



EUI Review

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Chercheurs, Alumni, Old Boys (and Girls !) Network

Les 110 ou 120 étudiants qui forment la cohorte des chercheurs de l'Institut chaque année viennent des quatre coins de l'Europe. Ils constituent une sorte de tour de Babel linguistique, disciplinaire et intellectuelle. Bien souvent rien ne les avait préparés à un tel « challenge » : suivre les enseignements dans une langue autre que la leur, être confrontés à des approches méthodologiques ou à des paradigmes nouveaux ou peu familiers, vivre dans un pays étranger, découvrir les subtilités de codes de communication propres au petit monde de la Badia,

Cette loyauté ne peut se construire et se renforcer que par la qualité de la formation fournie par l'Institut à ses chercheurs : enseignement, direction des thèses, bibliothèque, services de toutes sortes, de l'informatique au logement en passant par les lieux de travail. Sur tous ces fronts, l'Institut pousse son rocher de Sisyphus.

Comme toute autre institution, l'IUE doit progresser constamment sous peine de tomber dans la routine et les (mauvaises) habitudes. Mais plus que beaucoup d'autres ins-



Le Président accueille les nouveaux chercheurs

etc... Malgré les problèmes que pose cette plongée dans un monde inconnu et particulier, rares sont les problèmes d'adaptation. On pourrait dire en reprenant les termes de la trilogie hirschmanienne qu'il y a peu *d'exit*, un peu plus de *voice* et surtout beaucoup de *loyalty*.

titutions, l'Institut doit faire face à un défi additionnel du fait du constant turn-over de son personnel enseignant. C'est à la fois une garantie de rénovation constante en même temps que le risque de construire sur du sable faute de la consolidation des acquis.

Cette difficulté ne peut être surmontée que grâce à une boussole toute simple : la recherche constante de l'excellence dans tous les domaines en se comparant et en se confrontant aux expériences les meilleures en Europe, aux Etats-Unis ou ailleurs. Nos chercheurs doivent être convaincus au cours et à la fin de leur séjour à Fiesole qu'ils ont obtenu quelque chose d'inégalable, d'incomparable.

C'est, je crois, le sentiment de la plupart d'entre eux, mais il y a encore beaucoup d'efforts à faire : améliorer l'offre d'enseignement et garantir une bonne direction de thèse en dépit de l'instabilité du corps professoral, faire de la bibliothèque un instrument encore plus performant, augmenter les *working spaces* qui font encore cruellement défaut.

Toutefois l'Institut ne doit pas être seulement « inward looking ». Il est déjà au centre de multiples réseaux et a construit l'un des très rares programmes post-doc en sciences sociales offerts en Europe. L'Institut appartient aussi à cette diaspora de Jean Monnet Fellows, de participants aux projets de recherche collective, de professeurs visiteurs.

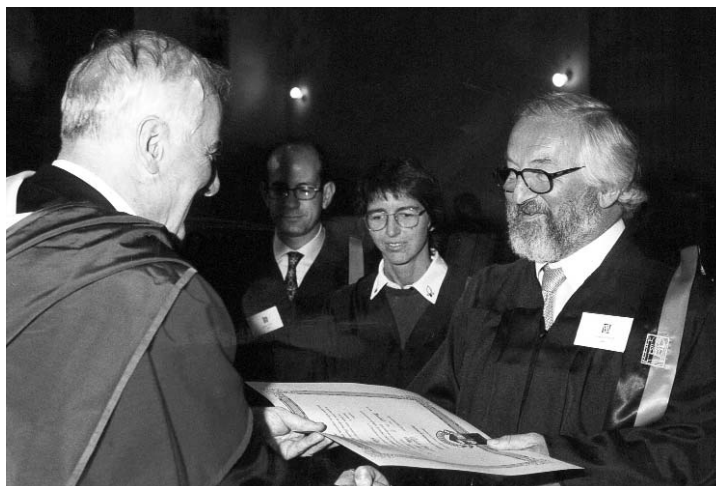
Mais il appartient encore plus peut-être à ce vaste réseau d'alumni qui s'est stratifié au cours de vingt-cinq années d'existence de l'Institut. Environ 2000 d'entre eux sont aujourd'hui dispersés à travers le monde et en Europe. Ce numéro spécial qui leur est consacré donne quelques aperçus de la diversité de leurs parcours professionnels, de leur capacité à vivre et travailler hors de leur pays d'origine.

D'ores et déjà les anciens de l'IUE occupent une place déterminante dans certaines disciplines, en particulier dans ce qu'elles ont de plus transnational. En tant que chairman de l'Executive Committee de l'ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research), j'ai été frappé par le nombre et l'influence de nos anciens chercheurs au sein de la science politique européenne. Lors des joint sessions de printemps qui réunissent plusieurs centaines de politologues chaque année, j'ai eu parfois l'impression de participer à une réunion de notre « Alumni Association ».

Cette association des anciens chercheurs s'alimente aussi des liens qui se sont créés au cours de trois ou quatre années à l'Institut : relations d'amitié mais

aussi mariages (voir p. 22), liens professionnels qui permettent de remémorer les bons souvenirs, d'évoquer les figures marquantes, de rappeler, déjà hélas !, la disparition de collègues ou amis. Cette association est vivante mais il faut qu'elle se développe encore davantage en créant des « chapters » dans les villes du monde où nos anciens sont les plus nombreux, en profitant des nouvelles technologies pour renforcer les réseaux, en créant des occasions de rencontre.

Le 4 octobre 2002 est à cet égard une splendide opportunité. La Conferring Ceremony créée à l'initiative de Patrick Masterson rassemblera cette année plus de



Dr Patrick Masterson remet le diplôme au Dr Volker Schaub (Law 1976), premier docteur de l'Institut

130 « anciens » jeunes chercheurs venus recevoir leur diplôme et participer — pour la première fois dans la vie de l'Institut — à la remise du Doctorat Honoris Causa à trois éminents collègues qui sont à nos yeux des modèles d'excellence académique. Une reconnaissance certes de leurs admirables mérites et talents mais en même temps une

incitation pour tous à émuler le magnifique travail de recherche, d'enseignement et de diffusion des idées que représente leur parcours universitaire. Nous souhaitons les honorer le 4 octobre mais nous sommes encore plus honorés qu'ils aient accepté, en nous rejoignant, de nous reconnaître comme part de leur famille.

L'année du vingt-cinquième anniversaire de l'Institut se clôt : longue vie à l'IUE et bon vent à tous ses chercheurs et alumni !

YVES MÉNY

Président de l'Institut universitaire européen

Are EUI Alumni Becoming a Transnational Elite?

One of the manifest or latent aims of the European University Institute is the formation of a European-minded or 'transnational' academic elite, oriented not just to their own EU Member State. This article seeks to offer initial evidence as to whether the EUI has reached that aim. Our data are not perfect, but they are the best available at the moment. At a later point in time we hope to have collected better data. They are gathered by the EUI administration as a by-product of Alumni activities. Since the EUI has reached its 25th anniversary, the life course of its graduate students should have progressed sufficiently to make an analysis of their occupational activities now worthwhile. However, one should realize that the occupational careers of EUI graduates are not finished and a major part have just started their career, so this is only an interim picture which does not give final results. Nor do we have comparable data for national graduate schools in EU Member States so as to evaluate the results properly. With these caveats in mind, these data might be useful as first evidence.

There are interesting and unexpected variations between the countries of origin in the return percentage of EUI graduate students. Some are easy to understand, for instance the low return percentages of Irish graduate students. But the very high return percentage of Portuguese graduate students is remarkable, as is the relatively low return percentage of French ones. Furthermore, Italy (as the EUI's home country), the UK (as an English-speaking country) and Belgium (as the country hosting the most important European institutions) are very popular as second or third most important country of work. These interesting variations suggest that at least some categories of EUI graduate students have become a transnational elite.

The second table gives the percentages of work in country of birth. There are no significant gender differences within departments. The differences between departments are more prominent: economics graduate students have the lowest percentage of working in country of origin, especially compared to history

Table 1: Country of origin and the three most important countries of work

country of origin	countries of work			
	1	2	3	4
Austria (19)	Austria: 68% (13)	Belgium: 11% (2)	France: 5% (1)	Italy/Spain/UK: 5% (1)
Belgium (47)	Belgium: 57% (27)	NL: 11% (5)	Italy: 9% (4)	Germany/L: 6% (3)
Switzerland (10)	Switzerland: 70% (7)	UK: 10% (1)	Italy: 10% (1)	Belgium: 10% (1)
Germany (183)	Germany: 61% (111)	Belgium: 10% (18)	UK: 8% (14)	Italy: 5% (9)
Denmark (49)	Denmark: 67% (33)	UK: 6% (3)	Norway: 6% (3)	USA: 6% (3)
Spain (80)	Spain: 63% (50)	Belgium: 9% (7)	France: 5% (4)	UK: 5% (4)
France (117)	France: 58% (68)	Belgium: 11% (13)	Italy: 9% (11)	UK: 7% (8)
Italy (210)	Italy: 74% (156)	UK: 6% (12)	Belgium: 4% (9)	France: 4% (9)
Ireland (39)	Ireland: 36% (14)	UK: 31% (12)	Belgium: 8% (3)	Italy: 5% (2)
The Netherlands (100)	The Netherlands: 66% (66)	UK: 8% (8)	Belgium: 7% (7)	Italy: 5% (5)
Portugal (34)	Portugal: 82% (28)	Italy: 6% (2)	UK: 3% (1)	Germany/F/L: 3% (1)
UK (143)	UK: 72% (103)	Italy: 7% (10)	Belgium: 6% (9)	NL: 2% (3)
USA (15)	USA: 60% (9)	Italy: 20% (3)	France: 13% (2)	Belgium: 7% (1)

The first table compares the country of origin with the three most important countries of work of EUI graduate students. EUI graduate student means here everyone who studied at the EUI as a graduate student, including those who did not write a successful thesis at the EUI. We restrict ourselves in table 1 to those countries of origin which had more than 10 graduate students at the EUI. The majority of EUI graduate students go back to the country of origin, which might contradict the hypothesis that EUI graduate students are members of a transnational elite. But these percentages of EUI graduate students working outside their country of origin might be high, if compared with those of graduate students coming from national graduate schools in the EU Member States. If this were so, table 1 would confirm that EUI graduate students are becoming a transnational elite.

Table 2: Department and working in country of origin by gender

	Female	Male
ECO	63% (51)	59% (91)
HEC	70% (69)	66% (91)
LAW	64% (110)	67% (149)
SPS	66% (63)	64% (118)

graduate students. Economics is probably less context-dependent than the other EUI studies.

The third table gives the four most important types of work for EUI graduate students. We combined the scarce available information about the job into combinations of occupational levels and sectors, using the most common job as the catchword for these combinations. The four most important jobs per country of work (at least 10 graduate students working in that country) are shown in table 4. It is clear that academ-

ic professions are very popular in every country. If EUI graduate students are becoming a transnational elite, they are concentrated in academia.

Graduate students working in Austria, however, often take up a non-academic job, e.g. legal profession, international service, banking or officer, in contrast with people going to other countries. Graduate students working in Belgium are also an exception, because they can often be found in non-academic sectors, like international service. The high percentage of graduate students working in Italy who are full professors (21%) is also striking. The same applies to graduate students in Portugal (22%).

The fourth table gives the most important jobs of graduate students by department, separately for males and females. Full professorship is more common among men than women. Legal professions are, not surprisingly, much more common among law graduate students, and are in fact the most common job. Only among economics graduate students do jobs in international service take third place, for both men and women.

The fifth table is comparable to table 3, but now by country of origin instead of country of work. Not surprisingly, given the high return percentages of table 1, academic jobs are predominant again. People from Belgium have the highest percentage (22%) of working in international service. This is very striking in comparison with the other countries of origin, where the academic sector seems to be first. Graduate students from the USA do not seem to want an academic career, as mostly they find a job in the legal sector. Furthermore, it should be noted that only in Italy and Portugal is full professor in second place, with the highest percentages.

It is possible that the most important feature of elite schools is not the added-value of their degrees, but the severe entrance selection and thus the consequential (extra-) curricular experiences with a selective body of both students and professors. If that were the case, graduate students without a degree should have comparable occupational success to those with a degree. We compared graduate students with an EUI degree to graduate students with another Ph.D. degree and graduate students without any Ph.D. degree. Table 6 shows the most important jobs of these three types of graduate students, separately for males and females. For those with a degree, either from the EUI or from another university, academic occupations are most common. There is hardly any difference in occupation between female graduate students with an EUI or other degree. But a clear difference exists between male graduate students with an EUI degree and a degree of another university: the latter have reached higher academic positions than the former. This remarkable difference might be explained by the average older age of the graduate students with another degree (see table

7) and thus by their career seniority. Thus the results in table 7 underestimate the differences between an EUI degree and a non-EUI degree, to the detriment of the value of an EUI degree. Graduate students without any degree more often have occupations outside academia (females) or have lower academic occupations despite their higher average seniority (male). Clearly there is an added-value of a Ph.D. degree, but it is not yet clear whether the EUI degree has an extra added value above a Ph.D. from another university. However, the *EUI Review* is not the right place to unravel these possible complex relations: that should be done in a more scientific journal.

Table 7 makes clear that graduate students who did not receive an EUI degree were far more common in the early days of the EUI, especially among female graduate students. Again, graduate students without an EUI degree in the older cohort managed to get a Ph.D. degree from another institution more than EUI graduate students in the younger cohort. The effectiveness of the EUI as a graduating institution has increased during its 25 years. This important difference between the older and younger cohorts will disturb the relation between having an EUI degree and type of job. Those without an EUI degree should have an average higher job level because they are older than those with an EUI degree and thus have higher seniority in their careers.

Table 8 shows another difference between the older and younger cohorts of graduate students. The younger cohort is more "mobile" than people in the older cohort. Thus, fewer graduate students of the young cohort go back for a job to their country of origin after graduation compared to the older cohort. But before we can safely conclude that there is a trend among EUI graduate students to become more 'transnational', one should realize that this trend might be explained by the age difference between the cohorts. If it is true that the older one gets, the more one wants to work in the country of origin, then this difference in 'transnationality' between the two cohorts is just an age effect. But it might also be true that the older one becomes the larger the chance is that one will work outside the country of origin. In the latter case a possible age effect hides a strong trend towards 'transnationality' among the graduate students. However, the *EUI Review* is not the right place to unravel these possible complex relations: that should be done in a more scientific journal.

J. DRONKERS & G. GARIB

Table 3: Country of work and four most important occupational levels/ sectors

country of work	1	2	3	4
Austria (15)	assistant professor: 33% (5)	international service: 20% (3)	officer, civil servant: 20% (3)	researcher: 13% (2)
Belgium (103)	international service: 48% (53)	assistant professor: 8% (9)	lawyer: 6% (7)	private sector/legal profession: 6% (6)
Switzerland (21)	assistant professor: 19% (4)	full professor: 14% (3)	international service :14% (3)	legal profession: 14% (3)
Germany (131)	assistant professor: 29% (38)	full professor: 9% (12)	officer, civil servant: 9% (12)	legal profession: 9% (12)
Denmark (36)	associate professor: 27% (10)	assistant professor: 24% (9)	lawyer: 22% (8)	full professor: 8% (3)
Spain (56)	assistant professor: 36% (21)	associate professor: 25% (15)	full professor: 17% (10)	researcher:5% (3)
France (92)	associate professor: 37% (36)	assistant professor: 12% (12)	lawyer: 8% (8)	researcher:6% (6)
Italy (193)	researcher: 23% (49)	full professor: 21% (46)	assistant professor: 12% (26)	associate professor: 10% (2)
Ireland (20)	assistant professor: 30% (6)	associate professor: 15% (3)	legal profession: 15% (3)	lawyer: 10% (2)
Luxembourg (22)	legal profession:22% (5)	international service: 22% (5)	banking: 17% (4)	officer, civil servant: 9% (2)
The Netherlands (79)	associate professor: 19% (15)	assistant professor: 18% (14)	lawyer: 13% (10)	officer, civil servant: 11% (9)
Portugal (31)	assistant professor: 55% (17)	full professor: 22% (7)	officer, civil servant: 9% (3)	associate professor: 3% (1)
UK (169)	associate professor: 36% (64)	assistant professor: 18% (31)	lawyer: 10% (18)	full professor: 9% (9)
USA (40)	assistant professor: 25% (10)	international service 20% (8)	associate professor: 13% (5)	economist: 10% (4)

Table 4: Department and occupational level/sector by gender

Female	ECO	assistant professor: 18% (15)	researcher: 16% (13)	associate professor: 16% (13)	international service: 13% (11)
	HEC	assistant professor: 24% (25)	associate professor: 22% (23%)	researcher: 19% (20)	full professor/civil servant: 6% (6)
	LAW	lawyer: 17% (33)	legal profession: 15% (28)	assistant professor: 14% (25)	associate professor: 11% (20)
Male	SPS	assistant professor: 29% (28)	associate professor: 21% (20)	researcher: 14% (14)	private sector/ international service: 8% (36)
	ECO	assistant professor: 23% (33)	associate professor: 15% (22)	full professor: 13% (18)	international service: 12% (17)
	HEC	assistant professor: 23% (34)	associate professor: 22% (33)	full professor: 13% (21)	researcher: 9% (14)
Male	LAW	lawyer: 19% (44)	legal profession: 16% (37)	associate professor: 14% (32)	full professor: 12% (29)
	SPS	assistant professor: 29% (54)	associate professor: 18% (34)	full professor: 14% (27)	researcher: 11% (20)

Table 5: Country of origin and three most important occupational levels

country of origin	1	2	3
Austria (22)	assistant professor: 27% (6)	international service: 27% (6)	officer, civil servant: 14% (3)
Belgium (49)	international service: 22% (11)	assistant professor: 18% (9)	researcher: 14% (7)
Switzerland (11)	assistant professor: 18% (2)	legal profession: 18% (2)	full professor: 9% (1)
Germany (190)	assistant professor: 28% (54)	international service: 13% (24)	full professor/ associate professor: 10% (18)
Denmark (48)	associate professor: 25% (12)	assistant professor: 19% (9)	lawyer: 17% (8)
Spain (77)	assistant professor: 23% (18)	associate professor: 22% (17)	full professor: 17% (13)
France (116)	associate professor: 30% (34)	assistant professor: 13% (15)	researcher: 10% (11)
Italy (215)	researcher: 22% (47)	full professor: 21% (46)	associate professor (12%)
Ireland (42)	associate professor: 21% (9)	assistant professor: 21% (9)	lawyer: 12% (5)
The Netherlands (105)	assistant professor: 20% (21)	associate professor: 18% (19)	lawyer: 11% (11)
Portugal (34)	assistant professor: 50% (17)	full professor: 18% (6)	officer, civil servant: 9% (3)
UK (152)	associate professor: 24% (37)	assistant professor: 15% (22)	lawyer: 14% (21)
USA (15)	lawyer: 20% (3)	legal profession: 20% (3)	full professor: 13% (2)

Table 6: EUI Ph.D. degree and three most important occupational levels/sectors by gender

		1	2	3
Female	EUI degree (324)	assistant professor: 24% (78)	associate professor: 18% (57)	researcher: 13% (42)
	no EUI degree but another (33)	associate professor: 30% (10)	researcher: 15% (5)	assistant professor: 15% (5)
	no degree (112)	civil servant: 15% (17)	international service: 14% (16)	researcher: 11% (13)
Male	EUI degree (474)	assistant professor: 22% (104)	associate professor: 18% (86)	full professor: 13% (60)
	no EUI degree but another (63)	full professor: 24% (15)	associate professor: 21% (13)	assistant professor: 14% (9)
	no degree (178)	assistant professor: 20% (36)	associate professor: 12% (22)	full professor: 11% (20)

Table 7: Cohort and EUI Ph.D. degree by gender

		EUI degree	no EUI but another degree	no degree
Female	Old cohort (1976-1986)	34% (78)	11% (25)	55% (124)
	Young cohort (1987-2000)	59% (369)	4% (24)	37% (231)
Male	Old cohort (1976-1986)	43% (164)	12% (47)	45% (170)
	Young cohort (1987-2000)	59% (436)	4% (28)	37% (278)

Table 8: cohort and working in/ out of country of origin by gender

		works out of country of origin
Female	Old cohort (1976-1986)	59% (133)
	Young cohort (1987-2000)	68% (427)
Male	Old cohort (1976-1986)	49% (185)
	Young cohort (1987-2000)	67% (494)

EUI Political Scientists in Academia

Returning to the EUI as a Visiting Fellow in 2002, twenty years after arriving there as a student in 1982, I was struck by both the differences and similarities. The main difference is of course the Institute's expansion both in student numbers and of buildings. But one is also struck by the similarities. The student body, the professorate and the administrative and library staff have collectively a multinational and truly European character. Although the main language of exchange is English, the other European languages can also be heard and, indeed, most students are at ease in these different languages. From the very beginning, the process of socialisation into a Europe-wide intellectual and academic elite has begun. Even more important for the future of a unified and peaceful Europe is the number of friendships begun at this time and even the number of future pan-European families ... The point is that simply by attending the EUI, a student is transformed from a "national" student interested in European issues – a Europeanist – into a European, comfortable in several languages, cultures and academic traditions.

This can only be positive for the creation of a European social sciences community, a project which is extremely important for two reasons. First, the increasing pace of European integration, while not abolishing the nation-state, has relativised it and makes necessary a scholarly social science community which operates at a supranational level. Second, such a community is a necessary antidote to the excessive influence of the United States where the main preoccupations of the social sciences are not always in line with our European concerns. Although other national universities (e.g. LSE) do have such a European and international orientation only the EUI has this orientation as its fundamental *raison d'être*.

To what extent then has the EUI fulfilled this aspect of its mission, at least with regard to the political and social sciences? One way of answering this question is to look at the geographical spread of SPS alumni currently working in academe. It is clear that the majority of these alumni return to their home countries, although this might be interpreted as a strengthening of the Europeanisation of academe in those countries. A significant minority have spread themselves around Europe and elsewhere: for example, half of France's alumni work in other European states and Quebec as do a third of the Germans, almost a third of the Italians, and a third of the Dutch. It is striking that the UK, despite its own relatively low numbers of alumni and its reputation for insularity and euroscepticism, has welcomed a large number (at least 21) of alumni of other nationalities: 6 Germans, almost all of the Irish, 6 Italians, and one each from Austria, France, the Nether-

lands, Slovakia, and Spain. The LSE, in particular, seems to have become a haven for EUI graduates. There are now SPS alumni in all of the EU Member States with a fruitful cross-fertilisation across states as well as in the US, Canada, Latin America, Australia and China. Philomena Murray, for example, holds the torch of European Studies in Australia.

These data are useful in so far as they identify patterns of academic recruitment of SPS alumni. They tell us, little, however, of the academic quality of these graduates. What is certain is that EUI alumni in the social sciences are among the leaders of the profession in Europe. Many hold full or associate professorships in prestigious universities and are among the leading lights in the profession. From the early generations, Stefano Bartolini, now Professor at the EUI, and Peter Mair, Professor at Leiden, won the prestigious Stein Rokkan prize for the best piece of comparative research for their book on political parties. Also from the early years, and to mention only a few, Volker Schneider now holds the Chair of Politics in Konstanz, Donatella della Porta is moving from the University of Florence to the EUI, Lieven de Winter, despite his Flemish background, is Professor of Politics at the Université Catholique de Louvain, Richard Bellamy has a Chair of Politics at Essex, Susan Baker is Reader in Social Sciences in Cardiff and Paul Webb and David Farrell whose work on political parties have earned them Chairs in Sussex and Manchester respectively. But the more recent graduates are catching up fast. One thinks of Simon Hix, Reader at LSE, or Thomas Christiansen, a German now working at Aberystwyth in Wales both of whose work on European integration is very well-regarded.

Many alumni also are editors or sit on the editorial boards of some of the leading social science journals. Peter Mair is joint editor of *West European Politics*, Adrian Favell of the *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, Hanna Ojanen of the *Journal of Peace Research*, Stefano Guzzini of the *Journal of International Relations and Development*, Paul Webb of *Party Politics*, Philippe Marlière of the *Journal of Southern Europe and the Balkans*. James Newell co-edits with Martin Rhodes, the ECPR's professional journal *European Political Science* (oh yes, John Loughlin founded and was managing editor of *Regional and Federal Studies*). This is just a sample of the wide range of activities, which also includes research projects, teaching programmes and consultancy to government and EU agencies in which EUI alumni are currently.

Finally, although we have concentrated here on SPS graduates formally employed in academic depart-

ments around the world, we should not forget those employed in other spheres but who still making “academic” contributions. I am thinking here of European civil servants such as Martin Westlake and Stefaan de Rynck, both of whom have published excellent books. Nor should we forget those in other disciplines such as Renaud Dehousse and Joseph Weiler, who are formally in law but who have made outstanding contributions to political science through their work on Euro-

pean integration. Andrés Rodríguez-Pose is Reader in Economic Geography at LSE but his work clearly branches into political science and sociology and he is recipient of several major prizes.

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Table: Country origins and employment destinations of alumni from the Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute, working in academic posts*

Country	No. of SPS Graduates	Countries currently employed
EU Member States		
Austria (A)	1	UK (1)
Belgium (B)	5	B (3) NL (2)
Denmark (DK)	11	DK (7) NOR (1) NZ (1) IRL (1)
Finland (FIN)	1	FIN (1)
France (F)	12 (+2 joint nationality)	F (6) I (1) UK (1) NL (1) CAN (1) D (1) IRL (1)
Germany (D)	37 (+ 1 joint nationality)	D (24) UK (6) I (2) E (2) DK (1) US (1)
Greece (GR)	2	GR (1) I (1)
Ireland (IRL)	7	UK (5) NL (1) AUS (1)
Italy (I)	38 (+2 joint nationality)	I (27) UK (5) D (2) B (1) CH (1) US (1) ARG (1)
Luxembourg (L)	0	
Netherlands (NL)	18	NL (12) I (2) UK (1) D(1) CAN (1) PERU (1)
Portugal (P)	4	P (3) I (1)
Spain (E)	11 (+1 joint nationality)	E (10) UK (1)
Sweden (S)	1 (+ 1 joint nationality)	S (1)
United Kingdom (UK)	22	UK (18) I (1) D (1) US (1) R (1)
Other European States		
Hungary (H)	1	IRL (1)
Norway (N)	1	
Poland (PL)	2	PL (1)
Slovakia (RS)	1	UK (1)
Romania (R)	1	R (1)
Switzerland (CH)	1 (+ 1 joint nationality)	CH (1)
Turkey	1	B (1)
Non-European States		
Australia (AUS)	1	AUS (1)
Bolivia (BOL)	1	BOL (1)
Chile (RCH)	1	RCH (1)
China (CN)	1	CN (1)
USA	2	USA (2)

* The data contained in this Table cover the period from the founding of the EUI until 2002. They need to be updated but do provide some overall trends.

Les anciens chercheurs français de l'Institut

Que deviennent les anciens chercheurs français de l'Institut ? Malheureusement, les données disponibles sont plutôt incomplètes. Cela tient en partie aux anciens étudiants qui ne conservent pas tous un lien avec la Badia Fiesolana : l'association des Anciens (Alumni) dispose d'informations pour 118 étudiants dont 50 docteurs de l'IUE (85 docteurs en 2001). Il ressort toutefois de l'examen de ces données des tendances lourdes. D'abord, plus de la moitié des anciens chercheurs se dirige naturellement vers une carrière universitaire en France ou à l'étranger (57,84 %). Plus précisément, les historiens (16,94 %) et les économistes (13,55 %) sont ceux qui réussissent le mieux à engager une carrière académique. Viennent ensuite les juristes (11%) et les politistes (9,32 %).

Probablement, les économistes et les historiens qui commencent leur doctorat à Florence, aspirent à une carrière universitaire. Pour le droit, cela est nettement moins vrai. Pendant longtemps, l'idée de se former à l'étranger était parfaitement contraire à une tradition qui veut que le juriste soit un "produit national". Mais les avancées de l'Europe ont aidé à décroquer les systèmes juridiques et à réduire l'extrême rigidité des mentalités universitaires. Dès lors que le sujet justifie sa présence à Florence, en particulier en droit comparé et droit communautaire, une bonne thèse a les mêmes chances de porter son auteur qu'un doctorat national. Plusieurs exemples en témoignent, mais on ne peut pas nier que trop peu sont les juristes ayant intégré l'université de manière à asseoir la réputation des docteurs en droit issus de l'Institut. Pour les économistes et les historiens, il semble que précisément cette étape soit franchie (plus exactement, beaucoup se forment à l'IUE, mais nombreux sont ceux, en particulier parmi les historiens, qui préfèrent soutenir en France). La confirmation de cette analyse tient notamment à ce que très peu d'économistes font le choix du privé (7,69 %). En revanche, ils sont beaucoup plus nombreux à jouer la carte de l'international (26,92 %). Autrement dit, ceux qui font une thèse dans ce département ont dès le début l'idée de devenir des universitaires (65,38 %). La même analyse est valable pour les historiens à la différence, toutefois, que l'université constitue pour eux le débouché naturel (68,96 %). Par ailleurs, plusieurs historiens de l'IUE non-nationaux ont intégré le système universitaire français qui n'est donc pas forcément aussi fermé que l'on veut bien le dire. Tout dépend de la discipline (notamment, le nombre de postes à la maîtrise de conférences en sciences politiques reste très limité), de la qualité de la thèse, du jury et, enfin, des liens maintenus avec la faculté d'origine ou/et des liens créés avec les spécialistes de la matière. Or, tous ces éléments jouent aussi pour ceux qui effectuent leur cursus au plan national

(on serait tenter de dire localement) : différemment, mais pas systématiquement à leur avantage.

22 % des anciens chercheurs français se sont dirigés vers le secteur privé, en particulier les juristes (41,17 %). Au demeurant, deux branches professionnelles ressortent : les professions juridiques (avocats, juristes d'entreprise) et le secteur culturel (communication, édition, journalisme...). La carrière de fonctionnaire (administrations centrale et territoriale sans compter les universitaires) semble moins prisée (7,62 %).

Enfin, une dernière catégorie émerge nettement : ceux qui ont fait le choix de ne pas retourner en France (37,28 %). Cette catégorie mérite d'être étudiée de plus près puisque l'Institut a précisément vocation à offrir des possibilités en dehors de l'Hexagone. Plusieurs économistes, juristes et politistes dont la plupart d'entre eux n'ont d'ailleurs pas soutenu leur thèse, l'Institut leur servant de tremplin, ont rejoint les institutions communautaires ou des organisations internationales (31,81 %). D'autres ont engagé leur carrière universitaire dans un pays européen et exceptionnellement Outre-Atlantique (36,36 %). En particulier, le système britannique a attiré plusieurs de nos compatriotes car il semble plus accessible et la réputation de l'Institut y est bien assise.

Pour conclure, l'éventail des professions paraît plutôt large, même si la préférence va à la vie académique. Pendant longtemps l'Institut s'est peu soucie du devenir de ses chercheurs. Les choses changent et c'est heureux. Après vingt-cinq d'existence, un bilan significatif peut être proposé. Mais on aimerait en savoir plus et ces quelques lignes laissent dans l'ombre plusieurs interrogations sans réponse : pourquoi autant d'anciens étudiants coupent-ils les ponts avec l'Institut ? Pourquoi certains chercheurs préfèrent-ils encore aujourd'hui soutenir leur thèse en France ? Le doctorat de l'Institut offre-t-il les mêmes possibilités d'avancement qu'un doctorat national ? Certainement, faut-il engager une réflexion plus profonde car le potentiel de l'Institut ne semble pas pleinement compris par ceux qui ont la chance d'y faire leur thèse. Pourtant rares sont les anciens étudiants qui ne reconnaissent pas l'un des avantages incomparables de la Badia Fiesolana : une ouverture et un échange scientifiques beaucoup plus enrichissants qu'en France où bien souvent, même si cela change, on est seul.

MARIE-CLAIRE PONTHEAU
LAW (1987/1991)

Agrégée de droit public
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Italian Researchers: What Have They Become?

The quality of the doctoral programme of the EUI since the beginning has attracted young Italians who do not find the same high profile opportunities in the Italian university system – which is very good at the undergraduate level but less so for graduate programmes – and who are motivated by the cosmopolitan character of the Institute inserted in a familiar national environment. The number of Italian applications to the EUI is the highest of all countries approaching some 20 per cent of all applications. This means a strong competition and good quality of researchers.

Similar to some other countries, Italian researchers at the EUI are usually a bit older than their companions (especially British or Irish). This is due to the longer compulsory schooling period (ending at the age of 19) and university curriculum. The laurea (before the reform of last year introducing a system of BA and MA similar to the Anglo-Saxon one) could easily take five or even six years. The last one or two years, however, were spent writing a comparatively large tesi, in some cases not much less than a real Ph.D. dissertation (although very often a methodological training was lacking).

There have been around 220 Italian researchers at the EUI since 1976, evenly distributed across the four disciplines. Of these, and not counting Italian researchers of the last three years, around 10 (4.5 per cent) are still at the Institute, either wrapping up their dissertation or employed as research assistants.

What do they do once they have finished? More than half of them became academics: around 60 per cent of those who have finished their Ph.D. at the EUI teach either in an Italian university (50 per cent) or abroad (10 per cent). The second largest profession is civil service (15 per cent). Contrary to academia, however, in this case the share of those who work in Italy or abroad is equal. This is the case also for professionals (in total 10 per cent), such as economists and barristers or legal advisors. The private sector employs only seven per cent of former researchers (most of them in Italy). Professions such as translation, politics, librarian, etc. account for the remaining eight per cent.

Among those who finished the vast majority has remained in Italy. However, more than a quarter of all those who were enrolled in the doctoral programme (around 60 researchers, corresponding to 27 per cent) have left Italy. Mostly, they went to some other European country: either to the seats of European institutions, or Britain. Around 25 former researchers have found an occupation in Brussels, Luxembourg, Frank-

furt or Strasbourg; at the Court of Justice, the Central Bank (especially in the case of economists), the Commission, the Anti-Fraud Office, some DG, or the Council of Europe. Those who have left for Britain, on the contrary, all became academics. Britain remains the most open academic market in Europe where also Italians have found employment – especially when it comes to teach Italian politics or history – although some of them occupy academic positions in Germany, France, Spain, or Switzerland.

Furthermore, there are around 10 former researchers who emigrated to the United States (only in one or two cases was the destination South America). To do what? In this case too, there are those who found jobs as international civil servants (International Monetary Fund in Washington or at the United Nations in New York) and those who went for an academic career (there are former Italian researchers at Princeton and Columbia).

Those who remained in Italy now: there seems to be a privileged relationship between the EUI and Tuscany. Almost a third of the former Italian researchers remained in the region, mostly in Florence (or in the province), but also Pisa and Siena. The two other big centres of attraction are mainly Rome (university, domestic and international civil service, private sector, legal cabinets) and Bologna (all at the university); less so Milan.

These figures somehow seem to contrast the much debated problem of the fuga dei cervelli, that is, the need for Italian ‘brains’ to emigrate abroad to find satisfactory research support. Most former Italian researchers work in the Italian academia indicating perhaps that this problem concerns primarily the natural sciences and physics rather than the social sciences. Furthermore, much of the ‘emigration’ in the sciences (towards the U.S. in particular) occurs at the stage of the Ph.D. The possibility to study law, history, economics, and political science at the EUI in Florence is therefore an important factor of preservation of national intellectual resources in these disciplines. The problem remains, however, that the shift to national universities is often accompanied by frustration and disenchantment, given the low level of working conditions (infrastructures, research funds, etc.) and salaries: but Italian researchers are used to this as their grant at the EUI is one of the lowest of all member-states.

DANIELE CARAMANI
Vincent Wright Fellow in Comparative Politics
Robert Schuman Centre, 2000–02

EUI Alumni at the EU Commission

Estimates suggest that there must be around 30 EUI alumni in the European Commission. Some of them even have a doctoral degree. I would claim that the alumni from the more recent years nearly all completed their theses, while those from the old days enjoyed lots of parties on the Loggia of the Badia, where they seemed to gather every weekend to eat their pasta and drink Chianti.

So the rising number of alumni cum Ph.D-degree over time seems to reflect the changed nature of the EUI, which gradually became the leading European institute for doctoral research. There is not much scientific evidence to support my claim, but then again, I am no longer a political scientist but a bureaucrat, so I am entitled to make claims without too much evidence.

Pieter Van Nuffel is definitely a specimen from the old days. He arrived at the Badia in September 1976, before the library had received its first book. So he had to rely on his own brain to produce seminar papers. He did not finish the grand work he started, but there are no regrets. His EUI developed brain turned him into Head of Unit in the General Secretariat; for the moment he is very busy with writing the European Constitution. Earlier on, he negotiated the Amsterdam and Nice Treaties, but he takes no responsibility for their flaws.

The law department is the biggest provider of EUI alumni. One of them is Miko Huttunen, who started working on labour law for sportsmen and –women in DG Employment, and who moved a while ago to the Legal Service. Miko feels that the EUI's reputation has constantly improved over the last ten years, and that this has helped him. I can only confirm his feeling. In internal meetings, when puzzled civil servants no longer

see light at the end of the administrative tunnel, someone sometimes says the words that bring relief and an end to the meeting : « why don't we ask Florence what they think of this ? ». Now, if we do ask these nutty professors, it usually helps to clarify our minds, but it does not help much for the final decision. There seems to be an unbridgeable gap between science and politics, even bigger than the one between the EU and its citizens.

The simplification of the Treaties, an exercise done at the Robert Schuman Centre, has certainly helped to put the EUI on the Brussels radar screen, as well as many other studies and conferences. It has also helped Hervé Bribosia, another ex from the Law department, to get a job ; he frightened the Commission so much with his commitment towards reducing legal complexity that he was detached to the secretariat of the Convention on the Future of Europe. He now has regular chats with Giscard d'Estaing on the best way to make things simpler.

The first job EUI Alumni face when arriving in the Commission is getting used to living under a grey sky. This is very disorientating, no more azzurro above your head, no longer a panoramic terrace to sip coffees until the library closes, no more bistecca alla fiorentina. So most of them go for the easy lifestyle option and stay long hours at the office. And then they are asked for higher responsibilities, like Henning Arp and Paul McAleavey, who both are personal advisors to Commissioner Walström. They are so busy hopping from meeting to meeting in a Commission that is now spread out over fifty buildings that they spend lots of time in their cars, making Europe greener. Henning was already active in the environmental working group at the EUI, and then worked on the Auto-Oil pro-

gramme for DG Environment before joining the cabinet. Paul studied the Structural Funds as a case of incomplete contracting before joining DG Employment and then moving to the Walström cabinet.

There are at least five Alumni in DG Competition. No surprise there, they simply use their expertise from having spent some years at an Institute with a dominant position on the intellectual market.

And myself ? I too work on the Convention on the Future of Europe. This big talking shop seems



Stefaan De Rynck

to attract lots of former EUI researchers. In fact, I occasionally bump into ex EUI students who are now working in academia and various consulting groups or are members of the Convention. At the Commission, I take care of press relations as spokesman, so I tell journalists that what(ever) is happening is actually what we wanted to happen in the first place.

STEFAN DE RYNCK

The European Parliament - A Branch of the EUI?

Obviously this is not the case. Neither is the EUI a branch of the EP. What holds true, however, is that former researches of the EUI are well represented at the EP and that the EUI became an important point of reference as a consultative “think tank” for parliamentary activities, namely in the area of institutional reform and constitutional developments.

Whenever the delegation of the EP to the Convention on the future of Europe meets, MEPs refer to the “Florence Studies or Projects” and Yves Mény is as much known in these circles as Giuliano Amato. Members and fonctionnaires frequently participate in seminars and colloquia on European policy issues at the Badia, not by accident, but because of the high quality of the programmes and the people involved and -to be honest- to a certain extent also because it is Firenze and not, let's say “Entenhausen”.

By the way, this is not a one way street: last week Bruno de Witte addressed the Convention working group on “Legal personality”, Joe Weiler has been a frequent guest speaker at the EP, and there are many others. I presume that for them it is not Brussels the pole of attraction, but the power centre European Parliament with its co-decisive contribution in the building of Europe.

The fact that a considerable number of former members of the “Badia team” are heavily involved in the EP's General Secretariat might add to this flow of information and people. There is nothing wrong with it: People who know an institution - be it academic or political - and the persons involved have a more distinct quality judgement and easier access to information.

To come to the point: who are these former “Badiosi” at the EP and what role do they play? Did they become respected “players” or did they limit their ambitions to be a B-Eurocrat with a nice salary, a black BMW and a decent set of golf clubs?

The following aperçu (in random order of appearance) of the “Badiosi” involved in the EP gives a clear answer to this question:

Yes, one even became an MEP! Joachim Wuermeling (LAW) is very active in the Legal Affairs and Internal Market Committee as well as in the Constitutional Affairs Committee. He happens to be the first EUI-MEP, but I am sure he will not be the last one.

But what would Joachim Würmeling be without Peter Schiffauer (LAW, 1977) Peter is the Head of the Legal Affairs Committee's secretariat and, hence, has to “run the show” to make sure that it does not become a drama. What would Peter be without Dietmar Nickel (Assis-

tant, LAW, 1976) Dietmar is our Director General of Committees and Delegations since 1998. No doubt, his DG is perceived as being the most important entity in the General Secretariat and Dietmar has to coordinate, stimulate and to control about 400 colleagues; certainly not an easy task!

But what would Dietmar be without Christian Huber (SPS, 1976) Christian is since 1999 Head of the Secretariat of the presumably most important parliamentary committee: Foreign Affairs (including enlargement), Human rights, Common Security and Defence Policy are in his vigorous and well coordinated hands.

Could Christian survive without the moral and sometimes factual support of Thomas Grunert (myself, SPS, 1978). He certainly could, but probably not as well as he does! I am acting Head of the Division for Relations with National Parliament and Interparliamentary Assemblies which means that Christian and me cover the same ground in various areas.

Well, this was the DG II sub-group. But could DG II do its job without Anton Lensen (ECO 1976) and Anna Lucchese (HEC 1977). Anna and Anton are both active in the DG for Research and Documentation (DG4).

Have Anna and Anton met Alexandre Stutzmann (SPS 1997). Honestly, I don't know? Alexandre is for the time being the last Badia acquisition of the EP. (Where are the 1980 - 1990 generations?) Without his and his colleagues activities in DG III (Information) it would be even more difficult to get the message of the EP over to the citizens than it is anyway.

These are the EUI alumni at the EP's General Secretariat, hence, they are - as everybody knows - politically unbiased servants of the European cause. But we also have two colleagues who serve the same cause in the framework of a political family: Jesper Schunk (ECO, 1976) is Deputy Secretary General of the PSE Group with special responsibility to contribute to the building of the “Europe of the Citizens”. Last not least: What would Jesper be without Guido Van den Berghe (LAW, 1976). Guido is Principal Administrator, also in the Secretariat of the PSE Group, responsible for Budgetary Affairs. And “money makes the world go round”, also in the EP!

Don't get it wrong: This article is not about networks but about some civil servants at the European Parliament who have at least one thing in common: a sometimes nostalgic look back to the time they spent at the EUI.

THOMAS GRUNERT

The EUI Alumni at the European Central Bank - or Why the Saying “Out of Sight, Out of Mind” Does not Apply to Them

In 1995, at a time where Europeans still had to travel with a calculator in their pocket to cope with the multiple currencies and exchange rates of the European Union, and where the banknotes and coins left over from a trip to another Member State would inevitably lose their buying power, only to become the costly trophy of a cherished time, the first EUI pioneer set foot at the European Monetary Institute.

Those were very exciting days: not only were the dream of a Single European Currency, and, alas, a crunch in the market for pocket calculators, in the making, but a new international community too, across the borders, was coming together for a common goal, proving once more to Jean Monnet's vision of a single European family.

Needless to say that our EUI Pioneer had all the right assets to be an active member of such community and dream: having benefited from the unique academic environment of the EUI, she had had the great opportunity, for three intense years, of being part already of one very close European family.

The members of such “family”, proving to its reputation, always attach great value to being together and sharing common European goals as much as they possibly can, just like in the golden years of their Ph.D.'s and LL.M.'s. The news about this challenging undertaking spread also in San Domenico and, as the EMI built up the way to the euro and grew into the European Central Bank in 1998, the number of proud EUI alumni joining the bank, and the dream, progressively

increased, and so did their interest to spend time together. What is particularly striking, and then again not surprising at all, but only the natural legacy of three wonderful years on the sunny hills of Florence,

is that the EUI alumni at the European Central Bank are very eager to meet with each other and look forward to it, even though they may not have been in San Domenico at the same time or with the same faculty... and despite the fact that, yes, lawyers and economists do come from different planets! There is indeed a sort of a collective memory (e.g., the very good coffee of the Badia served in... plastic cups) and a strong sense of belonging to the very same community, which transcend years and personal experiences, and yet never lead to a feeling of elitism.

Spotting the EUI alumni at the ECB is easy: at least once a month you will see more than twenty people moving tables and chairs in the canteen of the ECB to the amazement of everyone else

dazzled by the very unusual size of such a “working lunch”. Long, rich and lively discussions unfold about the latest research themes at the Bank, or about other issues of central banking, yet often the EUI alumni will also indulge in exchanging information on shops with real Italian food, or on insider destinations for longed for Italian holidays, the common language for all these discussions obviously being... Anglo-Italian!! Quite frequently, if not on a regular basis, alumni that are not at the ECB will also join the “EUI lunch”, and even those who are only temporarily in Frankfurt, or may be just passing by, will not resist the temptation of feeling finally “at home”.



Sebastian Kessing (visiting), Ines Cabral, Michael Ehrmann, Mathieu Bussiere, Chiara Zilioli, Pedro Machado, Fiorella De Fiore, Pedro G. Texeira and Nicola Giammarioli