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The President's Annual Report  
Spring 2010



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Spring 2010

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Report on Yves Mény's presidency, 2002–2009 and report on  
calendar year 2009, published in Spring 2010

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# Introduction

After eight years as President of the EUI, the time has come to cut the rope and take the road into the unknown. This is by no means easy, but I do believe that our governing bodies have taken a very wise decision in putting a ceiling to the term of the Principal. Innovation and fresh air come from the alternation and rotation of those in charge. I have been a staunch supporter of mobility in our administration, and the first rule of good governance is to practise what you preach! This is the last *Annual Report* that I have the pleasure and privilege to introduce.

These eight years have been fascinating years for me. There may have been differences of opinion on many issues, but I believe that we all agree that the Institute is one of the most attractive and stimulating places of learning in Europe and probably in the world. Where can you find a place which is not only international in character—something which is no longer uncommon—but where there is no single dominant national culture? We are located in Italy and we all love this beautiful country, but we are not Italian. English is our main working language, but we are not British. And I do not think it matters much if the President is French or Spanish. What matters is keeping the balance between different academic cultures and traditions, the balance between the nationalities which make up Europe, and the balance between the three authorities (and only three) listed by the Convention: the High Council, the Academic Council and the President.

By its very construction, the Institute is a blend of differing cultural, academic and linguistic elements and it would betray its vocation if it was otherwise. Blending is not only a quantitative operation. When a tea or coffee trader tries to produce the best possible tea or coffee, he looks for the best varieties in order to obtain a unique taste not found elsewhere. It is a daunting task indeed because so many variables have to be taken into consideration: the crops are not always of the same quality; the taste and needs of the consumer evolve; the market conditions are in permanent flux.

The situation at the EUI is not much different. I could list the effects this has on an administrative, academic or research level. I will limit myself to providing a few considerations around what I call the four 'Cs': competition, challenges, change and community.

## Competition

The Institute has for a long time considered itself as a unique institution. There is some truth in this view, and to the best of my knowledge there is no equivalent university in the world. But to be unique is not enough to survive in a competitive world. Every institution is unique in its own way, but has to compare itself with other institutions sharing the same objectives and aiming at the same targets even if their institutional apparatus or *modus operandi* are different.

In today's world, economic factors including human capital are extremely mobile. There was a time when a British or French researcher applying to the EUI would only have studied and graduated in his/her country of origin and frequently in their place of birth. Today only a small minority of applicants have been educated exclusively in their home country. Most of them have become academic travellers.

There is no doubt that the EUI is on the map. But being on the map is not sufficient. Medieval and Renaissance cities are on the map too, and they are museums. The EUI has to avoid being over self-satisfied. We must be proud of our successes and rankings, but this must be accompanied by humility and anxiety. Being number one brings satisfaction. Remaining number one requires being permanently unsatisfied with things as they stand. There is always room for improvement.

In order to beat the competition—which is not only national or European, but also international—we need the appropriate means. I do not know of any university or centre of excellence at the top of world rankings which does not receive the appropriate resources. At times the EUI may seem costly to the Member States. But, as I have often under-



Yves Mény





lined, the Member States only pay half the bill. Our costs cannot be favourably compared to mass universities where library or administrative costs are distributed over many users. I am ready to bet that we are less expensive than institutions comparable in terms of size, excellence and output. We cost much less than Max Planck Institutes, or Graduate Schools in America. We are very cautious in the use we make of public money, and indeed the Auditors have always given full support to our financial management. Member States should never forget that excellence has a price, but that mediocrity is even more costly, in spite of the illusion that cuts might give at first sight.

### Challenges

A certain number of challenges spring from this key feature that the EUI should address in order to remain ahead in the race.



The first is to be able to attract the best possible professors, researchers and fellows. This can be obtained if a condition is fulfilled—a condition which is quite simple to announce but difficult to achieve: that of *excellence*.

When elected to this position, I declared that I was not interested in being the President of a mediocre institution. And I believed each of our professors, researchers and fellows would fully subscribe to this. But excellence does not exist by *ukase*. It requires first the appropriate material means: good working conditions, adequate grants and salaries, an excellent library and IT services, efficient administration. Everything concurs to the creation of excellence. Nothing is indifferent or secondary.

Resources are important, but they are not enough. We must be demanding with ourselves, with our researchers, with the administration. Scientific progress is made through challenging questions, programmes and methods. We do not help anybody by being too kind or too lenient. Facing the harsh reality, drawing lessons and taking decisions on the basis of evaluation is and will remain the key for the reputation of the place. I have great

admiration for the way the North American universities are challenging themselves all the time. This does not mean that we have to imitate them blindly, but we have a lot to learn from their capacity to look at the world as it is, rather than as it fits one's interest or comfort, as happens in Europe all too often.

The second challenge is to increase the *pluralism and diversity* which constitute a fundamental feature of the EUI. Pluralism is an important value in particular in Europe, a continent which has multiplied wars, conflicts and antagonisms by turn by refusing pluralism. In our Institute I am not referring so much to cultural or national pluralism, which has always been a fundamental value—I cannot recollect a single conflict based on nationality—I am referring to the need for us to take an increasingly close look beyond the European borders. Even if more than 50 nationalities are represented at the EUI, Africa (with the exception of some Mediterranean countries), and Asia are as yet unexplored territories on the Institute map. This issue, which I personally regret that I was not able to tackle fully, needs to be addressed urgently. The same could be said in relation to the social composition of our European intake. We have achieved a good gender balance at least for the researchers and fellows, but we are not representative at all of Europe's ethnic diversity. Only a few of our researchers are the children of foreign migrants. We need to give more attention to this rising and promising generation. I am not talking of affirmative action. I am underlining the need to pay more attention when selecting applicants.

Pluralism also means plurality of methods and approaches. I am not making a plea in favour of eclecticism and confusion and am aware that not all methodological choices have equal value in relation to a research question. But I do believe that there is no single 'best way' to look at the world in the social sciences. Progress will come from confrontation between different approaches, not from the imposition of a preferred doctrine or methodology. Let me use the North American example again but this time



in a negative way: too much energy has sometimes been spent in fights and battles to impose one way of doing things or one way of thinking. Intellectual energy should be used for better objectives. Nothing can be more destructive for the life of a Department than the battle for the absolute truth.

The third challenge is *professionalisation* and applies to everybody from researchers to administrative staff. When created there was no real model for the Institute to imitate or emulate. The concept of a 'doctoral school' had practically no meaning in Europe and the only example of transnational administration was the European Community, something not very appropriate as a model for a university institution. The Institute has evolved in two directions: filling the then vacuum of the 'doctoral school'; and adjusting the Community framework in order to avoid the red tape and *pesanteur* which today characterizes Brussels administration.

In both these directions, the challenge is to be more efficient and professional every day. On the academic side, it means not only preparing our researchers for their professional life, but it also means doing more for them. It means that the researchers in turn accept being challenged and convinced that there is a life, and a tough life, after EUI. Completing a Ph.D. is not enough. Completing an excellent Ph.D. is not enough. Researchers with the help and support of their professors must learn how to present a paper, how to write it in English, how to submit a research project or an article in an international journal. This is part of the baggage that a researcher must travel with. Some departments have already gone a long way in this direction, but progress still needs to be made. Our researchers should be at the top and at the forefront in this domain.

Professionalisation is also a key value and duty for our administration. There are various types of professionalisation according to the services provided. There are great variations in professional requirements from the Library to the Computing Services, to the

Accounting Service. It is the fundamental role of the Directors of Services to keep up-to-date and to introduce the necessary reforms implied by a world in constant movement. They cannot expect to convince their collaborators of the need for improvement if they do not take the lead themselves. However, it should be pointed out that the EUI administration has made considerable moves towards improving its efficiency in recent years. There is certainly still room for improvement here and there, but the High Council should be aware that we have exhausted our capacity for doing more with less. Some Services, Units or individual staff members are already beyond their capacity to absorb the daily flow of demands and duties.

### Change

One of my favourite quotations is by one rather famous local expert: Niccolò Machiavelli. In Chapter Six of *The Prince* Machiavelli proposes the most illuminating interpretation of the difficulty of bringing about change:

[...] it ought to be remembered that there is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order to things. Because the innovator has for enemies all those who have done well under the old conditions, and lukewarm defenders in those who may do well under the new.

However, being aware of the perils and difficulty of change should not stop us considering its imperious necessity. To paraphrase a famous motto *El cambio o la muerte!*

Not to adjust to the tremendous transformations of the world is and would be a deadly blow for the Institute both on the Academic and the Administrative side. I understand that we all like the comfort of the *acquis* and the security of certainty over the uncertain benefits of change. I also understand that nobody likes to change for the worse. But the preference for immobility is a call for crisis or decrepitude. Change is easier to swallow and digest if it is incremental and well-prepared.



S. Brière, Y. Mény, A. Howarth

During my mandate a lot of changes have been introduced and some might think that it is time for a rest. This would be a misleading conclusion in our ever-changing world and a mistaken view at a time a new President takes office. Any new person in charge comes with new ideas, new proposals, new style and I know that Josep Borrell will continue in that direction. He may not share some of the choices which have been made and it is natural that they be challenged: it is precisely the value of alternation to reconsider and reassess the past, including the recent past.

The crucial point is to keep objectives in mind and be aware of the challenges. There are always several ways of addressing an issue. Changes might be limited by the present financial constraints, but at the same time these constraints may trigger creative solutions and anyway should not prevent thoughts about the future. Let us imagine for a moment that we are richer than we presently are, and dream about the initiatives that we could take. You may remember the song *If I were a rich man* from the musical *Fiddler on the Roof*; so let us imagine a brighter future.

If I were a rich man, I would want to strengthen the post-doc programmes by creating, in addition to the Jean Monnet and Max Weber programmes, a new set of fellowships for the Global Governance Programme. The demand for post-doc fellowships is so huge and the supply so small that it is vital to initiate such a process.

If I were a rich man, I would considerably strengthen our offer in international relations and in international/European law in order to cover and/or strengthen areas such as climate change and environmental issues, international trade, intellectual property, financial regulations, international standards and norms.

If I were a rich man, I would dream of additional chairs in the Department of History and Civilization and in the Department of Economics in order to create bridges between these disciplines and the other departments via Joint Chairs.

The reality is not as bright as in the dream, but nothing prevents us from taking the first step in one direction or one another by mobilizing new energies and resources. The funding for research by the European Commission is increasing and should increase even further by 2013. We should not allow ourselves to be taken by surprise.

### Community

Finally, my last 'C' is for community-building. A few weeks ago, on my way to Florence airport, my eye was caught by an advertisement. I was struck by the wording 'Youniverse'. The individual becomes the universe, *is* the universe. This extreme view of individualism is a recipe for failure. No institution could survive such a paradigm.

One of the strengths, and at the same time, one of the weaknesses of the EUI derives from the fact that the academic body is made up of 'birds of passage'. It is not so much a problem when professors stay 8 or 10 years, but it is more difficult to retain junior faculty when they receive an alternative offer after only a few years at the Institute.

The only way to compensate for this relatively high turnover is to create a community feeling among all those who contribute to Institute life. Jean Monnet used to say that nothing is possible without the contribution of individuals, but that nothing is lasting without the institutions.

Our only alternative is to strengthen our institution, our *Alma Mater*, day after day. My economist friends, who see the principle of self-interest as the central paradigm, would certainly tell me: "What kind of incentives do you offer in order to attain this objective?" I have no material objective to propose, but I will repeat what I said years ago: "Who is interested in being part of a mediocre institution?"

Even if there was no altruistic motivation, even if the idea of institutional commitment was foreign to our minds, the mere and crude self-interest would justify giving—and giving



a lot—to the community. We are all individually better off if our community works together, travels in the same direction, and increases its reputation and prestige.

Building a community also means that the Member States and the European Union consider this Institute as *their* institute, an Institute which does not belong to anybody but which is the common property of all. Member States should not consider themselves only as shareholders, but also as stakeholders. In spite of being an intergovernmental institution in legal terms, it must be much more for each of them. It is a creature which is worthy of attention, dedication and love. I think it is a mistake to clip the wings of the bird; it should be given the chance to become a high-flyer. The right strategy is to exploit the full potentiality of the Institute and the cost of the national contribution, even if this means marginal additional expenses: for instance, economically speaking any country whose budgetary contribution is fixed, can only gain if it adds a few doctoral or post-doctoral fellowships.

As I said at the beginning, there are very few places which offer so much satisfaction and this is thanks to the contribution of all members of the EUI community. Thanks to the professors who make the reputation of the place, to the administration—the backbone of this fragile creature—and to the researchers and fellows who year after year bring the fresh and invigorating blood necessary for our continuous rejuvenation.

I am happy to pass the baton to Josep Borrell; he comes with a different professional experience which will add and complement those of past presidents, and I am sure that he will be an excellent captain of the rowing team. Let me wish a long and successful life to our beloved Institute.

*Yves Mény, President  
of the European University Institute*



*Yves Mény and Josep Borrell*

## The EUI and Enlargement



Marco Del Panta

The European University Institute was founded in 1972 by the then six Member States of the European Communities, who decided that the two international organisations would potentially have the same membership. Article 32 of the Convention establishing the EUI stipulates that only Member States of the Community can become contracting members of the EUI. For many years the Member States of the Institute were the Member States of the EU, but after the 'big bang' of the EU in 2004, when ten new Member States joined the Union, the EUI started accession negotiations with all potential candidate countries.

Almost all these countries showed an interest in joining the only truly European institution of higher education present in Europe. Negotiations were first concluded with Poland, with whom the Institute already had relations under a Pre-Accession Agreement, and in 2004 the High Council approved the accession of Poland at its December meeting.

The next countries to join the Institute were Cyprus, in the first half of 2005, and Estonia at the end of 2005. There were ongoing negotiations with other countries, and in 2007 Slovenia completed its internal ratification process, participating for the first time in the High Council meeting of December 2007.

Meanwhile, two new Eastern European countries, Romania and Bulgaria, had joined the EU. Negotiations started with these 'newcomers' following a visit by the Secretary General of the Institute to their respective capitals in 2007, and Romania concluded its national ratification process in 2009. As regards Bulgaria, the process is still underway and is likely to be concluded in the coming months.

The Institute is keen to conclude accession negotiations with all its candidate countries, and most of them have shown a strong interest in joining the EUI. Slovakia, Latvia, Malta and Lithuania will most probably join the Institute in the near future. Hungary and the Czech Republic are currently facing some difficulties, mainly due to the critical financial situation.

In Hungary, the strong political commitment to join the Institute shown by the Prime Minister's office in 2008 did not produce concrete results due to the frequent change of government experienced in recent months.

As stated, only EU countries can join the EUI. This limitation, however, has not prevented the Institute from establishing close ties with non-EU Member States. In the past, a number of Pre-accession Agreements have been signed with candidate countries of the EU and the Institute: Poland in 2000, Hungary in 2001 and Turkey in 2008.

These agreements are strategically useful for both the Institute, in that they allow it to enrich its researcher body, by selecting quality researchers from these countries; and for the candidate countries, which are able to create an élite body of researchers working on themes generally relevant to the European Union which in turn makes a concrete contribution to the complex negotiations for accession to the European Union.

With non-candidate countries, the EUI signs a standard association agreement when an interest emerges on both sides. Two such agreements are currently in force: with Switzerland (1991), and with Norway (2005).

Interest in the activities of the EUI is not limited to European countries. Worldwide there is a growing interest in this 'institution of excellence' where European affairs are studied in depth. Italy and Spain, for example, have decided to finance a number of scholarships for foreign nationals: the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs awards 30 scholarships to researchers from Central and Eastern Europe, including Turkey, and from the Mediterranean; and Spain finances 16 scholarships for the countries of Latin America.

*Marco Del Panta, Secretary General  
of the European University Institute*





## Research at the EUI

Research at the EUI is embodied in the theses of our international community of doctoral students, in the scientific output of the large Max Weber and Jean Monnet post-doctoral programmes, in the research efforts of the faculty in the four departments, and in the interdisciplinary activities of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

The development of the research output of the Institute over the last eight years can hardly be documented in a few lines, but let's start with few rough figures. Eight hundred and fifty-five (855) doctoral students have completed their theses in this period, subsequently taking jobs mostly in academia and with international organisations. The average yearly number of theses defended has passed from 85 in 2002-2004 to 105-110 since 2005. External research funds have increased from €4,379,000 in 2002 to €9,017,405 in 2009, with an increase in real terms of 75%. They are added to the limited internal research resources allocated yearly by the Research Council, stable throughout this period around the figure of 650,000 Euros per year.

These upward trends have resulted in the EUI having a greater scientific impact across the wider European research area and even further afield. To give a rough idea, it suffices to say that over the last eight years,

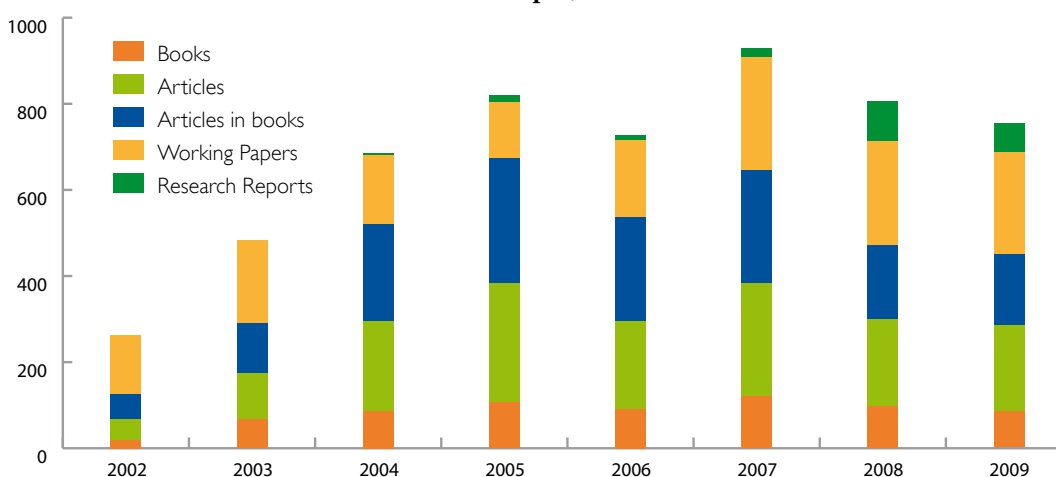
scholars engaging in research while at the EUI—whether as chairs, fellows, research assistants or researchers—, have produced 672 books, 1,526 contributions to books, 1,513 articles in journals, and more than 1,540 working papers. And this is probably an underestimate, since many of the activities of the junior and senior colleagues passing through our beautiful but increasingly busy research site probably pass unrecorded.

With so many researchers and professors coming from all European academic traditions, and with a continuously changing faculty, the Institute's research celebrates Europe's diversity in methodological and substantive terms. Yet a number of research concerns have remained prominent in the profile, contributing to its distinctive European character. In addition, the research capacity of the EUI has been strengthened by the consolidation of externally-funded chairs such as the Vasco de Gama Chair on colonial and post-colonial issues, and the Swiss chair on federalism and democracy. Several additional chairs have been launched in recent years: the Stein Rokkan Chair funded by the Research Council of Norway; the Transatlantic Relations Chair funded by the Irish government; the Pierre Werner Chair funded by the Luxembourg government; and the Loyola de Palacio Chair and programme funded by private sponsors.



*Stefano Bartolini*

**EUI Research Output, 2002–2009**



**Historical research**

Historical research at the EUI over the last years has maintained its eminence in several fields of early-modern and modern Europe, and the Department of History and Civilization is now at the forefront of developing a distinctive programme of trans-national and comparative history of Europe situating also Europe's historical problems in a global perspective. Methodologically, this historical research is characterised by the attempt to move beyond national perspectives on history, to integrate national historiographies into distinctly European perspectives, to insist on the variety of European experiences, and to relate historical research critically to the concerns of contemporary Europeans. From the substantive and thematic point of view an enduring research focus has been the construction of empires, nations and regions as well as the entanglements among the different social groups within them. Focusing on empires leads one to ask whether the construction of Europe should be conceived of differently from the construction of empires. In studying the nation states and regions of Europe research projects examine issues of borders and frontiers, processes of cultural and intellectual exchange, and the conflicts and the forms of violence that shape Europe's spaces, including war, expulsion, persecution and displacement. The long term reality and problems of European integration is also a concern of the Department. A further enduring research focus is the study of 'ideas, discourse and memory'. The Department is a European microcosm of the debates on the relationship between social, economic and cultural history, of the study of memory, and of Europe's cultural and intellectual traditions. The Department's aim is to be at the vanguard of epistemological and methodological innovation, cultivating a rich and distinctly European plurality of perspectives for the study of different problems and periods.

**Legal research**

The tradition of legal research at the EUI can be characterised by three enduring orientations: the comparative approach; the special

focus on European and international law; and the commitment to study law in a contextual manner. Researchers and professors from many different countries constitute a large corpus of expertise on national legal systems that facilitates comparative work in the fields of constitutional, administrative, labour, social, economic and environmental law, civil and commercial law, and the law of new technologies. The issues of European legal institutions and the development of a body of European law feature prominently in research projects, and legal issues in areas such as labour, economic, private or administrative law reflect the mutual interdependence of (formerly) national legal systems and the emergence of trans-national structures of governance. The EU 'constitutional' and governance developments, enlargement, the protection of fundamental rights, relations with the wider world have been further core themes, which are also central themes of the Academy of European Law. The Department has also established a European Private Law Forum to complement the work being done in EU Law. International law is also a strong element in the Department's programme with long-standing research experience in human-rights protection; the study of competition law and international trade; the developments in international criminal law; the law of countering terrorism; and the impact of globalisation on legal systems. Law is not treated in a purely technical fashion, but is placed in its social, cultural, political and economic context. These approaches and disciplines such as philosophy of law, legal theory, economic analysis of law, gender studies, organisation theory, political science, and legal sociology all occupy important positions. Major efforts have been made to overcome the schisms between legal theory and legal research.

**Economic research**

Economic research has generated a flow of work on a broad range of topics of European concern, with the specific areas depending on the interests of the current staff. Some of the most enduring concerns among the rapidly alternating faculty have remained. In



the field of microeconomic theory and policy this has concerned primarily applied microeconomics, and in particular, contract theory, financial economics and banking, political economy, public economic theory, social networks, general equilibrium, and learning. In the field of macroeconomics and economic policy research topics pursued have included international transmission and economic inter-dependence; technological progress and the determinants of economic growth; optimal monetary and fiscal policy in closed and open economies; European Union economic integration issues; dynamic public finance and political economy; labour economics; social, informal or individual insurance of idiosyncratic shocks; impact of search, information, commitment and limited enforcement frictions on macroeconomic performance; expectations and learning; macroeconomic crisis and depressions. Finally, the Economics Department has maintained a constant attention to econometrics and more precisely to the issues of nonparametric and semi-parametric estimation in microeconomic data sets; the estimation of structural dynamic models using aggregate and micro data; time series methods for macroeconomic data modelling and forecasting, with emphasis on cointegration, structural analysis, mixed frequency data, and large datasets. The research carried out in these areas has always included both theoretical and applied studies.

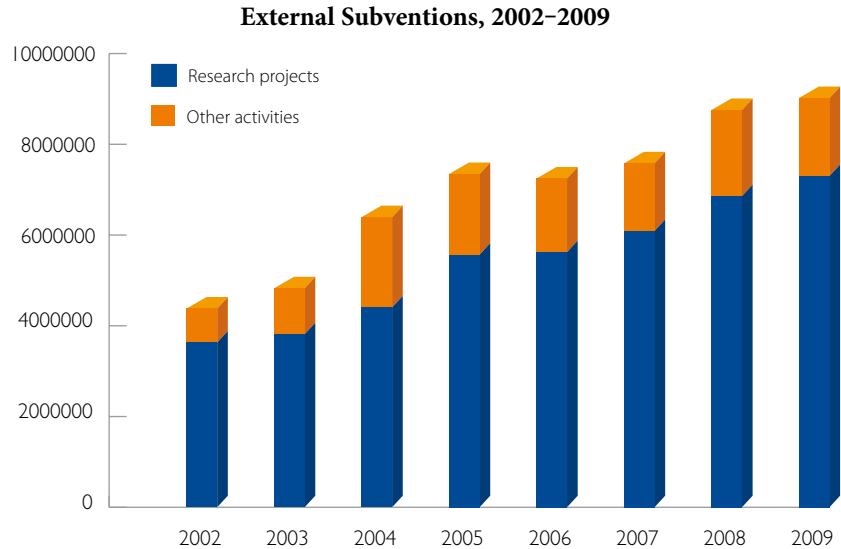
#### **Political and social sciences research**

Political and Social Sciences Research at the EUI has ranged across a number of themes. A primary focus has been on the shifting patterns of public authority in Europe and how these are producing a transformation of government and democracy. A second and complementary major field of research has focused on social change in Europe and its implications for society, politics and public policy. The critical challenges examined in this research field include migration, demographic change and societal aging, linked to the transformation of the family and life courses, while another concerns patterns of social stratification, unemployment, and

inequality. More generally, research has also focused on the comparative study of public policy at European, national and sub-national levels, including research on social policy and welfare states, education policy, urban and regional policies, immigration policy, and defence and security. There is a strong and growing interest in research on voting, elections, parties and party systems, as well as on social movements and new modes of political and social participation. There is also a growing interest in electronic democracy and the use of the internet as a form of political communication. The Department has always had a strong research focus on problems in international relations and security, research which includes theoretical issues in the study of international order, the ethics of international relations, internal and external security, and the emergence of Europe as an international actor. Finally, a deep interest in social and political theory has run through many of the Department's research interests during these last years. Of particular importance here are moral and political philosophy, global justice, theories of action and practical rationality, democratic theory and practice, and nationalism.

#### **The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies**

Beyond the academic concerns illustrated above the nature of the EUI has made it a natural place for more policy-oriented and applied research on the major issues facing the process of integration and European society. In these areas the EUI academic and scientific staff reshuffle, crossing departmental boundaries and reorganising around major and crucial problem pressures, making the Institute as a whole and the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) in particular a place of policy research, lively debate with practitioners, and frequently of concrete policy proposals. Among these enduring core themes, research on the political and legal design and the policy performance of European institutions has always been at the core of the RSCAS agenda and they have been more recently complemented with growing



attention to issues of democracy and citizens' participation. A similar pooling of interdisciplinary efforts characterises the field of migration studies where indeed legal, economic, socio-political and historical intellectual assets are brought together to define when and how well-managed migration may foster progress and welfare in both source and host countries, and when its mismanagement may put social cohesion, security and sovereignty at risk. The field of energy studies represents another of these inter-disciplinary areas, with its concern for the creation of the internal market, with issues of security of supply and the related of environmental and climate problems.

The RSCAS has long been at the forefront of research with regard to important developments in competition policy and the (ambivalent) role of regulation in creating or restraining competition. This research ranges from the classical issues of competition policy to the legitimacy, structure, failure and successes of 'regulation for competition' in liberalized markets like energy and telecommunications, to the issue of 'private regulation'. In the field of economic policy constant attention has been devoted to the adoption of a single currency and to monetary policy in the Euro-zone. More recently development policies have also entered the EUI research

agenda with a multidisciplinary team based at the RSCAS and composed of a large network of scholars from both developed and developing countries. Finally, a large part of the EUI faculty participates in research that focuses on the relations of Europe with the rest of the world and on the role of the European Union as an international actor of growing significance. Major research areas have included the issue of what constitutes European security, its dimensions and actors, and its transformations in a global context; the nature and changing role of Transatlantic relations; and the Euro-Mediterranean area, specifically the study of relations between the European Union and the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. More recently the EUI has engaged in an effort to coordinate and develop all those multi-disciplinary research and intellectual debates and training into an encompassing Global Governance Programme that pays particular attention to the EU position and role in Global Governance as a natural extension of its regional integration and in particular to the European experience in designing effective multilateral rules and institutions.

*Stefano Bartolini,  
Director of the Robert Schuman Centre  
for Advanced Studies*

# The Research Council

The Research Council went through two major changes as regards its role and composition during the last presidential mandate.

Traditionally the Research Council (RC) spent its Autumn session discussing a rather large number (up to 20-23) of research projects. This was a very heterogeneous bag, ranging from pluri-annual collaborative projects costing over €100,000 to very minor requests costing less than €10,000. A majority of these requests were recurring expenses for ongoing research not typically project-based. As a result, this mixed bag created a lot of frustration among the members of the RC, who assessed these as insufficiently worked-out projects—which they were not—resulting in even more frustration for those who had presented a funding request.

As a result a new funding format was introduced. From 2003 onwards every full professor at the Institute received a €10,000 allocation to cover current research expenditure with no *ex ante* justification but a bi-annual reporting on results and outputs through a short, standard report to the RC. What did remain was the opportunity to present project-structured requests for collaborative research, larger in size and pluri-annual in duration. As a complementary measure seed money requests—design and preparations of projects, for example, for framework projects of the Commission—could be funded through the presidential reserve.

The second change involved the gender balance, the role and size of the RC. In one of the '35 recommendations' the High Council asked the Institute in 2001 to address the gender (im)balance. The fact that all selection committees appointing EUI professors were decided by the RC, led to the initiative of the President to address that issue in the RC. In 2005 a 50-50 gender balance was achieved within the RC.

This RC was composed of 28 members and in the course of a strategic review in 2007 the role and function of the RC were discussed. Indeed, also due to the fact that the internal funding role

which occupied most, if not the entire Autumn discussion, was no longer needed a shift of role was decided for the Council, from a funding-allocating body towards a more policy-oriented one (advisory board to the various organs of the Institute, to the High Council, the President and the Academic Council). Simultaneously it was decided to reduce the size of the RC from 28 to 12 members—6 appointed by the High Council and 6 by the Academic Council on proposal by the President. This much smaller body would then meet only once a year during a two-day session for an extensive debate on the broad lines and orientations of the EUI for the future.

## Externally-funded research

Externally-funded research mainly comes from European resources since, due to its status and the limitations governing national research foundations, the Institute has virtually no access to these national resources. The President took the initiative to launch a working group in close collaboration with the European Commission in order to explore the possibilities for creating a European-type of foundation that would support a real European Research Area and cross-border activities with a view to extending across Europe the fiscal incentives and benefits that are available to national foundations.

Unfortunately, due to the lack of instruments in the hands of the European Institutions and the reluctance of the Member States, progress has been slow. Nevertheless the EUI has been very successful in participating in the European Commission's Framework Programmes. For example, the EUI was represented in more than 7 projects in the 6th Framework Programme in 2003, either as leader of a consortium or participating in projects run by other universities. The table below illustrates the significant progress made in this field. Between 2002 and 2009, the amount of funding collected from external sources has doubled, from slightly over 4 million to 9 million (see figure p. 14).



*Andreas Frijdal*

*Andreas Frijdal,  
Director of the Academic Service*

## Max Weber Programme



*From left: Michele Grigolo and Karin Tilmans with Ramon Marimon, Director of the Max Weber Programme*

### **The EUI initiative**

The Max Weber Programme (MWP), funded by the European Commission (DG Education and Culture) was launched in 2006, as a Programme of the European University Institute. The aim of this postdoctoral training programme was and is to bring together a critical mass of young scholars, maximize the synergies among them, and prepare them for the future in a way that competes with postdoctoral training programmes in top American universities. The cohorts of fellows passing through the Programme are viewed as the new generation of Europe's scholars—those who will replace the current university teaching staff of the baby boom generation.

### **Some comparative background**

Europe produces more Ph.Ds. in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) than the United States, while many Europeans obtain their Ph.Ds. from an American university. Unfortunately, the European supply of Ph.Ds. in the SSH is not being matched with a parallel increase in academic tenure track positions, even if some European countries have a high number of older faculty members.

As a consequence of this mismatch, young researchers see a post-doctoral post as an opportunity to foster their careers while looking for a more permanent job. From an institutional perspective, it is a way to increase young faculty without making long-term commitments. In other words, post-doctoral programmes in the social sciences and humanities are partially filling a gap—particularly in Europe. This is well and good, but we should really ask ourselves whether they are fulfilling the role that post-doctoral programmes have the most potential to play in higher education: enriching academic and research careers.

### **Three years running: self-assessment and fellows' experiences**

Based on the experience of the first three years of the Max Weber Programme and, in particular, on feedback from the Fellows of the first two cohorts, most of whom are now pursuing academic careers, the Max Weber Programme team has produced a self-assessment report on the development of the programme in its first three years. This report discusses the Programme of Activities, which has been developed over these three years, reflecting the opinions of the former Fellows. It docu-

ments further the impact that the Programme has had already in terms of desirability at an international level, and in the mobility and academic career advancement of the Max Weber Fellows. It also discusses the role of the Academic Careers Observatory as a public (web-based) service for the international academic.<sup>1</sup> One of the core findings of the first three years is that the programme is filling a major gap in Europe's higher educational infrastructure. Secondly, that there is a great demand from all four disciplines for such a post-doctoral training programme. Thirdly, all fellows find great added value in the interdisciplinary character of the programme.

#### **Principles and objectives of the Max Weber project**

The general principle of the MWP is that 'it is not just a Fellowship, but a Programme'. For good or ill, a Max Weber Fellow cannot simply 'take the Fellowship and run.' While Max Weber Fellows have ample time and support to develop their independent research agendas, they are also expected to participate in the activities of the MWP and of the Department with which they are affiliated. This general principle underlies five basic ones, on which the Programme has been built and on which it is being developed:

1. Research and Academic advancement requires individual work, but it develops better in an active, collective, and critical environment.
2. Specialization is needed, but the impact of research and scholarly work is greater when one understands, and knows, how to communicate across disciplines.
3. Academic advancement requires many skills (communication & persuasion, pro-

fessional teaching, skilful writing, getting jobs & grants & publications, etc.)

4. Academic and Research Ethics are a crucial part of academic advancement.
5. Academic advancement requires being a Professional Team Player.

The objectives of the Programme are to enhance the research and academic careers of the Max Weber Fellows; to improve multicultural and multidisciplinary understanding in the social sciences and humanities; to set Academic Standards of Excellence for the Max Weber Fellows; and to help to improve the state of European SSH Research and Academia.

#### **Past experiences and future developments of the MWP**

The Programme has encountered some limitations, however. For starters, despite its expansion over the last four years, its budget (albeit generous), has not grown correspondingly. That there are grants for fewer than 5 % of the eligible applicants for the 2009/10 cohort can be read both as a success of the Programme and as a problematic limitation, since many excellent candidates have to be excluded. This is a limitation that also demonstrates the further potential of the Programme. The second limitation is, of course, time. In part as a response to the demand for places, most Fellowships (all in the 2009/10 cohort) are for one year only which, realistically speaking, doesn't offer that much time for participating in the training programme and for bringing to fruition your own academic work. This is particularly the case since many Fellows have to actively search for a more permanent position during the year. The Programme must take this into account, not only providing support for involvement in the job market, but also in making 'time management' under pressure a learning experience for fellows.

Finally, the fact that fewer than 5% of applicants can be accepted underscores the importance of a rigorous selection process, which itself is no easy task. The MWP website states that 'Fellows are selected on the basis of their research accomplishments and potential, their

<sup>1</sup> This article is based on the Report *Max Weber Programme Self-Evaluation Report 2006-2009 (September 2009)* by Ramon Marimon, Karin Tilmans and Michele Grigolo, available on the Internet at: <http://www.eui.eu/Documents/MWP/Publications/MWP3yearSelfEvaluationReport.pdf>  
Karin Tilmans is the Coordinator of the Programme and Michele Grigolo is the Academic Assistant for the MWP Academic Careers Observatory.



academic career interests, and the availability of EUI faculty to provide mentorship.' While the first, and most important, criterion of excellence is common to many competitive research programmes, balancing this with the other two criteria is not a trivial matter. For while the first criterion of excellence is compatible with the idea to 'take the Fellowship and run', the main added value of the Programme lies in the opportunities that the programme of activities offers to Fellows, and this depends in turn on their willingness to participate actively and create the kind of desired-for synergies outlined in the original programme proposal. The second criterion, though more difficult to evaluate, is therefore a key element of the programme. Finally, the third criterion—a candidate's 'match' with the research interests of the EUI faculty—is to ensure that each Fellow has a satisfactory mentor. The danger with this element, however, is that too close a reading of this requirement risks making the selection process overly self-referential, possibly to the detriment of the first criteria of excellence and the international competitive openness of the Programme.

But these are minor concerns when set against the enormous success story of the Programme in the past three years. The numbers of bright and newly-minted Ph.D. graduates applying for places grows every year, and in 2009 there were over a thousand applications for a little more than forty places. Moreover, the Programme has now become an accepted part of EUI academic life, and the Fellows are increasingly well integrated into the departmental research and teaching activities, and have also forged strong links with their Jean Monnet counterparts in the Robert Schuman Centre. Having established an excellent reputation for Ph.D. training over the years, the EUI is now finally beginning to make waves in the developing world of post-doctoral education. Long may it continue.

*Ramon Marimon,  
Director of the Max Weber Programme*



*Max Weber fellows and staff: third year reunion conference, June 2009*



## Gender Balance at the EUI

Under-representation of women in senior academic and administrative positions, still typical of many institutions of higher education today, has also been prevalent at the European University Institute. In order to face the issue, in the beginning of his mandate in early 2002 the President asked Professor Colin Crouch to explore the situation at the EUI in detail and to prepare a report for the Academic Council. The report showed a very low percentage of women in professorial posts: only 10% of candidates appointed to chairs in 1990-2001 were female. The situation was similar in senior full-time administrative positions (14.3%), whereas considerably higher proportions of women were selected to post-doctoral fellowships and to the doctoral programme, and indeed in these latter categories the gender balance was considered less of a problem.

### Professorial vacancies

Based on the conclusions of the *Crouch Report*, the President tackled the problem starting with the Research Council. As the body responsible for appointing the selection committees and approving the profiles for vacant chairs (until 2009), the aim was to first re-establish a gender balance within the Research Council itself. With new appointments made the Research Council has in fact had a balanced composition since 2005.

A next step was to look at the composition of the selection committees, and it was taken as an objective to have at least one third of each gender in them. As the selection committees consist for two thirds of EUI internal members, and as long as an imbalance exists within the EUI professorial staff, we have mainly needed to look at the external members to provide the balance in the selection committees, and this has, understandable, not always been possible. In the 58 selection committees which have been formed between 2002 and 2008, an average female representation has been 32.8%.

Obviously, balanced selection committees can only represent a partial solution if the imbalance in gender persists among candidates, and

indeed the number of applications from female candidates has continued to be relatively low: the average percentage of female applications for professorial posts between 2002 and 2008 was 19.3%. As indicated in the *Crouch Report*, the low number of initial applicants rather than any subsequent elimination of women in the selection process seems to be the case and is confirmed also by the figures for 2002-2008: 24.1% appointed against 19.3% applicants and 20.7% short-listed. The numbers are quite low, and the fact that three female candidates failed to confirm their appointment brings the female proportion of actually appointed candidates down to 17.0%. What still needs to be carefully looked at, in addition to attracting more female candidates from the beginning, is the institutional environment and the realities of expatriate employment.



Eija Heikkinen

Table 1 shows the female proportion of applications and appointments, as well as of the selection committees divided by Department. The Department of Economics has the smallest percentage of female applications. The share of short-listed and selected female candidates is almost in line with the percentage of applications. One female professor has been appointed to ECO in the reference period. The share of female members in the selection committees is in relatively good level when compared to the share of female candidates, but has not yet reached the objective of balanced committees. The Department of History and Civilization has the highest percentage of female candidates, and the share of short-listed candidates is in line with the applications. The percentage of selected female candidates was initially high, but two of them did not take up the position. The share in the selection committees is also in line with the applications, even though it has not yet reached the objective of balanced committees. In the Department of Law the number of female applications is low, but the share of short-listed candidates is clearly higher, and the share of selected candidates even higher. LAW has also reached the objective of balanced committees (on average 46.4% of selection committee members in the reference period

**Table 1 – Professorial Positions, 2002–2008**  
**Applications, Appointments and Selection Committees by Gender**  
 58 Chairs - 1,341 Applications

Applications & Appointments				Selections Committees		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
<b>Total (58 Chairs)</b>						
Applications	1,082	259	19,3	301	147	32,8
Shortlisted	188	49	20,7			
Selected	41	13	24,1			
Took up appointment	44	9	17,0			
<b>ECO (15 Chairs)</b>						
Applications	212	25	10,5	86	30	25,9
Shortlisted	56	6	9,7			
Selected	13	1	7,1			
Took up appointment	13	1	7,1			
<b>HEC (16 Chairs)</b>						
Applications	310	115	27,1	84	26	23,6
Shortlisted	45	15	25,0			
Selected	7	5	41,7			
Took up appointment	9	3	25,0			
<b>LAW (10 Chairs)</b>						
Applications	183	26	12,4	45	39	46,4
Shortlisted	32	9	22,0			
Selected	6	4	40,0			
Took up appointment	6	4	40,0			
<b>SPS (11 Chairs)</b>						
Applications	246	71	22,4	54	34	38,6
Shortlisted	37	16	30,2			
Selected	10	1	9,1			
Took up appointment	10	1	9,1			
<b>RSCAS/MWP (6 Chairs)*</b>						
Applications	131	22	14,4	32	18	36,0
Shortlisted	18	3	14,3			
Selected	5	2	28,6			
Took up appointment	6	0	0,0			

\* Directors of RSCAS and MWP; Programme Directors in the RSCAS; Transatlantic and Mediterranean Chairs

were female). The Department of Political and Social Sciences has, together with the Department of History and Civilization, a somewhat higher percentage of female applications, and has made a strong effort to short-list female candidates, but this has led to a female appointment only in one case out of eleven. The percentage of female members in selection committees reaches the objective of balanced committees.

At the end of 2009, 19.2% of EUI professors are female, whereas the percentage in 2002 was 14.6%.

#### **Senior administration**

In senior administrative positions, the trend has been clearly more positive during the reference period. A good proportion of female candidates have been appointed to full-time AD-level positions, and the share of female employees in these positions in 2009 is 43.8% as against 14.3% in early 2002.

#### **Post-doctoral and senior fellows**

As indicated in the *Crouch Report* of early 2002, the gender balance has not been a great problem among post-doctoral fellows and researchers. The EUI post-doctoral scheme was restructured in 2005 with the introduction of the Max Weber programme, and now consists of two post-doctoral programmes (Max Weber and Jean Monnet Fellowships) and of one programme directed to senior fellows on sabbatical (Fernand Braudel Fellowships). The average number of female applications to post-doctoral programmes in 2005–2008

has been 42–43% whereas the female share of selected candidates has been 45–47%. In 2008, the number of female candidates selected to both Max Weber and Jean Monnet Fellowships was for the first time higher than that of male candidates.

For senior fellowships, less applications from female candidates have been received (28%) and indeed the share of female candidates selected to senior fellowships has been lower than that of the post-doctoral fellowships.

#### **Doctoral researchers**

At the time of the *Crouch Report*, it was noted that researcher recruitment was far more balanced than that for the above-mentioned categories. Recruitment at the researcher level over the eight-year mandate has not been a cause for concern, in fact. No particular measures were introduced to target female candidates specifically as the good balance was maintained over the years—give or take a very small percentage, applications were always around 50–50. There was a period at the beginning of the mandate when more females (+1% to 2%) were applying but then numbers dropped to a little below 50% in the last four years. The number of female researchers selected and then registered at the Institute, on the other hand, averaged out at 46% of the intake over those eight years.

*Eija Heikkinen,  
Head of Human Resource Unit,  
Academic Service*

## Professorial Recruitment

During the period 2002–2009, the Institute has been actively recruiting academic staff: 62 selection procedures have been completed, and a total of 1,398 applications from 53 countries have been received (Table 1).

The large number of vacancies is first and foremost explained by the fact that the Institute does not have permanent academic positions (contracts are limited to a maximum of 8 years), and with a professorial staff of over 50 there is a natural continuous turnover due to contracts finishing.

But the reference period has also seen the creation of a number of new, externally funded chairs, in addition to the Institute's established chairs: the Swiss Chair on Federalism and Democracy funded by the Swiss Science Agency, the Transatlantic Chair funded by the Irish Government, and the Stein Rokkan Chair in Comparative Politics funded by the Research Council of Norway. Portugal renewed its funding for the Vasco da Gama Chair, and the Pierre Werner Chair on Monetary

Union in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) has been filled thanks to the funding by the Luxembourg's Government. The EUI has also benefited from the Marie Curie Chair programme of the European Commission: three professors have been recruited to three different departments as Marie Curie Chairs.

New types of academic positions have been created in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS): Academic Directors for the Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy as well as for the Programme in Migration Studies have recently been recruited. The Director of the new Max Weber post-doctoral programme took up his position in 2006, and the new Director of the RSCAS also took office in 2006.

A significant change in the recruitment processes was carried out in the beginning of the mandate of President Mény. Where the selection of academic staff was until then done by the individual departments, the new

**Table 1 – Applications for Professorial Vacancies, 2002–2009  
Candidates by Nationality and Gender**

by Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% F
Austria	1	6	4	3	3	10	8	2	37	2,6
Belgium	2	3	2	8	9	3	6	1	34	2,4
Bulgaria	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	6	0,4
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0,1
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0,3
Denmark	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	0	16	1,1
Estonia	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0,1
Finland	4	3	2	1	3	4	6	0	23	1,6
France	9	21	13	15	10	12	22	4	106	7,6
Germany	45	40	43	28	44	33	57	10	300	21,5
Greece	0	—	4	3	0	8	5	2	22	1,6
Hungary	3	1	2	1	2	4	4	0	17	1,2
Ireland	2	2	2	1	0	3	4	3	17	1,2
Italy	19	38	22	22	26	32	46	11	216	15,5
Lithuania	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0,1
Luxembourg	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0,1
Malta	0	—	1	4	0	2	2	0	9	0,6
The Netherlands	7	6	7	9	5	2	7	2	45	3,2

Table 1 (cont'd)

by Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% F
Poland	1	4	3	0	1	1	4	1	15	1,1
Portugal	0	2	0	1	2	4	6	0	15	1,1
Romania	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0,2
Slovakia	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	0,4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0,1
Spain	9	7	7	17	7	5	13	4	69	4,9
Sweden	6	5	2	3	3	3	2	1	25	1,8
UK	15	28	15	17	16	18	36	4	149	10,7
Norway	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	7	0,5
Switzerland	1	8	12	0	6	2	4	0	33	2,4
Albania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
Australia	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	12	0,9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0,1
Canada	1	5	5	9	2	6	2	3	33	2,4
Croatia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
Cuba	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
Guinea	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0,1
India	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0,1
Iran	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0,1
Israel	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	9	0,6
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0,1
Jordan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0,1
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0,2
Mexico	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0,2
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0,1
Morocco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0,2
Pakistan	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0,3
Russia	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0,4
South Korea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,1
Taiwan	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0,1
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	0,4
USA	10	9	17	20	14	12	29	3	114	8,2
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0,1
No indication	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0,3
	144	212	174	183	165	175	288	57	1398	

by Gender	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% F
Female	30	47	39	25	27	36	55	13	272	19,5
Male	114	165	135	158	138	139	233	44	1126	80,5
	144	212	174	183	165	175	288	57	1398	

regulations (approved by the High Council in 2003) streamlined the procedures so that they are now identical throughout the Institute, the President chairs all committees, and the Academic Service is responsible for the administration of entire selection procedures. This has increased the transparency and the effective functioning of the professorial recruitment and an active streamlined recruitment policy has also contributed to the smooth functioning of the departments despite a significant turnover.

In fact, contract terminations are now anticipated and recruitment procedures are initiated well in advance of the professor's departure. Streamlined regulations have also enabled rapid procedures for finding replacement where professors have left before the end of their contract. These have guaranteed the relatively stable staffing in each department, and if in 2002 there were a total of 39 full-time professors at the Institute, the number in 2009 is 52 (Table 2).

A great concern has been the gender balance in the recruitment for chairs. A significant imbalance continues to exist in senior aca-

demical positions, and the proportion of female applicants has continued to be regrettably low (on average 19.5% between 2002 and 2009). A number of efforts have been made in order to tackle the issue of gender imbalance, though, details of which can be found elsewhere in this report, and the proportion of female professors at the Institute is now 19.2% compared to 14.6% in 2002. Each department now has female professors.

Current professorial staff at the Institute consists of 54 full-time Professors/Programme Directors. They represent 16 different nationalities, Italy, Germany, France, Spain and the UK being the countries mostly represented. Ten of the professors are female, and the departmental division is currently as follows: Economics 12, History and Civilization 11, Law 12, Political and Social Sciences 15, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies<sup>3</sup> and the Max Weber Programme 1.

*Eija Heikkinen,  
Head of Human Resource Unit,  
Academic Service*

**Table 2 – Full-time Professors, 2001–2009**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
H&C	11	9	9	10	11	10	10	10	9
H&C/RCSAS	1		9	1	1	1			1
ECO	8	9	3	10	9	9	9	9	9
ECO/RSCAS	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
ECO/F&C						2			
Post-Doc						1	1	1	1
LAW	8	7	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
LAW/RSCAS	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
SPS	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	9
SPS/RSCAS	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
RSCAS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Swiss Chair					1	1	1	1	1
Rokkan Chair							1	1	1
Transat. Chair							1	1	1
TOTAL	44	39	46	48	50	52	50	50	52



# Researchers' Applications and Admissions

## Number of applications

During the last eight years, applications have stabilized at an average of 1,220 per year, reaching 1,259 in 2009. This is a significant performance in view of the increasing competition from the growing number of structured doctoral programmes across Europe.

## Distribution of applications by department

There have been some fundamental changes regarding departmental distribution of applications. Economics has had the most marked growth, from 190 in 2002 to over 300 in 2009. This is in contrast to the numbers for History which stagnated over the period, down to 139 in some years and only recently picking up to 190.

The share of the Department of Law, which used to be the big attraction for applications in the past, has dropped significantly, from 400 to roughly 300. The Department of Political and Social Sciences is now the leader, and reached the same level as the Department of Law eight years ago, and is now recruiting roughly one third of all applicants.

## Distribution of applications by area

Applications from Central and Eastern European (C&EE) candidates were numerous throughout the mandate, but this was particularly noticeable in the early years as candidates anticipated their countries' accession

to the EU. Unfortunately, these high numbers could not be matched by an adequate number of grants from the New Member States, with the exception of Poland which made a major effort from the very beginning. In 2003, in fact, the Institute registered 1,417 applications, the highest number during this eight-year period, of which more than 200 were Polish.

Temporary solutions for successful C&EE applicants were found as some grant assistance for this group was offered by Italy, Austria, Finland and Luxembourg. However, the assistance would be short-lived as from 2005 Italy—so far the largest grant provider—would start withdrawing its support for researchers of the newly-acceding Central European states since the pressure would then be on them to become members of the Institute.

## New grant programmes

Despite the problems registered for Central European applicants, Italy maintained its support for researchers from Eastern Europe, extending the area of recruitment by opening up to Russia and the CIS in 2004. Furthermore, from 2007, the Italian Ministry offered three grants per year to Turkish candidates.

The Spanish authorities, in order to make the EUI accessible to Latin American candidates, offered five grants in 2006, doubling that number to ten grants in 2007.



Ken Hulley



Applications by Department, 2002–2009

	ECO	H&C	LAW	SPS	Total
2002	190	177	441	412	1220
2003	220	214	432	551	1417
2004	183	200	382	504	1269
2005	163	173	297	447	1080
2006	259	187	288	455	1189
2007	231	161	250	421	1063
2008	244	139	294	486	1163
2009	311	190	314	444	1259
Total	1801	1441	2698	3720	9660

**Registration by Department, 2002–2009**

	ECO	H&C	LAW	SPS	Total
2002	26	30	42	31	129
2003	24	37	38	37	136
2004	21	32	34	37	124
2005	31	38	39	31	139
2006	23	43	40	36	142
2007	25	33	34	39	131
2008	28	37	44	41	150
2009	37	32	46	37	152
Total	215	282	317	289	1103

**Registration by Gender, 2002–2009**

	Female	Male	Total	% F.
2002	64	65	129	49.6
2003	65	71	136	47.8
2004	63	61	124	50.8
2005	54	85	139	38.9
2006	64	78	142	45.0
2007	54	77	131	41.2
2008	67	83	150	44.7
2009	75	77	152	49.3
Total	506	597	1103	45.9

A small pool of ‘non-national’ grants was implemented by the Institute as High Council approved the policy of supporting talented non-EU candidates who would otherwise be without funding (2007).

Of the ten states that became EU Members in 2005, four have since awarded grants to candidates admitted to the EUI: they are Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia; Poland has been awarding grants since 2003.

An agreement was signed with the Romanian authorities in 2008 to provide four grants to Romanian nationals applying successfully to the Institute.

Candidates from more countries have therefore been attracted by offers of doctoral scholarships from authorities which are new to the EUI, the most recent examples being Turkey and Romania.

Special mention must also be made at this point to those EU national authorities that have assisted the Institute over the last few years by awarding grants to researchers from Central & Eastern Europe and from outside the EU. Thanks are due to Italy, for its long and continued support of many non-EU researchers, to Austria and Finland for assisting during a particularly difficult period,

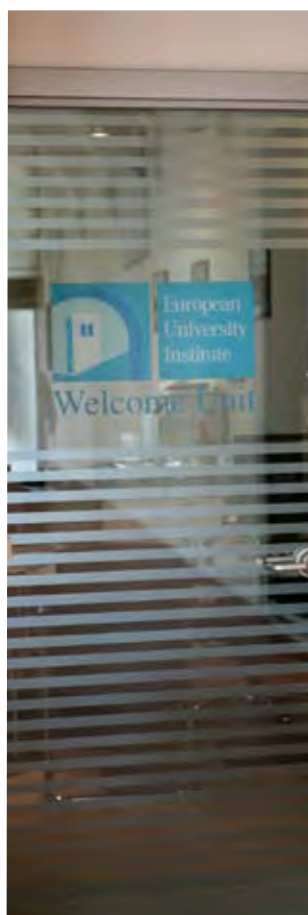
and to Luxembourg, to whom the Institute is grateful for sponsoring researchers from EU countries that are not yet contracting states of the EUI.

#### **Intake**

The annual intake has grown by about 20%, from 129 researchers in 2002 to 152 in 2009; this year in fact is a record year as far as intake is concerned and this is due mainly to grant opportunities opening up in areas that were not previously covered:

- New Member States: twelve new states have acceded to the EU, a number of which have made grants available—the others are following suit but the process is slower than foreseen owing to the current financial difficulties in some of these countries.
- Russia and the former Soviet states: the Italian Foreign Ministry, although no longer in a position to support researchers from Central Europe, has reached out to Eastern Europe, Russia and the CIS.
- Latin America: the Spanish Foreign Ministry opened up opportunities to Latin American candidates and recruitment has since been between 5–10 researchers per year.

*Ken Hulley,  
Head of Student Administration,  
Academic Service*



## Rules and Regulations



*Dean of Studies, Martin van Gelderen, with young doctors*

Given its legal status as an intergovernmental organisation, the High Council of the EUI, where Member States are represented, is empowered to adopt the internal regulations of the Institute when foreseen by the Convention. It is easy to understand that the traditional *intergovernmental* model does not necessarily cover all aspects necessary to keep together more than 1,000 social scientists carrying out advanced research and the administrative support staff. The EUI is governed by the Convention, which laid down the foundations for creating the EUI, and the accumulated set of decisions by the High Council (HC) and Academic Council (AC).

In the first 20 years of its existence the EUI was run by the people who drafted these regulations. If a problem arose one could rely on their good memory to point out which article of which decision dealt with what particular issue, but with an expanding and aging staff the problems became more complex. Gradually the original generation retired and there was an urgent need for the existing set of regulations to be inventoried and overhauled.

The lack of a 'handbook of regulations' was not intentional; on the other hand, it was partly the outcome of a culture at the Institute which believed that not all rules needed to be written down.

For example, no disciplinary regulations existed and there was no way to expel someone from the Institute for bad behaviour. Since 2002 working groups addressed this and other issues. A working group on disciplinary regulations was set up. Inspired by existing regulations of other universities, already widely available on the Internet, choices were made and a draft submitted to the working group. The WG was made up of the different communities of the EUI, and chaired by one of its law professors, Gráinne de Búrca. The disciplinary regulations were approved by the Academic Council in the Autumn of 2002 and by the High Council later that year. A series of other regulations were finalized or drafted from scratch in this period: for the Library; about computer use; parking and traffic; accommodation in EUI researcher flats; Bar Fiasco; and safety.



A second working group was set up to deal with personal harassment. Again, based on the experience at other universities, a number of texts were collected and then merged into a comprehensive document which was submitted to a working group chaired by the law professor Silvana Sciarra. The objective of the document was prevention, mediation and conflict resolution where possible; disciplinary measures were not included—this was delegated to the disciplinary committees that were being created. The regulations comprised sexual harassment, racial and religious harassment, and included consensual relationships, going all the way to bullying. The harassment policy document was approved by the Academic Council and the High Council.

The third major step was a revision of the rules and regulations for the doctoral programme. A first proposal drafted by the Academic Service, the 'Rules and Regulations for the Doctoral Programme' was discussed, amended and approved by the AC in 1992, with a revision in 1996. The implementation of these rules really took off with the appointment of the first Dean of Studies, Prof. Neil Walker, in April 2003. He was supported in his task by an advisory body called the Doctoral Programme Committee, which followed the implementation and where necessary proposed amendments and changes, such as the introduction of fourth-year grants, implementation of the five-year submission limit, etc.

Overall results in both time-to-degree (TTD) and completion rates have improved dramatically. Recent figures produced by the Higher Education Funding Council in England

allowed for benchmarking with some of the top universities in the UK in which the EUI out-performed the competition in an impressive way. The introduction of the fourth-year grant by Yves Mény was a major success which should make most of the competition jealous and the members of the High Council proud of their vision in introducing it. Indeed 800 of the 1,600 Ph.Ds. defended since the creation of the EUI were defended during the mandate of Yves Mény. This dramatic improvement is of course due to the continuous efforts of both researchers and their departmental supervisors, which have also resulted in a changed mind-set concerning doctoral education at the EUI.

The decision-making of the HC and AC resulted in rules and regulations which were also subject to changes over time, but these were never truly integrated into a single codex where everything could be found, including the most recent versions of decisions. In 2004 the Academic Service started a project assisted by an external trainee, William Chiaromonte, of collecting all the decisions made in the 30 years of the Institute's existence. The documents were brought together in a transparent way and in their updated form. This resulted in the EUI Codex which is now published on the Institute's web pages and available to all members of the Institute. All changes made by the various decision-making bodies are updated annually by the Academic Service.

*Andreas Frijdal,  
Director of the Academic Service*





## Historical Archives of the European Union



*Villa Salviati, new site of the Historical Archives of the European Union*

When Yves Mény took up his post as President of the EUI in January 2002, the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) were facing several problems which were seriously holding back their development and which, over the long term, threatened to tarnish their image, both in the eyes of researchers and in those of the depositors. These problems had widespread impact on some key areas of HAEU activities such as financing, payments, storage and handling of documents.

With regard to financing, the new financial regulation which came into effect at that time at the Commission replaced the general grant which had been guaranteed to the Archives since their opening in 1985 with an annual contribution. This had some perverse consequences. From the legal point of view, it became necessary to enter into a 'service agreement', which soon proved ill-suited to the specific tasks of an archive service, and considered a certain number of expenses non-allowable (staff pensions and overheads). From the operational point of view, it brought unpredictability to all medium- or long-term planning. From the budgetary point of view,

it turned out to be a period of 'belt-tightening' for the Historical Archives, as the grant was frozen throughout the financial years 2000–2004. In early 2003, the EUI President expressed his concern over:

The widening gap between the significant efforts and means that the Italian state dedicated to giving the historical Archives optimal conditions for their conservation and use, and the meagre financial resources granted by the Union.

The situation regarding the transfer in of archives from the 'major' Institutions bound by the contract of deposit of 17 December 1984 was also deteriorating. The Commission was sending the documents from the Directorates-General to Florence, but kept the archives of the Commissioners' Cabinets in Brussels, although they were declared 'public archives' in 2001. The Council was depositing its documents with a delay of over 10 years with respect to the expiry of the thirty-year public accessibility rule. The European Parliament temporarily repatriated its documents to Luxembourg for digitisation. These failures to deposit were only partially compensated



by the regularity with which the Institutions and organs which had recently signed up to the 1984 contract—the Economic and Social Committee and the Court of Auditors—honoured their commitments.

Although the holding back of documents at the institutional level could be attributed mainly to internal causes, it was fed by the fears—expressed in numerous memos—that the repository in Villa Il Poggiolo would soon be full. The Director of the HAEU had been warning the EUI President of this since 2002 and he expected the capacity to receive the Community archives and preserve them according to the security conditions demanded by the technical annex to the 1984 contract to be finally exhausted by 2009.

The impact of these failures had repercussions on the processing of documents in the HAEU. Faced with the stagnation of the 'public' collections, the archivists in Florence had a tendency, between 2002 and 2004, to focus their collection, analysis and promotion efforts on the 'private' collections which international

figures, movements and organisations which had played a key role in the construction of Europe were showing interest in entrusting to them.

Between 2002 and 2009, over thirty private funds progressively came to enrich the eight institutional funds already present. The former type of archives presents a dual advantage for research: it allows the available documentation to be exploited at different levels and, more than any public documents can, it conveys the atmosphere at the negotiations and in the defining moments of the first 40 years of the Community experience.

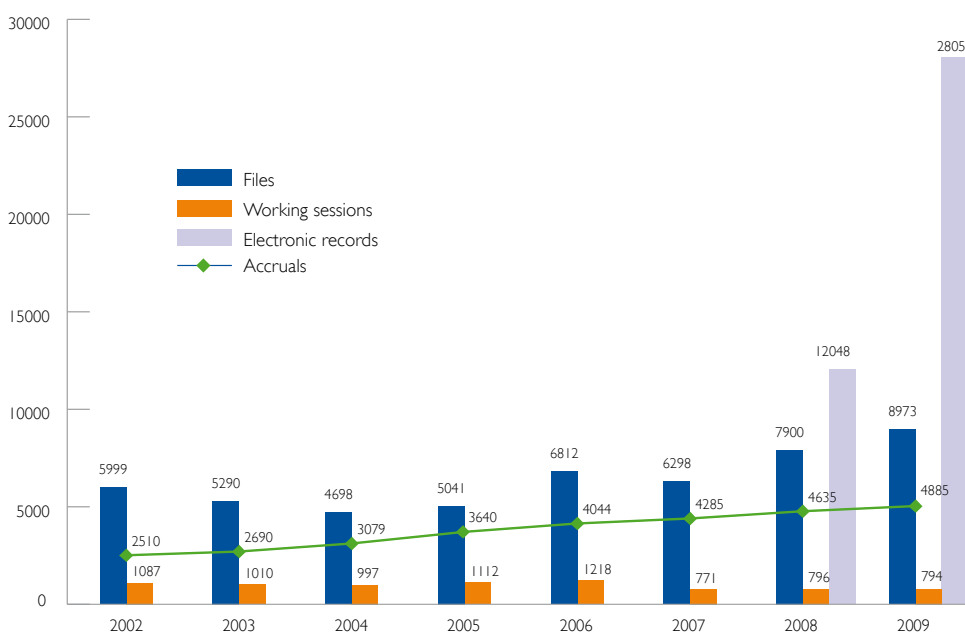
From a strictly accounting perspective, and in the absence of a specific legal basis, the classification and bibliographic of the private archives gave rise to the suspicion of a move away from the core purpose of the HAEU, as it was defined by the founding contract in 1984.

Lastly, the lack of resources was having a negative impact on the modernisation of the archiving systems, just at the time when



*Jean-Marie Palayret*

#### Working Sessions and Files Consulted in the HAEU Reading Room and on-line, 2002-2009





*Villa Salviati construction site*

the computerised system of the Historical Archives, designed on site back in 1990, was showing signs of obsolescence.

From the start of his tenure, President Mény worked hard to restart the discussions with the contributing Institutions and to clarify the HAEU mission. After arduous negotiations, he succeeded first and foremost in obtaining the budget necessary to restructure a new seat for the Archives and in having all the fittings work completed on schedule. He used his authority to support the Director of the Archives in his plans for the modernization of the archiving systems.

- *Settling of financial issues:* after two consecutive audits initiated by the Commission's Internal Audit Service (2004, 2007) had confirmed the excellent administration of the Community archives by the Institute, the financial situation was quickly settled. A solution to the issue of pensions for Archives staff was found in December 2006, when the Institute's High Council accepted the Commission's proposal to pay the back pension contributions due for the period 1985-2002. On the contrary, the request presented by the EUI relative to 'overheads' was judged inadmissible. Overall, the Commission's annual contribution registered a 'reasonable' increase between 2004 and 2009, growing from €1,600,000 to €1,794,000.

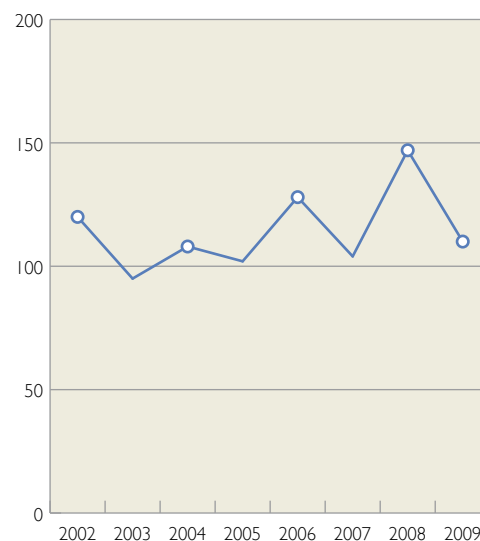
- *Renewed dialogue with the contributing institutions:* following the audit recommendations, between 2005 and 2007, Community institutions accelerated their document transfers. The European Parliament returned 500 linear metres of archives to Florence; the Council drew up a catch-up calendar in order to conform to the 30-year access rule; the Commission decided to forward the Mansholt and Marjolin cabinet archives. In 2001 a European Agency, the Cedefop, signed up to the 1984 contract, followed in 2005 by the European Investment Bank. The institutional Archives working group, which debates methodological issues, was made official in 2007.

The HAEU Director initially participated as an observer and later as a full member.

In September 2004 the Prodi-Mény Joint Declaration was signed. This officially recognised the special role of Florence in the preservation of private archives, and opened the way to cooperation between the EUI and the Institutions on long-term digital archiving, even if this progress was at times hampered by complex procedures or insufficient financial support.

- *A new seat for the Archives:* considerable progress was made on the enlargement and safeguarding of the archives' premises. The most significant of these consisted of the Italian state purchasing a prestigious historical building, Villa Salviati, and placing it at the EUI's disposal, in order to house the EU Historical Archives. This purchase was followed by the allocation of the funds necessary for the restructuring and fitting of the site, and the initial purchase of equipment. The completion of work on the area designated for the Archives allowed the President of the Republic of Italy, Giorgio Napolitano, to inaugurate the storage areas and the reading rooms in Villa Salviati on 17 December 2009. The new rooms occupy a space which is dou-

**New HAEU Researchers, 2002-2009**



ble that of the Villa Il Poggiolo site and they are fitted with *avant-garde* security equipment and consulting facilities.

- *Modernization of the archiving systems:* the Archives have been equipped with integrated IT systems for processing archive funds since 2005. Two databases, CLARA and then FLORA, distributed by Ever Team, were purchased in succession and customised by the HAEU. CLARA allowed computer-integrated management of the recording, classification, analysis, and storage of documents; FLORA, operational since November 2009, added an automated web interface to these functions. This means that the Archivists in Florence now have the means to process an increasing number of files (9,000–14,000 per year, on average, between 2005 and 2009), and to publish all the inventories online. Since 2006, the HAEU have also distributed over 6,000 documents through the Internet. Despite this progress, however, the HAEU still has an outstanding and urgent need for an Electronic Records Management System to consolidate the modernisation of its archival system and to coordinate its actions with the donating Community institutions;

- *Archive use relaunched by new technologies:* the number of users of the Archives, after a slight decrease at the start of the period (2002–2004), has steadily increased since that date.

The most spectacular progress was registered over the past two years in the number of online consultations of files (see figures). The authorization of digital photography in the room, followed in 2010 by the installation of the first scanners, should support this positive trend.

- *A solid tradition of international cooperation:* throughout this period the Archives as a collective body, or their staff as individuals, have continuously shared their experience and knowledge by participating in professional working groups (Database 'Guide to the Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministries of the Member States and of the institutions of the EU concerned with European integration, common site of the European institutions' archives') or in academic round tables.

Hence, it will be in a clearer atmosphere that, in 2010, the EUI will address the negotiation of a partnership agreement with the Commission (SG.B5), on the basis of the Strategic Plan presented in October 2008, which would replace the 1984 contract with a solid legal base which more clearly defines the HAEU mission, particularly in the area of researchers' access to digital documents and setting up a different method of financing (subvention).

*Jean-Marie Palayret,*

*Director of the Historical Archives of the EU*



*Documents arriving at the Historical Archives of the European Union*

## Significant Development of the EUI Library



*Veerle Deckmyn*

The Library underwent several extensions and refurbishments between 2002 and 2009 in order to accommodate an increasing number of users, growing collections and technological advancement. The result is that the Library is now bigger, better equipped, with a wider range of user facilities and services, and consequently remains at the heart of the EUI.

### **Major extensions and refurbishments**

Between 2001 and 2004 a major extension on the second floor was carried out. Offices previously used by professors and administrative staff were demolished, so as to gain an entirely new and prestigious floor for the Library containing a now much used open reading area. This initiative allowed for the Law and the Case Law collections—the latter previously stored in compactus—to be placed on open shelving. In addition to providing place for this growing collection, 52 working spaces with internet and WIFI connection were created, as well as some staff offices.

The former Law room on the Library ground floor was subsequently refurbished and restored in its original state by exposing the vaulted ceiling, installing wooden book shelving, and adding 33 working spaces and 76 lockers. The room named after Vasco da Gama was inaugurated in 2005 by the Portuguese President Dr. Jorge Sampaio, and currently houses collections of History, Geography and

Humanities. The next area taken in hand was the entire entrance of the Library (including the main doors and the Loan and Information Desk) and part of the first floor with the installation of new tables and shelving and doubling of the public access points.

At the end of 2008, the President proposed another extension for the Library, this time in an unexpected but only possible direction. The entire corridor housing the ‘President and Secretary General’ was assigned to the Library, which meant an additional 600 linear metres were made available for shelving, along with 3 spacious and elegant reading rooms.

Once this work was accomplished it seemed logical and desirable to move further upwards. In October 2009 the upper corridor (next to the corridor vacated by the President and the Secretary General) was entirely taken over by the Library, providing space for both collections and 20 working spaces and a meeting/training room for Library staff.

Each extension, refurbishment or facelift was an occasion to renew the furniture, install new equipment where necessary, check electricity and heating systems so as to assure a pleasant working environment for the EUI community.

The Library now occupies in one contiguous space the entire modern (1950s) wing of the Badia complex as well as three-and-a-half floors of the original building. During all extensions and refurbishments the Library remained open providing the full range of services to all its users.

### **More working spaces, more lockers**

In total the Library currently provides for 235 lockers and 196 working places, numbers which have more than doubled in eight years. Library opening hours were extended repeatedly reaching in 2009 a range of continuous opening hours from Monday to Saturday 8.30h till 22.30h. The Library’s extensive and growing electronic resources are available to EUI users on or off campus for 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



*Upper corridor new reading room*



### Improving document availability

A fines system for overdue books was introduced in 2006 for all users after an extensive trial period. This system provides for a smoother circulation of books among the dispersed and frequently changing EUI community (which now numbers nearly one thousand registered library users) and ensures that books are punctually returned and made available to others.

### On and off-site storage

In the Upper Cloister of the Badia special bookshelves have been installed to house the entire archive collection of all EUI theses defended since the founding of the Institute, as well as collections of rare books, and some other special collections.

For the first time ever, collections spread over various external storage spaces were merged in one single off-site storage, the Limonaia of Villa la Fonte. The Limonaia was entirely renovated, equipped with the latest technology and furnished with compactus shelving providing space for some 150.000 volumes.

### Collections and budgets sustained

Significant efforts have been made by the EUI President to maintain the acquisitions power of the Library by taking account as far as possible of the real increases in costs mainly in the periodicals and electronic resources collections and to provide for a long-term sustainable budget. This was possible thanks to the commitment taken by the Budget Committee and the High Council with whom the budget, its usage and future development was discussed in great detail on various occasions. The Library received in addition during these years several external financial contributions from the governments of Greece, Sweden and the Florentine bank, the Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze, which allowed for the acquisition of important collections both on paper and electronically.

### External audit of the Library

On the initiative of the EUI President, an external evaluation of the functioning of the

Library was carried out by a team led by the Director of the Library and IT Services of the London School of Economics. The Library received an excellent report regarding its current management, work organisation and strategic choices made for the future.

### Conclusion

Notwithstanding the increasing access to thousands of electronic resources available on and off campus, more and more users are working in the Library, forming part of the international community of scholars precisely as it was written in Article 2.2 of the Convention:

The Institute should also be a forum for the exchange and discussion of ideas and experience in subjects falling within the areas of study and research with which it is concerned.

The Library has expanded physically, upgraded its facilities and collections while meeting the challenge of new technologies and for these reasons remains at the heart of the EUI. It is one of the EUI's strongest drawing points for recruiting researchers, fellows and faculty of the highest calibre.

### A new logo for the 30th anniversary of the EUI

On the initiative of the EUI President an open competition was launched for the design of a new corporate identity. Graphic designers were encouraged to submit their proposal, which needed to be innovative but at the same time retain some elements of reference to the existing design. The competition was announced on the EUI website and widely advertised on sites of professional design organisations. More than 100 proposals were forwarded to the Institute from all over Europe. A committee composed of the President, Yves Mény; Professors Ramon Marimon and Neil Walker; Directors of Services Kathinka España, Andreas Frijdal and Veerle Deckmyn and one researcher Mario Mariniello selected the logo below which complied best with the request.



*Limonaia off site storage*

### Streamlined academic and institutional publications

Procedures for the submission and publication of theses and working papers were defined, templates designed and harmonised so as to increase the EUI corporate identity. All information related to both corporate and institutional publications were brought together in one single document which was circulated in the EUI and published on the web.

### Open access for academic publications The EUI's institutional repository (Cadmus)

The Library set up an Institutional Repository (IR), Cadmus, meeting Open Archive Initiative<sup>1</sup> (OAI) standards and using DSpace<sup>2</sup> software.

The aim of the repository is to increase both the visibility of the EUI's academic output on the web and to preserve the publications by EUI members based on the research carried out during their stay at the Institute. The repository includes full bibliographical details of books, articles, contribution to books, working paper series, theses, and publications resulting from research projects, as well as the full text when available and permitted.

The IR, after an initial difficult period, achieved a breakthrough in 2005, when Cadmus became the recognised central publications deposit for all EUI members. By the end of 2005, 2,900 bibliographical records had been inserted in the repository, rising to 8,180 in October 2009, of which 1,681 records provide links to full text. Bibliographical records of all Ph.D. and LL.M. theses have been inserted (total 1,795) Researchers have been

1 Open Archive Initiative (OAI) "[...] develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content, by enhancing access to e-print archives as a means to increasing the availability of scholarly communication..." (from: <http://www.openarchives.org>)

2 DSpace is "[...] an open source software platform that enables institutions to capture and describe digital works using a submission workflow module and to distribute an Institution's digital works over the Web through a search and retrieval system." (from: <http://libraries.mit.edu/dspace-mit/>)



encouraged since 2007 to publish their thesis on-line in full text and by now some 60 researchers have responded positively.

An average of 22,250 full-text PDFs of working-papers, reports, articles and theses are downloaded from Cadmus every month.

Since Cadmus is an Open Archive Initiative, the repository is indexed by search engines such as Google and Google Scholar thereby increasing the visibility of the EUI's output even more. <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/index.jsp>

The Library has in addition established various links with other repositories such as Social Science Research Network (SSRN), European Research Papers Archive (ERPA), RePEc (Research Papers in Economics).

In 2008 the Library joined the prestigious Nereus network, and participates in the international *Economists Online* portal, bringing together the economics output of leading institutions in Europe and beyond.

The test version of *Economists Online* is now live: <http://www.economistsonline.org/home>. The mature version is due for launch in January 2010 at the British Library. At that time, EUI economics output will be included.

Veerle Deckmyn,  
Director of the Library





## The Web Matters

The EUI launched its new website in July 2009 after a long and challenging process.

The previous website had been in place since the Summer of 2002 having been developed by, Hans Geleijnse, then Director of the EUI Library and Computing Services along with a web-team consisting of Anne Duus, Paolo Baglioni and Gabrielle Horan. Their work had created a much needed uniformity of structure and design for the whole of the EUI and over the next years it proved to be remarkably stable. However in view of the rapid developments of web architecture and systems, it was decided to review the website and to carry out usability tests on both the EUI's Internet and Intranet so as to gauge better the strengths and weaknesses of the website, which was, after all, the Institute's most important external and internal communication tool.

The testing was prepared and carried out by a selected professional company in Usability and Information Architecture, AG Consult. Various tests were done with current and new EUI members (professors, fellows, researchers and administrative staff) and repeated testing revealed that the site was essentially a copy of the EUI's organizational structure which made it very difficult for the user to find relevant information quickly. A new structure was studied followed by fresh testing which proved to be very successful.

The consultants presented their findings to the top management, heads of departments and services and web-editors. The consultants also strongly advised, apart from their recommendation to implement the new structure, about the need to acquire a Content Management System (CMS)—a software which would make for better management and workflow both on the technical and the content side—and the necessity of screening, editing and/or re-writing all corporate EUI text and of applying a new design.

The recommendations were very convincing and taken seriously by EUI management. After nearly eight years it was an absolute

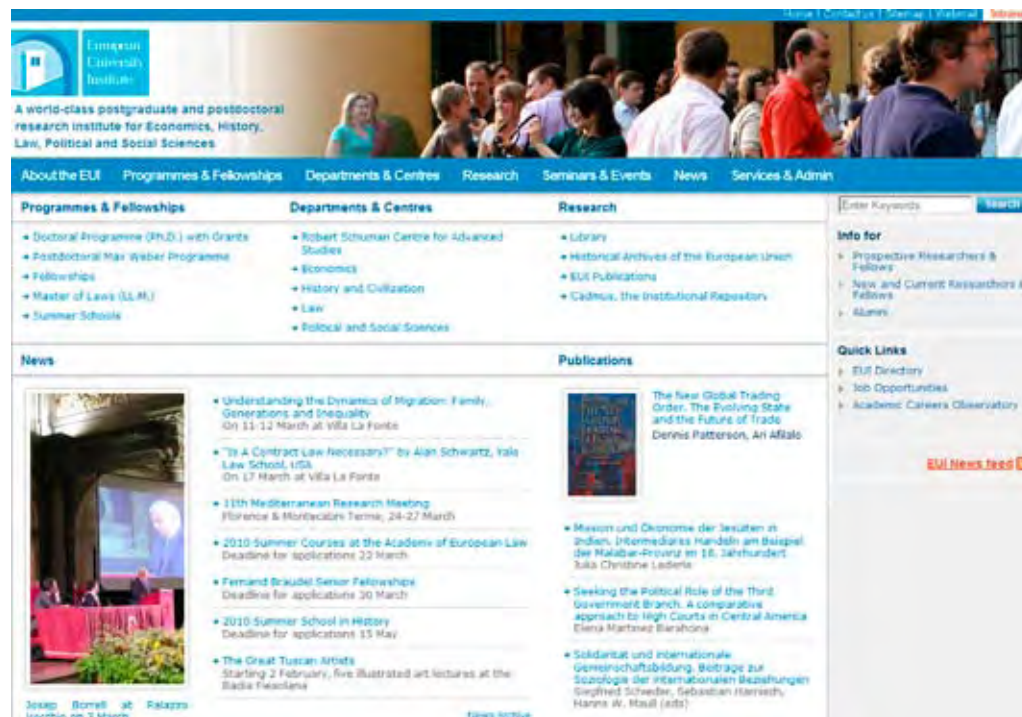
necessity to carry out an overall review of the existing web content, to acquire a dynamic system corresponding to the needs of a rapidly growing EUI community and to facilitate the integration of all of the communication tools essential in a modern research environment.

During the preparation phase, the road was long, steep and occasionally rocky, both on the technical and content sides. The acquisition of the Content Management System (CMS) was preceded by a call for proposals, which became a 200 page-long document covering economic, technical and design requirements, based on a study of the various existing systems, a scrutiny of the databases currently in use at the EUI, and a study of how they could be seamlessly integrated within the CMS software.

Various presentations and prolonged discussions followed with EUI web editors and Computing Service staff to ensure that all current and future requirements would be taken into account. This phase was followed by a thorough editing of the document by two Library staff. The final choice of the system was preceded by numerous meetings with possible suppliers with the scope of discussing technical matters, presenting the software and its potential development and evaluating all the compulsory features listed in the technical requirements. This stage was then followed by contractual negotiations with the selected firm Contensis.

On the content side the challenges were as many, and were even more arduous since this part involved the entire EUI community. The work on the website required the close and continuous collaboration with the Computing Service, all Departments, Centres and Services since the move towards the CMS implied a real revolution in terms of approach, workflow, working methods and skills. The briefings with all departments and services on the new structure came first in order to make sure that nothing got forgotten; next came the dismantling of the existing structure while





making certain that all of its parts would fit in the new structure; finally the point was reached of archiving important content and deleting old content followed by a thorough editing and re-writing of all pages.

The most difficult and slowest part was the process of content migration, page by page in the CMS—work that involved going from a static system with an old structure towards a dynamic system with a new structure, a new design and various still-untested templates. Not only was this a challenging content exercise during which numerous unexpected problems appeared, but unanticipated technical problems and hiccups turned up as well which all too frequently blocked the migration process.

The system was released to the EUI's 40 web-editors, once the system was considered sufficiently stable, and after most of the text had already migrated. Training sessions were organised on 'Writing for the Web' for all web editors, and two training courses took

place on the use of the CMS system and its related workflow. An on-line support line was also opened. All web editors were very eager to work with the new system and soon they were visiting or calling daily the web team for assistance, adjusting their pages, and pointing out issues which needed attention.

The most important and difficult step has now been made. Notwithstanding all of the work that still lies ahead of us, and the undoubted glitches that still appear, the EUI has a sound modern new system providing the necessary foundations on which to build. It is immensely important that the web-unit of the EUI be reinforced both in terms of human resources and investments so that it is properly able to implement new developments in a timely fashion and to communicate on all fronts the competitive advantage of the EUI's being 'a world class postgraduate and postdoctoral research institute in the social sciences.'

*Veerle Deckmyn,  
Director of the Library*

# Language Centre

The Language Centre has undergone a series of changes in the period 2002-2009. These have helped consolidate the overall aims of the Centre, which are to interface with the Departments, Centres and Services of the EUI in supporting its research and administrative activity as effectively as possible.

In line with the increase in researchers and fellows coming to the Institute, the Language Centre now offers 135 courses in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish over the four teaching blocks in the academic year, with a total of 1,322 enrolments. The Centre also provides rooms and facilities for private language courses such as Arabic, Chinese, Dutch and Latin.

## Curriculum

One of the main thrusts of the work of the Language Centre in recent years has been to come more closely into line with the changing needs of the EUI community. Following the *O'Neill/Walker Report* (2004) on the aims and work of the Centre, its teaching curricula has been more clearly restructured in all the languages around three main needs. The first of these concerns languages for academic purposes, and covers writing skills (focusing on thesis writing and research articles); correction of texts; presentation skills; reading for research purposes; and other research skills (e.g. interviewing language for field work). Second, the Centre offers language training that focuses on career development, including special skills (CV writing, presentation skills) and advanced language learning. The third objective of the Centre is to enable members of the EUI to integrate successfully within the host community.

Each language offers a range of courses targeting these needs to a greater or lesser extent. For example, English focuses almost entirely on academic skills while the other languages target professional, social and selected academic skills. Partners of EUI members now constitute a solid body of learners in many of these courses.

## Adjusting the offer

The Language Centre traditionally caters for researchers and fellows, but this offer has now expanded.

## Staff courses

In 2007, the Personnel Service asked the Language Centre to organise courses for the administrative staff in English, French and Italian for a period of three years. The aim of the courses is to respond to the specific needs of the working environment, including course timetables to suit staff working hours. These courses are viewed as professional training and may be taken into consideration when administrative staff applies for promotion.

## Max Weber Programme

The English Unit collaborates closely with the Programme, contributing to coordinate the teacher-training activities and teaching practices as well as to the fellows' development in the research world through the provision of focused support on presentations and writing activities. The Programme also offers courses in Italian for the Fellows.

## Communication

The Language Centre works with the Services and Departments, making effective communication between these bodies essential. To this end, the Language Centre staff meet twice a month to discuss organisational and pedagogical issues, thereby promoting teamwork within the Centre. Regular meetings are also held with the Director of Academic Service in order to maintain contact—through him—with the other Services, and with the Departments, thus forging closer links through internal networking.

In June 2005, the Language Committee was set up to discuss procedures and practices that are transparent and accountable in the eyes of all. Meetings are held twice yearly.

## Interview procedures

The Language Centre now collaborates closely with the Departments in the interview procedure. All non-native speakers of English take



Nicky Owtram

an English language test and, where requested, a test in their second language for research.

The results of these tests are forwarded to the Admissions Committee and taken into account in the selection of candidates where necessary.

### **Management and administration**

Since March 2005, thanks to the presence of a permanent secretary, the Centre has begun to centralize, analyze and store the data generated by the work in the Centre. This means that there is now much clearer information about who comes to language classes, when they come, and how often they come.

In order to monitor and improve courses, feedback procedures have been in place since 2006 at the end of each teaching block. New regulations on enrolment and participation in language classes since 2008 now also allow the Centre to limit 'drop-outs' from courses much more effectively.

At the end of 2007, the running of the Thesis Correction Service was moved from the English Unit/Language Centre secretary to the individual Departments. A central correctors' list is now managed and updated by the English Unit/Language Centre, leaving the English Unit and the Language Centre secretary more time to focus on other teaching-related activities.

The Centre continues to provide for all the languages taught in the EUI certificates of attendance and level for researchers and fellows needing to certify their language work for future jobs and research positions. All the languages, with the exception of English, offer training for certificate courses leading to recognized international qualifications.

Since 2006 the Language Centre has offered a selection of commercial DVDs for members of the EUI community to borrow.

### **Location**

In 2004 the Language Centre moved from the Villino to the Badia where it enjoyed increased visibility with respect to the Villino, since both lessons and staff were easy to reach.

In June 2009 the Centre moved to Villa Raimondi. It is hoped that, with the expansion of the EUI over a wider campus, this move to a more central position (between Villa Schifanoia and the Badia) will make the Language Centre more accessible to a wider number of users. A first assessment will be made at the end of the academic year 2009/2010.

*Nicky Owtram,  
Language Centre Co-ordinator*



*Eleonore Eckmann, German language teacher with researchers*



## Personnel Service

The mission of the Personnel Service is to define and implement a development plan for human resources. In particular, the Service deals with the selection, management, training and career development of staff.

### 2002-2005

In 2002 this service and the current Budget & Financial Service comprised a single organizational unit.

From the start of its activity, the Institute has applied the Community method for defining the framework for staff regulations and conditions of employment, bearing in mind, however, its particular characteristics (an institute dedicated to research and teaching) and its size.

The Personnel Service has performed its activities within the framework of statutory regulations comparable to those of the European Union, nonetheless having to manage specific exceptions which can be attributed first and foremost to the atypical nature of the rules and provisions covering teaching staff.

Particularly in the years 2003 and 2004, in addition to personnel management, the Service was actively engaged in the study and adaptation to the Institute's requirements of the draft rules aimed at changing the statutory rules in line with the Community provisions.

The task was split among a series of working groups dedicated to evaluating specific issues:

- Statutory rules and provisions (administrative & teaching staff)
- Selection procedures
- Performance evaluation procedures
- Career development procedures (promotions)

In particular, the Service had to take on an active role aimed at reconciling the differing requests from the various components of the working groups (management, employee representatives, academics, etc.).

The outcome of this action was that the High Council was able to evaluate and approve the Institute's proposals at the end of 2004 and make the new Statute effective as of 2005.

In 2005 numerous decisions on the implementation provisions had to be prepared, negotiated with employee representatives, presented to the internal committees concerned and finally submitted to the High Council.

### 2006-2009

Upon conclusion of the complex process which led to the implementation of the new rules and provisions, the Personnel Service started managing personnel along the new lines and underwent an initial phase of enhancing communication and information.

The activities of this department followed three main lines of action: preparation of policy and procedural issues; day-to-day personnel management; and development of personnel training.

### Preparation of policy and procedural issues

- Active participation in the negotiations between the Administration and personnel representatives, with the objective of reviewing the salary adjustment system. The outcome of this action was that in the course of 2008 the High Council was able to formalize new procedures which will be valid until 2019.
- Analysis and contribution of expertise to setting the basis for the resolution of the long-standing problem relating to financing of the social security system; this involved substantial changes to the statutory regulations which were implemented after a period of negotiation with the employee representatives.
- Complaints and appeals system: implementation of the High Council's decisions aimed at setting up a new Organ of First Instance for staff to present their requests and complaints. Definition of specific agreements with the European Court of Justice on the nomination



*Roberto Nocentini*

EUI Administrative and Teaching Staff, 2002–2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Administrative Staff</b>								
Permanent Staff	97	97	97	93	91	94	92	90
Temporary Staff	40	42	45	42	36	34	33	39
Temporary Staff-Language Assistance	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Contract Staff	—	—	—	—	17	19	21	26
Contract Staff for Auxiliary Tasks	—	—	—	—	4	6	8	3
Local Staff	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary Staff	9	9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Special Advisors						1	2	2
<b>Total Administrative Staff</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Teaching Staff</b>								
President and Secretary General	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Professors-full time	39	46	48	50	52	50	50	52
Professors-part-time	9	7	5	6	9	6	8	12
Research Staff (including Marie Curie Research Staff)	37	32	34	52	57	63	51	66
Marie Curie Research Staff	—	—	1	11	15	14	10	11
<b>Total Teaching Staff</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Staff in Early Retirement	—	—	1	4	6	5	4	2
Retired Staff	25	27	29	35	36	38	42	47
<b>TOTAL EUI STAFF</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>345</b>

and selection of the judges called to resolve recourses of first instance and appeals.

- Definition of a system for managing flexible working hours and implementation of software which guarantees the constant and transparent monitoring of the correct application of the agreements reached with the personnel representatives.

- Introduction of specific proposals to top management directed at improving communication with staff through the use of electronic tools (interactive forms, definition of standards, etc.).

#### Day-to-day personnel management

- Support to the Principal regarding the procedures for negotiating contracts for new teaching staff. The priority policy of maintaining a high percentage of coverage of chairs and the recent turnover of staff have made the optimization of the formal procedures and of the time for negotiating agreements a necessity.

- Handling of an ever-increasing number of personal files. Significant increase in academic staff numbers (teaching staff, research fellows, assistants), and also of administrative staff, not so much the active staff, which we can consider more or less constant (the



increase is due to some programmes which have external financing), as the large increase in the number of retired employees.

- Implementation of on-line professional procedures for recruitment of staff.
- Review and complete change in the way personal files are kept, within the framework of the projects aiming for stricter respect of the statutory regulations and the procedures on holding of documents.
- Sickness and accident insurance: updating of procedures in light of Community reforms and supplying comprehensive information to users both on the changes and the new procedures.

#### **Development of personnel training**

- Promotion of an overhaul of personnel training procedures by means of the definition of specific workflows.
- Definition of specific programmes and sourcing of relative financing: the budget assigned to

personnel training has grown significantly over the review period (+50% in real terms).

- Evaluation and publicizing of transparent procedures for inclusion in training programmes. Publication of an online guide: <http://www.eui.eu/ServicesAndAdmin/PersonnelService/TrainingatEUI/Index.aspx>
- Developing specific training programmes directed at ensuring workplace safety and security (first aid, etc.).

#### **Conclusions**

The period 2002-2009 saw significant changes in the human resources management. The results achieved, which were in line with the assigned objectives, confirm the sensitivity of this area, which is subject to continual changes and which will continue to require investments directed at continuous improvements in the organization, training and motivation of staff.

*Roberto Nocentini,  
Director of the Personnel Service*



*Personnel Service's staff*

## Budget & Financial Service

The main task of the Budget & Financial Service is to supply the Institute with information tools as support for guiding management decision-making and for verifying compliance with the objectives assigned by the Convention and the High Council, as well as for the management of the resources assigned by the annual budget.

### 2002–2004

In 2002 the Budget & Financial Service and the Personnel Service constituted a single organizational unit, whereas its responsibility did not include the financial area relative to managing-negotiating externally-financed contributions, an administrative task then delegated to the Academic Service.

The management of the Service, based on the financial regulations introduced by the High Council (1976), needed updating in order to better serve an environment in constant flux, typical of the Institute's and its activities.

The Service was actively involved in:

- The definition of a new text for the financial regulations which would incorporate the new European Communities' Financial Regulation and adapt it to the specific characteristics of the Institute.<sup>1</sup>
- Restructuring the Institute's budget and creating a new structure centred around management by unit, i.e. using credits on a decentralised basis.
- Implementation of specific operating procedures to attain functional decentralisation, principally through the detachment of officers who work directly within the framework of the academic units (Administrative Site Officers – ASOs).

The new system of financial management was designed to improve efficiency, effectiveness

and transparency, and was fully implemented as of the 2004 financial year. It was something of a 'revolution' in this field and it is worth pointing out that the changes were implemented without requiring any increase in staff numbers.

### 2005–2009

From January 2005 onwards, the structure of the Service evolved towards its current form, with its separation from the Personnel Service and the integration of the unit responsible for externally-funded projects.

More recently, in 2009, its structure was consolidated with the addition of responsibility for supporting the administration of the Computing Service and the Patrimonial Service. These changes reflect the search for synergies and economies of scale, yet respect in full the decentralisation policy implemented during 2004.

The Service deals with a variety of financial operations and for this reason one of its constant priorities has been to evaluate the capacity of the budget to work as an instrument which reflects the impact of specific managerial dynamics and decision-making, whilst maintaining its a level of transparency *vis-à-vis* third parties.

In the years following the implementation of the new structure, the Service also ensured its ongoing monitoring and, where necessary, made adjustments. In this respect, the capacity to answer the national delegations' requests is a further development; since 2008 they have had additional information tools (accountability) at their disposal in the framework of the procedures for evaluating budget proposals.

The activities in three specific areas deserve special emphasis.

### Technical and policy issues

EUI/EC Contract: Particular attention was dedicated to the negotiation with the Commission (DG EAC) of the contract rela-

<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) N° 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002. Official Journal of the European Communities 16/9/2002 – L. 248/1.

tive to the annual operating grant for the budget. The question is distinguished by its extreme complexity and the requirement to harmonize the Community rules with the procedures and regulations of an intergovernmental institution such as the EUI.

Active participation in the negotiations between the Administration and personnel representatives, with the objective of reviewing the salary adjustment system. The outcome of this action was that in the course of 2008 the High Council was able to formalize new procedures which will be valid until 2019.

Analysis and contribution of expertise to setting the basis for the resolution of the long-standing problem relating to financing the pension system. The recent definition by the High Council of the operational framework for the solution of the problem is undoubtedly the most significant success of the efforts of the Institute's top management in the financial area during the whole reporting period.

#### **The evolution of day-to-day administration**

To give a better idea of the scope of the activities performed by the Service, it will help to recall that it manages the financial administration of the budget relating to:

- The statutory staff of the Institute (administrative—including EU Historical Archives—and teaching staff) managed by the remunerations unit.
- The externally-funded research activities budget and also most other external contributions managed by the research administration unit.
- The operating budget of all the academic departments, general administration, the IT centre and the Patrimonial Service; budgets managed both by the Administrative Site Officers and the central financial unit.

In other words, in addition to the standard co-ordination of the general budget expenditure, the employees in this Service are required

to perform direct administrative operations relating to approximately 90% of the budget.

Some of the weightier issues tackled during the review period include:

- Negotiation and implementation of specific synergies with the Community institutions, thanks to which we have been granted the use without charge of Community software for our payroll.
- Definition of the framework for delegation of approval authority to the 'financial' officers.
- Acting as secretariat for the Institute's Consultative Committee on Procurement and Contracts (CCPC).
- Organization of specific training sessions on financial administration.
- Implementation of the administrative standards as requested by top management, with special attention to the identification of a functional back-up structure.
- Definition of tools for dynamic analysis of the operating budget so as to allow constant monitoring of its implementation.
- Improvement in internal diffusion of information relating to the financial management procedure (online publication of a detailed procedures manual).

#### **Externally-funded activities**

The area which has developed most between 2002 and today is that dedicated to supporting top management and academic staff in their fundraising activities. This applies both to the initial phase of negotiating the financing and to the relative financial administration.

External subventions have doubled in absolute value from €4,379,000 in 2002 to €9,017,405 in 2009. If we consider the HICP for the EU area (17.5% approximately for the period 2002–2009), this increase reaches 75%.

After the coordination of 4 research projects within European Commission Framework Programme 5 (FP5) in the period 2000-2004, within FP6, the EUI was the coordinator of a large integrated project with 35 partners (NEWGOV), of 2 specific targeted research projects (EMEDIATE and DEMOS) and partner of 10 research projects. The EUI also obtained 3 Marie Curie Chairs. Within the new FP7 the EUI is the coordinator of 2 collaborative projects (PIREDEU and PRIVWAR) and partner of 5 research projects.

Other important projects were financed by EuropeAid Co-operation Office (ETHICS, MIREM and CARIM) and by EU DG Development (European Report on Development). Moreover, the Florence School of Regulation, financed by private sponsors, was established in 2004.

During the period 2002-2009, eight Chairs were financed by external sources (Vasco da Gama, the Mediterranean Programme, Finance and Consumption, Swiss Chair, Transatlantic Chair, Pierre Werner Chair, Stein Rokkan Chair and Loyola de Palacio).

The EUI has thus developed a policy of opening up to the 'market' of external subventions and has achieved brilliant results in com-

parison with other institutes operating in the field of social sciences. The degree of success should not be evaluated exclusively from a quantitative point of view, but should also be correlated to specific analyses directed at ensuring a satisfactory cost-revenue balance, that is, it must not 'weigh down' the economic situation, nor have a negative impact on the financial position. The Service plays an active role in constantly monitoring the situation and makes regular proposals on management strategies and options designed to minimise the risk of critical situations.

### Conclusions

In an institution such as the EUI, economic equilibrium and financial solvency are not a mission to be pursued, but a fundamental constraint to be respected if institutional objectives are to be achieved effectively.

The Budget & Financial Service directs its efforts towards making the Institute's information system more effective and efficient, thus putting it in a position to embrace the opportunities and to tackle the challenges that the future has to offer.

*Roberto Nocentini,  
Director of the Budget & Financial Service*



*Budget & Financial Service's staff*

# Internal Audit Service

At its June 2003 meeting, the High Council approved the Institute's new Financial Regulations with effect from 1 January 2004, except for the provisions of title V which came into force on 1 July 2003.

- The main changes brought in by the new Financial Regulations are as follows:
- The dissolution of the Financial Control Service and the elimination of prior authorisation by the Financial Controller of all documents having financial implications;
- The creation of an Internal Audit Service (Arts. 59, 60 and 61 of the Financial Regulations and Decision 19/03 of the Principal of the Institute, laying down implementing rules for those Articles, and the description of the role and functions of the Internal Auditor);
- Making the Accounting Service responsible for 'technical' controls of commitments and payments;

Giving more responsibility to the Directors of the EUI Services and to the delegated and sub-delegated authorising officers charged to put in place an effective internal control system in their own services. They now have full responsibility as regards all the income and expenses transactions carried out under their authority, and for which they are accountable.

It was thus essential to inform the staff of the Institute of this new *modus operandi*: the preparation of the implementing provisions of the Financial Regulation and their dissemination have been the main means for doing so in concrete terms.

For this reason the Internal Audit Service spent most of 2003 and 2004 preparing the implementing procedures for some of the articles of the new Financial Regulations. Starting in 2005, the Internal Audit Service focused its work mainly on subject audits.

Following the transfer, in March 2005, of the assistant assigned to the Auditing Service, the

Service is currently composed solely of the Internal Auditor.

From March 2010 the Internal Audit Service will be supported by an already recruited assistant.

The External Auditors have always expressed their opinion on the constructive work and the reports prepared by the Internal Auditor, and the results achieved. The information from these reports was also taken into account by the External Auditors for their audit assessment and for their audit opinion.

## **Preparation of implementing procedures for the financial regulations**

### *Regulation on the administrative organisation of the Institute*

Initially the Audit Service concentrated on the preparation of the Principal's draft decision relating to the administrative organisation of the Institute. This decision officially defines the services of the Institute, as well as their names and functions, something which had never been carried out before.

### *Internal control standards*

The activities of the Internal Audit Service should progressively contribute to the creation of an adequate level of internal control among all the services of the Institute for their respective activities.

For this purpose, the Internal Audit Service prepared a draft decision by the Principal of the Institute on the introduction of Internal Control Standards in the services of the Institute. This decision was adopted in June 2004.

A table on the state of the implementation of these Standards to be completed by the Directors of Service was prepared in the first semester of 2009. Another important issue to be addressed and realized in the near future for completing the framework of the tools necessary to strengthen and improve the internal control system, will be the review and updating of these Standards, following the



Silvia Salvadori

experience gained since the introduction of the new Financial Regulations in 2003.

#### *Authorising Officer's Annual Activity Report*

After the introduction of the Internal Control Standards, the Internal Audit Service has prepared a draft decision by the Principal, adopted in December 2004, which stipulates the rules according to which the Directors of Service and delegated and sub-delegated authorising officers account for the exercise of their functions in an annual activity report, as stipulated in Article 34[5] of the Financial Regulations.

Since 2004 was a transitional year during which all the procedures to be satisfied by the authorising officers were defined, the authorities of the Institute decided that the aforesaid officers shall present their first annual report in 2006 (for the year 2005).

The internal control system should be checked regularly by the Internal Auditor and assessed by the External Auditors.

These annual reports, together with the tables on the implementation of the Internal Control Standards and the Risks definition and evaluation (prepared both in 2009), represent one of the main tools for the Internal and External Auditors to carry out a comprehensive, overall assessment of the internal control system.

#### *Procurements and the activities of the consultative committee for procurements and contracts*

Respect for the principles of transparency and of good financial management as set out by the Financial Regulations (Arts. 22 and 23) requires the presence of an efficient internal control system and of the transparent award and conclusion of contracts.

The Principal's decision setting up the rules for the procedures to follow for the award and conclusion of contracts and the working provisions of the Consultative Committee for Procurements and Contracts (CCPC) was adopted in December 2004, together with two

other decisions which stipulate, respectively, the value of the contracts which may be the object of a restricted procedure and which may be concluded by means of a simple invoice or bill, and the value of the contracts that have to be submitted to the CCPC for its opinion.

The Internal Audit Service dealt with the preparation of this draft decision.

By means of this regulation, the Institute should fulfil its obligations in the best possible conditions and within the constraints of transparency and equality of treatment for all economic operators.

These decisions, already modified in recent years, are currently being updated.

#### *Risk management policy*

In 2009, a formal risk management policy was realised, even though, as the Secretary General pointed out in his note dated 20 October 2008 concerning the overview of the Internal Control System, the EUI is not fully able to apply a risk management policy due to intrinsic limitations such as size and structure. In any case, any possible risks for the EUI needed to be clearly and officially defined. He has therefore suggested that the procedures on risk management be applied in a pragmatic and non-bureaucratic way.

A table concerning risks definition and evaluations to be filled in regularly by the Directors of Service and the Management was compiled and given out. The results are currently being assessed.

#### ***Ex post check by random sampling or selection of commitments and payments***

Every year the Internal Audit Service carries out an *ex post* control on commitments and payments.

Following the control general recommendations are sent to the attention of the Management and of the Directors of the Services on the application of certain articles of the Financial Regulations.



On the whole, the Internal Auditor still considers that the *ex ante* control should be encouraged and performed more carefully by the financial management staff, who should be kept up to date on the Financial Regulations, financial and administrative decisions, and their implementation. Appropriate training courses have already been organized and others are scheduled to follow.

**Audit certificates for external research projects funded by the European Commission under the Sixth Framework Programme**

In 2005 the Internal Auditor started to issue audit certificates for the research projects financed by the European Union under the Sixth Framework Programme.

Over these years 53 audit certificates have been prepared, for a total certified amount of €4,200,000.

The issue of these audit certificates, besides requiring knowledge of the complicated mechanism adopted by the Commission governing the management of and reporting on the use of the funds, also involves an *ex post* control by random sampling of the financial documents inherent in these projects.

**Overview of the internal control system**

Internal control is a management responsibility and, as such, is carried out by management and staff and is integrated into the regular management structures and operating processes and procedures.

The internal control system should be checked regularly by the Internal Audit and assessed by the External Auditors.

Every year, since 2006, the annual activity reports of the Directors of the various Services and of the authorising officers by delegation and sub-delegation have been analyzed by the Internal Auditor, these reports being one of the main tools at her disposal to evaluate the Internal control system.

Furthermore, in cooperation with the Secretary General and the Directors of Service, and backup from the annual activity reports, the summary report, and the two tables on Internal Control Standards and Risks definition and evaluation, a new approach to check the internal control system was started during 2008 and 2009. This examination is made to identify potential areas of risk that might require closer management attention, and any weaknesses in the internal control system and the implementation of the internal control standards.

**Contacts with External Auditors**

The Internal Auditor has kept in touch with the External Auditors, as indicated in the regulation on the administration of the Institute (Article 2 of Decision No. 15/04 of the Principal of the Institute), and assisted them in their work.

The Auditor also coordinated the replies of the Services concerned by the observations of the External Auditors in their annual report, and prepared the document containing the Institute's replies to that report.

**Secretariat of the Organ of First Instance and Appeal Board**

Since 2009 the Internal Auditor has been in charge of this new task.

**Subject audits**

The audit reports prepared since 2003 by the Internal Auditor are listed below.

In general the level of implementation of the recommendations contained in the audit reports is very high, and this therefore reflects a high level of acceptance of the recommendations by those to whom the reports are addressed.

- Report on the rules and management of the missions carried out by teaching and administrative staff and researchers.
- Financial report on the Library expenses.

- Financial report on the Department of Economics.
- Report on the allocation method and the use of funds attributed to the four Departments of the Institute.
- Audit report on the internal organisation and management of human and financial resources within the Department of Law and the Academy of European Law: this audit report prepared in 2005 was the first of four planned audits within the four Departments of the Institute, and realised during these years. The final reports were accompanied by a letter containing some preliminary remarks, general observations, and a list of the conclusions and suggestions contained in the reports.
- Analysis of the results achieved after the introduction, pursuant to High Council Decision No 6/2002, of thesis completion grants.
- Analysis of expenditure on lunches and dinners for conferences, seminars, theses and official meetings.
- Analysis of the external projects for the years 2006 and 2007 for each of the Departments of the Institute and Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies; evaluation of the requests for external funds for financing research projects.
- *Ex post* check concerning a selection made of those suppliers having received a total amount exceeding 50,000 Euros during the year 2008.

*Silvia Salvadori,  
Internal Auditor*



*EUI Directors of Services, from left: Jean-Marie Palayret, Silvia Salvadori, Veerle Deckmyn, Kathinka España, Fernanda Bagnaresi, Marco Del Panta, Yves Mény, Sandra Brière, Roberto Nocentini, Andreas Frijdal (not pictured: Marco Rulent)*

## Accounting Service

The Accounting Service works to promote the optimal management of book-keeping and the treasury of the EUI.

The Service continually seeks to improve the quality of its work—through rationalization of procedures, swiftness of processing its tasks—with a view to ensuring satisfaction of its clients both inside and outside the EUI.

The Chief Accountant is sometimes requested to take part in debates and to find solutions to financial problems in different sectors of the EUI.

### Accounting and financial rules

In 2003 we witnessed drastic changes in the financial rules. Following the adoption by the European institutions of a new Financial Regulation that came into force on 1 January 2003, the Institute decided to adopt part of the new rules.

The most important changes were the suppression of the Financial Control Service, the establishment of a system of internal audit and the suppression of cash payments. The new Financial Rules entered into force at the Institute on 1 July 2003 followed by a consequently drastic reorganization of the Financial Control and Accounting Services.

In 2004, after protracted discussion and requests from the external auditors, who criticized the EUI budget because it worked on a mixed system of expenditure based on nature and destination, a working group was created to examine the matter. It was chaired by the Swedish delegation and included Germany, Greece and the representatives of the President of the Institute: the Director of the Budget Service and the Accountant.

The proposals of the WG to adopt a budgetary classification based only on the destination of the expenses, and to give more flexibility and trust to the EUI President, were accepted by the High Council and entered into force on 1 January 2004.

At the same time, a new codification of the commitments, based on their nature of expenses, was implemented by the Accounting Service. The Service was also made responsible for the control and the co-ordination of the data inserted in order to offer a correct analysis of the use of the budget appropriations according to the nature of expense and to add this information to the final accounts.

In 2006 the Institute organized the first call for tenders to select the bank that would manage the Institute's treasury, its bank accounts and the internal office.

This important task was completed by the end of the year. It led to the signing of a formal contract with the bank, which indicated very clearly the conditions not only in terms of charges but also for interest rates.

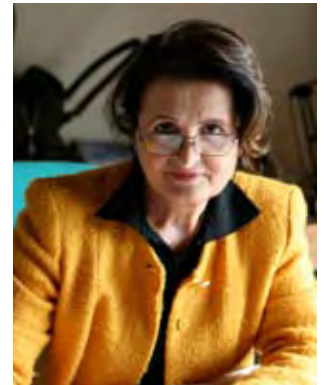
This was a significant improvement compared to the past, with a consistent advantage for the Institute that is still ongoing.

The request of the Auditors in 2007, to review the presentation of the final revenue and expenditure accounts and annual financial balance by further subdividing the different tables, was carried out. Some specifications were added to the text, which was produced for the first time directly in English.

### Computing challenges – ABAC accounting method

Thanks to the savings on human resources as a result of the elimination of cash payments in 2003, the Accounting Service was able to focus its attention on a more efficient use of the computing software.

The payments in Italy could be made directly online. This was accompanied by the systematic recording of the banking data of all beneficiaries, and another SUCRE accounting software module was used that allowed for better conciliation of the accounting registrations on the accounting system and the monthly bank statements.



*Fernanda Bagnaresi*



*Basic training course on ABAC method*

All this brought about a major improvement in the quality of the service and the possibility to better face the increased workload, while the number of agents remained unchanged.

A new system for the recovery of entitlements was put in place in September 2005 to permit receipt of online credit card payments.

During 2003, and following the change of the financial rules, the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors of the European Union, partners of the Institute for the use of SUCRE, began a serious debate on the choice of a new accounting software. The reason for this stemmed from their need to adopt as soon as possible an accrual-based accounting system.

The Accountant took part in the meetings of an *ad hoc* Steering Committee, firstly in order to modify the current base of SUCRE to another more advanced version adapted to ABAC, and secondly, in order to choose a new software that also offered all the other requirements foreseen in an accrual-based accounting system.

Unfortunately, the Institute had to abandon the partnership due to the very high costs

of the software chosen by the other partners (SAP). Thus, as from 2005 it remained alone in using SUCRE, which had to be maintained *in situ* by the Computing Service.

In 2007 contacts were made with the financial services of the European Commission in order to gain more knowledge of the functioning of their ABAC Flow software and to see if the Institute could be accepted to join the group of European agencies using it. The Accountant began to participate in the bi-annual meetings of the Agencies' accountants and the Commission formally inserted the EUI among the potential users of their software.

Contacts followed with the European Commission on the ABAC method, and a basic training course was organized in October 2009 to inform the participants—coming from the different financial services—on the principles, advantages and changes deriving from this system.

This would better allow the Institute to decide whether to propose this change of method to the budget authorities, in consideration of the high costs in terms of expenses and human resource needs.

### **Funding from the European Commission**

The year 2002 witnessed significant problems with the Commission regarding the financing of two sectors of the EUI in terms of rules and amounts: the funding of the expenses of the Historical Archives of the European Union, and the partial funding of the Institute budget.

Until that time, the Commission contributed funds assigned to specific sectors of the Institute, but during 2002 there was a need for new rules, which involved long discussions, meetings and audits. The result was the change during the following year to different forms of financing: for the HAEU this meant the establishment of a contract of services, and for the general budget the establishment of an operating grant agreement.

During 2006 new problems arose with the European Commission. Meetings were held with officials of DG EAC to harmonize the conditions established by the operating grant agreement of 2002 and related to an ABAC system, while the Institute continued to use a cash accounting method. Another item of discussion was not to take into account the surplus of the financial year and the demand of the Commission to recover it in its entirety.

The Accounting Service participated in the discussions and the preparation of financial documents in order to obtain a satisfactory result, which was finalized in 2008 with the closure of the 2005 agreement.

### **Pension Reserve Fund**

At the end of 2002 an important issue was dealt with: the High Council decided on a recapitalization of the Pension Reserve Fund, based on exceptional contributions during a 20-year period (with the exception of a shorter period for 3 countries). This would imply in the following years an increased involvement of the Accounting Service in the management of a larger treasury.

Starting from 2005, the Accountant of the Institute was asked to take over the secre-

tariat of the Supervisory Board of the Pension Reserve Fund and also became a member.

During this year the Accountant had to prepare for the first time a call for tenders to select the bank investor of the capital of the Fund. Two investors were chosen and the Accountant oversaw the preparation of the two new contracts.

In 2007 there had been increased activity in the management of the Pension Reserve Fund, with a supplementary meeting of the Supervisory Board held in December to reflect on new perspectives of investment.

In 2008 a major task was the Actuarial Valuation Report on the EUI pension scheme. The Accountant was designated coordinator with the company charged to produce the report. Financial documents were produced in collaboration with the Chairman of the Supervisory Board for the preliminary discussion of the conclusions of the study held by the Budget Committee and the High Council.

Since Autumn of the same year the effects of the very difficult international situation weighed on the investment of the Pension Reserve Fund and closer contacts with the advisor and members of Pension Supervisory Board were necessary.

A Working Group was created by the High Council to make proposals to resolve the problems of financing indicated in the Actuarial Report. This group met twice during the year in February and March 2009. The Accountant was consulted for the preparation of part of the financial documents and later on during the year collaborated on the modification of the Financial Rules and the budget classification for the part pertaining to the pension scheme.

*Fernanda Bagnaresi,  
Chief Accountant*



## Patrimonial Service



Giorgio Brundo

Lack of space has been a chronic problem for the EUI over the period of its development, despite the considerable size of the premises in use at the Badia Fiesolana, Villa il Poggiolo, Villa Schifanoia, Villa La Fonte and part of the Convent of San Domenico. This problem requires constant and thoughtful attention, and since 2002 a series of far-reaching decisions on space layout have been made in order to ensure continuity of efficiency for the Departments, Research Centres, Library and General Services. These decisions have revamped the way offices and other areas are laid out, involved the relocation of a number of academic and administrative units, required works in certain premises to ensure proper functionality, and entailed research for and rental of other buildings as the Institute's activities continue to expand.

One of the first initiatives was the rental of Villa San Paolo, a building which has been specially adapted to the Department of Economics. The ECO office space freed up in the Badia Fiesolana has been re-designed for use by the library. The Department of Political Sciences now has more room ensuing from the transfer of a number of administrative units, but also through the rental of Villa Sanfelice which borders on the Badia Fiesolana. That building contains not only SPS offices, but also the Institute's Accounting and Auditing Service. What was formerly a storage area in the Badia was completely remodelled, granting a more accommodating and spacious area for 'Bar Fiasco'. At the end of this renovation, the 'loft' (formerly Bar Fiasco) was then assigned to the Language Centre.

Significant renovation and functional adaptation work was carried out in the monumental areas in the years that followed and this made it possible to recover the 'Vasco da Gama' and 'Capitolo' rooms and restore the fresco of the old refectory. Other parts of the Badia of outstanding architectural interest have been given new life such as the 'Sala della Colonna' where the document reproduction workshop used to be and the central semi-basement part of which has been made into the self-service

cafeteria thus enhancing the restaurant area surrounding the hanging garden. A historic chamber has been restored on the floor above the monumental cloisters and the four sides of the cloister itself have been fitted with large cupboard bookcases that the Library uses for its valuable books. The Library's constant need for space was also the reason for moving the office of the Principal, the Secretary General and two administrative services. In close cooperation with the Interministerial Committee set up for the creation of the Institute in Florence, the Institute itself has begun assessing a new extension project aimed at tackling the problem of space for the Library. This project is planned to take shape on land belonging to the Badia and is of great importance for the future functioning of the Institute.

Restoration of the Gentilizia Chapel, a free-standing building adjacent to Villa Schifanoia, was brought to completion between 2004 and 2005, fitting it out to host conferences, seminars and debates organised within academic activities. The 'Casale' and 'Villino' buildings which are also part of the complex have also been adapted to house additional offices of the History and Law Departments. Improvement work has been carried out on some of the rooms on the ground floor of the Villa and equipped study posts have been fitted for use by research fellows; the restaurant area has also been rearranged and the loft converted into a working area. Furthermore the Institute's crèche has been extended, the number of parking spaces has been doubled and a five-a-side football field has been created where researchers organise the annual *Coppa Pavone* tournament and other sporting events.

Major works have been planned for green areas at all the Institute premises; special attention was focused on redesigning the Italian garden at Villa Schifanoia so as to maintain its original characteristics but fitting it with an automatic irrigation system.

In 2006, the Institute accepted the offer of renting Villa Raimondi, a building bordering on Villa Schifanoia; these new premises will have



*Villa Salviati construction site*

parallel use of the parking facilities, the cafeteria and the rooms, and it is linked to the telephone and computer network of Villa Schifanoia. The Computing Service and Language Service offices have been moved here.

In 2006, in response to the new challenges emerging in the field of research the Institute and the European Commission set up the Max Weber Programme. This required the EUI to refurbish Villa la Fonte, where the programme is housed. Furthermore, some 150,000 books belonging to the Institute Library were moved from the Convent of San Domenico to the 'Limonaia' of the Villa. The part of the Convent which is occupied by the Robert Schuman Centre, in particular the electrical, telephone and computer networks, has undergone substantial renovation and up-dating. The progressive increase in the RSCAS' activities meant a shortage of space for that Centre, too. This was solved by renting Villa Malafrasca which stands not far from the Convent of San Domenico. This year, a part of the RSCAS was moved into Villa La Pagliaiuola, a Renaissance-era building that nestles in the hill of Fiesole, not far from the Badia.

Apart from Villa San Paolo and Villa il Poggiolo, the premises that the Institute makes use of are part of an optical fibre ring and links which convey the same technological services to every building. Villa San Paolo, by contrast, is served by a laser relay link that connects the Badia Fiesolana to Villa Salviati, with a relay on to Villa San Paolo.

Villa il Poggiolo, which has been the temporary location of the Historic Archive of the European Union since 1985, has been reorganised and internally renovated in conformity with the security requirements of archive documents; extraordinary maintenance has been carried out on the roof and the façades as well as on the air conditioning and automatic fire sprinklers. There is an additional building in the park surrounding the villa which has been completely refurbished and is now the workshop where Institute documents are reproduced.

Another new development is the imminent move of the Historical Archives of the European Union from Villa il Poggiolo to Villa Salviati. The group of buildings known as Villa Salviati is of great historical interest. It was purchased by the state of Italy in 2000 for the Institute as the seat of the Archives. It was



*New researchers' flats*

handed over in April 2003 in an extremely dilapidated state and in need of a complete overhaul and adaptation for its new use.

The Institute immediately commissioned a preliminary restoration project for the complex to adapt it to its function; the fundamental problem lay in finding sufficient space to house the 10,000 linear metres of compatible shelving needed for the Archive. The project presented in July 2003 envisaged a deposit to be built underground in the adjacent ground, to safeguard the Villa's integrity.

Despite an initial positive reaction, the project met long-term hostility. However, the Institute strenuously defended it on every occasion and finally succeeded in having the preliminary guidelines maintained and approved by the competent authorities and authorised by the Interministerial Committee.

The 2007 national budget earmarked the sum of 15,000,000 Euros for the refurbishing and adaptation work. There followed the general executive project with partial executive projects for each job lot with the understanding that the priority task was to create the Historic Archives and transfer them quickly from Villa il Poggiolo.

The other overall restoration and adaptation works for Villa Salviati and the restoration of the park will begin early in 2010.

Lastly, there is a project to build 60 apartments for EUI researchers. Begun in 2004, the project was approved by the Institute High Council for the Institute to obtain a loan from the Pension Reserve Fund. The Ministry of Infrastructure is a crucial participant in funding the work with an extraordinary contribution.

The site opened last Summer and work should end in 2011 in time for the apartments to be rented in September 2011.

Implementation of all these projects was made possible by the fruitful and constructive cooperation in the field of infrastructure that was established between the Institute and the appropriate Italian authorities, in particular the Interministerial Committee and the Public Works Authority.

*Giorgio Brundo  
President's Adviser for Buildings'  
Planning, Funding and Constructions*

## Computing Service

Eight years ago, although information technology already existed within the EUI, it was unevenly distributed both from the economic and the technical point of view. The investments were heavily weighted towards the administrative side and left no space for rational development on the research side. The hardware infrastructure comprised a variety of products and technologies frequently at odds with one another. The concept of Internet was often limited to the idea of communicating by e-mail and, although research work obviously already used the Web to navigate in Internet, the idea that the latter might become a common platform, that is, that it would allow coordinating and sharing, was still rather abstract.

Eight years ago the EUI entered an era of increased awareness of the importance of information technology as a foundation that was essential to ensuring cutting-edge research and embarked on a programme of overhaul and modernization of the whole system.

### **The creation of the Local Area Network (LAN) with structured cabling**

The first radical change made was the replacement of the cabling used in many buildings of the Institute. Indeed, numerous departments and services used a technology—with coaxial cables—used in the late 1900s but certainly inadequate in relation to the Institute's strategic objectives, and anachronistic compared to what was available on the market. The old cabling was quickly replaced by new products—structured cabling—in line with technological standards, and over the years an updating was carried out on those parts which, although not obsolete, could no longer be considered 'state-of-the-art'.

The next step was to improve the interconnections between the Institute's different buildings. This was a particularly arduous task because of the specific urban location of our site: indeed, although the hill area of Fiesole has undoubtedly great historical and architectural importance, its technological infrastructure was virtually non-existent. Consequently,

connections of this type were slow. A problem we used to get around via the costly solution of creating local micro-data processing centres in each EUI building. Over the years, numerous ducts for fibre optic communication cables have been installed. The work is almost done, and we are currently completing the last high-speed network connections for the whole campus, which stretches from the Municipality of Fiesole to the Municipality of Firenze.

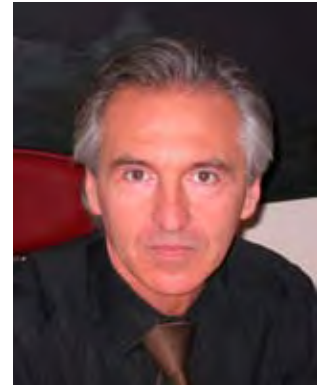
### **Standardization of hardware**

The Institute was and is an extremely diverse structure, both geographically—because of the particular sites of our buildings on the hills of Fiesole—and due to the diversity of our user categories, as we accommodate people with very different expertise, needs and expectations.

Within this environment, there was a strong drive to differentiate the hardware, and more than anywhere else, as far as desktop PCs were concerned. There was a coexistence of different makes and models with mutually irreconcilable features. Sometimes the user who was the latest to get a PC would find him/herself with something offering much greater computing power than they actually needed, whereas elsewhere specialized users had to get by with obsolete configurations.

Perhaps the users who most systematically suffered from this mechanism were our very core business, that is, the fellows themselves, who, due to the transitory nature of their stay, found their computer rooms equipped with low-performance models.

To remedy this, the choice of hardware was standardized around very few, optimal models, periodically upgraded *en masse*, which allowed for timely, simple and rational management. This policy proved a winning strategy, particularly in the early years, when the performance of office suites was highly dependent on computers' processing power. Resulting savings allowed us to increase the installed base from the initial 350 units to nearly 600 at the present time.



Marco Rulent

Another area where standardization has brought significant benefits is that of public printers (printers shared by user groups). Similarly to what was done in the PC area, a structure based on different makes and models was replaced by a collection of devices which are easily available to users but managed by a system of central computers which constantly monitor the working status of each printer and often allow for corrective action before breakdowns or blockage situations occur. This system has allowed us to accommodate the continuous increase in the number of documents printed in the Institute, while keeping down costs and eliminating waste.

We have gone from printing about 3 million pages/year to the current figure of around 6 million, and the number of printers at users' disposal has increased from 35 to 60. We have doubled capacity while initial costs have only increased by a modest 10%.

#### **Standardization of software**

It would be impossible to list the number and type and versions of programmes and operating systems that were running in the Institute.

For e-mail in particular, the central systems themselves were not clearly defined, and in this situation of uncertainty between the various 'technological religions', more than once there were protracted arguments aiming to establish which of the many products was the best. In the case of doubt, more than one was kept going.

Really it is an unanswerable question. Because, as often happens in the world of technology, many excellent products exist, and the crux of the question is not so much to choose the absolute best, but to *make a choice*.

We chose to favour and promote technologies based on the principle of 'groupware'. Software solutions which envisaged e-mail not simply as a means for exchanging messages but also as an easy way of sharing work among groups of people.

This same principle was applied to other environments too. The operating systems were brought together in just one family, Microsoft, making sure that there was just one version of it. However, special consideration continued to be given to the users of MAC and Linux.

We also opted for standardization in the configurations of PCs, introducing specific groups of programmes, and with particular care to avoid duplication, that is, different programmes which did the same thing, and the presence of incompatible versions.

All these choices contributed to creating a technically more stable system, i.e. free from programme stoppages or crashes, and made it easier to manage for the user support staff. The latter, once freed of tasks that were as trivial as they were time-consuming, could focus on the users' more individual requirements and hence offer them a more tailored support service. Moreover, the rationalization of resources, in this case too, allowed us to more than double the number of information technology services offered to users, going from about 30 to the present 70, at the same cost.

Such a strongly centralized structure soon made it essential to update the software in a way that was faster and less disruptive for users. Computer Services currently handles the updating of many software components via a central system which distributes them and updates user computers without any disruption of user activities.

#### **Continuity**

Continuity of IT services has become an unavoidable issue. No user, whether they admit it or not, is prepared to accept that it is impossible to send (or even worse, receive) an urgent e-mail, to finish an important document they are working on, or to print it.

Over the course of the last eight years, these concepts have heavily influenced the technological choices of the Computing Service. All the central computers are duplicated and are



configured so as to replace one another, automatically, in case of malfunction. All the data storage systems have multiple back-ups and are structured so as to self-repair or to have themselves automatically substituted by other units in case of malfunction. Communications lines are duplicated and recently numerous parts of the electrical system have also been duplicated.

Human error and unforeseeable incidents caused by some external agent will always exist, but everything which is reasonably foreseeable has been taken into account. Thanks to this infrastructure, users remained unaware of many incidents, and crisis situations gave us an opportunity to improve as time went by.

For the past year, above all of this, we have implemented active monitoring systems which check on the performance of the whole system and try to identify malfunctions before users become aware of them, ensuring specialized technical support is given in the shortest possible time.

### **Security**

News programmes repeatedly report hackers breaking into sites famed for the impenetrability of their information systems. Without wanting to go into extreme technological paroxysms—after all, a University is an open environment—the Computing Service has always attributed great importance to protecting the integrity and the privacy of all data.

The Computing Service was the promoter of the current privacy policies at the Institute. Aware of the key role of its own staff in the handling of others' data, it not only promoted statements of principle but also introduced procedures and configurations of its own systems which would 'effectively' guarantee this privacy.

Protection of the integrity of data has been progressively enhanced, over the last 8 years, with the introduction of systems for encrypting communications, anti-virus and anti-spam software, firewalls, patching, recording

of access, digital rights management and everything else technology has to offer as far as security and preventive measures are concerned. The systems themselves have been continually evolving—and are still constantly doing so. All of this within the limits of reason and feasibility, and trying not to burden the user with exasperating checks.

### **The administrative systems**

Administration too benefited from a progressive series of changes. The rationale underlying these innovations was that of creating a common database for all programmes and all departments.

The previous situation was one comprising numerous separate databases, functioning on different systems, managed—on the technology side—differently, with differently-structured and often mutually incompatible data and frequently the same types of information were pointlessly duplicated. We decided to give some order to the whole, in order to avoid both duplication of data entry activity by different administrative units and the presence of mutually contradictory data.

From the technical angle, a single data management system common to the whole Institute was chosen. The plan for its structure was reviewed by the Computing Service and given coherency by integrating the contents of dozens of small databases (later removed), often set up on individual and impromptu initiatives.

This action allowed the later evolution (or creation) of the accounting, personnel management, warehouse management, handling of physical access, logistics and telephone systems to take place.

This process, far from being concluded, has recently focused on customer care.

### **Research**

Research is the Institute's core business and has been the object of special attention. In particular, the focus has been on updating

software versions and organising means of updating them several times a year, thus ensuring that the research community can avail itself of cutting-edge products.

We responded to the requirement of some departments to have access to powerful processing platforms in two ways: by creating a group of computers with optimal configurations for scientific applications to be shared by users requiring advanced processing capability, and by making agreements with super-computing centres working for the scientific community. These agreements also contemplate the possibility of our fellows receiving development on parallel programming techniques.

Finally, we have made investments to allow the portability of software to personal computer platforms, offering our academic community appropriate licences to this end. In addition, ongoing developments are oriented towards offering easy and efficient access to all our research software from any (authorized) PC somehow connected to Internet.

### **Mobility**

The actions described above are proceeding apace with Computing Service efforts to support mobility.

Meeting rooms, cafeterias, public spaces and outside areas are covered by a WI-FI network allowing connection by all mobile devices (5,000 square meters).

The software systems which handle this type of connection have progressively been adapted in line with technological developments and bearing in mind the two main requirements, often in contradiction with one another, to guarantee simplicity of use and preserve a sufficient level of security.

Over recent years, the familiarity of users with technological devices has increased exponentially. Before, few users had a laptop and even fewer thought of bringing it with them to the Institute to access our computing resources.

Now everyone has and uses a laptop and many expect to gain access to our computing infrastructure from their PDAs and smart phones. So not only have we adapted our infrastructure to the increased number of devices connected to it, but we have created dedicated support services, from the creation of special software components to making work space available for more convenient connections, to providing service points for support and consultancy to owners of personal laptops.

### **The Library and the Web Unit**

The digital era has led to a progressive digitization of bibliographic material. Consequently, the worlds of IT and of libraries have had to learn to share resources, tools and methods. Our Institute is no exception. Eight years ago the Library was a completely separate world from the Computing Service. It had its own information systems inside its own rooms, it had different systems and infrastructures, and it handled access to digital resources autonomously and independently. All this led to clashes with outside systems and less than optimal costs.

Nowadays the Library has been able to free itself from the more technical side and focus on the applications aspects. The central computers are shared with those of the whole Institute, with a significant increase in efficiency (speed, availability) and this is also true of the configurations of the basic programmes (office automation), the central hardware and the devices at users' disposal are maintained by the Computing Service, and communications lines are no exception. The Library is covered by all the computer security checks and the procedures for restoring systems to running order in the event of malfunctions.

Similar considerations are valid for the Web Unit. The Computing Service is not involved in the development of its content (graphics, navigability). However it did contribute to technical choices to ensure conformity with prevalent standards and a reasonable price/performance ratio. The Computing Service has always put the central computers and the

software infrastructure components at their disposal, ensuring its ongoing development, implementing new technologies and increasing systems capacity.

### **The Future**

At the end of the 19th century, factories produced the electricity they needed autonomously. The idea that electricity could be produced in a remote location, beyond the end user's control, and later distributed, appeared complex and rather unsettling. We know now that, with the introduction of power stations, things ended up differently.

The future of information services will be similar: many basic software services will be centralized with specialized, dedicated companies and it will no longer be necessary to 'produce' them in-house. The need to ensure

ever faster and more reliable connections to these services will remain (the capacity of our Internet connections has quadrupled in the past and will quintuplicate by the end of the year), as will the need to ensure their coherence and correspondence to the Institute's requirements. So Computing Service expertise will be able to focus on the product that is our own and cannot be (advantageously) purchased elsewhere: research.

The Institute has used these past eight years to catch up the gap that had been created between what was being used and market standards for information systems. The next logical step will be to advance towards, and above all try to anticipate, these new trends.

*Marco Rulent,  
Director of the Computing Service*



## Logistics Service



*Kathinka España*

The mission of the Logistics Service is to guarantee basic infrastructural services for all EUI members. It is responsible for the day-to-day management of 30,000 square metres of property and roughly 1,000 users.

The Service is in charge of repairs, technical maintenance and cleaning, furniture and office supplies, security, conference and seminar logistics, official meetings, the Housing Office and researcher flats, canteens and bars, the travel agency, the Welcome Unit, the Print shop and the Crèche.

As a general trend under the Presidency of Prof. Yves Mény, the Logistics Service has increased the quantity and quality of its activities with constant or decreasing resources.

### Facing growth

In the period 2002-2009 the Institute developed exponentially. The number of users grew from 858 in 2002 to 1,070 in 2009 (+22.22%); growth mainly represented by new researchers and postdoctoral fellows. The EUI had increased its surface area by 21.25% over the same period with a 50% increase in the number of buildings managed, from 6 to 12.

There has been an increasing demand for conference and seminar rooms, and this has in turn generated an increasing demand for

supporting services (preparation, technical support, cleaning, etc.).

### Rationalisation and standardisation

This exponential growth of the EUI has been faced with little or no additional financial resources allocated to the Service and with a decreasing level of its staffing.

An extensive analysis of workflows and costs was made and led to a complete reorganization of the Service.

### Outsourcing and in-house services

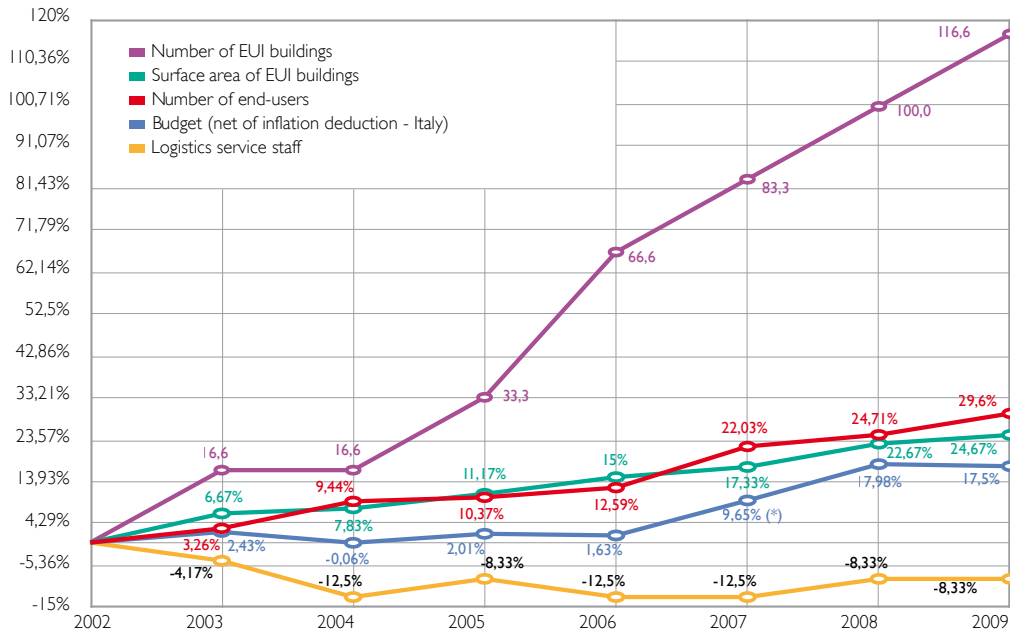
Public tenders were held in all areas of Logistics' activity and new contracts have been made. Where possible, the Logistics Services has opted for full-time outsourced services, operating in-house, rather than on-call external services, e.g. for plumbing, electrical work, cleaning, repairs, moving assistance, and audio-video technical assistance.

This generated an improvement of quality of service (response time) and a drop in costs, releasing porters for other tasks. Programmes were introduced to monitor the delivery of services and to assess the value for money of the outsourcing companies.

A tender was organized to select a Travel Agency to deal with all EUI official business.



*Logistics Service's staff*

**General Activities of the Logistics Service, 2002-2009**

(\*) The 2007 increase by 8,4% after inflation is the result of including in the logistics service budget the sum previously managed from overheads for the last 2 buildings: Villa Sanfelice and Villa Malafrasca.

The overall budget of Logistics Service is the sum of the initial budget amount of art. 142 and 132.

The total amount of the Logistics Service budget for 2008 includes € 100,000.00 for Personnel for security (outsourcing) and € 60,000.00 for the Library storage area in the 'Limonaia'.

In addition to providing competitive prices, the contract included a full-time in-house travel agency service.

Translation Services previously guaranteed by internal agents who have now retired have been outsourced with consequent savings of financial resources.

The Print shop and Office and Computing Consumables were outsourced. The Print shop remained on the premises of the Institute to guarantee delivery times and emergency print needs. This allows saving of a full-time EUI agent without any variation in the service.

Stationary is managed externally and delivered twice a week without any additional cost and with consequent savings of human resources and space. Stationary orders, print orders, inventory and tracing of furniture were computerized to streamline the proce-

dures and obtain better reporting for workflow analysis.

#### Quality of services

Over the period, services dedicated to hospitality and the daily life of our users were reinforced.

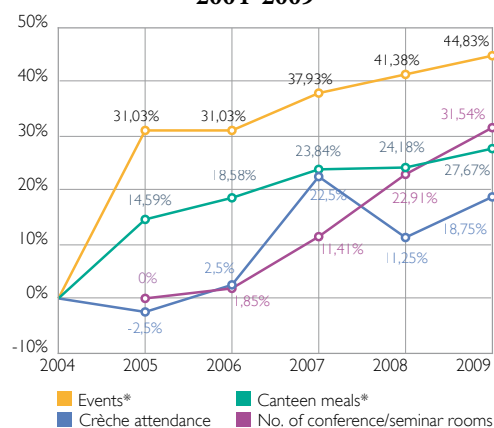
In September 2007, the Welcome Unit was set up, to centralise procedures connected with the arrival and departure of all visitors and fellows.

A new tender for restaurants and catering services was organized to merge the two areas and allow economies of scale. New canteens were installed in Villa San Paolo and Villa La Fonte.

Efforts were made to enlarge and improve the EUI Housing Office database and assistance to help users find housing on their arrival in Florence.



**Services Offered by the Logistics Service,  
2004–2009**



\* Reliable figures start in 2004.

The Crèche, which is open to the children of all EUI members, was enlarged both in terms of infrastructure and staff. Attendance doubled between 2002 and 2004 and has continued to grow regularly ever since.

### Visibility, Ergonomics, Ecology and Security

#### Visibility

The Institute has developed a conferencing activity with the aim of enhancing EUI visibility through hosting national and international academic and research institutions. The Service has set up a Logistics Conference Unit which provides logistic and technical assistance to internal and external clients.

As part of the development of a corporate identity for the EUI in 2006 a tender was organized to redesign the EUI logo. The EUI Shop was also substantially developed and placed at the entrance of the main EUI building, increasing its volume of activity.

#### Ergonomics

Over the period there was been a move to progressively renew all EUI furniture and lighting in offices and seminar rooms in order to meet the latest ergonomic standards.

#### Ecology

Recycling policies have been implemented for paper consumption, and canteens. A new tender introduced new services which guarantee direct food delivery from the producer to the consumer, or/and the improvement of the EUI Green Policy with the implementation of self-service drinks dispensers, separate collection of rubbish and food waste recycling.

Energy saving at the EUI has been made thanks to major infrastructural investment by the Italian authorities in 'green technology' and the use of efficient energy providers on the liberalized electricity market.

#### Security

Security of EUI buildings and users has been one of the main objectives of the period. Thanks to a consistent infrastructural project developed and financed by the Italian Government, EUI buildings are now accessible only with an EUI identification card and are visually monitored around the clock from a central control room. Privacy issues and policy have also been dealt with in parallel.

#### Logistics Service user satisfaction survey

To evaluate these substantial changes in work-flows and policies which have progressively been implemented under the presidency of Prof. Yves Mény a user satisfaction survey was organized in the early 2008.

Some areas of Logistics' services were evaluated: offices, porters lodges, conference and seminar rooms, canteens and bars, housing, travel agency, and the Crèche.

The survey was carried out with a representative cross-section of EUI members in all the buildings on the EUI campus. The results allow us to identify areas of user satisfaction and areas where more efficiency is needed.

*Kathinka España,  
Director of the Logistics Service*



## Dean of Studies



*Martin van Gelderen*

The introduction of the office of the Dean of Studies has been one of the many innovations introduced under the presidency of Yves Mény. In the course of the years the position has evolved considerably, due to the civic virtue and creativity of the first two Deans, beginning with Neil Walker, who started his activities as Dean in 2003, to be succeeded a couple of years later by Bruno de Witte. As eminent legal scholars both worked hard, in close cooperation, continuous dialogue and ongoing debate with the Academic Service, headed by Andreas Frijdal, to develop a refined set of rules and regulations that offer guidance to all those involved in the EUI's doctoral programme, to discuss general problems in the doctoral programme committee and to examine the trials and tribulations of researchers in the so-called 'Admissions Committee'. *Anno* 2009 this has become a bit of a misnomer. In reality, as the experience of the past year has confirmed, this committee is the forum, or rather the last port of call, for the discussion and, happily, almost always the resolution of the problems that face individual researchers throughout their Ph.D. studies.

During Yves Mény's presidency the EUI Ph.D. programme has undergone a series of key changes whose impact continues to be felt

today. First and foremost, there was the phenomenal success of the introduction of the completion grant that covers the fourth year of the doctoral programme, enabling researchers to submit and complete their thesis as they benefit from a final year of financial support. The fourth-year grant has given a major boost to what is referred to in the jargon as the 'completion rate', which simply means that the EUI has one of the most successful Ph.D. programmes in Europe. Looking at our 2009 figures we see that almost up to 90 percent of our researchers successfully complete and defend their thesis within a span of five years.

Moreover, as elsewhere in Europe, the EUI has participated in what should be seen as a fundamental shift in the conception of what Ph.D. studies should be all about. Back in the 1980s, when I did my Ph.D. at the EUI, the main idea was to write a fine piece of scholarship, ideally published as a monograph that would define life—well, at least the academic part of it. *Anno* 2010, across the social sciences and humanities, Ph.D. studies have become, as the word goes, much more structured. Nowadays doing a Ph.D. means acquiring a wide set of research, teaching—and even managerial—skills. It means learning to become a researcher, coping with deadlines



*2009 Conferring ceremony*

(that, of course, always come too early), and managing research and maybe a bit of personal time and sociability, acquiring writing skills in, at least for most researchers, a foreign language, presenting your work in workshops and conferences—and to do all this within a structured programme of four years of study and research.

In other words, the requirements and pressures of Ph.D. life have changed remarkably over the past decades and sometimes researchers find it hard to cope. As elsewhere, the EUI has started to develop a Counselling Service, for those who need professional and personal advice and support—and, again as elsewhere, the figures of 2009 indicate that the services of our counsellors are more and more in demand. One of our challenges for 2010 is to put our Counselling Service on firmer grounds—and, in the wider sense, to offer the same level of facilities to our researchers as do other academic institutions claiming excellence. Given the still relatively small size of the EUI, this is not always an easy task. After all, amidst the Renaissance splendour of our buildings (and climate), resources, especially the financial ones, are scarce.

The Counselling Service complements one of the very core elements of our doctoral programme, supervision. In the past decade we have introduced a series of questionnaires, asking researchers to assess seminars and supervision. In the Autumn of 2009 third-year researchers were asked, for the first time, to assess their own progress in a confidential report. The response rate was high; the quality of the responses was even higher. In thoughtful comments researchers reflected on their own work, and on the supervision of their thesis. These responses indicate that we need to work hard to refine our culture of supervision. As the 2009 report indicate we need to learn to acknowledge, for example, the limits of our own expertise as supervisors and, whenever researchers argue this is appropriate, call in other voices of support and of critique from colleagues, both inside and outside the EUI. How to refine and improve our culture of

supervision and research remains one of our crucial challenges in the coming years.

Perhaps even more fundamentally—and again as elsewhere in Europe—we will need to pause and reflect on whether in our Ph.D. programmes we have found the right balance between the requirements of research skills, academic creativity, and, indeed, celebrated ideals of scholarship that go back to the humanism of the Florentine Renaissance. Does the emphasis on acquiring ‘transferable skills’ and on becoming a professional researcher, who is able to finish a doctoral thesis on time, that is within four years, mean, as the historians Peter Lake and Kevin Sharpe recently claimed with a notorious phrase, that the final outcome is ‘Dr. Do-Little’? Has the emphasis on deadlines and skills made us neglect other vital aspects of what it means to be an academic, who professes her or his scholarship with dedication, conviction and creativity—perhaps even with erudition? Or are such claims exaggerated? Do we, *anno* 2010, still manage to find room for ideals of scholarship and academic creativity? Can we still look our Florentine ancestors in the eye and endorse their ideals and ambitions of humanism and scholarship, going hand in hand together?

At a more mundane level, where do we find room and place, to discuss such issues? The EUI has many venues for sociability, from our impressive and frantic programme of workshops and conferences down to the Bar Fiasco. One of the most important lessons of 2009 is the recognition that what we miss in our buildings are spaces for quiet academic conversation, spaces which are usually described, following the odd conventions of our *lingua franca*, as ‘common rooms’. The academic questions facing us in the coming years are grand—the issues involved can be quite practical. Sometimes all we need is a cosy, quiet room to talk with each other.

*Martin van Gelderen,  
Dean of Studies*



*Katia Soboul, Counsellor*



*Bernadette van Boxel, Counsellor*



## Department of Economics

### Faculty news

Profs. Pascal Courty and Omar Licandro left the Institute in August, Pascal Courty going to the University of Victoria (Canada) and Omar Licandro to the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

In September we were joined by Árpád Ábrahám (University of Rochester), Jérôme Adda (University College London), Russell Cooper (University of Texas at Austin) and Massimo Morelli (Columbia University).

### Prizes and honours

In 2009 Omar Licandro was the author of one of the 20 most cited articles 2004–2008 published in the *Journal of Economic Theory* for his article: 'Vintage Capital and the Dynamics of the AK Model', *Journal of Economic Theory*, Volume 120, Issue 1 (2005), pp. 39-72. Prof. Licandro received a certificate and a gift to acknowledge his achievement at the Elsevier booth during the conference of the Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory, 29 June to 5 July 2009.

Itai Agur's job market paper 'The US Trade Deficit, the Decline of the WTO and the Rise of Regionalism' (published in the *Global Economy Journal*) was selected by the community of voters as the 'Winner of the 2008 Arrow Prize for Junior Economists', capturing 69% of the votes received. The jury declared that Dr. Agur's paper demonstrates the sort of excellent scholarship that the Arrow awards are designed to foster. The Arrow Prizes in Economics are named in honour of Kenneth J. Arrow, who shared the Nobel Prize in 1972 for his pioneering contributions to general equilibrium theory and welfare theory. Begun in 2003, they recognize two papers published each year in bepress [Berkeley Electronic Press] economics journals that make an outstanding contribution to economics. Each award carries an honorarium and an announcement to the bepress network of 140,000 economists. The paper will be given special treatment on the *Global Economy Journal* website.

INFER - International Network for Economic Research (<http://www.infer-research.net/>) awarded Steven Poelhekke the Best Paper Award for a single authored paper presented at the Annual Conference by a young economist under the age of 30. The paper (which was part of his Ph.D. thesis defended in 2008) was on the rapid growth of cities in developing countries, in revised form (revise and resubmit for *Journal of Development Economics*): 'Urban Growth and Uninsured Rural Risk: Booming Towns in Bust Times'.

Profs. Anindya Banerjee and Massimiliano Marcellino have been awarded the *International Journal of Forecasting* Outstanding Paper Award for their paper 'Are there any reliable leading indicators for US inflation and GDP growth?', *International Journal of Forecasting*, 2006, 22(1), 137-151.

Prof. Luigi Guiso, together with his co-authors Paola Sapienza and Luigi Zingales, has been awarded a Smith Breeden Prize by the American Financial Association. These prizes are awarded annually for the top three papers in *The Journal of Finance* in any area other than corporate finance. The winning papers are chosen by the Associate Editors of *The Journal of Finance*. The papers eligible for the prizes for a given year are all those that appeared in the first five issues of that year and in the December issue from the previous year. 'Trusting the Stock Market', with Paola Sapienza and Luigi Zingales, *The Journal of Finance*, December 2008: 63, 6, 2557–2600.

Prof. Guiso has also been designated 'Distinguished associate' of the International Atlantic Economic Society in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Economics. He also gave the invited lecture: Robert A. Mundell Distinguished Address at the 67th International Atlantic Economic Society meeting in Rome on 'The Right Amount of Trust', and has been appointed a member of the Committee for the nomination of the board of directors of the American Financial Association.



Massimiliano Marcellino



Luigi Guiso



Matthieu Bussière, EUI ECO Ph.D. 2006, has been appointed Head of the International Macroeconomics Division at the *Banque de France*, starting 1 September 2009 (on leave from the European Central Bank). Matthieu will be heading a team working on the international environment and on global policy issues.

### Special activities

The EUI Economics Department reception at the EEA-ESEM (European Economic Association – Econometric Society European Meeting) Barcelona 2009 was an enormous success. The annual reception is an initiative of the EUI Economics Department; it gives past and present researchers, alumni, professors, fellows and visitors the chance to keep in touch.

A workshop on ‘The New Political Economy of Trade’ organized by Giancarlo Corsetti (EUI), Patrick Low (WTO), Michele Ruta (WTO), 5-6 June Villa La Fonte.

The EUI-IMT workshop on ‘Trade, Firm Dynamics and Growth’ took place on June 29-30 at the IMT Institute for Advanced Studies in Lucca.

The 2nd European Economic Review Talented Economists Clinic (EERTEC) took place at Villa Schifanoia on 13-15 May.

A workshop on ‘The Economic Perspectives of the Euro Area’ took place on 3 April at Villa La Fonte. It was organised by Giancarlo Corsetti and Massimiliano Marcellino as an activity of the European Forecasting Network.

The 4th Annual Workshop on Global Interdependence took place on 6-7 March in the framework of the Pierre Werner Chair Programme.

### Faculty

**Árpád Ábrahám**, University of Rochester (from September 2009). Macroeconomics; Recursive Contracts; Incomplete Markets; Computational Methods

**Jérôme Adda**, University College London (from September 2009). Labor Economics; Health Economics and Macro.

**Elena Carletti**, University of Frankfurt (Joint Chair with RSCAS). Banking, Financial Stability; Corporate Governance; Industrial Organization and Competition Policy.

**Russell Cooper**, University of Texas at Austin (from September 2009). Macroeconomics; International Economics; Applied Econometrics; Industrial Organization.

**Giancarlo Corsetti**, Università di Roma III (Joint Chair with RSCAS). International Economics; General Equilibrium Models of the International Transmission Mechanisms and Optimal Monetary Policy in Open Economies; Analyses of Currency and Financial Crises and their International Contagion; Models of International Policy Cooperation and International Financial Architecture.

**Pascal Courty**, London Business School (until August 2009). Contract Theory with Applications to the Design of Incentives in Organisations and to Firm Pricing Policies.

**Piero Gottardi**, Università di Venezia. General Equilibrium Theory and Financial Economics, more specifically in Competitive Equilibrium Models with Asymmetric Information; Optimal Taxation; Intergenerational Risk-Sharing; Information Transmission in Strategic Market Environments; Non-Exclusive Contractual Arrangements.

**Luigi Guiso**, Università di Roma Tor Vergata (Director of Graduate Studies). Finance and Growth; Households’ Savings and Financial Decisions; Firms’ Investment and Adjustment Policies; The Transmission of Monetary Policy; Culture and Economic Performance.

**Omar Licandro**, FEDEA, Madrid (until August 2009). Growth Theory, (Embodied) Technical Progress and Vintage (Human and Physical) Capital, and Some Related Empirical Topics such as the Measurement



Árpád Ábrahám



Jérôme Adda



Russell Cooper

of Quality Improvements in Durable Goods, the Investment Behaviour of Plants and the Evaluation of Car Scrappage Schemes.

**Helmut Lütkepohl**, Humboldt Universität Berlin. Methodological Issues Related to the Study of Nonstationary; Integrated Time Series and the Analysis of the Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy in the Euro Area.

**Massimiliano Marcellino**, Università Bocconi Milano (Head of Department). Econometric Methods for Large Datasets; Forecasting; Aggregation Issues; Time Series Models for Mixed Frequency Data and Instrumental Variable Estimation.

**Ramon Marimon**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona (Director of the Max Weber Programme). Macroeconomics; Monetary Theory; Labor Theory; Political Economy; Contract Theory; Learning Theory; Economics of Science and Innovation.

**Massimo Morelli**, Columbia University (from September 2009). Political Economy, with a particular focus on Collective Decision-Making Processes, including Voting Rules and Bargaining Rules.

**Salvador Ortigueira**, Cornell University. Macroeconomic Implications of Labor Market Institutions; and Dynamic Games.

**Fernando Vega-Redondo**, Universidad de Alicante. Social Networks, mainly focusing on Abstract Network-Formation Models in a Changing Environment; Networks Conceived as Models of Organizations; Models of Homophily and Segregation in Social Networks; Informational Cascades in Incomplete-Information Setups, with applications to Financial Markets; Models of Globalization and Growth, also emphasizing a Social-Network Perspective.

#### Visiting professors

In January Felix Kubler, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave a half-credit course on 'Economic Equilibria and Algorithms'.

In February Luis Puch, of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, gave a full credit course on 'Quantitative Macroeconomics'. In April Mark Armstrong, of University College London, gave a half-credit course on 'Regulation of Firms with Market Power' and Nicola Pavoni, of University College London, gave a half-credit course on 'Recursive Contracts and the Optimal Design of Unemployment Compensation and Welfare Schemes'. In May Jérôme Adda, of University College London, gave a half-credit course on 'Topics in Dynamic Labor' and Árpád Abrahám, of the University of Rochester, gave a half-credit course on 'Topics in Macroeconomic Applications of Dynamic Contracting'. In June Preston McAfee, of the California Institute of Technology, gave a full-credit course 'Lectures on Pricing'. In September/October Anindya Banerjee (ex faculty member and currently at the University of Birmingham) gave the compulsory block 1 course on 'Statistics and Econometrics'; Stefano Marimi, of the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, gave a half-credit course on 'Dynamical Systems, Information and Time Series', while Brian W. Rogers, of the Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, gave a half-credit course on 'Networks' in November.

#### Fellows

##### *Fernand Braudel Senior Fellows*

**Mark Armstrong**, University College London, 'Industrial Economics, Microeconomic Theory and Policy, Regulatory, Competition and Consumer Policy'.

**Gunnar Bårdsen**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 'Testing of DSGE Restrictions'.

**Andrew Bernard**, Tuck School of Business, 'International Trade and Investment, Exchange Rates and Firm Responses, Structure and Conduct of Multinational Firms'.

**Luca Bossi**, University of Miami, 'Taxing of Addictive Goods'.

**Sergio Currarini**, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, 'Economics of Social Networks'.

**Antoni Espasa**, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 'Indirect Forecast of Aggregate Variables'.

**Dominique Guegan**, Université de Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 'Non-Parametric and Non-Linear Modelling: Applications in Economy and Finance'.

**Helmut Herwartz**, Universität Kiel, 'Inflation Uncertainty, Financial Markets and the Macroeconomic State'.

**Valeriy Marakulin**, Sobolev Institute of Mathematics, 'Differential Information Economies from the Viewpoint of Contract Based'.

**Claudio Mezzetti**, University of Warwick, 'Sequential Auctions and Dynamic Mechanism Design'.

**Assaf Razin**, Tel Aviv University and Cornell University, 'Systemic Liquidity and the Composition of Foreign Investments: Theory and Empirical Evidence'.

*Max Weber Fellows*

**Stelios Bekiros** (Greece), University of Amsterdam. Spectral and Time Series Econometrics, Economic Dynamics.

**Nicolas Berman** (France), Paris School of Economics. International Trade and International Macroeconomics.

**Shikeb Farooqui** (UK), Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Innovation and Industrial Organization, Organization Economics and Conflict and Polarization.

**Simona Grassi** (Italy), Universidad Carlos III de Madrid. Interaction between Public and Private Providers of Private Goods such as Healthcare and Education.

**Laura Hering** (Germany), Université de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. International Trade, Economic Geography, Migration and Development Economics.

**Alexander Kriwoluzky** (Germany), Humboldt University Berlin. Economics, Macroeconomics and Applied Macroeconometrics.

**Sarolta Laczo** (Hungary), Toulouse School of Economics. Risk Sharing, Incomplete Markets, Dynamic Contracts, and Risk Theory.

**Raphaël Levy** (France), CREST-INSEE. Information Economics, Industrial Organization, Corporate Finance, Political Economy, Behavioural Economics.

**Yang Lu** (China), Boston University. Macroeconomics and Time-series Econometrics.

**Paolo Masella** (Italy), London School of Economics. Relationship between Identity and the Degree of Ethnic Diversity of a Country.

**Alessandro Mennuni** (Italy), University of Southampton. Theoretical and Quantitative Macroeconomics, Particularly Business Cycles, Inequality and Optimal Fiscal Policy.

**Sami Miaari** (Israel), Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Short-Term Effects of the West Bank Barrier on the Palestinian Labour Market.

**Antonio Miralles** (Spain), Boston University. Game Theory, Mechanism Design and Economic Policy.

**Paolo Pin** (Italy), United Nations' International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste. Game Theoretical Models for Endogenous Network Formation.

**Vincent Rebeyrol** (France), Université de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. International Trade, Economic Geography and Political Economy.

**Guido Ruta** (Italy), New York University. Financial Economics, Corporate Finance and Macroeconomics.



*Massimo Morelli*

**Edith Sand** (Israel), Tel Aviv University. International Economics and Political Economy.

**Florian Schuett** (Germany), Toulouse School of Economics. Industrial Organization, Political Economy and Behavioral Economics.

**Gonul Sengul** (Turkey), University of Texas at Austin. Role of Heterogeneity in Labour Markets.

**Fang Xu** (China), Christian-Albrechts-Universität, Kiel. Econometric Methods Concerned with Panel Data Modeling and Hypothesis Testing.

*Visiting fellows*

**Samuel Bentolila**, CEMFI, Madrid

**Koen Frenken**, University of Utrecht

**Luis Izquierdo**, Universidad de Burgos

**Segis Izquierdo**, Universidad de Valladolid

**Alicia Pérez-Alonso**, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

**Eliana Viviano**, Banca d'Italia

**Hosny Zoabi**, University of Tel Aviv

**Ph.D. theses defended in 2009, with supervisor**

**Alaveras, George** (Greece), *Convergence in Europe: An Alternative Methodology*. Helmut Lütkepohl

**Ascione, Aurora** (Italy), *Competition among Firms, Distribution Sector and Exchange Rate Pass-Through*. Morten Ravn

**Balteanu, Irina** (Romania), *Essays in International Trade*. Giancarlo Corsetti

**Betz, Frank** (Germany), *The Reformation as a Natural Experiment: What Can We Learn?* Luigi Guiso

**Borota, Teodora** (Serbia), *Economic Growth and Technological Progress*. Omar Licandro

**Broer, Tobias** (Germany), *Incomplete Markets and Incomplete Information: Heterogeneous Agents in Open Economy Models*. Morten Ravn

**Coviello, Decio** (Italy), *Three Essays in Applied Economics*. Andrea Ichino

**Faccini, Renato** (Italy), *Three Essays in Macro Labor Theory*. Salvador Ortigueira

**Isaoglu, Aysen** (Turkey), *Empirical Essays on Occupations, Reallocation and Wage Differentials*. Francis Vella

**Krautheim, Sebastian** (Germany), *Trade and Foreign Direct Investment in a Globalized World Economy: Lessons from Models with Heterogeneous Firms*. Giancarlo Corsetti

**Le Quement, Mark** (France), *Essays on Learning and Communication*. Karl Schlag

**Pereira, Joana** (Portugal), *Time-Consistent Fiscal Policy with Unbalanced Budgets: The Role of Public Debt*. Salvador Ortigueira

**Serrano-Velarde, Nicolas** (France), *Ownership Structures and Firm Performance*. Luigi Guiso

**Shendy, Riham** (Egypt), *Trade and Inequality: Evidence from South Africa*. Morten Ravn

**Trentini, Claudia** (Italy), *In Between and Within Wage Inequality in Argentina*. Morten Ravn

**van der Weele, Joël** (Netherlands), *On Sanctions and Signals; How Formal and Informal Mechanisms Produce Compliance*. Frederick van der Ploeg

**Winter, Christoph** (Germany), *The Role of Institutions in Explaining Bequest Behavior*. Morten Ravn

# Department of History and Civilization

## Faculty news

Prof. Jorge Flores (Associate Professor at Brown University) has been appointed to the Vasco da Gama Chair. He will join the Department from September 2010. Prof. Luca Molà (Warwick University), will start his contract from September 2010. Prof. Youssef Cassis (University of Geneva) will arrive by January 2011 (Joint Chair with the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies).

The Department is now in the process of making two calls. The first is for two separate chairs in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History: one specializing in Global or Colonial History, and the other specializing in the History of European Integration in the Long Run. The interviews are planned for March of 2010 and the Department hopes that the selected candidates will start work by September 2010. The second call is for a Chair in The Comparative and/or Transnational History of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Europe and the interviews are planned for May 2010.

In September, Prof. Giovanni Federico became Joint Chair with the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

In October, Prof. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla succeeded Prof. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt as Head of Department.

## Prizes

European Research Council granted €880,800 to Prof. Giovanni Federico for his ongoing research 'Market Integration and the Welfare of Europeans'.

## Special activities

A series of evening lectures was initiated in April 2009 to discuss current trends in scholarship and to benefit from the temporary presence of the following eminent scholars:

- Selim Deringil (University of Istanbul), 'Of Free Will and Conscience': Conversion and Apostasy in the Late Ottoman Empire;

- Mark Roseman (University of Bloomington/Indiana): 'You Should Have Seen their Faces, They Weren't Really Human': How Holocaust Victims Made Sense of their Tormentors;

- Joan Scott (Princeton University): 'The Politics of the Veil', Panel discussion with Giulia Calvi, Sebastian Conrad, Susanna Mancini (Università di Bologna).

The 5th Summer School of the Department of History and Civilization, organised by Prof. Kiran Patel, Prof. Antonella Romano and Prof. Steve Smith, was held from 13 to 18 September 2009 on the theme 'Comparative and Trans-National History: Theories, Methodology and Historical Case Studies'.

## Faculty

**Giulia Calvi**, Università di Siena. Social and cultural history of Italy and Western Europe in the early modern period; Patrilineage, family and gender in comparative perspective with a focus on juridical and judicial sources; Rulers, governors and political power in the courts of early modern Europe; 'Ego documents' letter writing and the construction of gendered identities.

**Sebastian Conrad**, Freie Universität Berlin. History of European Colonialism; Decolonization in Western Europe and Japan, 1950-1970 Globalization in the 19th Century: Agents of Social and Cultural Change; Circulation of Knowledge: Cultural Transfers in a Global Age; Emerging Modernities: World Views and the Orders of Knowledge, 1750-1880.

**Giovanni Federico**, Università di Pisa (Joint Chair with the RSCAS from September 2009). Economic history of silk industry, commercialization of agriculture, trade policy in Italy, comparative history of world agriculture; Ongoing research: market integration (theory and measurement); Italian national accounting, foreign trade and economic development; Political economy of trade policy in Europe.



Heinz-Gerhard Haupt



Bartolomé Yun Casalilla



**Heinz-Gerhard Haupt**, Universität Bielefeld (Head of Department until September 2009). History of political violence in the 19th and 20th century, historiography and methodology of European and comparative history; History of European nationalism, new political history.

**Harold James**, Princeton University (Marie Curie Professor). Economic and financial history and modern German history, history of globalization, and of European financial integration.

**Anthony Molho**, Brown University. Commercial networks in the Mediterranean world from the sixteenth to the late eighteenth century; Diasporas and collective identities; History of the state in Early Modern Europe; The Italian Renaissance.



*Antonella Romano*

**Kiran Patel**, Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin (Joint Chair with the RSCAS). History of the European Integration Process, mainly of Agricultural Integration (CAP/PAC); Comparative History of Germany and the United States since the 1890s; History of the 'Europeanisation' of Europe during the 20th Century; Concepts and Constructions of European Identity.

**Antonella Romano**, CNRS Paris (Director of Graduate Studies). Early modern history of European science with a special interest in 'science and religion' and 'science and empire'; Social history of early modern culture, with a special interest in history of education and universities; Historiography and historiography of science.

**Steve Smith**, University of Essex. The history of modern Russia and China; Comparative history of Communist societies; The supernatural and popular culture; Comparative labour history; Comparative revolutions; Social identities; social theory and history.

**Philipp Ther**, Universität Viadrina Frankfurt-Oder. Comparative social and cultural history and its methodological foundations: Music

and history, comparative nationalism studies, ethnic cleansing and genocide, collective memory.

**Martin Van Gelderen**, University of Sussex. European intellectual history, including the history of political thought (in particular republican traditions and natural law theories); Historical and philosophical issues of religious toleration and historiography, including the development of historical studies during the early modern period.

**Bartolomé Yun Casalilla**, Universidad Pablo de Olavide de Sevilla (Head of Department from October 2009). Institutional, social and economic history and particularly aristocratic networks in Southern Europe in the early modern period; The history of the Spanish Empire (1492-1824); Processes of cultural transference, the history of sociability and the history of consumption; Interdisciplinary and comparative approach to the history of the different European regions.

## Fellows

### *Fernand Braudel Senior Fellows*

**Peter Becker**, Linz University, 'The Discreet Charm of the Printed Form: A Book Project on the Cultural History of Public Administration'.

**Elena Brambilla**, Università di Milano, 'Tolerance and Religious Liberty: an investigation on the history of the civil effects of sacraments (XVI-XIX centuries)'.

**Pedro Lains**, Universidade de Lisboa, 'The Rise of the European Periphery. An Economic History of Portugal, 1850-2000'.

**Roy Macleod**, Professor Emeritus, University of Sydney, 'Empires of Nature: Objects, Artifacts and the Politics of Knowledge in the Expansion of Europe, 1700-1939'.

**Viorel Panaite**, University of Bucharest, 'Western Merchants, Trade and Islamic Law in the Ottoman Mediterranean (Late-Sixteenth and Early-Seventeenth Centuries)'.

**Markian Prokopovych**, Central European University, Budapest, '*Succès de scandale: Modernity, European Musical Theatre and the Explosion of the fin de siècle Garden, 1890-1939*'.

**Paola Volpini**, Università di Pisa, 'Plural Identity and Political Culture of Orazio della Rena'.

*Marie Curie Fellows*

**Emmanuel Berger**, Université catholique de Louvain, 'L'influence du modèle judiciaire napoléonien en Europe continentale (1808-1814)'.

**Magali Della Sudda**, École française de Rome, 'Recompositions du militantisme d'action catholique féminine en Italie et en France (1919-1939)'.

**Thomas Michael Goebel**, University College London, 'Intellectual Relations between Latin America and Europe, 1918-39'.

**Niklas Jensen**, University of Copenhagen, 'Science without Empire: Science, Medicine, Scientific Networks in the Danish East India Mission in the Danish East Indies, 1770-1845'.

**Cornelius Torp**, University of Halle, 'Age, Inequality and Social Justice. Great Britain and Germany since 1945'.

*Max Weber Fellows*

**Elisa Andretta** (France/Italy), Columbia University. Medicine in Mediterranean Europe in the early modern age.

**Gergely Baics** (Hungary), Northwestern University Chicago. Modern urban history with a focus on the Americas and Europe.

**Naomi Beck** (Israel), University of Chicago. History of evolutionary theory in the broad cultural context.

**Anna Cichopek** (Poland), University of Western Ontario. Modern East European history.

**Joshua Derman** (USA), Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Discourse about socio-economic planning among American, British and German-speaking émigré intellectuals in the mid-1940s.

**Marcello Figueroa** (Argentina), Argentinian National Council for Science and Technology. Cultural History of Knowledge in the eighteenth century Spanish world.

**Luminita Gatejel** (Romania), Free University Berlin. History of state socialism.

**Anna Claudia Gazzini** (Italy), University of Oxford. History of the Middle East and North Africa.

**Tomasz Gromelski** (Poland), University of Oxford. Sixteenth-century Polish and English social and political thought and political culture.

**Susan Karr** (USA), University of Chicago. The intersection of humanism and political thought in sixteenth-century Italy, Germany and France.

**Richard Kirwan** (Ireland), Trinity College Dublin, Social and cultural history of universities in the early modern period.

**Simon Levis-Sullam** (Italy), University of Oxford. The history of ideas and culture in Europe between the Nineteenth and the Twentieth century.

**Anna Mirkova** (Poland), University of Michigan. History of modern Southeastern Europe.

**M'hamed Oualdi** (Tunisia), Sorbonne Paris. Mediterranean and North African history.

**Roberta Pergher** (Italy), University of Kansas. Agency in fascism, colonialism, and migration as well as borderland studies and comparative history

**Naoko Seriu** (Japan), University of Paris. Soldiers' experience in 18th century France.

**Violet Soen** (Belgium), Catholic University of Leuven. Early modern religion and state formation, especially in the Low Countries and the Spanish Empire.

**Claudius Torp** (Germany), University of Bielefeld. History of transnational consumer boycotts.

**Ingo Trauschweizer** (Germany), University of Ohio. Comparative study of war, state, society, and militarism in Germany and the United States.

**Seda Unsar** (Turkey), University of Southern California. institutional theory, redefinition of state and democracy.

**Pablo Vázquez-Gestal** (Spain), Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Eighteenth-century Spanish history and its contemporary historiographical trends.

**Iryna Vushko** (Ukraine), Harvard Ukrainina Research Institute. The history of modern East-Central Europe, empire and nation in modern Europe.

*Canon Foundation Fellow*

**Yuichiro Kawana**, University College London, 'The Place of Historical Knowledge in Classical Utilitarian Politics: James Mill, George Grote, and John Stuart Mill on History'.

*Gulbenkian Foundation Fellow*

**Lucío Manuel Rocha De Sousa**, New University of Lisbon, 'Slave Trade in Asia, 16th-17th Centuries'.

*Vasco da Gama Fellow*

**Gagan Sood**, Cambridge University, 'Pluralism, Hegemony and Custom in Cosmopolitan Islamic Euroasia, ca. 1720-90, with Particular Reference to the Mercantile Arena'.

**Ph.D. theses defended in 2009, with supervisor**

**Blutrach Jelin**, Carolina (Spain), *El III Conde de Fernán Núñez (1644-1721: corte, parentesco y memoria familiar*. Giulia Calvi

**Brisku, Adrian** (Albania), *Albanian and Georgian Discourses on Europe: From Berlin 1878 to Tbilisi 2008*. Bo Stråth

**Centenero de Arce, Domingo** (Spain), *¿Una Monarquía lazos débiles? Veteranos, Militares y Administradores 1580-1598*. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla

**De Santi, Chiara** (Italy), *Strategies of Sovietization in Central Asia, 1924-1930. The Uzbek Case*. Edward Arfon Rees

**Desmazieres, Agnès** (France), *Une histoire transculturelle de la réception catholique de la psychanalyse : les congrès catholiques internationaux de psychologie 1919-1959*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Domeier, Norman** (Germany), *Der Eulenburg-Skandal. Eine Kulturgeschichte der Politik des späten Kaiserreichs*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Elu Teran, Alexander** (Spain), *The Rise of Old Age Insurance in a Peripheral Economy, Spain 1908-1966*. Giovanni Federico

**Geary, Michael** (Ireland), *Enlargement and the European Commission: An Assessment of the British and Irish Applications for Membership of the European Economic Community, 1958-73*. Pascaline Winand

**Gerdina Bouwers, Eveline** (Netherlands), *Public Pantheons and Exemplary Men. A Journey in the European Imagination, c. 1790-1840*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Glynn, Irial** (Ireland), *International Trends and National Differences in Asylum Policy-Making. Australia, Italy and Ireland Compared, 1989-2008*. Jay Winter

**Kainulainen, Jaska** (Finland), *Paolo Sarpi between Jean Bodin and Thomas Hobbes: A Case Study on the 'Political Animal' in Early Modern Europe*. Martin van Gelderen

**Kunnas, Jan** (Finland), *Fire and Fuels: CO2 and SO2 Emissions in the Finnish Economy, 1800-2005*. Giovanni Federico

**Lemmes, Fabian** (Germany), *Arbeiten für das Reich. Die Organisation Todt in Frankreich und Italien, 1940-1945*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Lindorfer, Bianca Maria** (Austria), *Cosmopolitan Aristocracy and the Diffusion of Baroque Culture: Cultural Transfer from Spain to Austria in the Seventeenth Century*. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla

**Luna Gonzales, Adriana** (Mexico), *From Self-preservation to Self-liking in Paolo Mattia Doria: Civil Philosophy and Natural Jurisprudence in the Early Italian Enlightenment*. Martin van Gelderen

**Looijesteijn, Hendrikus** (Netherlands), *Born to the Common Welfare*. Pieter Plockhoy's Quest for a Christian Life (c.1620-1664). Martin van Gelderen

**Marteel, Stefaan** (Belgium), *Inventing the Belgian Revolution*. Politics and Political Thought in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (1814-1830). Martin van Gelderen

**Martinez d'Alos Moner, Andreu** (Spain), *In the Company of IYASUS. The Jesuit Mission in Ethiopia, 1557-1632*. Gérard Delille

**McGeever, Matthew** (UK), *Monuments in Arcadia: Cultural Landscape, Textual Exchanges and Artistic Transfers c. 1760 - c.1790*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Olsen, Niklas** (Denmark), *Beyond Utopianism and Relativism: History in the Plural in the Work of Reinhart Koselleck*. Martin van Gelderen

**Pellitteri, Paola** (Italy), *Igea in colonia. Biomedicina, istituzioni sanitarie e professioni mediche a Tripoli (1880-1940)*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Protz, Uta** (UK), *'National Treasures'/'Trésors nationaux': the Control of the Export of Works of Art and the Construction of 'National Heritage'/'Patrimoine' in France and the United Kingdom, 1884-1959*. Laurence Fontaine

**Prutsch, Markus J.** (Austria), *The Charte constitutionnelle of 1814 and Süddeutscher Frühkonstitutionalismus. Transfer and Reception of 'Monarchical Constitutionalism' in Post-Napoleonic Europe*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Putz, Christa** (Austria), *Von der ehelichen Pflicht zur erotischen Befriedigung Heterosexualität und ihre Störungen in der deutschsprachigen Medizin und Psychoanalyse 1880-1930*. Peter Becker

**Roick, Matthias** (Germany), *Mercury in Naples. The Moral and Political Thought of Giovanni Pontano*. Martin van Gelderen

**Sesma Landrin, Nicolas** (Spain), *'La Médula del Régimen'. El instituto de estudios políticos: creación doctrinal, acción legislativa y formación de elites para la dictadura franquista (1939-1977)*. Victoria De Grazia

**Simon, Vera Caroline** (Germany), *Nationalfeiertage in einem transnationalen Europa. Vergleichende Überlegungen zum 3. Oktober und 14. Juli*. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Skaarup, Bjorn Okholm** (Denmark), *Anatomy and Anatomists in Early Modern Spain. The Anatomical Revolution in the Iberian Context, 1550-1600*. Antonella Romano

**Sierhuis, Freya** (Netherlands), *'A Babel Full of Confusion', Politics, Literature and the Stageduring the Arminian Controversy, 1610-1630*. Martin van Gelderen

**Suslov, Mikhail** (Russia), *Russian Geopolitical Utopias in Comparative Perspective 1880-1914*. Edward Arfon Rees

**Terrasa Lozano, Antonio** (Spain), *Patrimonios aristocráticos y fronteras político-jurídicas en la*

*Monarquia Catòlica: los pleitos de la Casa de Pastrana en el siglo XVII.* Bartolomé Yun Casalilla

**Thomasson, Fredrik** (Sweden), *'A Dangerous Man of the Enlightenment': J.D. Åkerblad and Egyptology and Orientalism in Times of Revolutions.* Antonella Romano

**Tognarini, Niccolò** (Italy), *The Race for the Arabian Audience: Italian and British Propaganda in the Mediterranean in the 1930s. A trans-national Perspective.* Peter Becker

**Turner Voakes, Lucy** (UK), *English Liberal Culture and the Italian Question, c. 1850-1918.* Martin van Gelderen

**Vadenbring, Joanna Lena** (Sweden), *Collective Identities, Integration and Resistance during the Scanian War 1676-1679.* Anthony Molho

**Vanneste, Tijl** (Belgium), *Commercial Culture and Merchant Networks: Eighteenth-Century Diamond Traders in Global History.* Diogo Ramada Curto

**Waligorska, Magdalena** (Poland), *The Contemporary Klezmer Revival in Kraków and Berlin as a Jewish/Non-Jewish Encounter.* Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Whelehan, Niall** (Ireland), *Dreamers, Dupes and Dynamiters: Political Violence and the Transnational Flows of Irish Nationalism, 1865-1885.* Heinz-Gerhard Haupt

**Zantedeschi, Francesca** (Italy), *Une langue en quête d'une nation : le débat sur la langue d'oc au XIXe siècle.* Heinz-Gerhard Haupt



*Villa Schifanoia, home to the History and Civilization Department and to the Law Department*



## Department of Law

### Faculty news

In September, Prof. Dennis Patterson took over the Legal Theory Chair from Prof. Wojciech Sadurski, who returned to the University of Sydney. Prof. Miguel Poiars Maduro, Joint Chair with the RSCAS, joined the Department in October.

In November, Prof. Marise Cremona succeeded Prof. Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann as Head of Department.

### Special activities

To commemorate the recent deaths and the significant achievements of Brian Bercusson and Iota Kravaritou, two former holders of the Chair in Social Law at the EUI, a conference was organised by the current holder of the Chair, Prof. Marie-Ange Moreau together with many former researchers. The major event brought together around 19 alumni and former professors and 16 current doctoral or post-doctoral researchers from the EUI. The conference, the proceedings of which will be published in 2010, demonstrated the existence of an EUI conception of the strength of the European Social model, based on the realisation of the *acquis communautaire*, the role of the social partners, and the development of social fundamental rights in the EU.

This year's Inaugural Lecture was held on 1 October by Prof. Sir Francis Jacobs, King's College London and former Advocate-General at the European Court of Justice on the topic 'The Rule of Law in the European Union: The Next Steps'.

On 27 October, Prof. Giorgio Sacerdoti, Università Bocconi Milan and Member of the WTO Appellate Body, held the annual Distinguished Lecture entitled 'Adjudication of International Trade and Investment Disputes – WTO and ICSID Compared: Similarities and Differences'.

### Honours and prizes

In September Prof. Francesco Francioni was elected a member of the Institut de Droit international.

This year's Mauro Cappelletti Prize was awarded jointly to Silvia D'Ascoli for her thesis, *Sentencing Practise in International Criminal Law: approaches of the two UN ad hoc Tribunals and future perspectives for the International Criminal Court*, defended in September 2008 and supervised by Prof. Pierre-Marie Dupuy, and to Kathrin Scherr for her thesis on *The Principle of State Liability for Judicial Breaches: The case Gerhard Köbler v. Republic of Austria under EC Law and from an International and National Law Perspective*, defended in October 2008 and supervised by Prof. Jacques Ziller.

The 2009 Jackie Suter Prize, awarded in memory of the late Dr. Jacqueline Suter for the best thesis on a European law topic, was awarded to Graciela Marin Duran for her thesis on *Development-based Differentiation in the European Community's External Trade Policy. Selected Issues under Community and International Trade Law*.

### New research projects/fields

A new research project on 'The Human Dimension of Cultural Heritage' led by Prof. Francesco Francioni was funded by a national grant from the Italian Ministry of Research.

The EU Commission-funded FP7 project 'Priv-War (human rights and security in the regulation of private military contractors)' is coordinated by Prof. Francioni.

Prof. Cafaggi became the co-coordinator at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies—with Prof. Linda Senden (Tilburg University) and Prof. Colin Scott (University College Dublin)—of the project 'Constitutional Foundations and Governance Design' funded by the Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiiL): <http://privateregulation.eu/>. This new project addresses key questions raised by the emergence of mixed—public-private—regulatory regimes in transnational governance. It aims to establish the theoretical foundations for policy recommendations through appropriate governance design, impact assessment analysis carried out in cooperation with the stakeholders, and



Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann



Marise Cremona



Hans-W. Micklitz

research concerning the effects of these regimes on national and transnational legal orders.

Prof. Cafaggi is also co-director of a new project on media law: 'MEDIADDEM: European Media Policies Revisited: Valuing and Reclaiming Free and Independent Media in Contemporary Democratic Systems'.

Prof. Bruno de Witte became the co-director with Adrienne Héritier of the Observatory on EU Institutional Change and Reform, within the broader framework of the EUDO programme based at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. The first major activity was a conference in April 2009, co-organized by Prof. de Witte and Prof. Micklitz, on 'The European Court of Justice and the Autonomy of the Member States'.

#### Faculty

**Giuliano Amato**, Member of the Italian Parliament (Emeritus Prof.). EU competition and US antitrust law; comparative constitutional law; law of the European Union.

**Fabrizio Cafaggi**, Università degli Studi di Trento. Comparative private law; law and economics; European private law; Private regulation and European integration; interfirm collaboration and contractual networks.

**Marise Cremona**, Queen Mary, University of London (Director of Graduate Studies until August 2009; Head of Department from November 2009). Constitutional dimension of EU foreign policy; European Neighbourhood Policy; EU external policy and the area of freedom, security and justice; export and import of values and norms by the EU; fair trade and solidarity in EU external policy.

**Bruno de Witte**, Universiteit Maastricht. All aspects of the Law of the European Union; human rights, minority rights and legal aspects of cultural diversity.

**Francesco Francioni**, Università di Siena, Italy, and University of Texas, US. International law; international human rights; international and

European environmental law; international cultural heritage law.

**Hans-W. Micklitz**, Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg (Director of Graduate Studies from September 2009). European economic law; European private law; consumer law.

**Marie-Ange Moreau**, Université Paul Cézanne, Aix-Marseille III. International, European and comparative labour law and private international law; interaction between globalisation, labour relations and social law (in particular, transformation of norms, EWC, social EU pluridisciplinary dimension of corporate restructuring in Europe).

**Dennis Patterson**, Rutgers University School of Law, Camden USA (from September 2009). Legal theory; legal philosophy, international trade law; theory of international law; and US commercial and contract law.

**Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann**, Université de Genève and Institut de Hautes Études internationales, Genève (Head of Department until October 2009). International law; European law; constitutional law and human rights.

**Miguel Poiates Maduro**, former Advocate-General, European Court of Justice Luxembourg and Universidade Nova de Lisboa (from October 2009 and Joint Chair with RSCAS). EU Constitutional and Economic law, including subjects such as institutions, separation of powers, free movement, social rights, competition law and state action; constitutional theory, in particular issues of constitutional pluralism; some areas of International Economic Law and, in particular, the constitutional law dimension of globalisation; comparative Institutional Analysis: a legal methodology focusing on legal issues as institutional choices.

**Ruth Rubio Marin**, Universidad de Sevilla. Comparative Constitutional Law; Human Rights; Law and Gender; Transitional Justice.

**Wojciech Sadurski**, University of Sydney (until August 2009) Legal philosophy; theory of law; comparative constitutionalism; relationship between legal/political equality and legitimacy of the liberal state; quality of democracy in the enlarged EU, with special emphasis on democratic consolidation in new member states.

**Giovanni Sartor**, Università degli Studi di Bologna (part-time professor). Legal philosophy; legal theory; logic and argumentation; legal informatics; legal, ethical and political aspects of information and communication technologies; artificial intelligence; knowledge representation; automatic reasoning; agents and multiagent systems; legislation (theories and techniques).

**Martin Scheinin**, Åbo Akademi Finland. Human Rights Law and Public International Law; Public International Law of Countering Terrorism.

**Heike Schweitzer**, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht, Hamburg (Joint Chair with the RSCAS). EU competition and US antitrust law; regulated industries; public procurement law; corporate law and corporate governance; comparative contract law; mergers and acquisitions.

#### Fellows

##### *Fernand Braudel Senior Fellows*

**Diamanto Anagnostou**, Macedonia University Thessaloniki, 'Judicial Intervention and Social Mobilization beyond the National State: Minorities in the ECHR'.

**Wolfgang Kerber**, University of Marburg, 'Methodological Problems of the Use of an Economic Approach to the Law (e.g. Competition Law)'.

**Richard Macrory**, University College, London, 'Re-Evaluating Commission Enforcement of EU Environmental Law'.

**Norbert Reich**, University of Bremen, 'The Interface of Rights and Duties in Union Law and its Relation to the Private Law of New Member Countries'.

**Michel Rosenfeld**, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University, New York, 'Rethinking Constitutionalism in an Era of Globalization and Privatization'.

**Gregory Shaffer**, Loyola University Chicago, University of Minnesota Law School, 'Legal Method: Comparative Institutional Analysis and a New Legal Realism'.

**Luc Tremblay**, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 'The Normative Force of the Model of Optimization of Values in Conflict at the Age of Multiculturalism and Identity Politics'.

**Kaarlo Tuori**, Helsinki University, 'The Many Constitutions of Europe'.

**Siegfried Wiessner**, St. Thomas University School of Law, Miami, 'The ILA Commentary on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's'.

##### *Gulbenkian Foundation Fellow*

**Domingos Paiva De Almeida**, Université de Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne, 'The Modernization of Administrative Justice in Europe (Portugal, France and Germany)'.

**Evaldo Xavier Gomes**, Pontificia Università Lateranense, Rome, 'The European Union and the Protection of Indigenous Peoples'.

##### *Max Weber Fellows*

**Idil Ayse Aybars** (Turkey), Middle East Technical University Ankara. Equality and gender mainstreaming, EU social law/policy, EU-Turkey relations.

**Mouloud Boumghar** (France/Algeria), University of Littoral France. Systemic relations between common Public International Law and EU Law.



*Miguel Poiarés Maduro*



*Dennis Patterson*

**Valentina Calderai** (Italy), University of Pisa. Law of contract, history, philosophy and methodology of law.

**Firat Cengiz** (Turkey), Tilburg University. Comparative work on antitrust enforcement.

**Elaine Fahey** (Ireland), Trinity College Dublin. European Union Law within the Irish legal order.

**Gianluigi Fioriglio** (Italy), Sapienza Rome. Legal informatics, ethical and legal issue of medical informatics.

**Merilin Kiviorg** (Estonia), University of Oxford. Comparative human rights, law and religion, human rights in the EU.

**Nikolaos Lavranos** (Greece), The Hague University. EU institutional law, EU external relations, EU cross-pillar issues, WTO law.

**Jernej Letnar Čerňič** (Slovenia), University of Aberdeen. Human rights law, business and human rights, investment law, international criminal law.

**Laura Magi** (Italy), University of Florence. Interaction among various sectors of international law.

**Edyta Molenda** (Poland), University of Littoral France. Changes in labor law and national social policies.

**Ekaterina Mouliarova** (Russia), Moscow State University. Institutional law of the European Union, comparative analysis of the East- and West-European integration.

**María Belén Olmos Giupponi** (Argentina), University Carlos III Madrid. International law and European Union law.

**Ottavio Quirico** (Italy), University of Littoral France. Legal theory, general international law, human rights law.

**Irit Samet** (Israel), King's College London. Moral theory and the law of equity.

**Reinhard Slepcevic** (Austria), University of Vienna. Empirical analysis of European law and judicial politics in Europe.

**Chiara Valentini** (Italy), University of Bologna. Legal philosophy, constitutional theory and theory of rights.

**Vashakmadze, Mindia** (Georgia), European University Institute. International law aspects of foreign military and security assistance.

#### *Max Weber Visiting Fellows*

**Alicia Hinajeros-Parga** (Spain), University of Oxford. Constitutional law of the EU.

#### *Visiting Fellows*

**Tanja Aalberts**, Leiden University

**Leonardo Alvarez Alvarez**, University of Oviedo

**Iciar Alzaga Ruiz**, University Carlos III and UNED, Madrid

**Louise Arimatsu**, London School of Economics

**Mark Barenberg**, Columbia Law School

**Claudio Corradetti**, University of Rome 'Tor Vergata'

**Susan Emmenegger**, University of Bern

**Alberto Febbrajo**, University of Macerata

**Brynhildur Flovenz**, University of Iceland

**Richard Freer**, Emory University School of Law, Atlanta

**Ralph Henham**, Nottingham University

**Holger Hestermeyer**, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Law, Public Law and International Law

**Edit Kajtar**, University of Pécs

**Marcus Klamert**, Europainstitut, Vienna University of Business and Management

**Youngjae Lee**, Fordham Law School

**Gerald Postema**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Susana Ruiz Tarrias**, Universidad de Almeria

**Kirsten Sandberg**, University of Oslo

**Tomasz Stawecki**, Warsaw University

**Aida Torres Perez**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

**Axel Tschentscher**, University of Bern

**Ph.D. theses defended in 2009,  
with supervisor**

**Araujo Fonseca, Graça Maria** (Portugal), *The Europeanisation of Services of General Economic Interest. Remarks on particular cross-sectoral substantial and organisational features.* Christian Joerges

**Artiran, N. Pinar** (Turkey), *Any law that is rarely complied with is a bad law: An Analysis of GATT Article XXIV. Selected Issues from the EU and NAFTA.* Grainne De Búrca

**Avbelj, Matej** (Slovenia), *Coherence of the European Legal Order.* Neil Walker

**Benöhr, Iris** (Switzerland), *Consumer Law between Market Integration and Human Rights Protection.* Christian Joerges

**Besselink, Thieu** (Netherlands), *Two Faces of Authority. The Leader's Tragic Quest.* Neil Walker

**Brown, Rory Stephen** (UK), *Fighting Monsters. The Anglo-American Alliance against Terror.* Francesco Francioni

**Casanas Adam, Elisenda** (Spain), *Judicial Federalism from a Comparative Perspective: Spain, the United States and the United Kingdom.* Jacques Ziller

**Caunes, Karine** (France), *Le principe de primauté du droit de l'Union européenne : contribution à l'étude de la nature juridique de l'Union européenne et des rapports de système européens.* Neil Walker

**Chatzimanoli, Despina** (Greece), *Law and Governance in the Institutional Organisation of EU Financial Services. The Lamfalussy Procedure and the Single Supervisor Revisited.* Grainne De Búrca

**Dawson, Mark** (UK), *New Governance and the Proceduralisation of European Law: The Case of the Open Method of Coordination.* Christian Joerges

**Doczekalska, Agnieszka** (Poland), *All Originals: Fiction and Reality of Multilingual Legal Drafting in the European Union and Canada.* Jacques Ziller

**Engström, Johanna** (Sweden), *The Europeanisation of Remedies and Procedures through Judge-Made Law. Can a Trojan Horse Achieve Effectiveness? Experiences of the Swedish Judiciary.* Grainne De Búrca

**Fayolle, Laurence** (France), *Naissance et influence de la notion d'exploitation sexuelle enfantine. Étude des incriminations et sanctions pertinentes et de la participation de l'enfant victime au cours de la phase préparatoire en droit comparé (Angleterre et Pays de Galles, France et Pays-Bas), en droit international, en droit du Conseil de l'Europe et en droit de l'Union européenne.* Philip Alston

**Gibbs, Alun** (UK), *Thinking Constitutionally about the European Union's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.* Neil Walker

**Gramaxo Rozeira, Gustavo** (Portugal), *A Origem da Lei: O Lugar da Iniciativa Legislativa no Procedimento Legislativo Parlamentar.* Jacques Ziller

**Hendry, Jennifer** (UK), *Unitas in diversitate? On Legal Cultures and the Europeanisation of Law.* Christian Joerges

**Hoppe, Carsten** (Germany), *Passing the Buck – State Responsibility for Private Military Companies.* Francesco Francioni

**Marzo, Claire** (France), *La dimension sociale de la citoyenneté européenne.* Marie-Ange Moreau

**Mazmanyany, Armen** (Armenia), *Finding Optimal Design for Constitutional Court. The Perspective of Democratization in Post-Soviet Countries.* Wojciech Sadurski

**Mendes, Joana** (Portugal), *Rights of Participation in European Administrative Law – A*



*Rights-Based Approach to Participation in Rulemaking.* Jacques Ziller

**Mendez, Mario** (UK), *The Legal Effect of Community Agreements: Lessons from the Court.* Gráinne de Búrca

**Mestre, Bruno** (Portugal), *Corporate Governance and Collective Bargaining. A comparative study of the evolution of corporate governance and collective bargaining in France, Germany, UK and Portugal.* Marie-Ange Moreau

**Milutinovic, Veljko** (Former Yugoslavia), *Enforcement of Articles 81 and 82 EC before National Courts Post-Courage: Enhancing a Community Policy or Shifting a Community Law Paradigm?* Hanns Ulrich

**Moraru, Milena** (Romania), *Corporate Social Responsibility in the Global Village.* Fabrizio Cafaggi

**Morijs, John** (Netherlands), *Integrating Human Rights in WTO Law on Cultural and Educational Goods and Services.* Francesco Francioni

**Nowak, Bartłomiej** (Poland), *Electricity and Gas Market Liberalization in the EU as a Part of the Internal Energy Market Strategy. Cross-Country Study – Lesson for Poland.* Jacques Ziller

**O'Brien, Claire** (UK), *Human Rights and Transnational Corporations: For a Multi-governance Approach.* Christian Joerges

**Raccah, Aurélien** (France), *L'application directe du droit de l'Union européenne par les entités décentralisées. Approche comparative en Allemagne, au Royaume-Uni et en France.* Jacques Ziller

**Ralli, Tommi** (Finland), *Justice through Legal Dispute.* Christian Joerges

**Rijpma, Jorrit** (Netherlands), *Building Borders: the Regulatory Framework for the*

*Management of the External Borders of the European Union.* Marise Cremona

**Samkalden Channa** (Netherlands), *Believing in Secular States. Freedom of Religion and Separation of State and Religion as Legal Concepts in Europe.* Wojciech Sadurski

**Skoutaris, Nikolaos** (Greece), *The Cyprus Issue: The Four Freedoms in a (Member-) State of Siege. The Application of the *acquis communautaire* in the areas not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus.* Marise Cremona

**Vadi, Valentina** (Italy), *Reconciling the Right to Health and Investor Rights in International Investment Law.* Francesco Francioni

**Villarino Villa, Cristine** (Spain), *Aggression, the Crime of Crimes. A Study on Individual Criminal Liability for the Unlawful Use of Force.* Pierre-Marie Dupuy

**Wu, Chien-Huei** (Taiwan), *The WTO Memberships of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Macau, China: Their Contribution to Judicial Settlement of Trade Disputes.* Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann

**LL.M. degrees defended in 2009, with supervisor**

**Gschwandtner, Susanne** (Austria), *Non-Contractual Liability of the European Commission in the Field of Merger Control.* Heike Schweitzer

**Lindsay, Lauren J.** (New Zealand), *A Question about the Genetic Testing of Children in New Zealand. The limitation of parental authority to consent on behalf of their child.* Francesco Francioni

**Wegrzynowska, Beata** (Poland), *Companies v. Natural Persons under the Principle of the Freedom of Establishment.* Heike Schweitzer

## Academy of European Law

Anniversaries provide an excellent occasion to celebrate and to reflect on the years that have passed and the accomplishments achieved over time. The Academy of European Law's 20th anniversary this year provided just such an occasion.

The Academy was set up in 1990 to promote teaching and scholarship in the fields of European Union Law and Human Rights Law. After 20 years, and with two highly respected annual Summer courses, a series of *Collected Courses* published by Oxford University Press, and many projects developed and brought to fruition over the years, the Academy spent a festive afternoon during this year's courses, in the presence of one of its founders, Professor Joseph Weiler, to give a toast to many more years of productive activities.

### Academic Directors

Marise Cremona, Bruno de Witte and Francesco Francioni.

### Courses

The 2009 Human Rights Law course featured a General Course by the EU's Professor Martin Scheinin on 'Towards a World Court of Human Rights?' and a series of Specialized Courses on 'The UN Security Council and Human Rights'. The Distinguished Lecture was presented by Professor Dinah Shelton from the George Washington University School of Law.

EUI Professor and Director of the Academy, Professor Bruno de Witte, delivered the General Course for the EU Law course on 'Legal Change in the European Union' and the Specialized Courses were on 'Compliance and European Law'. The Distinguished Lecture was given by Professor Joseph Weiler from the New York University School of Law.

A number of volumes of the 'Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law' series were published in 2009:

- *Executive Power of the European Union: Law, Practices, and the Living Constitution*, by Deirdre Curtin

- *Environmental Protection: European Law and Governance*, edited by Joanne Scott
- *New Technologies and Human Rights*, edited by Thérèse Murphy
- *New Institutions for Human Rights Protection*, edited by Kevin Boyle

### Projects

In addition to the Academy's ongoing projects, including the *European Journal of International Law (EJIL)* and the secretariat for the European Society of International Law (ESIL), the Academy runs a number of special projects.

Its EU-financed FP7 research project, 'Regulating Privatisation of "War": The Role of the EU in Assuring Compliance with International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (PRIV-WAR)', coordinated by Professor Francesco Francioni with the administrative support of the Academy, made excellent progress in its second year. The research conducted by the seven participating universities reached its peak during 2009.

In the Academy's newly instituted Working Paper Series, 19 PRIV-WAR project Working Papers were published, focusing in particular on the role of human rights and international humanitarian law in the regulation of private military and security contractors (PMSCs). In addition, a series of National Reports were published on the project's website <http://www.priv-war.eu> detailing the relevant national legislation and judicial practice for PMSCs in 19 countries.

Finally, a Workshop was held in Sheffield with the participation of academics, representatives of the EU institutions, PMSCs, practitioners and human rights organizations, to develop proposals for a more active role of the EU in the regulation of PMSCs and their services.

With Academy support, a first centralized database of all legislation concerning the cultural heritage of the 27 Member States and candidate countries, as well as their participa-



Marise Cremona



Bruno de Witte



Francesco Francioni

tion in relevant international and Council of Europe treaties, was developed.

The Academy continues to play an instrumental role in working towards making this information freely available through its website.

#### Activities

Finally, the Academy ran or contributed to a number of conferences during the year:

- ‘The Evolution of EU Law’ (Prof. B. de Witte)
- ‘The External Dimension of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice’ (Prof. M. Cremona with Prof. S. Poli)
- ‘The Interpretation of Treaties: A Re-examination’ (*EJIL*)
- ‘Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the ‘European Social Model?’ (with Prof. M.-A. Moreau)
- ‘The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples’ (Prof. F. Francioni with Prof. S. Wiessner)
- Workshop on ‘Cultural Heritage’ (Prof. F. Francioni).

Here’s to the next 20 years of Academy activities!



Garden party for the twentieth anniversary of the Academy of European Law

## Department of Political and Social Sciences

### Faculty news

Three professors left the Department at the end of 2009. Christine Chwaszcza has taken up a chair at the University of Cologne and Jaap Dronkers at the University of Maastricht. Michael Keating returned to the University of Aberdeen.

Three new professors have been appointed. Olivier Roy (École des Hautes Études en Sciences sociales), Joint Chair with the RSCS, joined the Department in September. Fabrizio Bernardi (Juan March, Madrid) and Pepper Culpepper (Harvard Kennedy School) will arrive in 2010.

The Department is furthermore engaged in recruiting for two new appointees to replace professors whose contracts will shortly come to an end.

### Prizes and honours

The EUI ranked amongst the best according to the CHE ExcellenceRanking 2009. The Department of Political and Social Sciences has distinguished itself for its international character and the optimal results obtained in its research, and has thereby been ranked as one of the leading graduate centres in the social sciences in Europe. The complete results of the survey have been published in the German weekly newspaper *Die Zeit*. <http://www.excellenceranking.org/eusid/EUSID>

The criteria for the selection by the Center for Higher Education Development are the high numbers of publications and citations, "highly cited books" as research indicators, researcher mobility, teaching staff mobility, and the number of projects in the Marie Curie research promotion programme of the EU.

Prof. Philippe C. Schmitter, emeritus professor at European University Institute (EUI), was the winner of The Johan Skytte Prize in political science 2009. This is the discipline's most prestigious award, and is regarded as the equivalent of a Nobel Prize in Political Science. Prof. Schmitter receives the prize for his path-breaking work on the role of corpo-

ratism in modern democracies, and for his stimulating and innovative analysis of democratization. <http://skytteprize.statsvet.uu.se/>

Prof. Schmitter was also awarded the Mattei Dogan Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan and the International Political Science Association. The prize is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science. The prize is awarded every three years at the World Congresses of the International Political Science Association (IPSA). <http://www.ipsa.org/site/content/view/360/87/lang,en/>

Adrienne Héritier was elected Chair of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA) at the Marina del Rey Conference for the period 2009-2011.

Prof. Alexandre Trechsel and Fabian Breuer (RSCAS) received the World eDemocracy Forum 2009 Award for EU Profiler, a voting advice application (VAA) for the European Parliament elections of June 2009 that was the first Europe-wide tool of its kind. The research project is led by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies under the auspices of the its European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO). <http://www.edemocracy-forum.com/2009/10/awards.html>

Tiago Fernandes (Ph.D. 2009) was awarded the Gulbenkian Foundation Best Article Award, which distinguished the best article published by young Portuguese social scientists in all social science fields (except economics) during 2007-2009, for his article 'Authoritarian Regimes and Pro-Democracy Semi-oppositions. The end of the Portuguese dictatorship (1968-1974) in comparative perspective', *Democratization*, Vol. 14, No. 4, 2007. He was also awarded a research and teaching fellowship (2009-2011) at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame, USA.

Frank Foley (Ph.D. 2008) was awarded the Zukerman Postdoctoral Fellowship



*Peter Mair*



*F. Breuer and A. Trechsel*





Donatella Della Porta

(2008/09) at Stanford University's Center for International Security and Co-operation (CISAC), where he is working on a comparative analysis of British, French and American counterterrorism.

<http://cisac.stanford.edu/people/frankfoley/>

Igor Guardiancich (Ph.D. 2009) has received the 2008/09 Junior Scholar Award from the Italian Review of Public Policy (*Premio giovani studiosi 2008/09, Rivista Italiana di Politiche Pubbliche*) for a comparative paper on pension reforms in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe.

Silja Häusermann's Ph.D. thesis *Modernization in Hard Times: Post-Industrial Pension Politics in France, Germany and Switzerland*, defended in Zurich, was awarded the Jean Blondel Prize for the best Ph.D. of 2008 by the European Consortium of Political Research, and the Ernst B. Haas Prize of 2008 for the best dissertation in European politics by the American Political Science Association. Silja was an SPS Max Weber Fellow in 2009. <http://www.mwpweb.eu/SiljaHaeusermann/>

Dorota Szelewa (Ph.D. 2009) received a two-year fellowship to the Post-doc Program of the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences at the University of Bremen and Jacobs University.

Alex Wilson (Ph.D. 2009) has been awarded the Journal of Regional and Federal Studies Graduate Prize for the best conference paper produced in this field in 2008. The paper compares multi-level negotiations to reform regional statutes of autonomy in Spain, and is co-authored with Andreu Orte, a graduate researcher at the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona.

#### New research projects/fields

- EUCITAC: Together with co-director Jo Shaw (University of Edinburgh), Rainer Bauböck coordinates a project to build a web observatory on access to citizenship in Europe. EUCITAC is funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country

Nationals and will create a comprehensive data base and research platform on citizenship laws and policies in 33 European countries.

- EU Profiler: Directed by Alexander Trechsel, the EU Profiler is a large-scale, interdisciplinary and pan-European research endeavour, in which some 300 political parties within the European Union (and in a number of neighbouring countries) are placed on political issue dimensions which were then included in a Voting Advice Application (VAA) for the 2009 European elections. The online VAA attracted 2.5 million visits and generated close to 1 million completed questionnaires from citizens regarding their political preferences.

- Do Institutions Evolve? Directed by Sven Steinmo, this project focuses on testing and exploring evolutionary theory developed in the life sciences with the aim to see whether it can help us better understand institutional change. The central idea is to ask directly whether the evolutionary algorithm really does apply to social institutions? In addition, the project explores how different empirical methods rooted in an evolutionary approach may be developed.

- Academy Group on Fertility and Societal Development: Co-chaired by Martin Kohli together with Hans Bertram (Berlin), Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz (Vienna) and Wolfgang Holzgrevé (Freiburg), this project studies how demographic ageing is the result of a strongly increasing life expectancy and a rapidly declining fertility. While the risks and opportunities of ageing and longevity have already been extensively discussed, an impact-oriented synthesis for the development of fertility is still missing, and it is on this that the project concentrates.

#### Faculty

**Rainer Bauböck**, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Institut für Europäische Integrationsforschung, Wien. Normative political theory and comparative research on democratic citizenship; European integration, migration, nationalism and minority rights.



**László Bruszt**, Central European University, Budapest. Economic sociology; politics of market making; social and political transformations in the Central and Eastern European countries.

**Christine Chwaszcza**, Universität Kiel. Political and social theory; human rights; global justice; humanitarian intervention; theory of action, social action; theories of rationality and practical judgement.

**Donatella Della Porta**, Università degli Studi di Firenze (Director of Graduate Studies). Comparative politics and sociology; social movements; political violence; terrorism; corruption; police and policies of public order; participatory democracy.

**Jaap Dronkers**, Universiteit van Amsterdam. Comparative sociology; social stratification: educational policy and outcomes; divorce; nobility.

**Mark Franklin**, Trinity College, Connecticut. British, European and American government and political economy; political methodology; attitudes and behaviour of elites and mass publics.

**Adrienne Héritier**, Max-Planck-Institut, Bonn (Joint Chair with the RSCAS). European Public Policy; new modes of governance; deregulation and re-regulation; legislative processes in the European Union.

**Michael Keating**, University of Aberdeen. Comparative politics: urban and regional politics; nationalism; public policy and decentralization; European integration and sovereignty.

**Martin Kohli**, Freie Universität Berlin. Comparative sociology: life course, generations, societal ageing; intergenerational transfers and inheritance; European social structures, kinship and welfare states; collective identities.

**Friedrich Kratochwil**, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. International relations:

Comparative politics (methodology); political theory; international organization; international law.

**Peter Mair**, Universiteit Leiden (Head of Department). Comparative Politics: Europe; elections; political parties; political institutions; democracy.

**Olivier Roy**, École des Hautes Études en Sciences sociales (Joint Chair with the RSCAS). Islamic norms in the public sphere, conversions and apostasy and comparative religions. (from September 2009)

**Sven Steinmo**, University of Colorado, Boulder. Public policy: Historical institutionalism; social policy and welfare states; comparative political economy.

**Alexander H. Trechsel**, Université de Genève. Comparative Politics: e-democracy; direct democracy; federalism; European integration and political behaviour.

**Pascal Vennesson**, Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris II (Joint Chair with the RSCAS). International Relations: Security in Europe; international security; defence policies; strategy and policy; civil-military relations; causes of war.

## Fellows

### *Fernand Braudel Senior Fellows*

**Luciano Bardi**, Università degli Studi di Pisa, 'The Development of Europarties and of the Europarty System'.

**Mabel Berezin**, Cornell University, 'Terrorism and Moral Evaluation: The Achille Laura Hijacking and its Implications for Contemporary American and European Foreign Policy'.

**Dorotee Bohle**, Central European University, Budapest, 'Capitalist Diversity on Europe's Periphery'.



*Olivier Roy*

**Hanns-Georg Brose**, Philipps-Universität Marburg, 'Employment Relationships and the Work-Family Interface.'

**Ken Endo**, Hokkaido University, 'Comparing Pluri-Sovereign Entities – Concepts and Practices.'

**Wade Jacoby**, Brigham Young University Provo, Utah, 'The Central European Dimension of Managed Globalization.'

**Charles Jefferey**, University of Edinburgh, 'The Regionalisation of Citizenship in Europe.'

**Erin Jenne**, Central European University, Budapest, 'Europe's Long Struggle with Ethnic Conflict: From the League of Nations to the European Union.'

**Richard Swedberg**, Cornell University, 'Entrepreneurship and Society/Entrepreneurship in Society.'

*Marie Curie Fellows*

**Christine Arnold**, Maastricht University, 'Representation in the European Union: Public Opinion and Policy Dynamics' (joint with RSCAS).

**Lorenzo Bosi**, European University Institute, 'Armed Struggle in Time.'

**Ulrike Muehlberger**, Austrian Institute of Economic Research, 'The Social Effects of Precarious Work in Europe.'

**Raya Muttarak**, University of Oxford, 'Trends and Patterns of Interethnic Unions and Well-being of Mixed Ethnic Children in Europe.'

**Nadia Steiber**, Vienna University of Economics, 'Walking Old Paths in New Shoes: Individual Trajectories to Retirement and the Welfare State in Austria and Germany.'

*Max Weber Fellows*

**David Art** (USA), Tufts University. Comparative politics including radical right parties.

**Can Aybek** (Germany), University of Bremen. Analysis of family structures and inter-generational relations especially regarding immigrants.

**Ivana Bajic-Hajdukovic** (Serbia), University College London. Effects of massive out-migration from urban Serbia on family relationships since the collapse of Yugoslavia.

**Nai Rui Chng** (Singapore), LSE London. Contentious politics and politics of regulation and development.

**Ayça Çubukçu** (Turkey), Columbia University. The history and critique of international law.

**Mathias Delori** (France), University of Montreal. International Relations and Policy Analysis.

**Holger Doring** (Germany), University of Konstanz. Effects of political institutions on representation.

**Isabelle Engeli** (Switzerland), University of Geneva. The impact of gender on electoral behaviour.

**Colin Fleming** (UK), Royal Holloway London. Strategic theory and security studies.

**Giunia Gatta** (Italy), University of Minnesota. History of political thought, continental political theory, liberalism and existentialism.

**Jane Gingrich** (USA), University of Minnesota. Analysis of policymakers.

**Gaye Gungor** (Turkey), Florida International University. European Union enlargement, organization theory, legislative reform and policymaking.

**Armen Hakhverdian** (Netherlands), Nuffield College Oxford. Comparative politics, political behaviour, democratic theory, and populism.

**Silja Häusermann** (Switzerland), University of Zurich. Conceptualization and methodological strategy to analyze institutional change.

**Rasmus Hoffmann** (Germany), University of Rotterdam. Socioeconomic health differences.

**Alexia Katsanidou** (Greece), Essex University. Political behaviour of individuals, in both voting and collective action.

**Sara Konoe** (Japan), Johns Hopkins University. Comparative political economy, financial regulations, and international political economy.

**Noemi Lendvai** (Hungary), University of Bristol. Discourses of the impact of Enlargement on the future of EU social policy, the Europeanisation of policy-making in New Member States.

**Quinton Mayne** (UK), Princeton University. Comparative European politics and European Union policy.

**Diego Muro** (Spain), IBEI Barcelona. Nationalist violence.

**Raya Muttarak** (Thailand), European University Institute. Immigration and integration issues, policy application of sociological research.

**Autumn Lockwood Payton** (USA), Ohio State University. International organization and institutional design.

**Miriam Ronzoni** (Italy), University of Frankfurt. Political theory and applied issues within the discipline.

**Christian Schemmel** (Germany), University of Frankfurt. Contemporary political theory.

**Roger Schoenman** (USA), University of California Santa Cruz. The relationships emerging across post-communist Europe between business, parties and the state.

**Nadia Steiber** (Austria), Nuffield College Oxford. Cross-national comparative analysis of economic behaviour and labour market risks.

*Max Weber Visiting Fellows*

**Ben Ansell** (UK/USA), University of Minnesota (Joint with RSCAS). Education policy, focusing on the roles of globalization, democracy, and partisan politics.

**David Bainton** (UK), University of Bristol. Interface between Western and non-Western knowledge.

**Simon Bornschier** (Switzerland), University of Zurich (Joint with RSCAS). Politicization of the process of European integration by national political parties.

**Jaime Lluch** (Puerto Rico), Collegio Carlo Alberto Turin. Nationalism, nationalist and ethnic conflict, ethnicity/race and multiculturalism.

**Eleonora Pasotti** (Italy/USA), University of California Santa Cruz. Dynamics of preference formation through an analysis of the shift from patronage to public opinion politics.

**Nenad Stojanovics** (Switzerland), University of Zurich. Challenges to democracy in multicultural societies.

*Visiting Fellows*

**Marta Arrechte**, Universidade de São Paulo

**Bela Greskovits**, Central European University Budapest

**Michiel Korthals**, Universiteit Wageningen

**Eleonora Pasotti**, University of California Santa Cruz

**Thomas Poguntke**, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

**Klaus Poier**, University of Graz

**Heather Rae**, Australian National University Canberra

**Mineko Usui**, Komazawa Women's University Tokyo

**Isabelle Stadelmann**, University of Berne

**Fei-Ling Wang**, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta

**Visiting Students**

**Esther Konieczny**, Humboldt Universität Berlin, Erasmus

**Jonathan Kuypers**, Australian National University

**Silvia Lozeva**, Curtin University of Technology, Perth

**Alice Poma**, Pablo de Olavide Universidad Seville

**Facundo Santiago Lopez**, UAB Barcelona

**Melek Saral**, University of Munich

**Syuzanna Vasilyan**, Ghent University

**Ines Verspohl**, Universität Osnabrück

**Ph.D. theses defended in 2009,  
with supervisor**

**Alcalde, Javier** (Spain), *Changing the World. Explaining Successes and Failures of International Campaigns by NGOs in the Field of Human Security*. Donatella Della Porta

**Balli, Volker** (Germany), *Power and Gestalt of Political Concepts. A Study of the Emergence, Nature and Self-Understanding of the European Union Polity*. Peter Wagner

**Citi, Manuele** (Italy), *Patterns of Policy Evolution in the EU. The Case of Research and Technology Development Policy*. Rikard Stankiewicz

**De La Calle Robles, Luis** (Spain), *Accounting for Nationalist Violence in Affluent Countries*. Donatella Della Porta

**Dörr, Nicole** (Germany), *Listen Carefully: Democracy Brokers at the European Social Forums*. Donatella Della Porta

**Eriksson Mikael** (Sweden), *Rethinking Targeted Sanctions*. Pascal Vennesson

**Fernandes, Tiago** (Portugal), *Patterns of Associational Life in Western Europe, 1800-2000: A Comparative and Historical Interpretation*. Philippe C. Schmitter

**Fusacchia, Alessandro** (Italy), *Selection, Appointment and Redeployment of Senior Commission Officials*. Adrienne Héritier

**Gaenssmantel, Frank** (Germany), *How International Actors Interact. Explaining China's Engagement with the EU, 2002-2007*. Pascal Vennesson

**Grigolo, Michele** (Italy), *Human Rights and the City. Anti-Discrimination Laws and Policies in New York and Barcelona*. Michael Keating

**Grzybowska Walecka, Katarzyna Irena** (Poland), *International Party Co-operation. Before and After 1989: The Polish and Hungarian (Post-) Communists and Western Social Democrats*. Michael Keating

**Guardiancich, Igor** (Slovenia), *Pension Reforms in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe: Legislation, Implementation and Sustainability*. Martin Rhodes

**Hanretty, Chris** (UK), *The Political Independence of Public Service Broadcasters*. Alexander H. Trechsel

**Krzyzanowska, Olga** (Poland), *What Drives Entrepreneurs? A Study of Business Formation by Young People in Poland and Ireland*. Colin Crouch

**Lehtonen, Tiia** (Finland), *Small States - Big Negotiations. Decision-Making Rules and Small State Influence in EU Treaty Negotiations*. Adrienne Héritier

**Lietaert, Matthieu** (Belgium), *Building EU Trade Governance. The European Commission and Non-State Actors in External Trade in Services Policy*. Martin Rhodes

**Mattoni, Alice** (Italy), *Multiple Media Practices in Italian Mobilizations against Precarity of Work*. Donatella Della Porta

**Milan, Stefania** (Italy), *Stealing the Fire. A Study of Emancipatory Practices in the Field of Communication*. Donatella Della Porta

**Obelene, Vaida** (Lithuania), *Discontinuity in Elite Formation: Former Komsomol Functionaries*

*in the Period of Post-Communist Transition in Lithuania and Belarus.* Jaap Dronkers

**Parks, Louisa** (UK), *In the Corridors and in the Streets: A Comparative Study of the Impacts of Social Movement Campaigns in the EU.* Donatella Della Porta

**Paster, Thomas** (Austria), *Choosing Lesser Evils: The Role of Business in the Development of the German Welfare State from the 1880s to the 1990s.* Sven Steinmo

**Pawlak, Patryk** (Poland), *Network Politics in Transatlantic Homeland Security Cooperation. A European Dimension.* Friedrich V. Kratochwil

**Pereira, Pedro Adão e Silva Cardoso** (Portugal), *Waiving the European Flag in a Southern European Welfare State: Factors behind Domestic Compliance with European Social Policy in Portugal.* Martin Rhodes

**Rajkovic, Nikolas Milan** (Serbia), *Explaining the Politics of Compliance and ad hoc Justice in Serbia and Croatia.* Friedrich V. Kratochwil

**Röcke, Anja** (Germany), *Democratic Innovation through Ideas? Participatory Budgeting and Frames of Citizen Participation in France, Germany and Great Britain.* Donatella Della Porta

**Ryzner, Janusz** (Poland), *Legacies and Incentives: A Comparative Analysis of Post-Communist Minority Policy in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.* Michael Keating

**Spieser, Catherine** (France), *Institutionalising Market Society in Times of Systemic Change. The Construction and Reform of Social and Labour Market Policies in Poland in a Comparative Perspective (1989-2004).* Colin Crouch

**Stinga, Laurentiu** (Romania), *Still Elected Dictators? A Study of Executive Accountability to the Legislature in Multi-Party Democracies Across Time: Italy (1947-2006), Argentina*

*(1982-2006) and Romania (1992-2007).* László Bruszt; co-supervisor Peter Mair

**Szelewa, Dorota** (Poland), *Ideas, Rules, and Agency: Public Bureaucrats and the Evolution of Family Policies in Hungary and Poland.* Sven Steinmo

**Tomaszewski, Wojciech** (Poland), *Multidimensional Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe: A Cross-national Perspective.* Jaap Dronkers

**Van Spanje, Joost** (Netherlands), *Pariah Parties. On the Origins and Electoral Consequences of the Ostracism of Political Parties in Established Democracies.* Peter Mair

**Wendling, Cécile** (France), *The European Union Response to Emergencies. A Sociological Neo-Institutionalist Approach.* Pascal Vennesson

**Voříšek, Michael** (Czech Republic), *The Reform Generation. 1960s' Czechoslovak Sociology in a Comparative Perspective.* Peter Wagner

**Wentzel, Joachim** (Germany), *An Imperative to Adjust? Skill Formation in England and Germany.* Martin Kohli

**Wilson, Alex** (UK), *Multi-Level Party Politics in Italy and Spain.* Michael Keating



## Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies



Stefano Bartolini

### Faculty news

The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) welcomed three new 'joint chair' professors: in September, Prof. Giovanni Federico, Joint Chair with the Department of History and Civilization and Director of the RSCAS project 'Market Integration and the Welfare of Europeans' funded with an Advanced Investigators Grant of the European Research Council, and Prof. Olivier Roy, Joint Chair with the Department of Political and Social Sciences on the Mediterranean Chair and Director of the RSCAS Mediterranean Programme; in October, Prof. Miguel Poiras Maduro, Joint Chair with the Law Department and Director of the Centre's Global Governance Programme.

Prof. Philippe Fargues, was appointed Programme Director of the Migration Policy Programme and started his collaboration in January. Pier Luigi Parcu, Senior Fellow, acts as Director of the Communications and Media Area of the Florence School of Regulation since June. Paolo Ponzano, Senior Fellow, joined the Centre in May. Anna Triandafyllidou was appointed as part-time professor in the area of Migration from December.

### Honours and prizes

Adrienne Héritier has been elected to a two-year term as Chair of the Executive Committee of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA) in September 2009.

Giancarlo Corsetti has been elected Member of the Council of the European Economic Association (2010- 2014).

Paolo Ponzano was bestowed the honour of *Cavaliere Ufficiale all'Ordine del Merito della Repubblica Italiana* for his achievements as an Official with the European Union.

Jean-Michel Glachant was elected Member of the Advisory Board of the Competition and Regulation in Network Industries (CRNI), member of the editorial board of the *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* and mem-

ber of the *Comité de rédaction* of the *Revue d'économie industrielle*.

### New research projects/fields

Among the Centre's new or renewed research projects and programmes in 2009 are the following:

- Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM): The Centre has secured funding (from the European Commission) for a two years' extension of the project. The Consortium is composed of a coordinating unit established at the RSCAS, and a network of scientific correspondents based in 17 countries in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and in Sub-Saharan Africa. External experts from the North and the South also contribute to its activities. The Consortium has developed a capacity for observing, analysing and forecasting migratory movements, their causes and consequences, that originate from, transit through, or are destined for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Palestinian Territory, Syria Tunisia and Turkey and, since mid-2009, Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sudan.

- *European Report of Development 2010*: After the successful presentation of the *European Report of Development 2009* in October, the RSCAS will continue to host the ERD-Team in 2010. The European Commission and six EU Member States have renewed the contract for the preparation of the second edition of the European Report on Development, to be presented in October 2010. The general topic will be 'Up to and beyond 2015: Adapting Development to New Challenges'.

- 'Market Integration and the Welfare of Europeans (INMARWEL)': This project, for which Giovanni Federico received an Advanced Investigators Grant from the European Research Council, aims at mapping the long-run process of integration of the European and world markets, from the early modern period to present, and at assessing its effects on the welfare and on institutions.

- The new Global Governance Programme means to contribute to the understanding of global governance issues, to contribute to academic and policy debates, to train new generations of scholars, public officials and practitioners, and to encourage interaction between academics, policy makers, journalists and activists. The programme started its activities in the academic year 2009/10.

- 'Private Transnational Regulation: Constitutional Foundations and Governance Design': This project addresses key questions concerning the mix of public and private power in transnational governance which are raised by the emergence of transnational private regulatory regimes. The project is coordinated at the RSCAS and also includes researchers at Tilburg University and University College Dublin. It is funded by the Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL).

- The Florence School of Regulation has started its activities in a new area, that of Communications and Media, with the organization of two events in October and November 2009. The Communication and Media Area has been created by the FSR in partnership with the European Regulators Group for electronic communications networks and services and will be financed by the contributions of telecom companies.

- The European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO) has signed a contract with the European Parliament to prepare a study on 'How to Create a Transnational European Party System' and with the EU's European Economic and Social Committee to prepare a study on 'The Process of Civil Society Consultations in the Member States on European Policy Matters'.

- The RSCAS coordinates a project financed by DG Justice Freedom and Security on 'Circular Migration Patterns in Southern and Central Eastern Europe: Challenges and Opportunities for Migrants and Policy Makers (METOIKOS)'. The project studies the links between different types of circular

migration and processes of integration and reintegration.

#### **Faculty**

**Stefano Bartolini**, Director.

**Elena Carletti**, Joint Chair with ECO.

**Giancarlo Corsetti**, Joint Chair with ECO, also holds the Pierre Werner Chair on European Monetary Union.

**Philippe Fargues**, Programme Director of the Migration Policy Programme and Scientific Director of CARIM.

**Giorgia Giovannetti**, Scientific Director of the European Report on Development.

**Jean-Michel Glachant**, Director of the Florence School of Regulation and of the Loyola de Palacio Energy Policy Programme.

**Giovanni Federico**, Joint Chair with HEC and Director of the project Market Integration and the Welfare of Europeans (from September 2009).

**Adrienne Héritier**, Joint Chair with SPS.

**Miguel Poiares Maduro**, Joint Chair with LAW and Director of the Global Governance Programme (from October 2009).

**Pier Luigi Parcu**, Director of the Communications and Media Area of the Florence School of Regulation.

**Kiran Patel**, Joint Chair with HEC and Coordinator of the Transatlantic Programme.

**Olivier Roy**, Joint Chair with SPS, holds the Mediterranean Chair and is Director of the Mediterranean Programme (from September 2009).

**Heike Schweitzer**, Joint Chair with LAW.

**Anna Triandafyllidou**, part time professor in the Migration area.



*Giovanni Federico*



*Miguel Poiares Maduro*



*Olivier Roy*



Philippe Fargues



Pier Luigi Parcu

**Pascal Vennesson**, Joint Chair with SPS.

**Alessandra Venturini**, Executive Director of CARIM.

Listing of the research areas of full-time 'joint chair' professors are included in their respective departmental descriptions.

### Fellows

#### *EU Fellows*

**Frank Benyon**, European Commission

**Georges Caravelis**, European Parliament

**Christophe Giolito**, European Commission

**Marianne Paasi**, European Commission

**David White**, European Commission

#### *Marie Curie Fellows*

**Christine Arnold**, University of Maastricht, 'Public Opinion Trends and Policy-Making in the EU' (joint with SPS).

**Nicola Casarini**, European University Institute, 'As Seen from North-East Asia: Potential and Limits of the EU as a Strategic Actor'.

**Stéphanie Hennette-Vauchez**, University Paris 12, 'Towards a European Model of Bio-medical Law?'

**Cathleen Kantner**, Free University Berlin, 'European Security and Defence Polity and the Emergence of a Shared Normative Self-Understanding'.

**Daniel Monerescu**, Central European University, Budapest, 'The Limits of Peaceful Co-existence: Jewish-Arab Relations, Urban Space and State Violence in Palestinian-Israeli Mixed Towns, 1882 to the Present'.

**Sara Poli**, University of Rome Tor Vergata and University of Trieste, 'The Achievement of an Area of Freedom, Security and Justice through the EU External Relations'.

**Cornelius Torp**, Martin-Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, 'Age, Inequality and Social

Justice: Britain and Germany since 1945' (joint with HEC).

#### *Jean Monnet Fellows*

**Nicole Ahner**, Chamber Rüeckner, 'The European Environmental Law in the Process of Globalisation: Emission Trading as Legal Instrument'.

**Melanie Antoniou**, University of Leeds, 'Multilateralism between "legal power Europe" and US's grand strategy' (Global Governance Programme).

**Susanne Augenhöfer**, University of Vienna, 'The Consumer as a Link Between Fair Trading Law, Antitrust Law and Private Law' (Florence School of Regulation).

**Antonio Aurilio**, University of Rome 'La Sapienza', 'Major Legal Obstacles to Circular Migration' (CARIM).

**Federica Casarosa**, University of Trento, 'Role and Limits of Self-regulation in Cyberspace'.

**Adrien de Hauteclocque**, University of Manchester and University Paris XI, 'Market Building and Nuclear Renaissance in Europe' (Loyola de Palacio Programme).

**Sarah De Lange**, University of Amsterdam, 'Electoral Responsiveness and Government Formation: From Electoral Competition to the Competition for Government'.

**Matteo Di Castelnuovo**, Imperial College London, 'Electricity Network Policy and Renewables Policy' (Florence School of Regulation).

**Ivan Diaz-Rainey**, University of East Anglia, 'EU Energy Policy, Synergistic Regulation and the Application of Finance Constructs in the New Energy and Environmental Markets' (Florence School of Regulation).

**Saida El Boudouhi**, Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, 'Comparing the Different International Dispute

Settlement Bodies' (Global Governance Programme).

**Nadia Fadil**, Catholic University Leuven, 'Embodying Secular Subjectivities: The Ethical Self-Fashioning of Secular Muslims in Belgium'.

**Martha Fraile**, CSIS Madrid, 'Mass Media, Political Knowledge and Electoral Behaviour: Testing the Media Effects'.

**Daniele Gallo**, University of Rome 'La Sapienza', 'Services of General Economic Interests (SGEIs): Welfare, Market and Rights. Access to SGEIs: Exemption and Positive Obligation'.

**Karen Gram-Skjoldager**, University of Århus, 'The Trans-nationalisation of Danish Foreign Policy'.

**Stephanie Hofmann**, Cornell University, 'European Security Institutions in-the-making and Beyond'.

**Andrey Kazanste**, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, 'Russia-EU: Reassessing Cooperation Potential in New Areas of Security'.

**Tobias Kies**, Bielefeld University, 'Presidents and the Challenges of European Integration, 1950-2000'.

**Girish Kumar**, Indian Law Institute, 'WTO, TRIPS and South Asia: Internalisation of TRIPS and the Problem of Access to Medicines' (Global Governance Programme).

**Antigoni Lykortafiti**, King's College London, 'Consolidation and Rationalization in the European Air Transport Market'.

**Shushanik Makaryan**, Washington State University, 'Institutionalization and Transformation of Citizenship Regimes among Post-Ottoman States'.

**Francesca Marchetta**, University of Florence, 'Born to be Alive? Return Migration and the Survival of Egyptian MSEs' (CARIM).

**Igor Masten**, University of Ljubljana, 'Empirical Analysis of DSGE Models for Small Open Economies' (Pierre Werner Chair Programme).

**Sarah McLaughlin**, London School of Economics and Political Science, 'Building Efficient Compliance Mechanisms in the Area of Trade: A Comparative Analysis of the EU and WTO' (Global Governance Programme).

**Eva Niesten**, University of Amsterdam, 'Regulation and Governance of Green Innovations in the European Electricity Industries' (Florence School of Regulation).

**Luca Paladini**, University of Bologna, 'The EU's Security Policy and the UN System'.

**Piotr Plewa**, University of Delaware, 'Circular Migration: In Whose Interests? The Assessment of Italian and Spanish Guestworker Admissions' (CARIM).

**Nicolas Pouillard**, École des Hautes Études en Sciences sociales, Paris, 'Lebanon, Palestine, Basque Country and Northern Ireland: A Comparative Research on Political Violence, Third Worldist Views and Radical Nationalism' (Mediterranean Programme).

**Siegfried Schieder**, University of Trier, 'Domestic Welfare States and EU External Relations'.

**Lisa Stampnitzky**, University of California Berkeley, 'States and Expert Knowledge: Terrorism Studies in Comparative Perspective'.

**Milena Stoyanova**, 'Vertical Integration of the Electronic Communications Industry Revisited'.

**Julie Suk**, Yeshiva University, 'Maternity, Work, and Citizenship: Gender Equality in the United States and Europe'.



Anna Triandafyllidou

**Elisa Ticci**, University of Florence, 'Micro-economic and Social Impacts of Large Extractive Industries in Sub-Saharan African Countries' (Pierre Werner Chair Programme).

**Lami Bertan Tokuzlu**, Istanbul Bilgi University, 'The 'Burden-Sharing Principle' in the Context of the Asylum and Migration, Acquis of the EU: The Case of Turkey'.

**Dionisia Tzavara**, University of Peloponnese, 'Modeling Self-Regulation/Regulation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): A Study of the Companies' Incentives to Engage in CSR'.

**Tine Van Crielinge**, London School of Economics and Political Science, 'Power Relations between the EU and the ACP'.

**Laurent Warloutzet**, University of Chambéry, 'At the Centre of EU's Influence: The Strengthening of Competition Policy, 1973-1999'.

**Henning Weber**, Humboldt University and Free University Berlin, 'Cyclical Measurement Bias in International Relative Prices' (Pierre Werner Chair Programme).

**Lina Zekri**, Laboratory MTE-CNRS Montpellier, 'Gender Remittances and Micro Businesses: Expressions or Alternatives to Poverty?'

*Axa Fellow*

**Xiana Barros-Garcia**, European University Institute, 'Air Security: Explaining EU Decision-Making since 11 September 2001'.

*Canon Foundation Fellow*

**Masayo Nishida**, Boston University, 'Incorporation of Highly Skilled Migrants'.

*Gulbenkian Foundation Fellow*

**Luis De Sousa**, CIES Lisbon, 'The Microcosm of European Integration: The Case of Portugal/Spain in Comparative Perspective'.

*Karamanlis Foundation Fellows*

**Lorenzo De Sio**, University of Florence, 'Are less-involved Voters the Key to Win Elections?'

**Gabor Toka**, Central European University, 'Cleavage Structures and Democratic Processes at the EU and National Levels'.

*Vincent Wright Fellows*

**Min-Hyung Kim**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, 'The Variation in State Preferences and the European Integration Outcome' (fellowship in Comparative Politics).

**Gail McElroy**, Trinity College Dublin, 'Legislative Activity in the European Parliament: Beyond Roll Call Votes' (fellowship in Comparative Politics).

**Angela Romano**, University of Florence, 'Keeping *Détente* Alive: Western Europe, the EC and the Soviet *Bloc*, 1975-1982' (fellowship in Comparative History).

**Kenneth Weisbrode**, Harvard University, 'America's Europeanists and their World' (fellowship in Comparative History).

*Visiting Fellows*

**Roderick Abbott**, Former Deputy Director General in DG Trade, European Commission

**Ben Ansel**, University of Minnesota (joint with Max Weber Programme)

**Graham Avery**, Honorary Director General, European Commission

**Germà Bel**, University of Barcelona

**Simon Bornschier**, University of Zurich (joint with Max Weber Programme)

**Ken Endo**, Hokkaido University

**Paolo Graziano**, Bocconi University

**Alessandro Ianniello Saliceti**, European Commission

**Takayuki Kimura**, Former Ambassador, Japanese Mission to the EU

**Hanspeter Kriesi**, University of Zurich

**Jean-Michel Lafleur**, University of Liège

**Micaela Lottini**, University of Rome, Roma Tre

**Lucia Quaglia**, University of Sussex

**Gwen Sasse**, University of Oxford

**Cris Shore**, University of Auckland

**Frans Van Nispen**, Erasmus University of Rotterdam

**Antoine Vauchez**, Centre National de la Recherche scientifique



## Max Weber Programme

The MWP is the largest postdoctoral programme in SSH, open to candidates—women and men—coming both from inside and outside Europe. It attaches great importance to training Fellows in the academic practice of today, including teaching. It also actively supports its Fellows in the academic market. Overall, the Programme aims to create a diversified and creative academic environment from which Fellows can project themselves in national and international academic market and start their academic career.

In the past four years 157 fellows have taken part in the Max Weber Programme, and the Programme has had many visiting fellows and two visiting professors. The pool of applicants has also developed as the word has spread and the Programme has become established and well known. The programme receives an increasing number of applications from outside of Europe (North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Australia). The number of applications has grown from 555 in 2005 over 446 in 2006, 784 in 2007, 926 in 2008 and in 2009 the programme received a record number of 1,042 applications.

### Honours and prizes

Hausermann, Silja: 2009, Junior scientist award from the Swiss Political Science Association

Trauschweizer, Ingo: 2009 Distinguished Book Prize of the Society for Military History

Vazquez-Gesta, Pablo: 2009 Pablo de Olavide' Essay Prize

### Fellows

#### *Max Weber Fellows*

**Elisa Andretta** (France/Italy), Columbia University. HEC, medicine in Mediterranean Europe in the early modern age.

**David Art** (USA), Tufts University. SPS, comparative politics including radical right parties.

**Idil Ayse Aybars** (Turkey), Middle East Technical University Ankara, LAW, equality

and gender mainstreaming, EU social law/policy, EU-Turkey relations.

**Can Aybek** (Germany), University of Bremen. SPS, analysis of family structures and inter-generational relations especially regarding immigrants.

**Gergely Baics** (Hungary), Northwestern University Chicago. HEC, modern urban history with a focus on the Americas and Europe.

**Ivana Bajic-Hajdukovic** (Serbia), University College London. SPS, effects of massive out-migration from urban Serbia on family relationships since the collapse of Yugoslavia.

**Naomi Beck** (Israel), University of Chicago. HEC, history of evolutionary theory in the broad cultural context.

**Stelios Bekiros** (Greece), Athens University. ECO, spectral and time series econometrics, economic dynamics.

**Nicolas Berman** (France), University of Geneva. ECO, international trade and international macroeconomics.

**Mouloud Boumghar** (France/Algeria), University of Littoral France. LAW, systemic relations between common Public International Law and EU Law.

**Valentina Calderai** (Italy), University of Pisa. LAW, law of contract, history, philosophy and methodology of law.

**Firat Cengiz** (Turkey), Tilburg University, LAW, comparative work on antitrust enforcement.

**Nai Rui Chng** (Singapore), LSE London. SPS, contentious politics and politics of regulation and development.

**Anna Cichopek** (Poland), University of Western Ontario. HEC, modern East European history.



*Ramon Marimon*



*2008–2009 Max Weber fellows*

**Ayça Çubukçu** (Turkey), Columbia University. SPS, the history and critique of international law.

**Mathias Delori** (France), University of Montreal. SPS, International Relations and Policy Analysis.

**Joshua Derman** (USA), Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. HEC, discourse about socio-economic planning among American, British and German-speaking émigré intellectuals in the mid-1940s.

**Holger Döring** (Germany), University of Konstanz. SPS, effects of political institutions on representation.

**Isabelle Engeli** (Switzerland), University of Geneva. SPS, the impact of gender on electoral behaviour.

**Elaine Fahey** (Ireland), Trinity College Dublin. LAW, European Union Law within the Irish legal order.

**Shikeb Farooqui** (UK), UPF Barcelona. ECO, Innovation and Industrial Organization,

Organization Economics and Conflict and Polarization.

**Marcello Figueroa** (Argentina), Argentinian National Council for Science and Technology. HEC, Cultural History of Knowledge in the eighteenth century Spanish world.

**Gianluigi Fioriglio** (Italy), Sapienza Rome. LAW, legal informatics, ethical and legal issue of medical informatics.

**Colin Fleming** (UK), Royal Holloway London. SPS, strategic theory and security studies.

**Luminita Gatejel** (Romania), Free University Berlin. HEC, history of state socialism.

**Giunia Gatta** (Italy), University of Minnesota. SPS, history of political thought, continental political theory, liberalism and existentialism.

**Claudia Gazzini** (Italy), University of Oxford. HEC, history of the Middle East and North Africa.

**Jane Gingrich** (USA), University of Minnesota. SPS, analysis of policymakers.

**Simona Grassi** (Italy), University of Lausanne. ECO, the interaction between public and private providers of private goods such as health-care and education.

**Tomasz Gromelski** (Poland), University of Oxford. HEC, sixteenth-century Polish and English social and political thought and political culture.

**Gaye Gungor** (Turkey), Florida International University. SPS, European Union enlargement, organization theory, legislative reform and policymaking.

**Armen Hakhverdian** (Netherlands), Nuffield College Oxford. SPS, comparative politics, political behaviour, democratic theory, and populism.

**Silja Häusermann** (Switzerland), University of Zurich. SPS, conceptualization and methodological strategy to analyze institutional change.

**Laura Hering** (Germany), Rotterdam University. ECO, international trade, economic geography, migration and development economics.

**Rasmus Hoffmann** (Germany), University of Rotterdam. SPS, socioeconomic health differences.

**Susan Karr** (USA), University of Chicago. HEC, the intersection of humanism and political thought in sixteenth-century Italy, Germany and France.

**Alexia Katsanidou** (Greece), Essex University. SPS, political behaviour of individuals, in both voting and collective action.

**Richard Kirwan** (Ireland), Trinity College Dublin. HEC, social and cultural history of universities in the early modern period.

**Merilin Kiviorg** (Estonia), University of Oxford. LAW, comparative human rights, law and religion, human rights in the EU.

**Sara Konoe** (Japan), Johns Hopkins University. SPS, comparative political economy, financial regulations, and international political economy.

**Alexander Kriwoluzky** (Germany), University of Amsterdam. ECO, macroeconomics and applied macroeconometrics.

**Sarolta Laczo** (Hungary), University of Salamanca. ECO, Risk-sharing, Incomplete Markets, Dynamic Contracts and Risk Theory.

**Nikolaos Lavranos** (Greece), The Hague University. LAW, EU institutional law, EU external relations, EU cross-pillar issues, WTO law.

**Noemi Lendvai** (Hungary), University of Bristol. SPS, discourses of the impact of Enlargement on the future of EU social policy, the Europeanisation of policy-making in New Member States.

**Jernej Letnar Čerňič** (Slovenia), University of Aberdeen. LAW, human rights law, business and human rights, investment law, international criminal law.

**Simon Levis-Sullam** (Italy), University of Oxford. HEC, the history of ideas and culture in Europe between the Nineteenth and the Twentieth century.

**Raphael Levy** (France), University of Mannheim. ECO, Information Economics, Industrial Organization, Corporate Finance, Political Economy, Behavioural Economics.

**Yang Lu** (China), Boston University. ECO, macroeconomics and time-series econometrics.

**Laura Magi** (Italy), University of Florence. LAW, interaction among various sectors of international law.

**Paolo Masella** (Italy), University of Mannheim. ECO, the relationship between identity and the degree of ethnic diversity of a country.

**Quinton Mayne** (UK), Princeton University. SPS, comparative European politics and European Union policy.

**Alessandro Mennuni** (Italy), University of Southampton. ECO, theoretical and quantitative macroeconomics, particularly business cycles, inequality and optimal fiscal policy.

**Sami Miaari** (Israel), Hebrew University of Jerusalem. ECO, the short-term affects of the West Bank Barrier on the Palestinian Labour Market.

**Antonio Miralles** (Spain), Universitat Autònoma Barcelona. ECO, Game Theory, Mechanism Design and Economic Policy.

**Anna Mirkova** (Poland), University of Michigan. HEC, history of modern Southeastern Europe.

**Edyta Molenda** (Poland), University of Littoral France. LAW, changes in labor law and national social policies.

**Ekaterina Mouliarova** (Russia), Moscow State University. LAW, institutional law of the European Union, comparative analysis of the East- and West-European integration.

**Diego Muro** (Spain), IBEI Barcelona. SPS, nationalist violence.

**Raya Muttarak** (Thailand), European University Institute. SPS, immigration and integration issues, policy application of sociological research.

**M'hamed Oualdi** (Tunisia), Sorbonne Paris-HEC, Mediterranean and North African history.

**María Belén Olmos Giupponi** (Argentina), University Carlos III Madrid. LAW, international law and European Union law.

**Autumn Lockwood Payton** (USA), Ohio State University. SPS, international organization and institutional design.

**Roberta Pergher** (Italy), University of Kansas. HEC, agency in fascism, colonialism, and migration as well as borderland studies and comparative history.

**Paolo Pin** (Italy), University of Siena. ECO, game theoretical models for endogenous network formation.

**Ottavio Quirico** (Italy), University of Littoral France. LAW, legal theory, general international law, human rights law.

**Vincent Rebeyrol** (France), University of Paris. ECO, International Trade, Economic Geography and Political Economy.

**Miriam Ronzoni** (Italy), University of Frankfurt. SPS, political theory and applied issues within the discipline.

**Guido Ruta** (Italy), New York University. ECO, Financial Economics, Corporate Finance and Macroeconomics.

**Irit Samet** (Israel), King's College London. LAW, moral theory and the law of equity.

**Edith Sand** (Israel), Central Bank of Israel. ECO, international economics and political economy.

**Christian Schemmel** (Germany), University of Frankfurt. SPS, contemporary political theory.

**Roger Schoenman** (USA), University of California Santa Cruz. SPS, the relationships emerging across post-communist Europe between business, parties and the state.

**Florian Schuett** (Germany), Tilburg University. ECO, industrial organization, political economy and behavioral economics.

**Gonul Sengul** (Turkey), University of Texas Austin. ECO, the role of heterogeneity in labour markets.



*2009–2010 Max Weber fellows*

**Naoko Seriu** (Japan), University of Paris. HEC, soldiers' experience in 18th century France.

**Reinhard Slepcevic** (Austria), University of Vienna. LAW, empirical analysis of European law and judicial politics in Europe.

**Violet Soen** (Belgium), Catholic University of Leuven. HEC, early modern religion and state formation, especially in the Low Countries and the Spanish Empire.

**Nadia Steiber** (Austria), Nuffield College Oxford. SPS, cross-national comparative analysis of economic behaviour and labour market risks.

**Claudius Torp** (Germany), University of Bielefeld. HEC, history of transnational consumer boycotts.

**Ingo Tauschweizer** (Germany), University of Ohio. HEC, comparative study of war, state, society, and militarism in Germany and the United States.

**Seda Unsar** (Turkey), University of Southern California. HEC, institutional theory, redefinition of state and democracy.

**Chiara Valentini** (Italy), University of Bologna. LAW, legal philosophy, constitutional theory and theory of rights.

**Mindia Vashakmadze** (Georgia), European University Institute. LAW, international law aspects of foreign military and security assistance.

**Pablo Vazquez-Gestal** (Spain), Universidad Complutense Madrid. HEC, eighteenth-century Spanish history and its contemporary historiographical trends.

**Iryna Vushko** (Ukraine), Harvard Ukrainina Research Institute. HEC, the history of modern East-Central Europe, empire and nation in modern Europe.

**Fang Xu** (China), European University Institute. ECO, econometric methods concerned with panel data modeling and hypothesis testing.



*Max Weber Visiting Fellows*

**Ben Ansell** (UK/USA), University of Minnesota. SPS (joint with RSCAS) Political Science. Education policy, focusing on the roles of globalization, democracy, and partisan politics.

**David Bainton** (UK), University of Bristol. SPS, interface between Western and non-Western knowledge.

**Simon Bornschier** (Switzerland), University of Zurich. SPS (joint with RSCAS), politicization of the process of European integration by national political parties.

**Alicia Hinajeros-Parga** (Spain), University of Oxford. LAW, constitutional law of the EU.

**Jaime Lluch** (Puerto Rico), Collegio Carlo Alberto Turin. SPS, nationalism, nationalist and ethnic conflict, ethnicity/race and multiculturalism.

**Eleonora Pasotti** (Italy/USA), University of California Santa Cruz. SPS, dynamics of preference formation through an analysis of the shift from patronage to public opinion politics.

**Nenad Stojanovics** (Switzerland), University of Zurich. SPS, challenges to democracy in multicultural societies.

**Roald Versteeg** (Netherlands), University of Maastricht. ECO, financial liberalization and exchange rate dynamics.



*Villa La Fonte, home to the Max Weber Programme*

## Publications

The following records were extracted from the EUI Institutional Repository (2009)  
CADMUS—cadmus.eui.eu



The second EUI Publications Directory was published in November 2009. It lists the academic publications of the EUI and its members between November 2007 and September 2009. The information presented in the Directory is available online from the EUI Publications Repository, CADMUS at: [cadmus.eui.eu](http://cadmus.eui.eu). CADMUS is regularly updated and may be consulted for details of the most recent publications by members of the EUI. When possible, CADMUS contains the full-text of the publications listed.

In addition to the 86 books listed hereafter, in 2009 the EUI academic community has published:

- 112 theses
- 200 articles in academic journals
- 165 contributions to edited books
- 236 working papers
- 68 research project reports
- 6 distinguished lectures

### Books published in 2009 and submitted to CADMUS

AL-ALI, Nade and PRATT, Nicola (eds), *Women and War in the Middle East: Transnational Perspectives*, London, Zed Books, 2009.

ARNAUT, Karel, BRACKE, Sarah, CEUPPENS, Bambi, DE MUL, Sarah, FADIL, Nadia and KANMAZ, Meryem (eds), *Een Leeuw in een Kooi. De Grenzen van het Multiculturele Vlaanderen*, Antwerpen, Meulenhoff-Manteau, 2009.

AUGENHOFER, Susanne (ed.), *Die Europäisierung des Kartell- und Lauterkeitsrechts*, Tübingen, Mohr Siebeck, 2009.

AYBEK Can, *Migrantenjugendliche zwischen Schule und Beruf: Individuelle Übergänge und kommunale Strukturen der Ausbildungsförderung*, Wiesbaden, VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2009.

BABEROWSKI, Jörg and PATEL, Kiran Klaus (eds), *Jenseits der Totalitarismustheorie? Nationalsozialismus und Stalinismus im Vergleich*. Special issue of *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 2009, 57, 12.

BAUBÖCK, Rainer, PERCHINIG, Bernhard and SIEVERS, Wiebke (eds), *Citizenship Policies in the*

*New Europe*, Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press, 2009, (Expanded and Updated Edition).

BEREZIN, Mabel, *Illiberal Politics in Neoliberal Times: Culture, Security and Populism in the New Europe*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009, Cambridge Cultural Social Studies.

BLUCHE, Lorraine, LIPPHARDT, Veronika and PATEL, Kiran Klaus (eds), *Der Europäer—ein Konstrukt. Wissensbestände, Diskurse, Praktiken*, Göttingen, Wallstein, 2009.

BONGIOVANNI, Giorgio, SARTOR, Giovanni and VALENTINI, Chiara (eds), *Reasonableness and Law*, London, Springer, 2009, Law and Philosophy Library, 86.

BOLLEYER, Nicole, *Intergovernmental Cooperation. Rational Choices in Federal Systems and Beyond*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

BOYLE, Kevin (ed.), *New Institutions for Human Rights Protection*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XVIII/2.

BRUSZT, László and HOLZHACKER, Ronald (eds), *The Transnationalization of*

*Economies, States, and Civil Societies. New Challenges for Governance in Europe*, New York, Springer, 2009.

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio (ed.), *Il contratto di rete. Commentario*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2009.

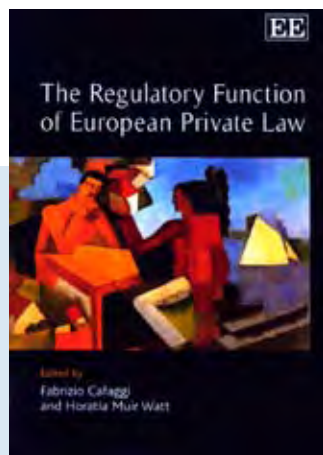
CAFAGGI, Fabrizio and MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (eds), *New Frontiers of Consumer Protection: The Interplay Between Private and Public Enforcement*, Mortsel, Intersentia, 2009.

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio and MUIR-WATT, Horatia (eds), *The Regulatory Function of European Private Law*, Cheltenham/Northampton, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2009.

CASARINI, Nicola, *Remaking Global Order. The Evolution of Europe-China Relations and Its Implications for East Asia and the United States*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

CHALLAND, Benoît, *Palestinian Civil Society: Foreign donors and the power to promote and exclude*, London/New York, Routledge, 2009, Routledge Studies on the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

CONRAD, Sebastian, HEÉ, Nadin and SCHAPER, Ulrike (eds), *Ordering the Colonial World around the 20th Century. Global and*



*Comparative Perspectives.* Special Issue of *Comparativ*, 2009, 19, 1.

CUNHA, Mario, *Privacidade e Seguro: a coleta e utilização de dados nos ramos de pessoas e de saúde*, Rio de Janeiro, Funenseg, 2009.

CURTIN, Deirdre, *Executive Power of the European Union: Law, Practices, and the Living Constitution*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XII/4.

DELLA PORTA, Donatella (ed.), *Another Europe: conceptions and practices of democracy in the European social forums*, London/New York, Routledge, 2009.

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, *I partiti politici*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2009, (2nd edition updated and expanded).

DELLA PORTA, Donatella (ed.), *Democracy in Social Movements*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.

DELLA PORTA, Donatella and CAIANI, Manuela,

*Social Movements and Europeanization*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

DELLA PORTA, Donatella and DIANI, Mario, *Ruchy Społeczne. Wprowadzenie*, Wydawnictwo, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 2009.

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, KRIESI, Hanspeter and RUCHT, Dieter (eds), *Social Movements in a Globalizing World*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009, (second expanded edition).

DELORI, Mathias, DESCHAUX-BEAUME, Delphine and SAURUGGER, Sabine (eds), *Le choix rationnel en science politique. Débats critiques*, Rennes, Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2009.

DE SOUSA, Luís (ed.), *Ética, Estado e Economia: Atitudes e Práticas dos Europeus*, Lisbon, ICS Publicações, 2009.

DUPUY, Pierre-Marie, FRANCIONI, Francesco and PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich (eds), *Human Rights in International Investment Law and Arbitration*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

EDREY, Yospeh, GREGGI, Marco (eds.), *Bridging a Sea. Constitutional and Supranational Limitations to Taxing Powers of the States Across the Mediterranean Sea*, Rome, Aracne Editrice, 2009.



EHLERMANN, Claus-Dieter and MARQUIS, Mel (eds), *European Competition Law Annual 2008: Antitrust Settlements under EC Competition Law*, Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2009.

FAKHOURY MUEHLBACHER, Tamirace, *Democracy and Power-Sharing in Stormy Weather: The Case of Lebanon*, Wiesbaden, Vs Verlag, 2009.

FARGUES, Philippe (ed.), *Migrations Méditerranéennes : Rapport 2008-2009 / Mediterranean Migration: 2008-2009 Report*, Florence, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, 2009.

FERNANDEZ-BARRERA, Meritxell, GOMES DE ANDRADE, Norberto Nuno, DE FILIPPI, Primavera, VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario, SARTOR, Giovanni and CASANOVAS, Pompeu (eds), *Law and Technology. Looking into the Future - Selected Essays*, Pistoia, European Press Academic Publishing, 2009.

FRANKLIN, Mark N., MACKIE, Thomas, VALEN, Henry, et al. (eds), *Electoral Change: Responses to evolving social and attitudinal structures in western countries*, Colchester, ECPR, 2009.

GARCIA ESPADA, Antonio, *Marco Polo y la Cruzada: Historia de la literatura de viajes a las Indias en el siglo XIV*, Madrid, Marcial Pons Historia, 2009.

GEARY, Michael Joseph, *An Inconvenient Wait: Ireland's Quest for Membership of the EEC, 1957-73*, Dublin, Institute of Public Administration, 2009.

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel and LÉVÊQUE, François (eds), *Electricity reform in Europe: towards a single energy market*, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 2009.

GOETZ, Klaus H., MAIR, Peter and SMITH, Gordon (eds), *European Politics: Pasts, Presents, Futures*, London, Routledge, 2009.

HAUPT, Heinz-Gerhard and TORP, Claudius (eds), *Die Konsumgesellschaft in Deutschland 1890-1990: ein Handbuch*, Frankfurt/Main, Campus, 2009.

JAMES, Harold, *The Creation and Destruction of Value: the Globalization Cycle*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2009.



KAMMINGA, Menno T. and SCHEININ, Martin (eds), *The Impact of Human Rights Law on General International Law*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

KASSAB, Elisabeth, *Contemporary Arab Thought: Cultural Critique in Comparative Perspective*, New York, Columbia University Press, 2009.

KEATING, Michael, *The Independence of Scotland: Self-government and the Shifting Politics of Union*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009.

KIRWAN, Richard, *Empowerment and Representation at the University in Early Modern Germany: Helmstedt and Würzburg, 1576-1634*, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 2009, *Wolfenbütteler Arbeiten zur Barockforschung*, 46.

KOCKA, Jürgen, KOHLI, Martin and STREECK, Wolfgang (eds), *Altern: Familie, Zivilgesellschaft, Politik*, Stuttgart, Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft, 2009, *Altern in Deutschland*, Bd. 8.

KOLBACH, Claudia, *Aufwachsen bei Hof: Aufklärung und fürstliche Erziehung in Hessen und Baden*, Frankfurt, Campus Verlag, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2006).



KRAUSE, Catarina and SCHEININ, Martin (eds), *International Protection of Human Rights: A Textbook*, Turku/Åbo, Åbo Akademi University Institute for Human Rights, 2009.

LAVRANOS, Nikolaos, *Jurisdictional Competition*, Groningen, Europa Law Publishing, 2009.

LEDERLE, Julia Christine, *Mission und Ökonomie der Jesuiten in Indien: Intermediäres Handeln am Beispiel der Malabar-Provinz im 18. Jahrhundert*, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz Verlag, 2009, *Studies in the History of Christianity in the Non-Western World*, 14.

MAISONNEUVE, Sophie, *L'invention du disque 1877-1949. Genèse de l'usage des médias musicaux contemporains*, Paris, Archives contemporaines, 2009 (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2002).

MARTINEZ BARAHONA, Elena, *Seeking the Political Role of the Third Government Branch: A comparative approach to High Courts*

*in Central America*, Saarbrücken, VDM Verlag, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2007).

MBONGO, Pascal and VAUCHEZ, Antoine (eds), *Dans la fabrique du droit européen. Scènes, acteurs et publics de la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes*, Bruxelles, Bruylant, 2009.

MÉNY, Yves (ed.), *La construction d'un parlement : 50 ans d'histoire du Parlement européen, 1958-2008*, Luxembourg, Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes, 2009.

MÉNY, Yves and SUREL, Yves, *Politique comparée. Les démocraties : Allemagne, Etats-Unis, France, Grande-Bretagne, Italie*, Paris, Montchrestien, 2009 (8e édition).

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed.), *Informationszugang für Verbraucher in Europa und den USA*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2009.

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, REICH, Norbert and ROTT, Peter, *Understanding EU Consumer Law*, Antwerp/Portland, Or., Intersentia, 2009.

MØLLER, Jørgen, *Post-communist Regime Change: A comparative study*, London/New York, Routledge, 2009.



MOREAU, Marie-Ange (ed.) with NEGRELLI, Serafino and POCHET, Philippe, *Building Anticipation of Restructuring in Europe*, Brussels, Peter Lang, 2009.

MORGERA, Elisa, *Corporate Accountability in International Environmental Law*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2007).

MOSCA, Lorenzo (ed.), *Partecipare comunicando in una società mediatizzata*, Special issue of *Partecipazione e Conflitto*, 2009, 1.

MOUHOT, Jean-Francois, *Les réfugiés acadiens en France (1758-1785). L'impossible réintégration ?*, Sillery (Québec), Septentrion, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2006).

MOURY, Catherine and DE SOUSA, Luís (eds), *Institutional Challenges in Post-Constitutional Europe: Governing Change*, New York, Routledge, 2009.

MÜLLER, Sven Oliver and TORP, Cornelius (eds),



*Das deutsche Kaiserreich in der Kontroverse*, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2009.

MURO, Diego and ALONSO, Gregorio (eds), *The Politics and Memory of the Transition: The Spanish Model*, London, Routledge, 2009.

MURPHY, Thérèse (ed.), *New Technologies and Human Rights*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XVII/2.

PATEL, Kiran Klaus (ed.), *Fertile Ground for Europe? The History of European Integration and the Common Agriculture Policy since 1945*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2009.

PATEL Kiran Klaus, STUHL, Frauke and FRANKE, Julia (eds), *Die Erfindung des Europäers: Begleitbuch zur gleichnamigen Ausstellung*, Berlin, Kreuzberg Museum, 2009.

PATEL, Kiran Klaus, *Europäisierung wider Willen: die Bundesrepublik Deutschland in der Agrarintegration der EWG, 1955-1973*, München, Oldenbourg, 2009.

PETITHOMME, Mathieu, *Les élites postcoloniales et le pouvoir politique en Afrique subsaharienne. La politique contre le développement*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2009.

RIDDELL, Anna and PLANT, Brendan, *Evidence before the International Court of Justice*, London, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 2009.

RITTERSMA, Rengienier C., *Egmont da capo – eine mythogenetische Studie*, Berlin, Waxmann, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2006).

ROMEI, Valentina, *The Transformation of Marketing and Business Organisation: 19th Century Europe*, Saarbrücken, VDM Verlag Dr. Müller, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2006).

RUBIO MARIN, Ruth (ed.), *The Gender of Reparations: Unsettling sexual hierarchies while redressing human rights violations*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2009.

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka, *40 vuotta Euroopan unionin budjetointia: yleisen talousarvion kehitys vuosina 1968-2008*, Florence, European Press Academic Publishing, 2009.

SCHEININ, Martin, *Towards a World Court of Human Rights*, [Online], Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2009.

SCHIEDER, Siegfried, HARNISCH, Sebastian and MAULL, Hanns W. (eds), *Solidarität und internationale Gemeinschaftsbildung. Beiträge zur Soziologie der internationalen Beziehungen*, Frankfurt a.M. and New York/Campus, 2009.

SCHIEDER, Siegfried and SPINDLER, Manuela (eds), *Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen*, 3rd ed., Opladen, Barbara Budrich/UTB, 2009.

SCOTT, Joanne (ed.), *Environmental Protection: European Law and Governance*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XVIII/3.

SOLERA, Cristina, *Women In and Out of Paid Work: Changes Across Generations in Italy and Britain*, Portland, Policy Press, 2009, (Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2005).

SOOMAN, Imbi and DONECKER, Stefan, *The 'Baltic Frontier' revisited: power structures and cross-cultural interactions in the Baltic Sea Region*. Proceedings of the International Symposium in

Florence, February 29th and March 1st, 2008, Vienna, University of Vienna, 2009.

THER, Philipp and KASIANOV, Georgiy (eds), *A Laboratory of Transnational History. Ukraine and Ukrainian Historiography since 1991*, Budapest, Central European University Press, 2009.

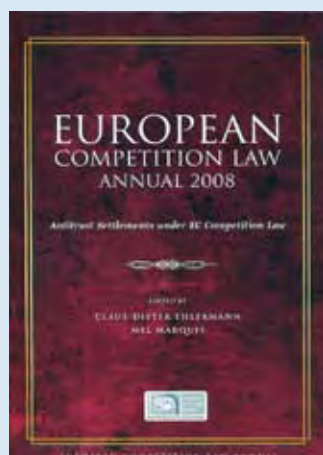
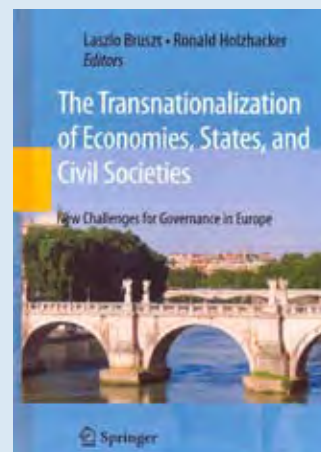
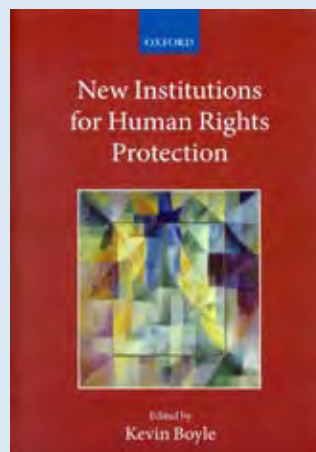
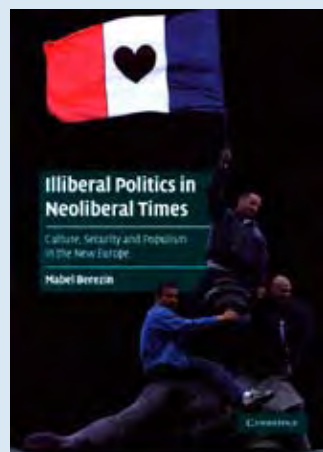
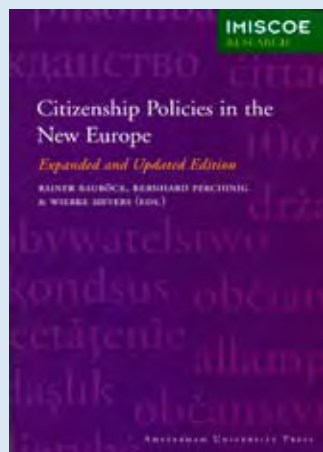
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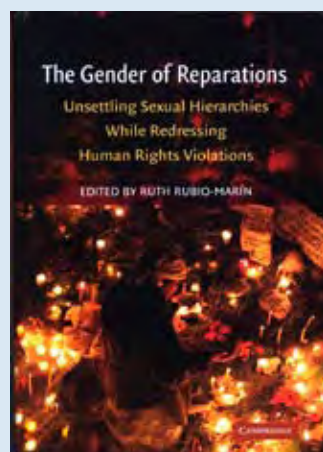
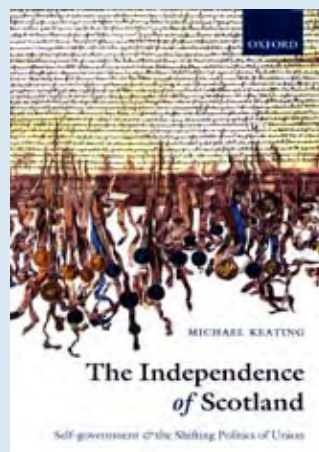
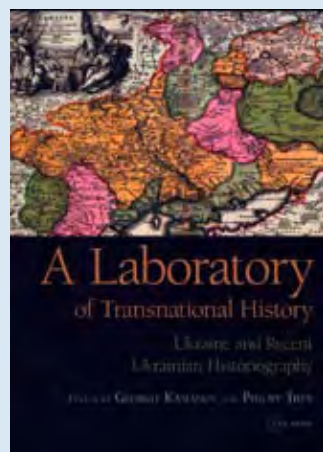
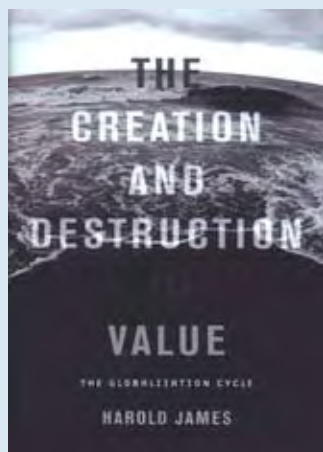
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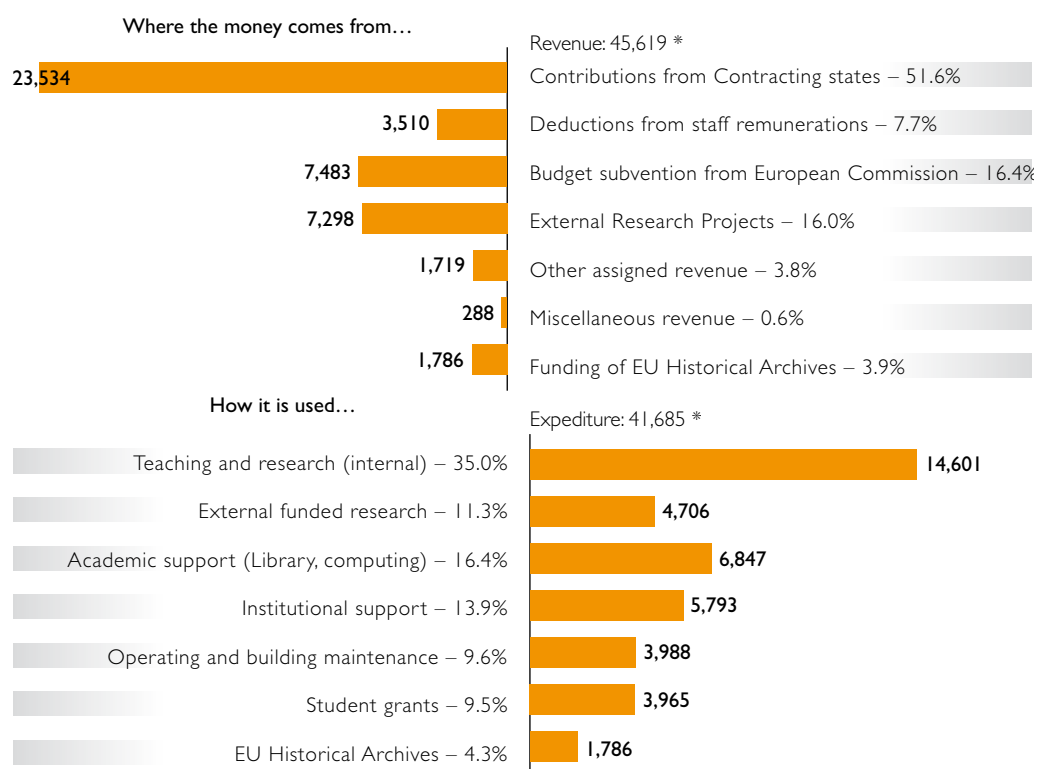






## The Funding of the Institute

Revenue and expenditure for the 2009 financial year (in thousands of Euros)



\* The amount does not include the recapitalization of the Pensions Reserve Fund = €2,404

## The High Council

The High Council held its two annual meetings on 5 June and 16 December 2009, with Xavier Demoulin in the Chair.

Austria	Ulrike Leopold-Wildburger	Universität Graz
	Friedrich Faulhammer (Dec.)	Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur, Wien
Belgium	Vincent Rémy Xavier Demoulin	Service Public Fédéral Affaires étrangères, Commerce extérieur et Coopération au développement, Bruxelles
Cyprus	Despina Martidou Forcier (June)	Ministry of Education and Culture, Nicosia
Denmark	Rudolf Straarup	Ministry for Science, Technology and Innovation, Copenhagen
	Marlene Wind	University of Copenhagen
Estonia	Jaan Korgesaar	Ministry of Education and Research, Tartu
Finland	Sakari Karjalainen (June)	Ministry of Education, Dept. of Education and Science Policy, Helsinki
	Flora Ruokonen (June) Markku Mattila (Dec.)	Academy of Finland, Helsinki
France	Françoise Sellier	Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Paris
	Josy Reiffers (June)	Institut Bergonie, Bordeaux
Germany	Christoph Ehrenberg	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Berlin
	Hans-Jürgen Müller-Arens (June)	Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst, Stuttgart
	Joachim Welz (Dec.)	Kultusministerium des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, Magdeburg
Greece	Niki J. Agnantis (Dec.)	University of Ioannina
Ireland	Brian Power (June)	Department of Education and Science, Tullamore Co. Offaly
	Dearbhla Doyle (Dec.)	Irish Embassy, Rome
Italy	Barbara Bregato (June) Adriana Apollonio (Dec.)	Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Roma
	Carlo Curti Gialdino	Università degli Studi 'La Sapienza', Roma
Luxembourg	Germain Dondelinger	Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Luxembourg
	Jean-Louis Wolzfeld (Dec.)	Ambassade du grand-duché du Luxembourg, Rome

Netherlands	Frans De Zwaan (June) Ron van der Meer (Dec.)	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Den Haag
Poland	Jan Barcz (June)	Leon Kozminski Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management, Warsaw
	Maciej Szpunar (Dec.)	Office of the Committee for European Integration (UKIE), Warsaw
Portugal	Fausto de Quadros Pedro Soares de Oliveira (June)	Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisboa
	Nuno Severiano Teixeira (Dec.)	Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Slovenia	Andrej Kotnik	Ministry for Higher Education, Science and Technology, Ljubljana
	Rajko Knez	University of Maribor
Spain	Araceli Sanchis de Miguel (June) José Manuel Martínez Sierra (Dec.) Luis Delgado Martínez (Dec.) Francisco Ramos Fernández-Torrecilla (Dec.)	Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, Madrid
Sweden	Rolf Hoijsen	Ministry of Education and Research, Stockholm
	Li Bennich-Björkman (Dec.)	University of Uppsala
United Kingdom	Ivor Crewe	University College, Oxford
	Peter Baldwinson (Dec.)	Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills, London
European Commission	Jean-Claude Eeckhout	European Commission, Bruxelles
Council of the EU	Giorgio Maganza (June) Jean Claude Piris (Dec.)	Council of the European Union, Bruxelles



## The Research Council

The Research Council held its annual meeting on 15 May 2009.

### Participants

Efi Avdela	University of Crete
Joanne Bourke	Birkbeck College, London
Albert Carreras (Chair)	Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona
Isabel Correia	Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisbon
Gerda Falkner	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna
Hanspeter Kriesi	Universität Zürich
Jean-Claude Piris	Legal Advisor of the Council of the European Union, Brussels
Bruno Simma	International Court of Justice, The Hague
Jacques Thisse	CORE, Louvain-la-Neuve

## The Budget and Finance Committee

The Budget and Finance Committee held its two annual meetings on 7 May and 5 November 2009, with Vincent Rémy in the Chair.

### Participants

Austria	Siegfried Stangl	Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung, Wien
Belgium	Vincent Rémy	Service Public Fédéral Affaires étrangères, Commerce extérieur et Coopération au développement, Bruxelles
	Annick Azaert	P&V Prévoyance & Voorzorg, Bruxelles
Cyprus	—	—
Denmark	Anders Bjørneboe Werner Sonne	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Copenhagen
Estonia	—	—
Finland	Mervi Taalas (May)	Academy of Finland, Helsinki
France	Philippe Imbert (Nov.)	Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Paris
Germany	Bettina Auerbach (Nov.) Joachim Vollmuth (May)	Bundesministerium des Innern, Berlin
	Bernhard Fleischer	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Bonn
Greece	Konstantina Markopoulou (May)	Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs, Amarousio, Athens
Ireland	Jane Kennedy (May) Brian Power (Nov.)	Department of Education and Science, Tullamore Co. Offaly
Italy	Andrea Giagnoli (May) Adriana Apollonio (Nov.) Alessandra Moschitta (Nov.) Antonio Bartolini (Nov.)	Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Roma  Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, Roma
Luxembourg	Guy Coggioul	Inspection générale des finances, Luxembourg
Netherlands	Ron van der Meer Melissa Keizer	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Den Haag
Poland	Joanna Skoczek	Office of the Committee for European Integration (UKIE), Warsaw

**Budget and Finance Committee Meetings Participants (*cont'd*)**

Portugal	Rui Carvalho Marques Ana Leitão (May) Fernanda Coelho (Nov.)	Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisboa
Slovenia	Marina Očko	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Liubljana
Sweden	Anna-Karin Dahlén  Eva Stensköld	Ministry of Education and Research, Stockholm  Swedish Research Council, Stockholm
United Kingdom	Peter Baldwinson	Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, London
Commission of the EU	Jean-Claude Eeckhout (Nov.)	European Commission, Bruxelles
External Auditors	Jean-Marie Haensel (Nov.) Reinhard Schwarz (Nov.)	—

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