



New Initiatives at the EUI

This issue of the EUI Review presents some recent initiatives taken by the Institute in order to adjust to the new challenges that universities are facing in an increasing competitive environment.

First of all, the annual theme of the European Forum 2004-2005 focuses on The Role of Universities in the Innovation Systems. This forum brings together a number of postdoctoral fellows who, working around a number of relevant research areas, look to what extent the European universities are capable of fulfilling their role in developing a highly competitive society. The main themes for the Forum concentrate on the alternative models of academic research and the impacts on innovation. The European Forum is directed by Prof. Rikard Stankiewicz, in the framework of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the EUI.

Secondly, approximately eighteen months ago, the EUI presented a document to DG Research at the European Commission, proposing to launch a reflection on the role which could be played by foundations in the European Research Area. It is well known that in Scandinavia and the Anglo-American world (foremost in the United States) foundations play an important role in generating income for research in the university area. This potential has still to be fully developed in Continental Europe. In its note to the Commission, the Institute requested further reflection on

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what could be the instruments to stimulate this development, so that the gap between the US and Europe can be bridged, with the objective of reaching 3% of GDP in funding for research. All this in the context of increasing pressure to respect the Stability Pact on state budgets criteria and their decreased possibilities for allocating more public money for research.

Last but not least, with a view to training the researchers by 2010 that Europe will need in the near future, the Institute has

taken the initiative to substantially increase its contribution to the development of postdoctoral activities. Doctoral education in Europe has increased impressively: to illustrate this, over the last eight years the number of PhDs defended in Europe has grown from 40,000 per year to over 70,000 per year. On the other hand, Europe does not possess appropriate postdoctoral study structures as are available in the United States. This situation has resulted in a massive brain drain to the best universities in the US, with little



Badia Fiesolana, San Domenico
Seat of the European University Institute

prospect of the best ever returning to Europe. The US offers more than 60,000 post-doc fellowships per year while we estimate that the number of postdoc positions in Europe can be calculated in terms of thousands rather than tens of thousands. (No comprehensive statistics are available.)

The need for additional trained young scientists can only be catered for if a highly qualified professorial staff is available in European universities. The faculty of the future must be able to confront itself to international standards and compete on a global level. The objective of the recently created postdoctoral programme at the EUI indeed is to train and prepare academics for the future. Apart from the need for better-prepared scientists, there is in parallel an important demographic development that should not be underestimated and which will create enormous bottlenecks in European university education. Indeed an important number of all the professorial staff (up to two-thirds in some countries), being part of the 'baby boom' generation, will

leave academia in the next five to seven years. There will be a huge need for creating replacements for this experienced staff leaving the European university system.

The postdoctoral programme which is now being set up and which will start in 2006 (see further details in this issue) is particular in the sense that it does not only provide further research opportunities for young doctors at the EUI, but it includes – and this is a novelty in comparison with existing programmes in Europe – a number of crucial training schemes and seminars which, broadly speaking, should teach all the specific skills needed to become a highly-qualified academic in the coming years. Not only will it concentrate on how to carry out research and its organisation, but also teaching methods and foreign languages. All skills, both specific and general, needed to become an academic (unfortunately still not taught in most European countries to our future academics) will be included in the scheme.

YVES MÉNY



Three New Countries Join the European University Institute

At its summer session, the High Council of the European University Institute with a unanimous vote approved the accession to the EUI of three new European Union Member States: Cyprus, the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Slovenia, bringing the number of EUI Member States to a total of 19 members.

Last minute ...

RAMON MARIMON has just accepted to become Director of the new Post-doc Max Weber Programme.

RAMON MARIMON earned his Ph.D. in Economics at Northwestern University 1984. Full professor at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF, since 1990) and at the European University Institute (1994-2000) he was previously assistant and associate professor at the University of Minnesota (1984-1993). Co-founder of UPF as Dean and Chair of Economics and Business (1990-1991) and Secretary of State for Science and Technology in the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology (2000-2002).



The Future of Universities

Ján Figel' – Commissioner for Education, Culture, and Multilingualism addresses the Institute's High Council in Florence on 9 June 2005

*Professor Mény,
Professors and Fellows,
Members of the High Council,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Let me first thank Professor MÉNY for his kind invitation to be here today. I accepted with great pleasure because the European University Institute is one of the crown jewels in my portfolio.

Today I want to talk about the future of universities in Europe. However, after the events in the past few days, it seems appropriate to also mention a few other interesting topics.

I know that these are difficult times for our Union, but I have no doubt that we will rebound and come out stronger than before, as we have done so many times in the past.

Centres of learning like the EUI are important to make this happen because you can help make the issues of European debate understandable.

For people like me, building a united Europe is a daily occupation. Often, we have to run after the latest events and we have little time to take a pause for reflection.

I suspect that the public opinions in many countries of the Union suffer from a similar condition. Or at very least there is a high degree of confusion as to what is really being debated. Too often European issues are debated as if they were only about national interests and domestic politics.

This is a dangerous situation for everyone: for politicians, for opinion makers and ultimately for our citi-

zens. Important decisions are taken on the basis of debates that are too narrow and too shallow.

It is absolutely urgent that we create a Europe-wide space for debate on how to move forward now. But this debate must be placed in the wider



Commissioner Ján Figel'

context – that is to say, the longer history of European integration, not just the last two weeks.

Five days ago, President BARROSO gave a speech at Messina. He reminded us that, whilst it is 50 years since the Messina Conference – “where it all began”, so to speak – it is also 51 years since the French National Assembly provoked a shock wave through Europe by rejecting the European Defence Community.

The story of European integration is one of many setbacks and obstacles. Yet it is undeniably one of great success. Surely, the fact that I, a citizen of Slovakia, am standing before you today as a Commissioner, is proof of that fact.

But why am I saying this? Simply

because, apart from the obvious need to communicate Europe better, we need to foster serious analysis of European affairs, as a basis for informed and objective debate. This is why your work here is so essential. Of course, the same is true for countless universities and

research centres across the continent. But the EUI is a multiplier, a key source of knowledge and learning for the European project. The presence of the Commission's historical archives here is symbolic of that fact.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me move on now to the broader question of Europe's Universities. These are challenging times for Europe's universities: the Bologna process is moving ahead and the new impetus the BARROSO Commission gave to the Lisbon Strategy has brought knowledge, research and education under the spotlight.

We are now charting a new course for higher education. In the past, our action focused on mobility; now the emphasis is shifting to

wards structural change and reforms at national and institutional level. Of course, the Commission is not responsible for education and training systems. That is the unique responsibility of Member States. Yet, the Commission can play a key role in terms of facilitating change and promoting good practice. Indeed, the Community has the specific task under the Treaty of improving the quality of European education and training.

European universities face bigger challenges and stronger competition than ever before. We have fallen behind the US in terms of research and, surprisingly, also in terms of access to higher education. Other competitors are rapidly growing, too.

We all know that universities are crucial for future growth and jobs, however at present they do not deliver their full potential.

There are many reasons for this gap, let me give you the main ones:

1. • fragmentation in systems ;
2. • insulation from market needs;
3. • lack of flexibility; • over-regulation; and
4. • serious under-funding.

Sweeping reforms are needed in order to change this picture. These reforms can follow two guiding lights: the Bologna process and the education and training strand of the Lisbon Strategy.

Last month, the Ministers of the 45 participating countries in the Bologna process met in Bergen (Norway) to take stock of the changes achieved halfway down the road to 2010.

The facts are encouraging. Most countries reported good progress:

1. • More than half of the students are now enrolled in programmes that are in line with the new 3-cycle degree structure;
2. • Almost all countries of the Union have made provisions for quality assurance systems.

3. • 36 of the 45 participating countries have ratified the Lisbon Recognition Convention.

But there is still a lot to do, this is why the Ministers did not add new priorities but decided instead to reinforce the pillars of the Bologna process.

The Bergen Communiqué highlights several aspects:

1. • European higher education should be more accessible to all regardless of social and economic background.
2. • higher education and research should open up to other parts of the world and become more attractive.
3. • The development of doctoral programmes and synergy between the European Areas for Higher Education and Research.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I will now turn to the quest of excellence, which is the core of our recent Communication titled “Mobilising the brainpower of Europe”.

I do not see excellence restricted to a few institutions; rather it can be spread among many universities specialised in different areas of research, innovation, teaching, lifelong learning, etc.

We should identify, link and support these networks of excellence. Of course, a pre-condition for this is greater differentiation within our national systems. In other words, universities should not seek to be excellent at everything: each should be allowed to play to its strengths and concentrate on what it is good at – be it research, teaching, social sciences, nanotechnology or linguistics.

Not all universities can be research-intensive and not all should do the same kind of research. Excellence can only emerge from a culture of quality where talents of different sorts can grow.

The quest for excellence lies behind three initiatives which I would like

to mention:

1. • a new boost for doctoral studies;
2. • the plan to establish a European Institute of Technology; and
3. • the Commission’s support to new post-doctoral scheme right here at the European University Institute.



My Colleague JAN POTOCNIK and I intend to relaunch the idea of a European Doctorate Label. This would be awarded to doctoral programmes with a distinctive European outlook.

The emphasis is on doctoral schools with a critical mass, interdisciplinary scope, and an active interface with industry and society.

As to the EIT (European Institute of Technology), the Commission wants to bring together the best brains and the best companies in a world-class environment with a distinctively European character.

These are still early days for the EIT, we are only now preparing the consultation process, but I can tell you already that it will not be a sibling of the EUI for hard sciences and technology.

We do not intend to create a new institution; instead, we are looking at a network of our best centres of learning and research.

However, the EIT will also need a distinctive identity, so that its

excellence can be recognised by the academic and business communities in Europe and in the rest of the world.

I feel compelled to inject a note of caution here though: the EIT is not an idea which can be launched “on the cheap”. Its feasibility depends at least in part on the outcome of the current negotiations on the next Financial Perspectives.

Finally, let me come to EUI. As you all know, last April Professor MÉNY and I presented a proposal for a post-doctoral training programme in the social sciences that should open its doors in 2006—and I am looking forward to its adoption.

Named after Max Weber, the programme will prepare young academics for their future careers. In this way, it will also help European universities get ready to replace their teaching staff as the baby-boom generation goes into retirement.

These are the practical benefits, but the new programme will be a flagship for European academia in other respects as well. Starting in 2006, it will recruit 40 fellows according to specific topics that will be decided annually.

This will create a critical mass and the synergies that are possible only in large research facilities. In short, our brightest young minds will find in Fiesole a realistic alternative to post-doc studies outside Europe.

The programme is designed to become a model for other institutions in all these respects. We would like to see more programmes in Europe that—like Fiesole—offer an internationally renowned and attractive research environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

all new projects include an element of risk, but this time I feel we are betting on a winner. The EUI is already a beacon for Europe’s higher education.

We should multiply these examples because Europe needs to regain its position of leadership. We have no alternative but to invest in knowledge, education and research.

Our standards of living in the coming decades will depend on our choices today. Our very independence in the globalised world will be affected.

If we are serious about these challenges, we have to support our schools and universities, promote life-long learning, and foster centres of excellence like this one.

Let me add one thing here. When one calls for more investment in the knowledge economy the mind goes to science and technology.

Nobody can doubt that product and process innovation is crucial to win the competitiveness race on the international stage.

However, we need more than that. We also need to reflect on Europe’s

political and legal developments, analyse the present and future state of our economies, investigate and interpret our history.

If we don’t understand our cultures and societies, we will not be able to map out our future. This brings me back to my opening theme.

Let us not forget that innovation, competitiveness and growth are means, not ends in themselves. In the end, it is values that will bind the Union together.

We need to increase our wealth to preserve and expand our social model, to affirm and disseminate Europe’s foundational values, to build the material foundation for a peaceful and creative society.

This is the mission I have in mind for Europe’s centres of excellence in the humanities. Inspired by example of the European University Institute, I am confident that we will succeed.



A European University Area for Young Academics

The New Max Weber Post-Doc Programme

1. State of Affairs

The single market is not just a distant possibility but a firm reality. By contrast, there is much to be done in the field of education, and in particular higher education. Action is needed to make the Europe of knowledge into an area without borders. Major initiatives have enabled advances in recent years: Jean Monnet Chairs and the Erasmus and Socrates programmes. The initiation of the Bologna process and the Erasmus Mundus pro-



gramme are contributing to a thoroughgoing change on the European University scene.

Yet some features which would achieve setting up a European University Area, are still missing. Current or past programmes have favoured short-term mobility, the impact of which has already been considerable through a veritable leverage effect: for instance, many students have Europeanized their curriculum outside the Erasmus/Socrates framework, while an increasing number of schools or universities have, through multi-lateral or bilateral agreements, incorporated requirements for a year of study in another European university.

By contrast, European University systems still have much progress to make on two closely connected fronts:

- Mobility of professors within the European University area (apart from short stays);
- Training and integration of post-docs on a European scale.

2. A Post-doctoral Programme in the Social Sciences

Our aim is the creation of a post-doctoral programme in the social sciences, offering an internationally renowned, attractive research environment with complementary training modules developing the additional necessary skills for a highly qualified young scientists. This will allow them to compete on the highest level for academic and professional jobs both at the national and European level.

The comparison with the United States is both edifying (for the abyss that separates practice on either side of the Atlantic) and stimulating (the challenge of Europeanization needs to be tackled). Whereas in the United States the education "market" is a well-rooted reality, it is still in its infancy in Europe. Additionally, the United States, thanks to their post-doctoral programmes, have again pushed back the frontiers by making their market into a world-wide one, to which potential candidates for teaching posts flock.

Europe still has a long way to go, and the natural obstacles resulting from the fragmentation and compartmentalization of this education "market" are further complicated by cultural and linguistic diversities.

An initiative of this kind is all the more timely considering the fact that, due to the demographic structure of the current professorial staff, major replacement is to be foreseen in the next decade. Due to the baby-boom generation and the parallel growth of the university population in the early seventies, most countries are confronted with an ageing professoriat. In the next 6-8 years two-thirds of the full professors will need to be replaced, for a middle-sized country like the Netherlands this is the equivalent of 1600 full professors, on a total of 2500.

Considering the rapidly increasing annual output of doctorates in Europe (from 45.000 in 1996 to 75.000 in 2003) we are on the right track for reaching the Lisbon objectives. Unfortunately, "Europe is losing its science stars" and in a recent article, the American weekly TIME estimates that 400.000 researchers of European origin now work and live in the US, attracted by better conditions. Indeed, the number of postdoc positions is about 60.000 compared with an annual doctoral US output of 45.000. Furthermore, only 13% of these scientists intend to return to Europe. Although no comprehensive statistical survey of postdoc positions has been carried out for Europe to date, a first rough approach indicates that we do not come anywhere near the number of positions in the States. It is clear that a special effort needs to be made to "plug" the brain-drain.

The New Member States are even more vulnerable. Since academic salaries are in no way competitive with what is offered in the US or Western Europe, it is important that a special effort is made to envisage providing the kind of conditions that will keep young doctors from these countries in Europe and provide grants for those educated in the US.

The new post-doctoral programme would be a natural extension of the already existing and successful Jean Monnet Fellowship programme at the EUI. The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the four departments are ideal hosts for this initiative as centres of excellence with the necessary critical mass in the field of social sciences with its unique European characteristics. The experience accumulated over the last decades will be a sound basis to offer a further elaborated programme aimed at creating highly qualified future academics and professionals for a European Research Area.

3. Objectives

In the US, the postdoctoral experience is considered to have become virtually mandatory for obtaining a regular position in academia or the research sector. In Europe, thanks to the introduction of the Bologna process, new developments in the university world are stimulating profound changes in the formation of future university professors. In the past, most of the post-graduate work was done under an employment status (assistant) where the supervisee was in a one-to-one relation with his supervisor which lasted very often up to 10 years. This period often included the first contacts with students during the organization of seminars and other teaching activities.

Nowadays with the development of the Graduate Schools, Ecoles doctorales, Graduiertenkollegs etc., the doctorate is undertaken by a student, not as an employee, but with a grant, following a structured programme with coursework, exams, seminars and training in research and methodology with the objective is to reduce the Time-To-Degree (TTD) to under four years. So far these results have only been obtained in the UK, which introduced drastic funding sanctions in the eighties. Statistical evidence attesting to similar results across Europe is lacking. Recent reports for other countries showed that in reality the TDD was significantly above the four year objective and the attrition rate high or not known. A new situation is created by the generalised introduction of the Bologna objectives. For the comparable doctoral diploma this will translate in a 1 + 3 model, of which the first year comes from the (scientific) masters degree component.

It is obvious that these two, significantly diverse, tracks for obtaining a doctorate have different outcomes. The new process produces young doctors who are much younger and broadly trained (less specialised), but less prepared for their future jobs.

This initiative will create the necessary complement in the form of a large scale programme in the social sciences capable of competing on an international level. The provision of a wide range of additional training modules will be unique in its genre, offering opportunities to secure a balanced career development for young academics. Initiatives of this kind can efficiently counter the current brain-drain of young European scholars to the US.

The creation of a further programme with postdoc positions embedded in the existing structure of the EUI has the additional benefit of relying on initiatives that have already proved widely successful. Experience has shown that the existing Jean Monnet Fellowship programme attracts large numbers of applicants both from Europe and the US (American post-docs and many Europeans who obtained their PhD in the US). The 40 envisaged fellowships represent a first step that can set a trend to convince other grant awarding authorities to offer similar opportunities and hence create a competitive research environment in Europe, to reverse the brain-drain brought about by young doctors leaving for the US.



4. Content of the Post-doc Programme

As mentioned above, existing post-doctoral programmes in Europe are highly biased towards the further development of the research skills and research activities of the young academic. Of course, these elements are crucial for any academic career in this phase of its development, but we wish to ensure thorough preparation for an academic "métier" by putting the emphasis on pedagogical, teaching and transferable skills. A third component is constituted by the need to prepare young academics for a pan-European Education Space. Developing major co-operation between academic institutions inside and outside Europe is an important feature, both for teaching and research.

a) *The scientific component*

The post-doc period is considered to be one of the most productive phases for a scientist. The post-thesis period allows for the preparation of major scientific journal contributions distilled from earlier work and reshaping the PhD into a publishable opus. The relative methodology and the techniques used can be further developed and applied to a number of similar cases with other colleagues. This often leads to interesting cross-fertilization and scientific work which could cross over to other disciplines. The networks which have been developed by the scholar in this early phase of his career can be instrumental for this cross-fertilization.

Although different models for postdoctoral training exist, this project will recruit according to specific themes, decided annually. This approach offers an interesting way of clustering a number of post-docs, reaching a critical mass of academics from various national backgrounds trained in different traditions and work-



ing together on the same subject. This is particularly relevant in fields in the social sciences, where national differences are still strong, contrary to some of the hard sciences and bio-sciences.

The approach would be to recruit scholars around specific areas, organising conferences and workshops with invited speakers, which would create a community of young academics, developing new techniques and approaches and allowing potential breakthroughs in the field.

The professorial staff of the European University Institute will play a major role in mentoring groups organised around topics of European relevance and linked through the agenda of European integration.

Integration of Fellows from various social sciences will come about through a common conceptual framework, "Europeanization in a global world". The central theme will then be flexibly organised to allow a spread both over several years and within a single intake, so as to take account of the interests best represented: for instance in any one given year the themes of international trade, fundamental rights or the environment might be covered, if the post-docs' interests were chiefly concentrated in these areas. But to promote the formation of such "clusters", there should be prior announcements of the theme to be favoured by the Programme over the coming two or three years. These themes would be chosen so as to couple present research with future teaching, around areas of common interest like EU foreign policy, relation with the "circle of friends", the question of languages and cultures, a "common European history" etc. Finally, this experience ought to lead to the building up of a shared professional ethic and common standard, something still largely lacking in Europe.

b) Future Scientist: Academic or Professional

The second component that we feel is lacking in the few post-doctoral programmes and initiatives that exist in Europe is the preparation for the future tasks of young academics, i.e. teaching, or other specific skills, related to this career.

The European University Institute hopes to contribute to building the European University Area by training future educators for European universities to the highest possible level of excellence in the Social Sciences, in the

four disciplines it currently covers: Law, Political Sciences, Economics and History.

Specifically, it proposes to set up an ambitious professional and post-doctoral training programme aimed at future European professors. The goal will be threefold:

- To create a common training platform for future professors scientifically prepared to teach anywhere in Europe, not just their country of origin;
- To combine the benefit of a common framework with the richness of the pluralistic Europe;
- To assist the re-integration of European students who have obtained their PhDs in the US;

Recently universities in Europe realised that doctoral training needs to develop what is commonly called « non-thesis-related skills ».

This programme aims to offer a further and wider range of additional choices which are essential to a successful young scientist in his or her future career. They are tailor-made to the need of the fellow, covering issues related to:

Academic and Professional Job-market: far from being a European market, recruitment practices are still very different, from national exams to individual recruitment, including interviews. Publicity and information resources differ significantly according to countries and disciplines.

Career development: Developing a "10 year plan" with an objective and milestones can be very beneficial for the young academics, it allows for a much more focused orientation and easier confrontation of important choices in careers.

Pedagogical Skills: traditionally a much neglected domain but of utmost importance for the increasing demands put on the university systems as regards the efficiency checks in higher education.

Course design: the syllabus needs to adjust to scientific developments. In particular, for the Bachelors-Master-Doctorate model, frequent updating of the taught material is decisive in the quality of the university teaching.

Curriculum development: rethinking the degree structure has put a high demand on the new ideas related to disciplinary components and the multi-disciplinary aspects.

Research Management: successful scientists working in teams need a more managerial approach than was required until recently.

Scientific Communication: transmission of results not only to the scientific community through the existing

peer reviewed journals but also with the public at large do contribute to the reputation and therefore access to a wider range of funding resources.

Grant/Research Proposal Writing: competition for adequate funding is becoming fierce with the traditional resources declining and the project related, non-public money taking its place.

Budgeting and Financial Reporting: the above-mentioned development requires that researchers master the financial techniques that will increase their efficiency and choices.

This range of topics targeted to candidates for both an academic or a professional career will provide a broader base for alternative options in the career development.

The Institute proposes to contribute to these objectives thanks to the experience it has gained over the years in doctoral and post-doctoral training. Based on regular exit surveys among EUI alumni, the success of the existing approach is reflected in the following figures: 70% of our young doctors find employment in the academic sector across Europe including the highly competitive United States, with peaks of 82% in Sociology and Political Science. These jobs are, for an important part, in countries other than that of origin for more than 50% of the economists and more than 33% of historians. The EUI is thus contributing to this Europeanization of careers, and hopes to expand on this mission by offering young doctors, trained in a national framework, a thoroughly European opportunity. Another important group has successfully competed for international jobs at the World Bank, IMF, ECB and the European institutions (Commission, Council, ECB, Court of Justice, etc).

c) Networking

The successful development of networks across Europe in various disciplines on university levels, such as Erasmus, Tempus and others, has made a definite step towards the better integration of European academic life. It is therefore essential that future professors of European universities become increasingly aware of the importance of actively participating in the further development of these networks, which contribute significantly to the unification of one academic scientific space in which all European academics can cooperate.

As mentioned in the first two components, this networking consists of the development of scientific networks which could compete to participate in large-scale European network projects such as those developed in various Framework Programmes, but also on a pedagogical level. The networking of teaching programmes are all the more necessary with the implementation of the Bologna process, which will bring about programmes with a European credit transfer system (ECTS) which will be far more comparable. This will stimulate more exchanges of students and staff between universities. An extra role of our future professors in establishing

of these networks will considerably enhance European awareness in university teaching in the years to come.

By bringing together future academics from countries which are marginally involved in European or international networks, the programme will contribute to a better integration of the future generation of academics.

d) Cultural dimension

The recurrent dominance of American research in the social sciences is strongly enhanced by the fact that many of our top scientists pass through the American system during one phase or another of their doctoral or post-doctoral training. We do not doubt the great continuation of the American social sciences but the aim is to offer a truly European alternative. In that sense, the development of an extended postdoctoral programme offers a unique opportunity, adding the European tradition and literature as an alternative or complement to what is offered in American. Access to research, databases, libraries, archives and research groups operating in Europe and passing through the EUI in Florence will contribute to a new view on the strong points and the most relevant activities in social science research that may be reinforced by this unique opportunity.



Villa La Fonte where the Max Weber Fellows will be housed

4. Location: Why at the European University Institute in Florence?

The European University Institute brings together social scientists from across Europe and beyond, it offers additional advantages as regards the cross-fertilisation of national literature and national research traditions/resources in Europe allowing the establishment of a truly European setting based on the best of the various European traditions.

Because of its unique European character, the European University Institute is the most appropriate location for the programme. Indeed, it already gathers on its premises a large group – over 800 of social scientists from all European countries, including the new Member States, offering an ideal cross-section of the European academic community concentrated in one place. This European environment offers a rich co-existence of scientific and cultural traditions supported by a top class research library equipped with the most recent developments in electronic access to scientific resources.

The *Max Weber* Fellowship Programme at the European University Institute from September 2006

The European University Institute after thirty years since its creation has one of the largest doctoral programmes in the social sciences in the world. It has recently developed an ambitious programme of post-doctoral studies.

Excellence in Teaching and Research

The high quality of the research and teaching programmes follows from the recruitment of the best scholars from Europe and beyond. The extensive visitor programmes bring leading scholars and policy-makers to Florence to participate in numerous conferences, symposia and workshops, open to all members of the Institute. For research fellows these events provide an excellent opportunity to participate in the international networks of their disciplines.

A Truly European and International University

Over twenty years of experience with the doctoral programme have resulted in a unique, structured approach with the objective of completing an internationally approved thesis within four years.

More than eight hundred professors, fellows and research students recruited from more than thirty nations work together in beautiful historical buildings on the hills between Florence and Fiesole, offering a unique multicultural and comparative environment.

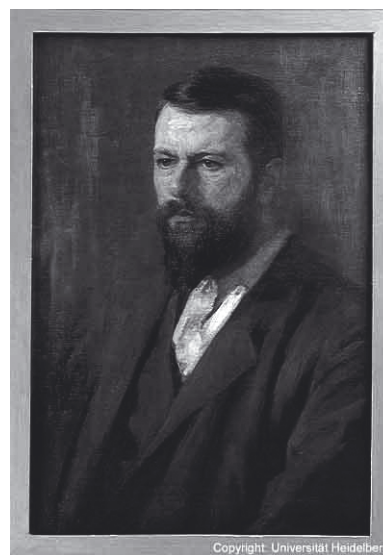
A Unique Place in Europe for Postdoctoral Studies

The Institute is one of the few places to offer an alternative to the programmes available in the United States. Two different options are available:

1. The new Max Weber Fellowship Programme, starting in 2006, for junior post-docs who would like to embark on an academic career and improve their teaching and professional skills.
2. The Jean Monnet Fellowship Programme at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) with its emphasis on research is available to junior academics at an early stage in their professional careers. The Institute-funded fellowships are complemented by other externally-funded grants, in particular the Marie Curie grants.

The *Max Weber* Fellowship Programme

The Max Weber Fellowships of the new EUI Programme are open to candidates who have recently received their doctorates in economics, social and political sciences, law or history and who wish to pursue a career nationally or internationally as future academics. Fellowships are granted for 12 or 24 months with a view to better preparing successful candidates for advanced research and teaching in a context of the



Max Weber (1864-1920)
political economist and sociologist

growing Europeanisation and internationalisation of university education.

Fellows will have the opportunity to work in close cooperation with the departments of the EUI and with its interdisciplinary centre, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. In order to ensure full benefit from close association with the departments and the Centre, priority will be given to candidates whose profiles fit closely with existing interests and orientations (details of which are available on the website, www.iue.it). During the academic year 2006-2007, the new Postdoctoral Programme will address in particular the challenges that Europe faces in a globalised world.

However, candidates whose interests diverge from this provisional agenda are encouraged to apply if their research interests are in line with the profiles of the departments or Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (see www.iue.it)

The Programme will comprise three main elements: research activities, either through the development of individual projects or through involvement in collective disciplinary or interdisciplinary projects; teaching and course development training and practice; acquisition of other skills necessary to professional development, including methodological, research design and development, electronic media and language skills.

Areas of particular interest are

- The changing social demography of Europe, including the consequences of ageing populations, employment, family, health and education and of new migration trends
- The future of the democratic model, both nationally and transnationally;
- Constitutionalism in the Enlarged European Union
- Transformations of states, markets and civil societies, including transnational and subnational restructuring
- International Law/International Relations: universalism and globalization, impact on human rights, security issues
- The transformation of regulatory methods, tools and institutions in their social, legal, economic and political dimensions
- The distinctiveness of the European Union as a social, legal, economic or political model
- European policies: Economic growth, trade and development, fiscal and monetary policies, innovation and technology, anti-trust policies and social regulations
- Empires, nations and regions
- Protection of cultural heritage: legal, economic and social dimensions

Methodological interests and approaches

- Analysis of time series – methods and applications
- Paradigms shifts in the social sciences
- New approaches to and methods of comparative research
- Novel applications of panel-data analysis
- Historical approach: a *longue durée* perspective

Successful candidates will participate in a common framework programme and will also benefit from the enhancement of specific competences relevant to their disciplines and/or needs. Each fellow will be associated with a professor, or group of professors, in order to facilitate involvement in the teaching and research activities of the Institute.

The Programme aims at supporting innovation in both teaching and research by providing a truly transnational academic training environment which draws on the most challenging and stimulating experiences in Europe and beyond.

Applications

Candidates should submit their application by 25 October 2005. They should specify the research interests they wish to develop as well as the fields and sub-fields in which they would like to improve their teaching capacities. Reference should be made to past or present teaching experience. If eligible, candidates interested in the Robert Schuman Centre fellowships programme might indicate their wish to be considered by this programme as well.

Eligibility

Applicants are eligible if they have

- successfully defended their Ph.D. at the time of the start of the programme (1 September);
- during the five-year period following the successful completion of their PhD (in other words, between 1/9/2001 and 1/9/2006).

There are no age or nationality requirements.

Selection criteria

- academic excellence
- pedagogical priorities, i.e. experience or ambitions
- fit with the research interest in the departments or Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Financial conditions

Fellows will receive a monthly stipend of € 2000 plus allowances. For further details see our web pages.

Successful applicants benefiting from other grants or salaries must disclose this to the EUI, as the amount of the fellowship will be fixed at a lower rate.

Duration

Grants will be awarded for 12 or 24 months.

Residence

Fellows are required to reside in Florence for the duration of their Fellowship thus permitting an active participation in the academic activities of their department or the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

**CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF
APPLICATIONS FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2006 - 2007
IS 25 OCTOBER 2005**

Foundations for Research in Europe Giving More for Research

Two and a half years ago, in contacts between the Commission and the European University Institute, President MÉNY drew attention to the fact that one of the areas which could be further explored to increase funding for research is that of private resources. One of the major differences that exists in funding between, for example, the United States and the European Union, is the role of foundations and endowments in university research and teaching.

The line of thought was the following. Research funding and teaching in Europe is almost entirely financed by public money or industry. The possibility of significantly increasing the public budgets in order to reach the Barcelona objective (3% of GDP), due to the lack of economic growth and the restrictions imposed by the Stability Pact, is very limited. Very few governments will be able to significantly increase their contribution to research without reducing other important sectors of public expenditure.

It was therefore suggested that unexploited domains such as sources of private funding be examined, also taking into consideration the reasons why Europe does not

have the same development as the United States, although the situation is not uniform in all European countries. For example, in the United Kingdom there are very large and important endowments which fund much medical and health-related research, and in some other northern European countries, particularly in Sweden and Germany some major foundations (Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, Riksbanken, Volkswagen, Bosch or others) provide major funding for university research. To what extent could Europe develop a number of measures to stimulate the development of this area across Europe?

A second issue would be to contribute to the creation of the European Research Area (ERA), and to try and create a more international/European approach, as opposed to a national one, which we have experienced from first-hand experience here at the Institute. Over the years the EUI has made several attempts at approaching these foundations, and has encountered much difficulty in obtaining funding from these foundations if there is no national link.

For example, it is possible for a non-German professor in Germa-

ny to get Volkswagen money, but should that professor move to the Institute, the whole project would stop. The R&D administration of the Institute carried out a survey on most of the foundations, and found that explicit references on their websites were made stating that funding could only be requested by academics living in the same country as the foundation.



ny to get Volkswagen money, but should that professor move to the Institute, the whole project would stop. The R&D administration of the Institute carried out a survey on most of the foundations, and found that explicit references on their websites were made stating that funding could only be requested by academics living in the same country as the foundation.

So apart from the objective of fundraising, the additional objective was to contribute to the creation of a European Research Area and try to make the activities of the foundations more cross-border within the European Union. Both these arguments were taken





on board by the European Union, which created a working group of experts with the mandate to develop “measures and actions to promote the role of foundations and the non-profit sector in boosting R&D investment”.

The idea was to identify the possible measures and actions on the European level to encourage spending by foundations. The scope was also to generate increased income for these foundations by providing a better fiscal environment and consequently higher levels of private investment and research,

creating framework conditions for private and research investment.

The working group was set up and had its first meetings in late 2004 and has met regularly in Brussels over past months, working to produce a set of recommendations that will be summarized in a report to be published before the autumn. The group was composed of a number of stakeholders, in this case a number of directors and presidents of the largest European foundations, members from the university world; specialists from the fiscal authorities of national governments and the Commission, as well as members of DG Research. The Institute was represented by the Principal, YVES MÉNY, and by myself.

The working group invited a number of experts to report on the best practices in the United States (Dr. KEVLES – Yale), and presentations were made by all members of the group. Presentations of data about foundations were also discussed and analyses presented by the European Foundations Centre. The report will concentrate on identifying factors under governmental influence which will affect the establishment and development of new foundations’ investment in research, as well as the performance of the existing ones, to maximize the impact and the effectiveness of European foundations investing in R&D, including the establishment of more favourable legal and fiscal frameworks

for the existing research foundations.

Another challenge is to encourage authorities in the European Union Member States to adopt these recommendations. A number of suggestions have already been received and inserted in a number of drafts of part of the report, that will be addressed in one of the forthcoming sessions (at the end of June).

Over the summer a final report will be presented to the Commission (Rapporteur: GEORGE PAPA-CONSTANTINOU) that will be probably published as a Commission document of the expert group.

To conclude, the overall objectives of the working group are to “identify a number of public policy options to foster the creation, development and effectiveness of foundations investing in research and improve their legal and fiscal framework” and to “review and assess the current landscape for foundations investing in research in Europe and selected third countries such as the U.S.”

ANDREAS FRIJDAL
Head of Academic Service, EUI



The Role of Universities in Innovation Systems The European Forum 2004-2005

The European Forum 2004-2005 organised by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies was devoted to the Role of Universities in Innovation Systems. The increasing importance of universities in innovation processes and economic development in the recent decades reflects in part the structural changes in the innovation systems brought about by the end of the Cold War, financial pressures in the public sectors, and globalisation. It also reflects a long term trend in the dynamics of the knowledge base of innovation: the rise of rapidly evolving generic technologies. As the history of information technologies and biotechnology demonstrates, universities have been particularly well placed both to develop and disseminate the core competencies in those fields.

It is therefore natural that a wide range of policy measures has been introduced in Europe and internationally to better couple the academic system to the economy. Universities are urged to increase cooperation with industry, develop intellectual property, assume more active role in the regional development, and so forth. Increasingly however questions are asked about the possible long term costs and unintended consequences of some of these developments. Are the universities subjected to functional overload? Is their open science system threatened? Are their research programmes becoming too short term? Is the role of universities as the sources of independent expertise and critical analysis fatally weakened? These questions are hard to answer unequivocally suggesting that our understanding of the underlying processes is far from complete. The Forum sought to address some of these issues, with four broad themes informing the debates.



The first theme was how best to conceptualise the role of universities in the creation of the knowledge base of innovation? Universities are not only the producers of knowledge in their own right but also the essential evaluators and integrators of knowledge created in a variety of other environments. New models are needed which conceptualise technologies as knowledge systems in their own right, intimately linked to science, but characterised by a cognitive and organisational dynamic of their own. One of their key features is institutional heterogeneity. This leads to the second recurring theme of the Forum: the embedding of the universities in the innovation systems.

One of the conspicuous features of S&T policy in recent years has been the emphasis, some would say over-emphasis, on the direct technology transfer from universities to industry particularly via IP licensing. Yet both the past and present studies show that the knowledge transfers from and to universities have been and continue to be largely indirect, multi-channel and mediated by complex social networks. Better understanding of these indirect mechanisms is necessary for the development of balanced policies.

The third theme of the Forum was the training of researchers and the

post-doctoral career patterns – one of the most important linkages between the academia and the economy. Here the universities are gradually moving from a largely inward looking, reproductive mode of behaviour towards the recognition that they are actors on a global human capital market responding to a very sophisticated and rapidly shifting demand. The ability to attract best talent is now the measure of a university's success whether in research or in education.

There is a widespread and largely justified belief that the European academic systems have serious weaknesses, at least as compared with the US system. There is less consensus on the precise causes of that situation and on the appropriate ways of dealing with it. The fourth theme of the Forum has been the issue of governance of the academic system. The movement towards a more proactive entrepreneurial university culture is evident but is not likely to fully succeed unless it is matched by the greater competitive pluralism in the funding system. In this respect, the advent of the European Research Area and its counterparts in education create opportunities that must not be missed.

RIKARD STANKIEWICZ
Director of the
2004-2004 European Forum

In memoriam Mauro Cappelletti

by Ralf Rogowski

MAURO CAPPELLETTI was an exceptional legal scholar in many respects. He was no doubt one of the best examples of a universal law professor who most successfully crossed the bridge between the European and the US legal cultures. His authority encompassed wide-ranging knowledge and experiences of civil law and common law both in legal practice as well as in academic research. He was a true comparativist and a most esteemed legal scholar. However, for me Mauro Cappelletti was in the first place a socio-legal researcher.

His work has accompanied my work in several stages. When I arrived at the EUI in 1982 the name of CAPPELLETTI was familiar to me from his contributions to empirical sociology of law. As a socio-legal scholar I had encountered and indeed admired his massive endeavour of organising an international research project on access to justice. It had inspired my own research on legal advice by associations and labour courts. I was most impressed by the participation in this project of many well-known and leading scholars who were and are active in the international socio-legal community. The *Access to Justice* project was indeed path breaking in its scope (the final results were published in four volumes, whereby the first volume consisted of two books, plus a monograph *Access to Justice and the Welfare State* summarising the main results) as well as in its theoretical approach. It famously distinguished three waves in access to justice: Legal Services for the Poor, Public Interest Litigation Protecting Diffuse Interests and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Its policy orientation is still an excellent example of socio-legal research that is able to influence public as well as legal academic debates. But above all it was a huge achievement to bring together leading law and

society scholars from the US and Europe; it had a major impact in forming an international community of socio-legal scholarship.

At the EUI I discovered that MAURO CAPPELLETTI had started another large-scale research project of which he was the general coordinator throughout the 1980s. The project was called *Integration Through Law: Europe and the American Federal Experience*. It aimed at an evaluation of the European integration process through contrasting it with US-style federalism. The project had again adopted a socio-legal approach but this time aimed more directly at legal developments that are relevant in current policy debates in what is now known as the European Union. The project analysed political organs, integration techniques and the judicial process as well as specific European policy areas that included environmental protection, the legal regulation of the business enterprise, consumer law and energy law. The results were published between 1985 and 1988 in five volumes whereby the first volume comprised three separate books. Many of the findings are still relevant today and provide valuable insights in the feasibility as well as limits of European integration through law. I use these volumes regularly in my teaching of EU law.

More recently I was fortunate to discover Mauro's work on judicial review and comparative constitutional law. His *Judicial Process in Comparative Perspective* stimulated a number of research questions that became relevant in my work on comparing constitutional courts. He certainly succeeded in describing transnational, world-wide developments from a true comparative perspective. In particular his critical discussion of the accountability of the judiciary in "Who

Watches the Watchmen" sets standards for the discussion of judicial responsibility until today. And his defence of the European Court of justice in its effort to support European integration is still of much relevance.

MAURO CAPPELLETTI's work represents the essential values of the EUI for which it has become known. His approach combined genuine comparative research with an awareness of politically relevant issues in European and international research. His concluding remark in the introduction to the very first volume of EUI publications that was dedicated to the Common Law of Europe can serve as a true summary of his own work. "... it is ... the special responsibility of comparative scholars to search the profound connections and trends which move the reality of today to become the reality of tomorrow. Our own research has given concreteness to the hope for a new unity of Europe."



RALF ROGOWSKI
Reader in Law and Co-Director of
the Social Theory Centre of
Warwick University

In memoriam Mauro Cappelletti

by Kim Economides

I was one of the first law researchers from the UK to join the EUI when it opened its doors in 1976. At that time the law department had underway two major comparative projects investigating European Human Rights and Access to Justice. As I had recently completed the London LL.M where I developed an interest in human rights law I fully expected to concentrate on the first of these projects led by Professor CHRISTOPH SASSE (a Constitutional expert from Hamburg who died prematurely in a motorcycle accident in 1979) but almost immediately I fell under the spell of Professor MAURO CAPPELLETTI and joined his team working on the *Access to Justice* Project funded by the Ford Foundation. MAURO CAPPELLETTI was an inspirational teacher, a scholar of great distinction, originality and insight and a man of culture, style and enormous physical strength and intellectual energy. And although he was of serious disposition and totally dedicated to his work – he passionately believed that legal ideas mattered and could ameliorate the condition of ordinary citizens – he did not lack a sense of humour that, very occasionally, might even be directed against himself. One of his greatest skills was his ability to create and lead national and international teams of scholars capable of tackling really large and important questions on a scale that today could only be described as global. But his greatest asset was his outstanding prescience – he predicted as well as charted major trends in civil procedure and European integration – and was truly an oracle of the law. A master of the art of applied comparative law he had a unique capacity to differentiate fundamental from ephemeral change and to communicate to diverse audiences – including scholars, judges and policymakers – his understanding of the need for practical law reform as well as the most effective options currently available.

Comparative law in the creative hands of MAURO CAPPELLETTI was no mere academic toy, but a practical tool of law reform to be used to illuminate the way forward.

CAPPELLETTI'S methodology and research agendas have had an enduring impact on modern legal scholarship, and throughout the world. His metaphors were always powerful and he wrote prolifically in a grand style that attracted large and influential audiences. So much so that his phrase 'Access to Justice' has today become almost hackneyed as scholars, governments, political parties and law reformers – often with policies that stand in direct opposition to each other – pay lip service to the empowerment of citizens through procedural reforms purporting to grant new or better access to legal machinery. Personally, CAPPELLETTI helped me to see that access to the legal system was itself a human right of fundamental importance and that civil procedure, constitutions and legal aid needed to be understood in the wider socio-political context of the societies within which they operated. I thank him for many of my interests in comparative law, socio-legal research and the sociology of law. Himself a disciple of the leading Italian jurist PIERO CALAMANDREI, CAPPELLETTI created his own following – and an influential global network of scholars that came together (and at a time prior to the introduction of the internet) to shape debates on legal aid and procedural reform the world over for the past thirty years. There is no space here to chronicle his massive influence but my own specialist interests in rural justice and legal ethics are, for example, direct attempts to build on CAPPELLETTI'S insights. Like many others amongst my contemporaries, I have had the advantage of being able to stand on his broad shoulders when trying to tackle new and challenging legal topics of our time.

It is therefore with considerable sadness that one receives the news that Mauro, and his charming widow Mimma, have both passed away. MAURO CAPPELLETTI was a charismatic figure that will be remembered by many who never knew him through his influential and humanistic publications. But I shall always treasure fond personal memories of playing football with Mauro and other distinguished professors at his home, the Villa Boccaccio in Settignano, where he and Mimma would host their amazing post-prandial pudding parties. MAURO CAPPELLETTI was a progressive man of vision who sought to understand and change the times in which he lived. He was an impressive linguist able to converse freely in several languages and truly cosmopolitan. I remember with considerable affection the EUI's very first colloquium that was followed by an outing to Arezzo, a kind of pilgrimage to pay homage to Piero Della Francesca, and the friendly generosity displayed by Mauro and Mimma (herself a respected art historian) toward some of the world's greatest comparative lawyers, and humble researchers such as myself, in treating us all to a magnificent lunch and their civilized conversation. Those who appointed MAURO CAPPELLETTI as one of the EUI's first law professors could not have done better in getting the new university off to an excellent start.



PROFESSOR KIM ECONOMIDES
School of Law, University of Exeter

In memoriam Mauro Cappelletti

by Ole Lando

In this short account of my meeting with MAURO CAPPELLETTI and his wife Mimma I would like to dwell on the young Cappellettis, the ones I got to know in the 1960s and early 1970s

The *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Rechtsvergleichung* had a meeting in Kiel in Germany in the mid-sixties. I met Mauro and Mimma there for the first time at a party. Mauro was a young good looking professor, his wife was a beauty and they both radiated charisma, intelligence, self-confidence and enthusiasm. It was as if in this world of German Rechtsprofessoren and their stolid wives I had met two bright young film stars.

But Mauro was also a full fledged lawyer and a true scholar. Having talked to him and explained my interest in getting to know Italian law he invited me to come to the University of Florence where taught, and so I did the year after. I wanted to have a general survey of Italian civil law and spent an eventful fortnight in Florence. Mauro provided me with a desk in the library of his institute and with books and saw to it that there were young assistants of his who could tell me those things about Italian law that I could

not find in the books. I was not good at Italian and their English was poor but we managed.

I was invited to dinner in their hospitable home. It was before they moved to Boccacio's house. It was an apartment which was close to a street named after ALESSANDRO VOLTA the inventor of an electrical device, the voltaic pile, which suited my conception of Mauro very well.

I was surprised at Mimma's cuisine. She served pastas which were better than those you got in the most exquisite restaurants. Her profiterols had already then made her famous among gourmet lawyers in Europe and the USA. She and Mauro introduced me to Pecorino Toscano the ewes milk cheese which, he said, Dante had eaten in order to sharpen his brain when writing the *Divina Commedia*. I ate it and enjoyed a cheese which both tasted good and made you more intelligent, and that was needed in the company of Mauro.

With some people you can talk law with ease. You understand them and they understand you. They speak the same legal language Mauro was such a person to me. I

was happy to find an Italian lawyer who had almost the same approach as I had.

To my great surprise he proved to be a legal realist. There were not many of them in continental Europe at that time. How he had become so I never learned, maybe from CALAMANDREI his great teacher maybe from his friend GINO GORLA maybe from American writers. I never asked him but it was with great pleasure that I read PERILLO and CAPPELLETTI'S book on Italian Civil Procedure.



OLE LANDO

Professor Emeritus of International and Comparative Commercial Law, Copenhagen Business School

Des prêts pour construire l'Europe : la Banque européenne d'investissement dépose ses archives historiques à l'Institut universitaire européen

Le 1er Juillet 2005, Monsieur GENUARDI, vice-Président de la Banque européenne d'investissement et le Président de l'Institut YVES MÉNY ont procédé à la signature d'une convention stipulant le dépôt des archives de la Banque ayant fait l'objet d'une déclassification préalable à l'Institut, à l'échéance d'un délai de trente ans.

Ce dépôt s'inscrit dans le cadre de la vigoureuse politique de transparence mise en oeuvre par la BEI dans le droit fil du traité d'Amsterdam et des règlements d'accès aux documents communautaires, lesquels s'appliquent aux trois Institutions majeures et par extension à l'ensemble des autres institutions, organes et agences de l'Union européenne.

Il couronne dix ans d'efforts et de fructueuse coopération entre les responsables des services des Archives historiques de l'Union européenne et des Archives historiques de la Banque au sein du Groupe de travail interinstitutionnel en matière d'archives.

Dans la famille des Institutions créées par le Traité de Rome, la Banque européenne d'investissement présente un caractère singulier.

Deuxième emprunteur mondial de capitaux après la Banque mondiale (BIRD), la BEI s'apparente à celle-ci dans ses statuts, sa mission (quoique très majoritairement concentrée dans les pays membres de la CEE), l'origine de ses fonds. Ni organisme politique au sens habituel du terme, ni banque centrale ou institution monétaire, la BEI est une grande banque régionale de développement avec cette origina-

lité qu'elle n'a pas un rôle uniquement en Europe, mais également en faveur des pays en voie de développement.

Institution financière de l'Union européenne, la Banque a pour mission de contribuer à l'intégration, au développement équilibré et à la cohésion économique et sociale

- Caraïbes - Pacifique), les pays candidats à l'adhésion, vers les pays méditerranéens et pour des projets d'intérêt mutuel à l'Union européenne et aux pays d'Amérique latine et d'Asie. Dans ces interventions, une mention particulière doit être faite pour les prêts accordés par la Banque aux pays ayant conclu avec la Commu-



Le Président de l'Institut Yves Mény et Gerlando Genuardi, vice-Président de la Banque européenne d'investissement

des pays membres en orientant, aux meilleures conditions, d'importants volumes de fonds vers le financement d'investissements qui viennent en appui aux politiques de l'Union : développement régional et cohésion économique, maîtrise de la dépense énergétique, promotion de la connaissance et de l'innovation technologique, promotion du dynamisme des entreprises, protection de l'environnement et amélioration de la qualité de vie urbaine, développement du réseau de communications trans-européen¹.

La BEI accorde également des prêts à quelques 150 pays tiers, notamment vers les pays ACP (Afrique

nauté des accords préalablement à leur adhésion (Grèce de 1963 à fin 1980, Portugal de 1975 à fin 1985, Espagne de 1981 à 1985) dans le but d'aider les économies nationales à se moderniser en vue de faciliter l'intégration au contexte communautaire. De 1990 à fin 2003, la BEI a consacré plus de 23 milliards d'euros dans les 11 pays d'Europe centrale et orientale candidats à l'adhésion. Dans les pays ACP, la BEI accorde une aide remboursable, parallèlement aux subventions que fournit la Commission européenne. Sur la période 2003-2008, la BEI apporte 3,9 milliards d'Euros dans les pays ACP dans le cadre du mécanisme d'investissement prévu par l'Accord de Cotonou.

Disposant de fonds propres (capital versé par les Etats membres, ses seuls actionnaires) la Banque a également recours à tous les moyens classiques d'appels de fonds sur les marchés des capitaux à long terme : émissions publiques d'obligations, emprunts privés auprès d'investisseurs institutionnels, cession de

1) Les Rapports annuels publiés par la Banque européenne d'investissement de 1958 à 2004.

Ces rapports statutaires présentent les actions entreprises par la BEI pour l'année concernée, intégrant une description et des statistiques des activités menées durant l'année,

emprunts. Ils incluent également l'ordre du jour et l'approbation du procès-verbal de la réunion précédente.

JEAN-MARIE PALAYRET
Directeur des Archives historiques
de l'Union européenne



participations dans les prêts qu'elle consent. Institution sans but lucratif, la Banque prête en règle générale à des conditions voisines de celles auxquelles elle peut se procurer les fonds sur les marchés. En dehors de l'Union européenne, la BEI intervient principalement sur ses ressources propres mais aussi sur mandat, à partir de ressources budgétaires de l'Union ou des Etats membres. La sélection des projets s'effectue sur des critères économique, technique, financier et environnemental. Il existe deux types de prêts : les prêts individuels directs qui concernent les grands projets de plus de 25 millions d'Euros, les prêts globaux indirects qui concernent les petits et moyens investissements : la BEI consent des prêts globaux à des banques ou intermédiaires financiers qui prêtent à leur tour cet argent aux porteurs de projets (entreprises ou collectivités locales)².

Le premier transfert d'archives historiques de la Banque européenne d'investissement aux Archives historiques de l'Union européenne interviendra à l'automne 2005.

Il sera composé des trois collections documentaires suivantes :

une liste des projets financés, et les résultats des audits comptables.

2) Les Coupures de presse publiées par la Banque européenne d'investissement de 1958 à 2004.

Les coupures de presse sont émises à l'occasion de signatures de contrats de prêts consentis par la BEI à des projets particulièrement importants ou significatifs, ou à l'occasion d'autres événements comme la nomination de personnalités, la conclusion de conventions particulières. La Banque publie également traditionnellement chaque année une revue de presse illustrant les réalisations et activités majeures des années précédentes.

3) Les Procès-verbaux du Conseil de Direction (Board of Directors) de la Banque européenne d'investissement de 1958 à 1974. [délai d'accès de trente ans]

Chargé de « décider des opérations de prêts et d'emprunts », le Conseil se réunit environ dix fois par an. Les Procès-verbaux rapportent les décisions et observations des réunions du Conseil. Ils enregistrent les discussions et échanges sur les propositions de prêts, garanties et

Notes

¹ Ces priorités, établies par le Conseil des Gouverneurs de la Banque ont revêtu une importance variable en fonction de la situation économique générale et des élargissements successifs de l'Europe.

² En 2002, la BEI a consacré 32,1 milliards d'Euros à des projets mis en œuvre au sein de l'Union européenne, 3,7 milliards d'Euros pour des projets menés dans les pays candidats à l'adhésion et 3,1 milliards d'Euros pour les pays tiers partenaires. En France, les prêts accordés par la BEI en 2002 ont permis : l'amélioration du réseau ferroviaire régional de Bretagne, la construction du viaduc de Millau, le développement de la chaîne de télévision ARTE, l'achat de matériel ferroviaire à grande vitesse et la reconstruction des régions du Sud-Est sinistrées par les inondations.

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30 September* - 30 March

* The Department of Political and Social Sciences accepts applications for the September deadline only, for applications for the following academic year.

Intended start of the fellowship must be
at least three months after the deadline.

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Recent Publications from the Institute

Philip Alston (ed.), *Labour Rights as Human Rights*, Collected Courses of the AEL, Volume XIV/1, OUP

David Andrews, 'The United States and its European Partners: The Evolution of American Grand Strategy', *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 17, 3, 421-436

Stefano Bartolini, 'La "produzione politica" e i confini della politica', G Fedel (ed), *Studi in memoria di Mario Stoppani*, Milano: Giuffrè

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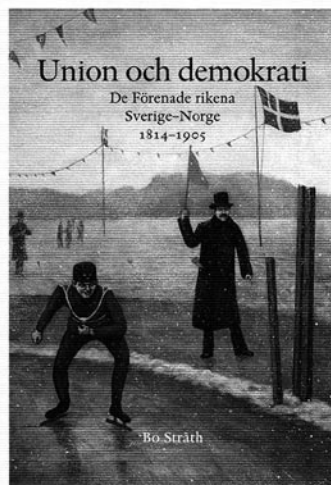
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Refurbishing Work in the Library

The Library's refurbishment process, which started in 2001, came to an end in the Spring of this year. Indeed, in April 2005, a new wing in the Library was re-opened for its users, providing access to various parts of the EUI collections and to some newly created working spaces.

This new room, which is named after Vasco da Gama, houses part of the History collections as well Geography and Literature. In the annex of the room some 30.000 working papers are available on compactus shelving. With the reopening of this room, an adjoin-



The new Vasco da Gama room

ing room housing statistical data became accessible again (during the past year, all requests for statistical data have been handled day by day by the library staff in order to continue providing services to our users).

The Vasco da Gama room, which many of you will remember as the old Law Room, provides, in addition, 33 new working places and 76 lockers. All these places have been allocated to a working community of 66 first year researchers who for the first time have at their disposal a set of allocated working places in the Library as well as a safe place to store their research material overnight.

In addition to the structural works, a big effort was made to improve the environment in other areas of the library. New furniture (tables and chairs) is present on the ground and first floors, and more space became available for storing some additional collections on open access.

Wireless networking has now been implemented in all parts of the Library, allowing all EUI researchers to connect their laptops to the information services provided by the Library. Several free-standing Internet access points have been installed in order to provide users and visitors with easy email access thereby leav-

ing the desktop PCs available for the consultation of the Library catalogue and licensed databases. A self-check-out machine is also operational since February 2005.

The Library holdings grow at a rate of 10.000 volumes per year and consequently more storage nearby is needed. In the Badia, a new storage place will be ready by October. It will house some 60.000 volumes, within easy reach of staff and users.

As a result of these structural changes over the last years, the Library has become a more pleasant and stimulating working environment and a more efficient research tool for its users. We hope to continue in this direction, and will seek to improve in particular signposting and security in the Library.



Wireless working places outside the Library!



Conversion of the former printshop into storage area for more than 70 000 volumes

CADMUS

The repository of EUI publications

Publications by EUI members have so far been announced through various media such as the departmental and the Robert Schuman Centre of Advanced Studies websites, personal websites of EUI members, special developed databases and the Library catalogue.

In order to increase the visibility of the academic publications by

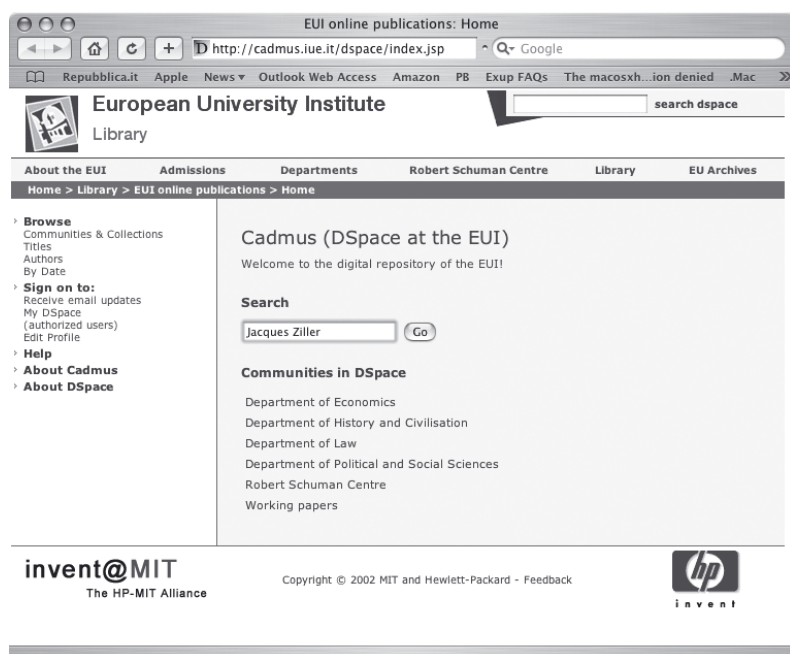
and other lecture series, EUI theses, EUI / RSCAS reports;

- (2) academic publications by authors who were EUI members at the time of the publication (books, articles in journals, book chapters, working-papers in non-EUI series, scholarly editions and translations, book reviews); and
- (3) publications by non-EUI mem-

The web address of CADMUS is <http://cadmus.iue.it/dspace/index.jsp>

A link to the CADMUS database can be found on the EUI web under the heading 'Publications' and also on the 'Library web page'. Various search options are available, such as search by author, title, department, or type of publications (working paper, book, article, etc.).

A new release of the DSpace (the software of CADMUS) is being tested and will be installed shortly. This new release will present enhanced search options and will be more consistent in its presentation. Once the new release is up and running, a link to this repository will be made from the EUI home page.



the European University Institute's members on the web, and to provide an easily identifiable access point, a new project was launched called CADMUS.

The aim of this project is to bring all types of EUI publications together in one single database, using the Open Archive Initiative (OAI)¹ standard and DSpace² software. The repository captures full text where possible, and provides bibliographic references in all other cases.

The repository will include

- (1) all EUI working papers series, the Jean Monnet lecture series

bers which were part of an EUI research project.

The aim is to include as many publications as possible using a self-submission system, and to make them immediately visible on the web once uploaded.

At the moment, about 1,900 records have been uploaded in the database. All working papers have been inserted, as well as academic publications of EUI members for 2004. The aim is to continue inserting data, going backwards in time, so as to have a good coverage of the last 10 years by the end of the year 2005.

Notes

¹Open 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>)

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

News from the Alumni Association

Alumni Weekend (September 30, 2005)

Please register for the various activities on our website
(www.iue.it/Alumni/)

EUI Alumni Conference on *The Future of Europe* Venue: Theatre, Badia Fiesolana

8:45 – *Opening session:*
Address by EUI President YVES MÉNY

9:00 – *Book presentations and discussions
on the future of Europe*
Chair: CHRISTIAN JOERGES (EUI)

Giandomenico Majone (EUI):
Dilemmas of European Integration
Oxford University Press (2005)

Stefano Bartolini (U. Bologna):
Restructuring Europe
Oxford University Press (2005)

10:30 – *coffee break*

Rachel Epstein (RSCAS/EUI):
The Transformation of Postcommunist Europe

Miguel P. Maduro (European Court of Justice) and
Ingolf Pernice (Humboldt U.):
A Constitution for the EU
Nomos (2005)

Francisco Torres (U. Aveiro), Amy Verdun (U.
Victoria) and Hubert Zimmermann (U. Cornell):
EMU Rules
Nomos (2005)

Guest discussion panel: ERIK JONES, Johns Hopkins,
Bologna, MARTIN RHODES, RSCAS/EUI, RICK VAN
DER PLOEG, RSCAS/EUI.

12:30 – *Lunch at Villa Schifanoia*

13:45 – *Roundtable discussion on the EU and transat-
lantic relations*
Chair: HELEN WALLACE (RSCAS/EUI)

ANNETTE BONGARDT (U. Aveiro): Competition policy,
SUSAN SENIOR NELLO (U. Siena): Agriculture policy,
HUBERT ZIMMERMANN (U. Cornell): The International
Criminal Court, THOMAS JØRGENSEN (EUI): Anti-
Americanism, PÉTER MUNKÁCSI (Hungarian Patent
Office): Intellectual Property Rights.

Other presentations are still welcome (please submit
a 1-page abstract to alumni@iue.it with the indication
“2005 conference abstract” in the subject line)!

The Conferring Ceremony

will take place on Friday 30 September at 15:00 in the
church of the Badia Fiesolana. The Institute cordially
invites all conference participants to attend the cer-
emony.

General Assembly of the EUI Alumni Association
Please also take note that we hereby convene, in ac-
cordance with Article 11 of the EUI Alumni Associa-
tion's Statutes, a General Assembly of the EUI Alumni
Association (AA) for that very day:
30 September 2005 (18:00 first convocation; 18:15
Second convocation).

Please keep an eye on the AA's website for the agenda
and other details.

Alumni Dinner

Following the Alumni Conference, our traditional
outdoor dinner will take place on the lower loggia of
the Badia.

Others news

Full-membership status in the AA for post-doctoral fellows

Given the almost doubling of post-doctoral fellows,
some of them staying on for two academic years, and
the strategic orientation of the EUI towards combin-
ing doctoral with post-doctoral studies, the Execu-
tive Committee will submit to the General Assembly for
approval a statute revision endorsing full-membership
status for EUI post-doctoral fellows. Post-doctoral
fellows' full membership would increase the profile of
the AA and help the EUI to maintain a cohesive and
indeed productive community.

EUI Alumni Interdisciplinary Journal

on European Political Economy issues: *Europe at
Large*. This is an academic refereed journal address-
ing interdisciplinary issues in the political economy
of contemporary Europe. This online serial has been
recorded provisionally in the ISSN Register as follows:
ISSN 1814-8182 = Europe at large

History of the Alumni Association

A booklet should be ready by May 2006 and distribut-
ed on time for the Alumni weekend of the same year.

2006 EUI Alumni Prize

The EC will soon nominate the Jury for this second
edition of the Alumni Prize.

Conferring Ceremony 2005 Register now!

If you are a recent EUI graduate (both PhD and LL.M) or if you did not make it to the last Ceremony this is your opportunity to return to Florence and participate in one of the Institute's most festive events.

The next Degree Conferring Ceremony will take place early this autumn, on Friday, 30 September 2005 in the afternoon, at the Badia Fiesolana.

Dr **Jorge Sampaio**, President of Portugal, will attend the Conferring Ceremony and will deliver a lecture on that day. We do hope that you will be willing to join us on that day, in order to receive your diploma on this very special occasion.

Register on-line at:
<http://www.iue.it/Alumni/ConferringCeremony2005Registration.shtml>.



Please register in the Alumni Association

and get your Electronic Alumni card, giving access to several facilities available for researchers and EUI staff, as well as to a permanent EUI e-mail address and to the Housing Exchange programme (<http://www.homexchange.com/iue/>).

The EUI has recently produced the second edition of the *Teaching and Training Opportunities Guide* (<http://www.iue.it/Alumni/PDFs/TeachingTrainingGuide2005.PDF>).

This guide has been put together for the benefit of advanced doctoral students. If you feel that you might also be able to contribute to a future edition, contact Dr ANDREAS FRIJDAL (andreas.frijdal@iue.it) for further information.

Keep in touch with us (alumni@iue.it) and with all of the Association's activities via our web page (<http://www.iue.it/Alumni/>).

FRANCISCO TORRES
President of the
EUI Alumni Association

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Editors' Note

Views expressed in articles published reflect the opinions of individual authors and not those of the Institute.

Honours and Prizes

Our warmest congratulations to the following members of the EUI community on their achievements.

On 25 May, ANDREAS DÜR was awarded the 2004/2005 Rotary Prize Obiettivo Europa for the best thesis



Andreas Dür

in Political and Social Sciences defended during the period 2001-05. The PhD thesis entitled *Protecting Exporters: Discrimination and Liberalization in Transatlantic Trade Relations, 1932-2003* was defended in July 2004. Dr Dür who is currently research fellow at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, will on 1 October take up a post as lecturer at the University College Dublin.

SPS Researcher DANIEL GUINEA MARTIN won the 2004 Mark Abrams Prize Competition sponsored by the Social Research Association in the UK. The prize has been awarded for a co-authored paper with Peter Betts of the Office for National Statistics, UK, entitled 'Applying cognitive models to question testing of UK Labour Force questions about economic inactivity', presented at the 2004 European Conference on Quality and Methodology in Official Statistics, Mainz, Germany.

Prof. MICHAEL KEATING, Head of the Department of Political and Social Sciences has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Scotland's national academy of the arts and sciences. (March 2005)

The Jaime I Prize in Economics - a very prestigious Spanish prize - was awarded to Prof. AGUSTIN MARAVALL on Wednesday 8 June 2005. Professor MARAVALL is currently Chief-Economist at the Research Department of the Banco de España and previously Senior Economist at Federal Reserve Board and Professor of Economics at the EUI (1988-96). Prof. MARAVALL is one of the "parents" of time series econometrics in Spain and the author of the famous time series package TRAMO-SEATS.



Anna Sobczak

SPS researcher ANNA SOBCZAK, has won a prize offered by the Economic and Social Committee for a project on regional and urban development, thus gaining a grant of some €4000 for her fieldwork on European policies and urban development.



Michael Keating

Congratulations to OLIVER STEHMANN, who has joined the Chief Economist Team of the European Commission as Deputy Chief Competition Economist. Oliver received his Ph.D in industrial economics from the EUI in 1993. He joined the Commission in 1991, working initially on issues related to industrial policy and external trade. For the last five years he has worked for DG Competition in the anti-trust field and on merger control.

XENIA VON TIPPELSKIRCH (HEC) has won a scholarship from the Società Dante Alighieri, Rome, dedicated to the promotion and preservation of Italian language and culture. Dr VON TIPPELSKIRCH, a German national, wrote and defended her doctoral thesis in Italian.



Xenia von Tippelskirch

News from the Industrial Organization Society! And congratulations to HELDER VASCONCELOS (who took his PhD in economics at the EUI). Helder has been awarded by the Industrial Organization Society the prize for the Best Article by a Younger Scholar in the Review of Industrial Organization for 2004. (The article was the first chapter of Helder's dissertation.) Helder received a plaque and a small cash award, and the award will be noted in a future issue of the Review.