaptation to researchers' needs, in particular at the level of theoretical and methodological teaching. This new "restructured" first year will be

The follwing professors were appointed in 2002:

SALVADOR ORTIGUEIRA (E) Cornell University	ECO
PASCAL COURTY (F) London Business School	ECO
RICK VAN DER PLOEG (NL) Univerisiteit van Amsterdam	ECO/RSC
HEINZ-GERHARD HAUPT (D) University of Bielefeld	HEC
MARTIN VAN GELDEREN (NL) University of Sussex	HEC
BARTOLOME YUN CASALILLA (E) University of Sevilla	HEC
PASCALINE WINAND (B) Université Libre de Bruxelles	HEC
VICTORIA DE GRAZIA(USA) Columbia University	HEC
FABRIZIO CAFAGGI (I) University of Trento	LAW
FRIEDRICH KRATOCHWIL (D) University of Munich	SPS
ADRIENNE HÉRITIER (CH/D) Max Planck Group, Bonn	SPS/RSC
DONATELLA DELLA PORTA (I) University of Florence	SPS
RICHARD STANKIEWICZ (S) University of Lund	SPS/RSC

endorsed for the first time by a "Master of Research". This diploma is not conceived as a final diploma and students are not recruited with an eye to completing only one year of research but on the contrary, to complete a doctoral thesis within 3-4 years. It is the intention of the Institute to reorganise the second year of the PhD programme as well as the language courses. An evaluation in the course of the first 3 years will be carried out under the management and co-ordination of the Dean of Studies, instituted in June 2002,

whose tasks will take effect in April 2003. For many years now, each department had felt the need to create a Director of Graduate Studies in order to better co-ordinate teaching and relations with researchers. The institution of the Dean of Studies responds to the same need at the level of the Institute as a whole. The growth and diversification of the departments, together with the need for a better follow-up of studies from a central management and co-ordination point, led to this initiative, also recommended by the Strategic Report. This major innovation will be subject to evaluation after three years. The Dean of Studies has already played a major role in considerations on interdisciplinary teaching and on the assessment of seminars.

Finally, the procedures and guidelines relating to recruitment of professors were amended following considerations by Professor Wallace. After discussions within the Bureau and Academic Council, High Council approved the amendments and adjustments to be made to these procedures. The principal amendment concerns the chair of the Selection Committee, which will now be the President of the Institute, thus assuring the uniform application of the rules and better coherence of recruitment policies.



Pascale Winand



Victoria de Grazia

Research

The Institute has at its disposal diverse internal and external resources for research. Within the Institute, the three fundamental resources consist of Institute research funds, the library and the computing facilities. Externally, resources are sought from foun-

dations, political or private institutions and the European Commission.

On all these aspects, 2002 was characterised by notable changes or variations.

Firstly, concerning the rules on allocation of funds for internal research. In the past, the distribution of resources consisted in the equal division of available funds among the four departments. The result was a great dispersion of resources and the multiplication of projects, essentially individual (an average of fifty each year). The new rules now ensure a minimal allocation of funds to each professor, enabling him/her to recruit a research assistant or to organise a workshop. This form of allocation absorbs approximately 40% of the resources. The rest is distributed by Research Council on a competitive basis. Co-operation between colleagues and disciplines on the one hand and with other universities on the other is strongly encouraged. The support granted is multi-annual.

Finally, limited funds (seed-money) are granted for the preparation of more ambitious projects for which funds must be sought outside the Institute.

Research Council was in part renewed, with particular attention to balance in disciplines, culture and gender.

Member of the Research Council

President:

YVES MÉNY (ex officio)

Members:

President of the High Council:

ROELAND IN 'T VELD

Representatives of the High Council

ARGHYRIOS FATOUROS (University of Athens) LAW

ROELAND IN 'T VELD (Dutch School of Government, The Hague) SPS

ARMANDO MARQUES-GUEDES (University of Lisbon) LAW

ULRIKE LEOPOLD (Universität, Graz) ECO

Members appointed by High Council

RICARDO FRANCO LEVI (European Commission) SPS

JEAN-CLAUDE PIRIS (Conseil des Communautés Européennes) LAW

ANTONIO TIZZANO (European Court of Justice,) LAW

ALEJO VIDAL-QUADRAS ROCA (Parlement Européen,)

MARIA ESTER BARBE IZUEL (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona) SPS

GIORGIO BASEVI (University of Bologna) ECO

MARISE CREMONA (Queen Mary, University of London) LAW

JEAN-PAUL FITOUSSI (OFCE, Paris) ECO

JONI LOVENDUSKI (Birkbeck College, London) SPS

MARIANNE STENIUS (Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration, Helsinki) ECO

Members appointed by Academic Council

RICHARD BLUNDELL (University College London) ECO

MIREILLE DELMAS-MARTY (Université de Paris-Panthéon-Sorbonne) LAW

MAURIZIO FERRERA (University of Pavia) SPS

ELLEN IMMERGUT (Humboldt-Universität Berlin) SPS

JÜRGEN KOCKA (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung) HEC

BRIGID LAFFAN (University College Dublin) SPS

INÉS MACHO-STADLER (Universitat Autònoma, Barcelona) ECO

JOSÉ MARIA MARAVALL (Instituto Juan March, Madrid) SPS

ECKARD REHBINDER (Universität Frankfurt a. M.) LAW

JACQUES REVEL (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) HEC

QUENTIN SKINNER (University of Cambridge) HEC

HERMAN VAN DER WEE (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven) HEC

The Library provides valuable support to research activities thanks to an excellent specialised collection (<http://www.iue.it/LIB/Collections/>). However, the enlargement of Europe is creating new challenges as well as funding problems. In this respect, I would like to particularly mention the generous contribution given by Greece to increase our collections.

The Library combines a purchase policy of printed material with access to a growing number of electronic resources. Users now benefit from electronic access to over 3,500 surveys, primary and secondary databases, social-economic databases, etc.

The Institute web site was renewed and reorganised in collaboration with the Computing Service. A single structure and design were applied to all departments and services. This will improve visibility of the Institute and will facilitate information searches on the various EUI activities (www.iue.it).

The Computing Service continued work on improvement of infrastructures as well as on user services, both for research and for the Administration. In particular, let me mention the installation of systems preventing illegal access to Institute resources, of a wireless network in the library, of an encrypted communications system for communications from outside. I would also like to mention the deployment of the “Oracle” relational database.

A special effort was made to improve computing equipment in the new working areas in Villa San Paolo, but also in the Badia and in Villa Schifanoia where the Computing Labs were renewed. A programme for total renovation of working places reserved for researchers has been set up. Once the plan has been completed, in late 2003, 335 working places (132 with computers) will be available to researchers.

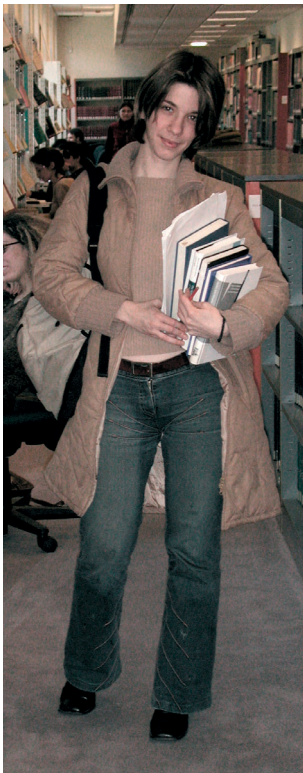
The year 2002 was also particularly dynamic in terms of external funding obtained by the

Institute. For the first time in the history of the EUI, the amount of external funds was superior to contributions from the European Union. Resources directed to research can be divided into three categories:

- Private resources,
Public resources and
Community resources (5th framework
programme)

Recherche externe 2002		
	Euro	%
Private resources	1,626,000.00	45
Public resources	971,000.00	27
Community resources (5th Framework Programme, etc)	1,032,000.00	28
Total	3,629,000.00	100

Two particularly fruitful initiatives in terms of externally funded research activities consisted in *the creation, thanks to generous support by the Government of Luxembourg, of the Pierre Werner Chair for research on ‘The Economic and Monetary Union’ and the Chair on ‘Federalism’ funded by the Swiss Government.* These chairs were an excellent addition to the existing ‘Vasco de Gama’ and ‘Finance and Consumption’ Chairs and to the ‘Mediterranean’ and ‘Transatlantic’ programmes.



Administrative reform

The Institute is engaged in a number of ambitious changes, which are being gradually introduced to the Administration. They will come into effect as of 2003-2004. Their objective is the modernisation of structures and procedures in order to make the EUI Administration more effective without ceasing to be “user-friendly”.

In January 2002, the former Operational Service was divided into two distinct services, one of them (the new Logistics Service) in charge of day-to-day running of the Institute, and the other (the new Building Restoration and Development Service) in charge of large infrastructural works in the existing buildings and in Villa Salviati, acquired by the Italian Government and made available to the Institute as the future location for the European Historical Archives as well as for part of the EUI activities.



View of Villa Salviati (on the left) from the Mensa Terrace of the Badia Fiesolana

In the course of 2002, High Council also approved the principle of administrative decentralisation to academic management units and in principle the amendment of budget and finance regulations in order to improve use of resources. The decentralisation amendment is effective as of 2003, while the new budgetary nomenclature will be enforced as of 2004.

Until Villa Salviati becomes available in a few years' time after complete restoration, a new building, Villa San Paolo, has been rented in order to house the Department of Economics. This enabled radical restructuring work to begin in the Badia to allow for the expansion of the library, which will provide researchers with supplementary working spaces. Consequently, various services (academic, logistic, linguistic, bank, travel agency, researcher representation) will change location and the Department of Political Sciences will be situated in much-



View of Florence from Villa San Paolo

improved offices in the Northeast wing of the Badia.

A new bar “Fiasco” for the researchers was also inaugurated in order to guarantee the necessary safety measures and offer a larger and more welcoming area. The former bar will soon be turned into a language laboratory.

Official visits and ceremonies

During the year 2002 several high-level personalities visited the Institute.

In particular, we mention:

January – JOSCHKA FISCHER, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

February – ALEXANDER KWASNIEWSKI, President of the Republic of Poland

April – MESUT YILMAZ, Vice-Premier, Minister and Minister of State of the Republic of Turkey

May – LORD LEON BRITTAN, former Vice-President of the European Commission.



Alexander Kwasniewski, President of the Republic of Poland



Charles, Prince of Wales



Joschka Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

The autumn was marked by a number of notable visitors: the President of the Republic of Portugal, JORGE SAMPAIO, the PRINCE OF WALES in occasion of a private visit, came to express their interest for the European education provided by the EUI.



Thomas Klestil and Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

During an exceptional ceremony, the dialogue between the President of the Republic of Italy, CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI and the President of the Republic of Austria, THOMAS KLESTIL was particularly significant, following the conflicts between these two countries, notably with regard to the South Tyrol/Alto Adige until the end of the seventies.



The President of the Republic of Portugal, Jorge Sampaio



Thomas Klestil and Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

Conferring of EUI degrees and Honoris Causa doctorates



Jacques Drèze, Université catholique de Louvain



Renate Mayntz, Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln

Finally, on 4 October 2002, the Institute, for the first time in its history, granted the Honoris Causa doctorate to three eminent personalities from the academic world, Professors JACQUES DRÈZE, ALBERT HIRSCHMAN and RENATE MAYNTZ.

During the same ceremony, 117 researchers received their Ph.D. or LLM degrees, and the Louise Weiss Foundation presented the Institute and its President with the LOUISE WEISS prize for their contribution to European integration.



Albert Hirschman, Princeton University



The Louise Weiss prize is granted to the Institute