



EUI Review

The European University Institute
Badia Fiesolana
Via dei Roccellini, 9,
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy

<http://www.iue.it/>
e-mail: publish@datacomm.iue.it

Inside...

Enlargement
of EU

2

People

4

The
Economics
Department

8

First Career
Forum

11

Conferences

12

Vacancies

16

ECCO L'EURO

The European University Institute monitors a unique experiment

Visitors to shops and banks in Fiesole and Pontassieve may have noticed that they can already, well ahead of the possible start date for European Monetary Union, obtain Euro notes for small transactions. Some *very* lucky ones may have seen Euro coins in circulation there. They are the product of the project 'Ecco l'Euro'. Here is a description of the project and of the Institute's involvement in it.

The project

The project 'Ecco l'Euro' is a joint project of the Municipalities of Fiesole and of Pontassieve. From October 1, 1997 until March 31, 1998, Euro 'symbols' are to be in circulation alongside the Lira in the territory of these two municipalities and there will be a period of three months after the end of the experiment for their withdrawal. The Euro symbols take the form of a one-Euro coin, a half-Euro coin, and a three-Euro 'voucher-banknote'. The exchange rate is fixed at 2000 lire for one Euro. The bank-notes and coins have been beautifully produced by the State Mint (Zecca dello Stato and Poligrafico dello Stato). The introduction of the Euros took place through the opening of ad-hoc exchange

windows by each local branch of the banks involved in the project and by the two central post-offices of Fiesole and Pontassieve.

The Bank of Italy approved the initiative, but obviously imposed various restrictions. First of all it insisted that the 'Euros' introduced in the ter-

posters, brochures, displays, price lists and price labels. A similar kit has been distributed also to the banks.

The Institute's involvement

The Institute has involved itself as a co-sponsor of the project and agreed to help in



ritory were to be classified as 'vouchers' and secondly it imposed quantitative restrictions, both on the value of each 'Euro' symbol and on the total amount in circulation, and territorial restrictions: circulation is allowed only within the territory of the two municipalities and in the shops which have adhered to the initiative, and, of course, it is not compulsory, so that the shops will accept both lire and Euros and will be able to give change in both lire and Euros.

The shops which are involved in the project are identifiable through sticker displays and received a kit including other marketing devices such as

setting up a scientific committee to monitor the project. The Committee is chaired by Prof. MICHAEL ARTIS (Department of Economics and Robert Schuman Centre) and includes Prof. GRASSI (IRPET), Dr MARCO BUTI (EC-DG2) and Dr GIORGIA GIOVANNETTI (University of Florence and visiting fellow, Economics Department, EUI). LEILA TALANI (Department of Political and Social Science) is the research assistant of the project.

The monitoring task involves a review of the publicity programme and tracking the operation of the project. In the latter context, data records are being kept of Euro transac-

Continued on page 3

The Eastward Enlargement of the European Union

The case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia

In the coming years, the European Union faces the prospect of enlargement from 15 Member States to as many as 26, with the applications for membership on the table from countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia). In July 1997, the European Commission published its opinions on the applicant countries' readiness for membership, with special regard to their ability to implement the *acquis communautaire*. In December 1997, the Commission will be charged with the opening of accession negotiations with the first candidate countries. The questions involved in this enlargement process are much bigger and require much more prior analysis than earlier enlargements: never before has the Union been so deeply integrated, the *acquis communautaire* so specific and far-reaching, and the gap between the Union and the acceding countries so wide.

It is in this context that the Robert Schuman Centre (RSC) has developed a major research project that deals with the multifaceted implications of eastward enlargement, both for the EU Member States, and for the acceding countries, but also for the countries left out for the time being. The first two case studies in the project will deal with various economic, legal, and political aspects of the accession process of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. It will try, in particular, to assess the 'readiness' of these countries to join the EU in terms of meeting various economic and political criteria for accession, which may eventually help in evaluating a strategy of helping these countries to prepare for membership. The first phase of the project, focusing on the case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, is supported by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Transport. Austria, which joined the European Union only in 1995 and is therefore very much familiar with the intricacies of EU accession and its implications, also just recently announced that it will join the European University Institute in December 1997. In a next stage, the situation with regard to the Baltic countries, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, will be analysed.

Organisation and implementation

In order to analyse these issues in depth and in a comparative perspective, 20 research fellows have been invited to carry out research at the RSC. During their stay in Florence, the fellows are under the scientific supervision of a special Steering Committee composed of 15 leading academics in the field and chaired by JOSEPH MARKO, Professor of Law, University of Graz, and JAN ZIELONKA, Professor of Social and Political Science, EUI.

As a result of their research, they will produce a research paper which will be published in the series of RSC Working Papers. A selection of research papers in this

series will be later be published in a separate book edition.

Specialists from other accession countries (e.g., Slovenia, Poland, Hungary) will come to Florence for short workshops and exchange their research results with the fellows at the RSC. This will guarantee a comparative and regional approach, and will help to include as much as possible the knowledge and experience of related research projects. They will be joined by senior experts in the field who will give lectures on the topic of the research project and provide academic guidance and advice for the research fellows.

The involvement of permanent EUI researchers, Jean Monnet Fellows and the faculty will contribute to the interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional quality of the enlargement study.

The research fellows selected so far include: ANNE BAZIN, Centre Français de Recherche en Sciences Sociales, Praha; TOMISLAV BORIC, Universität Wien; GIORGIA DELSOLDATO, Università di Bologna; PETER BUGGE, Universitet Aarhus; JARKO FIDRMUC, Institut für Höhere Studien, Wien; HEATHER GRABBE, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; PETR KOPECKY, University of Sheffield; DARINA MALOVÁ, Comenius University, Bratislava; EDITH MARKO-STÖCKL, Karl Franzens Universität, Graz; SILVIA MIHALIKOVÁ, Comenius University, Bratislava; TIBOR PAPP, Columbia University, New York; CATHERINE PERRON, Centre Français de Recherche en Sciences Sociales, Praha; JANA RESCHOVÁ, University of Economics, Praha; LENKA ROVNÁ, Charles University, Praha; IVO SAMSON, Slovak Foreign Policy Association, Bratislava; SUSAN SENIOR NELLO, Università di Siena; PETER UČEŇ, European University Institute.

Europeanization and European Identity

THOMAS RISSE, Joint Chair of International Relations at the SPS Department and the Robert Schuman Centre, is currently conducting two major research projects on the domestic impact of European integration. The first is a collaborative transatlantic endeavour co-directed by JAMES CAPORASO (University of Washington, Seattle) and MARIA GREEN COWLES (University of North Carolina/Georgetown University). The joint research which will lead to an edited book, looks at the impact of Europeanization on domestic structural changes in various Member States. How does the European integration process influence political institutions, administrative structures, juridical procedures, societal interest representation, and collective identities in various issue-areas? Do we observe institutional convergence, or does Europeanization interact with given domestic institutions in a differential manner? A first project workshop took place at the EUI in February, while the second meeting to discuss draft chapters convenes at the University of Pittsburgh, 7-8 November 1997. A final workshop will take place next year, probably again at the Badia. EUI project participants include STEFANO BARTOLINI, TANJA BOERZEL, ADRIENNE HERITIER, CHRISTOPH KNILL and THOMAS RISSE. ANDREW MORAVCSIK (Harvard University), ALBERTA SBRAGIA (University of Pittsburgh), FRITZ SCHARPF (Max-Planck-Institute Cologne), VOLKER SCHNEIDER (University of Konstanz), and others also take part in the project.

The second project is funded by the German Research Association (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*) and the EUI Research Council. It investigates the impact of Europeanization on collective national identities in Great Britain, France, and Germany since the 1950s. Can we observe the emergence of a collective European identity in these countries, at least at the level of political elites? Do these elites hold a common vision of European political order? The main hypothesis investigated in the project assumes that national identities do not simply wither away as a result of Europeanization. Rather, we should expect ideas about Europe and European order to be incorporated in collective identities to the extent that they resonate with these nationally constructed identities. In other words, a French European might have a very different perspective on Europe from a German European. The project employs three researchers. A workshop to be held at the EUI at the end of November will discuss theoretical and methodological problems concerning the study of national identities. External participants include LARS-ERIK CEDERMANN (UCLA), JEFFREY CHECKEL (University of Konstanz), MARKUS JACHTENFUCHS (Free University of Berlin), RON JEPPEPERSON (Stanford University), YVER NEUMAN (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs), and others.

Continued from page 1

Ecco l'EURO...

tions, and questionnaires are planned to assess consumers' awareness of the project and their reactions to it. It is hoped that some lessons (e.g. about the usefulness of dual pricing) can be learnt that will be of use in the initial period of European Monetary Union. (On present plans it will not be for three years after the start of EMU that Euro coins and notes are introduced: in the meantime, although exchange rates of national currencies will be 'irrevocably locked', it will be national coins and notes that are in circulation.)

A successful start?

The publicity for the project has been immensely successful. The project has been noted in the national

and in the international press and reported on in a variety of other media both in Italy and overseas. The banks have experienced an unexpected run on the Euro symbols, particularly the Euro coins, which



led to an early exhaustion of the stock of one- and half-Euros. By contrast the notes aroused less interest. This one-sided success for the project has created some problems. First of all, the exhaustion of the stock of coins (original issue: 750 million) made it necessary to call

immediately for a new issue of coins by the State mint for an amount of 500 million lire; secondly, the popularity of the coins seems to be due to the fact that they have been bought for collection purposes, a guess that

is more than confirmed by the fact that a parallel market in Euros has developed in which the Euro has been quoted at a price of one Euro to 90,000 lire!

Clearly, this phenomenon takes place at the expense of the coins circulating as means of payment, postponing the value of the project as an observatory

for dual pricing and joint circulation of two currencies. There is still some time to go, however, before the scheduled termination of the project; in this interval, it can be expected that steps will be taken to encourage the circulation of notes and to respond to the collection demand for coins.

Staff News

Because the Institute recruits professors on a four-year contract renewable only once, at the end of the Academic year 1996/7 the Institute witnessed a significant turnover in the membership of the full-time academic staff. Six professors concluded their full-time involvement with the Institute and took up, except in the case of retirement, other distinguished appointments. In the Department of Economics three professors who had joined the Institute in 1989, LOUIS PHILIPS, MARK SALMON and ROBERT WALDMANN terminated their second contract. Even though Prof. PHILIPS is now retired he has a teaching commitment in the Department of Political Science at the University of Florence. Prof. SALMON joined the City University Business School, London and Prof. WALDMANN divides his time between IGIER at the Bocconi University, Milan and the University of Florence. Personal reasons required Prof. DAVID CASS of the Department of Economics to return to the University of Pittsburgh after only two years.

Professor LUIS MARÍA DIEZ-PICAZO, who had held the Chair in Comparative Constitutional Law since 1989, joined the Law Faculty of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona.

Professor OLWEN HUFTON, Chair in Gender History since 1991, became Leverhulme Research Professor at Merton College Oxford.

Professor MIROSLAV HROCH, a part-time appointment in Eastern European History for only one year, returned to the Charles University, Prague.

As a rule former staff members remain affiliated with the Institute as External Professors and continue supervising their Ph.D. students.

Several recruitment procedures are under way to replace three professors in the Department of Economics (deadline: 15 November 1997) or to fill chairs which will become vacant in the near future (see also p 16; or check the EUI website at: <http://www.iue.it> - Posts at the EUI).

New Appointment

In October the Department of Political and Social Science welcomed Professor RICHARD BREEN, Professor of Sociology at Queen's University, Belfast, to a recent appointment in the field of social stratification studies.

RICHARD BREEN, born in 1954, is a graduate of the University of Cambridge where he also took his doctorate in 1981. He has been a research officer (1980) and senior research officer (1986) at the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin and Professor of Sociology at Queen's University, Belfast (1991). He is also an associate member of Nuffield College, Oxford. His research interests are social stratification and inequality, rational choice models, quantitative methods and mathematical models. He has published widely in these areas. He has recently been working on explaining gender segregation in labour markets using Bayesian learning models; the role of 'merit' in accounting for inequalities in mobility chances; and the relationship between ethnic and class stratification.



Prizes

Dr MASSIMIANO BUCCHI, former researcher in the Department of Political and Social Sciences received the 1997 Nicholas Mullins Award. This international prize is given every year by the Society for the Social Study of Science and by the International Sociological Association for the best paper by a young scholar in the field of the sociology of science. Dr Bucchi's paper entitled 'When Scientists Turn to the Public: Alternative Routes in Science Communication', published in the journal *Public Understanding of Science*, 5, 1996, emanates from a chapter of his thesis defended at the Institute in April 1997.

The Institute's Research Students

The number of students at the Institute is conditioned by the number of grants authorised every year by the Member States, and has therefore been fairly stable over the last few years. In October 1997, there are 133 students in the first, 98 in the second and 116 in the third year, which makes a total of 347 active students. This includes 322 students from the Member States and nine from Central and Eastern European countries, as well as students from countries such as Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the USA. There are currently students of 28 nationalities at the Institute.

The student selection for 1997/8 took place in March according to the usual three-step procedure: shortlisting by the various joint national/EUI preselection committees, interviews with shortlisted candidates by the professors of the respective departments, and final admission by the Admissions Committee. From a total of 1587 applications received, 279 candidates were shortlisted, 260 interviewed and 121 admitted with a grant from the Member States.

In view of their forthcoming membership, Austria, Finland and Sweden already participated fully in the preselection of candidates and increased the number of places for their nationals towards their future official grants quota. This year, a general 'Nordic Preselection Committee' was created to shortlist candidates from Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, the latter participating under a cooperation agreement.

The admission of students from Central and Eastern Europe remains an important factor in the student admission policy of the Institute. However, the lack of long-term funding for the last two years is making regular recruitment rather difficult. For example, despite endeavours a cooperation agreement with the Polish Government along the same lines as the agreement with other candidates

for European Union membership is still pending. However, negotiations with the European Commission, i.e. Phare and Tempus Programmes, are under way so that there are some prospects for securing adequate funding in the near future. With the aim of ensuring continuity, the Institute has admitted for 1997/8 a certain number of students - mainly to the LL.M Programme of the Law Department - who are able to provide their own funds through private foundations or other sources.

In this connection, the Institute is particularly grateful to the Luxembourg Government which is supporting the doctoral studies of a Bulgarian student in the Political and Social Sciences Department.

During their second and third years, research students may take advantage of traineeships at EU Institutions such as the Commission, the Parliament and the Court of Justice, or spend a semester at Berkeley, Madison-Wisconsin or New York universities in the framework of the existing agreements. In exchange, the Institute regularly welcomes post-graduate students from these American universities.

Further exchanges are being arranged through the Erasmus Programme of the EU, in which the Institute has been participating since 1987. The Institute applied for, and was granted, an 'Institutional Contract' for the new wide-action SOCRATES scheme for inter-university cooperation. The partner universities will be the universities of Amsterdam, Århus, Bergen, Berlin (Humboldt University), University College Dublin, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the universities of Paris I Sorbonne and Vienna.

Finally, as a positive outlook for the future, it can be reported that the yearly number of research students obtaining their doctoral degree is increasing steadily. To date the total number of doctorates defended in

1997 is 69 (17 Economics, 11 History, 22 Law and 19 SPS). Compared with the figures for previous years (e.g. 1996 : 14 Economics, 16 History, 16 Law and 17 SPS = 63), 1997 will be a record year in terms of the number of theses defended within the year. Roughly half of the 69 doctorates conferred in 1997 were prepared in less than four years.

The Best of Compliments

'After 20 years of experimenting with a European educational idea the EUI has witnessed a number of interesting changes in its 20th anniversary. The big turning point is that the Institute seems to be heading for serious business in the European and global academic environment. A management review has led to important changes in image, size, productivity and other objectives. Its image is being polished and spread. Its European and global connections are being reassessed. Its internal management and information flows are being rationalized. Its academic objectives are being complemented by bigger post-doctoral centres.'

This is the opening of the first article published in the latest number of 'EUI*REPORTa*IUE', produced by Institute researchers.

Such explicit, articulate approval by the publication's authors gives us legitimate satisfaction and encourages us to continue with the work begun, aimed at bringing out the best in the great idea of the European University.

We would also hope to see the EUI Review receiving as lively and substantial contributions as possible from researchers, in terms of both articles and editorial help. We accordingly invite all those interested to send us suggestions and ideas.

A Human Rights Agenda for the European Union

The EU's Academy of European Law is directing a major project designed to produce a human rights agenda for the European Union at the start of the new millennium. The project has two parts. The first consists of a major Europe-wide co-operative research program which involves more than 20 leading scholars preparing studies on a wide range of issues. At the internal level they include, for example, access to justice, the role of the European Court of Justice and of the European Parliament, the treatment of refugees and non-citizens, social rights in the light of Strasbourg and Brussels initiatives, new technologies, environmental rights, and gender equality. At the external level they include the role of human rights in relation to aspiring members of the EU, trade, development co-operation, aid, the foreign policy of the EU and the relationship between the EU and other actors such as the Council of Europe and the OSCE in promoting human rights.

The scholars who are preparing studies for the project include: Ulf Bernitz (Sweden), Joseph Weiler (US), Conor Gearty (Ireland), Bruno de Witte (Belgium), Catherine Barnard (UK), Silvana Sciarra (Italy), Manfred Nowak

(Austria), Bruno Simma (Germany), Allan Rosas (Finland) and Andrew Clapham (UK).

The project involves at least one scholar from every country in the EU. It has been funded by the European Commission and is directed by Prof. Philip Alston of the Law Department. It is being coordinated by Mara Bustelo, a Research Associate in the Department. The participants met in Florence in late October to review the outlines for each of the studies and to discuss the project as a whole. The studies will be examined at major conferences to be organized in the middle of 1998, before being published in both English and French.

The second part of the project will lead to the publication and promotion of a 'European Union Human Rights Agenda For The New Millennium'. The Agenda will be drafted and adopted by a Comité des sages, the members of which include: Professor Antonio Cassese, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and former President of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture; Madame Catherine Lalumière, Member of the European Parliament, and former Secretary-Gen-

eral of the Council of Europe; and Mr Peter Leuprecht, former Deputy Secretary-General and head of the Directorate of Human Rights of the Council of Europe.

The Agenda will be released to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will be launched in Vienna prior to the European Council summit meeting to be held in Vienna in December 1998. The Agenda is expected to contain a wide-ranging set of proposals for changes in EU human rights policy, in both its internal and external dimensions.

In some respects the project builds upon an earlier EUI project directed by Antonio Cassese and Joseph Weiler with Andrew Clapham. That project led to publication of a three volumes set entitled *European Union: The Human Rights Challenge* which became a standard reference source for the discussion of human rights issues of relevance to the European Union.

For further information, contact Mara Bustelo (tel: +39-55 4685-265; fax +39-55 4685-507; e-mail <bustelo@datacomm.iue.it>).

The EJIL Opens a New Page

In its eight years of existence the *European Journal of International Law* has succeeded in establishing itself as one of the best three or four journals in the field. It has carved out for itself a unique niche for itself as the leading forum for debate about the conceptual and theoretical dimensions of international law and is moving to extend its up-to-date analytical coverage of topical issues. Additionally, it is the only journal to provide systematic coverage of the relationship between international law and the law and policies of the European Union and its Member States. Now as the journal heads into its ninth year of publication signifi-

cant changes are under way. As of 1998, the *EJIL* will be published by Oxford University Press, an important recognition of the journal's standing in the field. This move will bring a number of advantages to the journal and its readers, not least of which a greater visibility, broader distribution and increased number of pages per issue. Secondly, as a complement to the journal's paper version, the *EJIL* will have its own Web site (www.ejil.org). The site will form an integral part of the journal, offering readers a number of invaluable services to supplement the written text. Direct links to many of the key source materials cited in

the journal will be available; a readers' discussion forum will be initiated; and regular reports on current developments will be published, including decisions of the European Court of Justice, the case law of the WTO appellate chamber, EU international trade safeguard measures, and the case law of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

These developments will ensure that the *EJIL* is the most innovative, timely and stimulating source of information and analysis in the field of international law.

EU-China Trade Law

Professor FRANCIS SNYDER of the Law Department undertook a research mission to China from 14 March to 13 April 1997. The mission formed part of his research project on 'Legal Relations between the European Union and China: Law, Context and Implications'. It was designed to build on the foundation established by his article on 'Legal Aspects of Trade between the European Union and China: Preliminary Reflections' (in: O'Keefe and Emiliou (eds.), *European Union External Relations Law after the Uruguay Round*, London, Chancery, 1996, 363-377) and the publication in Chinese of his book *Introduction to the Law of the European Union* (Peking University Press, 1996).

In the course of his mission Professor SNYDER gave a number of lectures on EU trade law and EU constitutional law at the University of Hong Kong. During this period he collected research material on EU-China trade law and dispute settlement, interviewed lawyers and government officials regarding EU-China trade, and made contacts with leading international trade and ar-

bitration lawyers and organizations. While in Hong Kong he visited the three main universities with a strong interest in European studies, namely the University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Baptist University, and the City University of Hong Kong. In mainland China, Professor SNYDER then carried out research in Shanghai where he met specialists in international trade and international arbitration and made contacts with other experts in these fields, including the Shanghai branch of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and the China-Europe International Business School (CEIBS). As a Visiting Professor at the Department of Law of the University of Peking, the most famous university in China, he gave a public lecture on 'The Constitution of the European Union: Principles, Process and Culture' at the University of Peking. He also gave seminars at the Institute of European Studies and at the Law Institute, both part of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). He conducted interviews on the legal aspects of trade be-

tween the EU and China at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) and with the trade law firm that, as is usual in Chinese universities, is part of the Law Faculty. During his stay in Beijing Professor SNYDER met with government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Treaties, in particular to discuss trade between the EU and China, the settlement of trade disputes, and Chinese accession to the WTO. He also made contacts with law professors, lawyers and arbitrators of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC).

This research mission made an invaluable contribution to the development of research at the EUI on legal relations between the European Union and China and on international trade law. It also provided a welcome opportunity to renew contacts and share news of the EUI with several of its former graduates and Jean Monnet Fellows, who are now professors at Fudan University and the University of Peking.

New Book on:

Integrating Scientific Expertise into Regulatory Decision-Making

Recourse to scientific expertise in legal decision-making is a much-discussed topic in national contexts. The topic is of increasing importance for European law because of the ever-increasing delegation of regulatory powers to European institutions. This trend has become especially important in the context of the European policy of completing and managing the internal market. In the perspective of European actors and their interest in completing and managing the internal market, recourse to scientific expertise may help to ensure the legitimacy and acceptance of European decisions both for governmental actors and the wider public within Member States. In the perspective of national political actors and their constituencies, reliance on the authority of experts may restrict the flexibility of national politics and its potential to respond to public concern at risks of products circulating on European Markets.

The present volume results from a research project at the European University Institute (Law Department in collabora-

tion with the Robert Schuman Centre), Florence. It comprises contributions by American, British, French and German lawyers and social scientists as well as officials and standardization experts from France and Brussels. The volume deals with general problems of integrating scientific expertise into legal frameworks for risk regulation. Its focus, however, is on the specifics of European regulatory policies, which are discussed using the examples of foodstuffs law and standardization. The volume is addressed to academics and practitioners interested in the understanding and functioning of European regulatory policies.

CHRISTIAN JOERGES, KARL-HEINZ LADEUR and ELLEN VOS (eds.) *Integrating Scientific Expertise into Regulatory Decision-Making. National Traditions and European Innovations.* Nomos, Baden-Baden, Schriftenreihe des Zentrums für Europäische Rechtspolitik (ZERP), vol. 23, 1997, 344 pp.

The Department of Economics

In view of the Department's ambitious recruiting targets - three new appointments this year, to be followed by a further three next year - this is as good a time as any to explain the Department's policies.

The *first objective* the Department has is to protect the integrity of the teaching programme it has installed. To match the best standards set in the discipline elsewhere, the Department's teaching programme includes a substantial amount of formal coursework. This occupies the whole of a student's first year and, now, some part of his (or her) second year as well. The objective aimed at in these courses is to teach students how to do economics in the relevant area - to show him (or her) what tools are used, what techniques are available and how to use them. A secondary objective is to indicate what areas are likely to be open to fruitful exploitation with these research techniques. The requirements of the discipline then immediately imply that the Department should have in-house capability, at the highest level, in macro- and micro-theory and in econometrics.

The *second objective* is of course to foster research. Hitherto the Department has been seen sometimes to have been over-indulgent in curiosity-driven research; it has been criticized for failing to develop a research profile with a 'European' dimension. Perceptions often lag long behind reality. So it is here. The Department is making a point in its job advertisement of seeking to strengthen its research profile in areas of applied work that have a European dimension. But that dimension is already well represented in the work of present (and of recent past) members of the Department. In particular, MIKE ARTIS and RAMON MARIMON jointly directed last year's European Forum on 'The Political Economy of an Integrated Europe', a project to which the European Monetary Institute and the Bank of England, among other institutions, subscribed additional funds. Both RAMON MARIMON and MIKE ARTIS

have published widely on topics with a 'European' relevance. LOUIS PHILIPS' recent book (Competition Policy: A Game-Theoretic Perspective) deals in depth with European competition policy; GRAYHAM MIZON, with Research Fellow MASSIMILIANO MARCELLINO, is conducting research into the operation of the labour market in several European countries; GIUSEPPE BERTOLA has made fundamental contributions to our understanding of Europe's unemployment problems. This is a good foundation on which to consolidate, thus providing our students with a rich source of thesis advice and research example in an area which many of them, quite rightly, feel to be of essential interest to European economists.

The Department is placing itself in a position to capitalize on the reputation that its teaching programme has brought it, at the same time developing its research profile in the 'European' areas just discussed. In both respects we expect to serve the best interests of our students, a large fraction of whom (around 50%) we 'plough back' into academia, and another large fraction of whom we send off to European and international policy-making institutions: to Europe's Central Banks, Treasuries and Ministries of Finance, to the European Investment Bank, the European Commission, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to name a few. These organizations require well-trained economists with a good 'eye' for policy problems and a relevant research background. We see our recruitment programme as designed to enhance our standing in these respects.

For the present the Department is staffed by six full-time professors, and is running its programme with the assistance of outside help and its Jean Monnet Fellows. The visiting professors this year include: ANDY ROSE (U.C. Berkeley), ANTONIO VILLANACCI (Florence), YVES BALASKO (Geneva), DAVID HENDRY (Nuffield, Oxford), TOM SARGENT (Chicago and Stanford), ALDO RUSTICHINI (CentER, Tilburg), TONY

SHORROCKS (LSE), CHRISTIAN DUSTMANN (UCL), and SPYROS VASSILAKIS. ANDREA ICHINO, a two-year Jean Monnet Fellow, is also playing a major role in the Department's teaching and research effort.

MIKE ARTIS is the current Head of Department and holds a Joint Chair with the Robert Schuman Centre. He came to the EUI on leave from Manchester University in 1995. His main research areas are the empirical study of business cycles and European monetary integration. A recent publication (with W. Zhang) is 'International business cycles and the ERM: is there a European business cycle?', *International Journal of Finance and Economics*, 2, 1997, January, 1-16.

GIUSEPPE BERTOLA joined the Institute in September, on leave from Università di Torino. His work in macroeconomics studies labour market institutions, income distribution, and official interventions in exchange rate and interest rate markets. Recent publications include 'Institutions and Labor Reallocation' (with R. Rogerson), *European Economic Review* 41:6 (1997), 1147-1171, and 'A Model of Target Changes and the Term Structure of Interest Rates' (with P. Balduzzi and S. Foresi), *Journal of Monetary Economics* 39:2 (1997), 223-249.

JAMES DOW joined the Department from the London Business School in September 1996. He works on financial markets and financial innovation, and other topics related to ongoing international debate on the regulation of banks and financial markets. A paper 'Noise Trading, Delegated Portfolio Management, and Economic Welfare' (with Gary Gorton) in the current *Journal of Political Economy* (105:5, 1024-1050) explores the incentives for fund managers to take excessive risks, and looks at how to design management contracts to maximize incentives while controlling this risk.

ANDREA ICHINO came to the Institute in September, from Bocconi University - Milan, as a two-year Jean Monnet Fellow; he is teaching two courses in labour economics. He has also initiated a highly popular extra-curricular lunch-time seminar. His research and publications have been mainly focused on labour economics issues and in particular on wage subsidies to reduce unemployment, flexible compensation systems, the impact of migration on sending and receiving countries, the effects of rigid and flexible institutions in labour markets and the relation between education financing and intergenerational mobility. At the EUI his work will focus on the relation between education and the labour market, on the analysis of regional differentials in Italy, on the relation between unemployment and the family as social safety net in southern European economies and on judges' criteria in firing litigations. Two publications: 'Crossing the River: A Comparative Perspective on Italian Employment Dynamics' (with G. Bertola), *Economic Policy* 21 (1995), 360-420; and 'Scuola e mobilità sociale: un'analisi comparata' (with A. RUSTICHINI and D. CHECCHI), in N. ROSSI (ed.), *L'istruzione in Italia: solo un pezzo di carta?*, Bologna, Il Mulino (1997), 277-323, describe some of his recent research activity.

SØREN JOHANSEN joined the Institute in 1996 from the University of Copenhagen. His research interests are close to those of GRAYHAM MIZON, who came to the Institute from Southampton University in 1991. Their work on the econometric modelling of economic time series variables is concerned with: (i) the assessment and refinement of methods for development of valid econometric models; (ii) the application and development of methods appropriate for modelling nonstationary cointegrated variables; (iii) the use of econometric models in economic forecasting; and (iv) the use of econometric models in economic policy analyses. An important aspect of the

research concerned with all these issues is the undertaking of applied macroeconomic studies using data for European economies. In addition to providing further insight into the determination of important macroeconomic variables such as inflation, productivity, unemployment, and their interaction with interest rates and exchange rates, these applied studies provide an opportunity to illustrate and test the usefulness of the theoretical econometric results. Recent publications are: (JOHANSEN) *Likelihood Based Inference on Cointegration in the Vector Autoregressive Model*, OUP, Oxford (1995) (2. ed. 1996); (Mizon) 'The Econometric Analysis of Economic Policy' (with A. Banerjee and D.F. Hendry), *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, Special Issue 58 (1997), 567-595.

RAMON MARIMON joined the Institute in the Autumn of 1994 from Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona. He previously worked at the University of Minnesota and the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. His research covers a wide variety of areas including monetary economics, political economy and experimental economics. A common theme across these areas is the design of policies and institutions in an integrated but heterogeneous European Union. He is co-editor of the new journal *Review of Economic Dynamics* (Academic Press).

A more complete account of individual work and research interests can be found on the Internet www.iue.it/ECO/Welcome.html



Publications of the EUI

To:
 The Publications Officer
 European University Institute
 Badia Fiesolana
 I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI) Italy
 Fax No: +39/55/4685 636
 e-mail: publish@datacomm.iue.it

From:
 Name

Address

- Please send me the EUI brochure
- Please send me *EUI Review*
- Please send me a complete list of EUI Working Papers
- Please send me The President's Annual Report

Date Signature

Alumni Weekend in Lisbon

For the third time EUI alumni held their annual weekend outside Florence. After Amsterdam and Strasbourg, former Institute researchers and their spouses met in Lisbon on 19-21 September. They were joined by the President of the Institute, DR MASTERSON, his wife Frankie and Prof. JAIME REIS of the History Department. Portuguese alumni, especially ANNETTE BONGARDT and FRANCISCO TORRES, together with JOSÉ ESPERANÇA and ANTONIO GOUCHA SOARES, had organized a programme which ranged from a reception by the President of the Republic to *fado*. On the Friday participants were guests of the President of the Assembleia da Republica (Parliament) and had lunch with the Vice-president of the Parliament, JOÃO AMARAL and the State Secretaries for Education, GUILHERMO D'OLIVEIRA MARTINS, and for European Affairs, FRANCISCO SEIXAS DA COSTA. In the afternoon FRANCISCO TORRES, MP, President of the Parliamentary Committee on European Monetary Union, chaired a round table where the group discussed among other things the future of postgraduate education in Europe and in particular the Institute's role. There followed a visit to the Centro Cultural de Belem where more alumni joined.

The highlight of the day was the reception by the President of the Republic, JORGE SAMPAIO, on the terrace of the Presidential Palace overlooking the river Tejo. Dinner on the *docas* - at the invitation of the representation of the European Union in Portugal - concluded this eventful first day.



Jens Høiberg, Francisco Torres, Annette Bongardt, Ilaria and Achille Accolti Gil

Saturday was more relaxed and dedicated to tourism. Antonio Goucha Soares acted as *cicerone* and guided the visitors through historic Lisbon, where in the evening they met again in the Alfama for a traditional dinner and *fado* music.

Sunday morning saw the General Assembly of the Alumni Association and leave-taking by many participants. Those who remained enjoyed the lovely summer weather on the beach or more sightseeing. All who had come - from Italy, Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg - agreed that the weekend in Lisbon had been exceptional thanks to the generosity of our Portuguese hosts.

Next time in Florence

The date of the next Alumni Weekend has already been established. It is to take place in Florence on 25-27 September 1998 on the occasion of the second Degree Awarding Ceremony. Institute Graduates, doctors

as well as LL.Ms have already received an invitation. The Institute and the Alumni Association are currently preparing a programme for the combined event.



Dr and Mrs Masterson with alumni walking towards the Sé



Cicerone Antonio Goucha Soares and his followers

First EUI Career Forum

On Monday, 20 October 1997 the EUI Alumni Association in collaboration with the Careers Advisory Service held the first Career Forum at the Institute.

The purpose of the Forum was twofold:

to present some of the EUI alumni who have entered an international career by joining an international organization or multinational company to current EUI researchers, in order to strengthen between the alumni and the EUI;

to offer current EUI researchers not only a prospective source of information on an international career, but also specific insights into the nature of the work, the requirements of the job and sources of information on this sort of career.

FRANÇOISE HERBOUILLER (ECO 1988), EC Commission, DG Ib; Dr OLIVER STEHMANN (ECO 1988), EC Commission, DG I; Dr CHIARA ZILIOLI (LAW 1985), European Monetary Institute (Frankfurt a. M.), Legal Division and Dr ANDREAS FABRITIUS (LAW, 1985), Lawyer, Partner Bruckhaus Westrick Stegemann, Frankfurt a. M. were the speakers invited by the Alumni Association. SERGE GIJRATH (LAW, LL.M. 1988), Lawyer, Baker & McKenzie, Amsterdam and member of the Executive Committee of the EUI Alumni Association, chaired the Forum.

Dr MASTERSON opened the session, welcoming the initiative which brought former researchers back to the Institute in close interaction with their colleagues thus strengthening the network which the Institute maintains with its past and present members. He stressed the importance of choosing the right career and advised researchers to be passionate about what they were going to do in their professional lives and not just look for 'a job'.

TOMMASO GIORDANO then gave a short presentation of the Institute's Careers Advisory Service (C_AS) (see also EUI Review Summer 1997, p. 11).

The speakers in turn described their jobs and their institutions and more specifically their tasks and responsibilities. Each focused also on how they had planned their career and how they had reached their current position. While OLIVER STEHMANN had gone straight from the Institute to the Commission, FRANÇOISE HERBOUILLER had started out in the French Foreign Service before winning a Commission competition. CHIARA ZILIOLI, now with the European Monetary Institute in Frankfurt, is on leave of absence from the Council of Ministers Legal Service. They all pointed

out that EU competitions are a lengthy process, from sitting the exams to finding the right job. Researchers should start looking around quite early and do a *stage* to see whether they like this kind of work. Speaking from experience CHIARA ZILIOLI recommended finishing one's thesis before taking up a full-time job as doing both becomes very stressful.

SERGE GIJRATH and ANDREAS FABRITIUS, both in international legal practice, stressed the importance of additional qualifications like an LL.M degree or bar exams, being members of the California and New York bar respectively.

In all the activities represented, linguistic skills are another decisive factor, since there is hardly ever the time to wait for official translations. Having been at the Institute was by all considered a big asset - not just for the obvious academic qualifications but also for the excellent international training ground which is a favourable starting point for any of the careers outlined at the Forum.

Researchers in the audience had the opportunity to ask questions and afterwards consult the speakers individually. They were encouraged to get in touch with the alumni present at any time for more detailed information. The Alumni Association announced another Career Forum for September 1998 which will present careers for historians and political and social scientists.

The Forum was followed by a reception for all participants.



Serge Gijrath, Oliver Stehmann and Françoise Herbouiller

Crédit et liens sociaux en Europe (XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles)

Colloque organisé par prof. Laurence Fontaine

Princes et Rois, grands marchands et modestes détaillants, paysans et artisans, tous jusqu'aux plus démunis, sont également pris dans les liens de la dette. Mais si le crédit est un phénomène universel, il est en même temps hautement particularisé: les cultures qui l'enchâssent, les liens sociaux qu'il produit, les instruments et les institutions qui l'encadrent ne sont pas partout les mêmes.

Le colloque voudrait interroger la manière dont les groupes sociaux utilisent le crédit à l'époque moderne en partant d'études de cas présentant des hommes et des femmes issus de groupes sociaux et d'aires géographiques diverses. Il s'agit de retrouver leurs engagements de crédit et de dettes: voir le rapport des créances, des dettes et des biens proprement dit, retrouver la géographie sociale et spatiale des créanciers et des débiteurs (qui prête à qui, comment, pourquoi...), les délais annoncés et réels, les instruments, les garanties, comment se règlent les retards et les défauts de paiement, etc. À travers une analyse des pratiques, il s'agit de comprendre les cultures et les utilisations sociales du crédit.

Un cadre européen pour la bioéthique ?

Les 28 et 29 novembre se tiendra à l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence une rencontre internationale intitulée 'Un cadre européen pour la bioéthique ?'

La plupart des pays européens sont parvenus, souvent de manière laborieuse, à mettre en place des cadres législatifs, parfois parcellaires, ou limités dans le temps ou sujets à interprétations diverses. De plus, ceux-ci semblent présenter toute une série de réponses profondément différentes voire antagoniques (il suffit de penser à l'accès aux procréations médicalement assistées, au statut de l'embryon, aux tests génétiques, à l'euthanasie ou bien encore aux transplantations d'organes). Cette diversité pourrait à terme poser des

difficultés juridiques et des incompatibilités nouvelles. L'Europe ne serait-elle pas un échelon propice à un approfondissement mutuel qui permettrait d'identifier clairement positions communes et pierres d'achoppement ?

Les deux journées de travail sont organisées par les Professeurs COSIMO MARCO MAZZONI (Université de Sienne) et MASSIMO LA TORRE (IUE) avec la collaboration de FRANÇOIS D. LAFOND (IUE). La rencontre est subventionnée par la Fondation Carlo Marchi de Florence avec la participation de la Commission régionale de bioéthique de la Toscane.

JOHN KRIGE and LUCA GUZZETTI (eds.),
History of European Scientific and Technological Cooperation,
European Commission, Bruxelles, 1997.

The volume presents the proceedings of an international conference on the 'History of European Scientific and Technological Cooperation' which took place at the Badia Fiesolana on 9-11 November 1995. Promoted by the former European Commissioner for research and development, Prof. ANTONIO RUBERTI, in the framework of the European Science and Technology Forum and with the collaboration of the EUI, the Conference offered for the first time the opportunity for a comparative analysis of the historical development of all the major European organisations, programmes and enterprises in the field of S&T, from basic research to industrial development. Airbus, Arianespace, CERN, COST, EMBL, EMBO, ESA, ESF, ESO, ESRF, Eureka, European Union, ILL, JET and JRC were the 15 institutions whose historical evolution and scientific role in the networking of the European research establishment were analysed. In each session, a paper presented by an historian was discussed by actors with significant involvement in the organization under scrutiny. Each session concluded with a presentation from a senior official, describing the present situation, with discussion then opened to the floor. The Conference concluded with a final round table on the future prospects of scientific and technological cooperation in Europe. The book, introduced by a message by Edith Cresson, European Commissioner for R&D, and by a welcome address by Patrick Masterson, offers a complete overview of the history of European research cooperation in the last fifty years.



Free Trade and the World Market: European Strategies

In 1998 the WTO's interministerial conference will be tackling themes of great importance for the growth of the world economy. In preparing for the conference, the European Union can play a primary role by proposing strategies and solutions to cope with the challenges evident on the world stage on the threshold of the third millennium. In order further to discuss the tasks Europe will have to face, the EUI and the Italian Ministry for Foreign Trade are organizing a conference, to be held at the Badia on Friday 14 November. It will permit exchange of experience and knowledge among EU Ministers of Foreign Trade and a number of Institute teachers and researchers. The EuroWorkshop, to be opened by Italian Prime Minister ROMANO PRODI and closed by Foreign Minister LAMBERTO DINI, will be attended among others by the WTO Director-General, the OECD Secretary-General and EC Commission Vice-President Sir LEON BRITTAN. From the Institute the President, Dr. MASTERSON, will be taking part in discussion, as will Prof. AMATO Prof. JOERGES, Prof. MÉNY and Prof. SNYDER.

Europe constitutes one of the biggest regional areas, and on the eve of monetary union is seeing its responsibilities towards the rest of the world increase, just as the development of new continent-wide free-trade areas may counter the liberalization process and in any case lays new bases for the development of multilateral trade. The dimension of multilateralism has in fact to fit in with the process of globalization of markets, and a situation where social and normative factors are taking on growing importance. It is in this context that Europe, 50 years after the GATT Agreements, can play an important part by giving an impetus to multilateral relationships, with the aim of harmonizing the standards and conduct of the various agents and developing the processes of growth and wealth creation.

Lecture on OSCE

In connection with the seminar on 'Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe: International and Transactional Factors' organized by Prof. JAN ZIELONKA of the Department of Political and Social Sciences and the Robert Schuman Centre, Ambassador GIANCARLO ARAGONA, Secretary-General of the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) gave a lecture entitled 'OSCE's Contribution to Democracy and Human Rights in Eastern Europe'.

The lecture presented a comprehensive picture of the OSCE's functioning and activities, particularly as regards the missions that have seen the organization directly involved in the areas of ex-Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union.

Session du comité du Conseil international des Archives pour les normes de description

Le 12 novembre se réunira à l'Institut le comité sur les normes de description archivistique du Conseil international des Archives.

LE CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES fondé en 1948 sous l'égide de l'UNESCO est une organisation non-gouvernementale qui regroupe les archivistes du monde entier à des fins de partage d'information, de renforcement de leurs professions et de sensibilisation à l'importance des archives. Son objectif fondamental consiste à promouvoir la préservation, le développement et l'utilisation du patrimoine archivistique de l'humanité.

LE COMITÉ SUR LES NORMES DE DESCRIPTION réuni à Florence à l'invitation des Archives historiques des Communautés européennes (dont l'un des agents: ANA FRANQUEIRA figure parmi les membres) et des Archives de

l'Etat de Florence travaille à 'standardiser' le domaine de la description des pièces et documents d'archives, en élaborant, à côté de celles déjà existantes, de nouvelles normes de description, à assurer leur promotion, leur diffusion et leur utilisation, et à promouvoir en ces domaines des échanges de vues et expérience.

L'ordre du jour des travaux de la séance du 12 novembre portera sur la révision des normes (ISAD G) pour 1999 et, en collaboration avec l'IFLA, sur l'élaboration d'un *International Standard Archival Authority Data Number* et sur la normalisation des instruments de recherches en Archives.

A cette occasion sera effectuée une démonstration de l'application des normes ISAD G par les Archives historiques des CE.

Institute Hosts European Investment Bank

Following its essay competition on economic and financial topics related to European affairs the European Investment Bank held the biannual Prize Awarding Conference on Friday 10 October 1997 at the European University Institute in the Badia Fiesolana. All jury members (LORD ROLL OF IPSDEN, ANTONIO BORGES, EDMOND MALINVAUD, ALBERTO QUADRIO-CURZIO, HELMUT SCHLESINGER, JACQUES-FRANCOIS THISSE and ALFRED STEINHERR) attended the full-day conference. Institute professors and researchers also participated.

Recasting the European Welfare State

The re-adaptation of social protection to a changed socio-economic environment has become in recent years a prominent goal in all European countries. Fiscal disequilibria, market globalization, increasing demands and new needs are the main contextual challenges prompting articulated reform debates and actual policy changes. The 1990s are very likely to be remembered as a turning point in the long-term development of the European welfare state. Pension systems are being thoroughly revised in response to socio-demographic developments and financial strains. Sweeping organizational changes are being introduced in health care and social services, based on 'quasi-market' logics. Targeting is acquiring increasing importance as a principle for regulating access to benefits and services. A move from a 'passive' to a more 'active' approach is visible in the management of invalidity, sickness and especially unemployment benefits. Various experiments in privatization are being made, with a view to improving efficiency and sharpening incentives. What is the significance of all these developments? To what extent are these innovations altering the core principles of European welfare institutions, as they developed over the last century? Is this general reshuffling leading to greater similarities ('convergence') among national social protection systems? And, more crucially, will Europe be able to reconcile the fundamental objectives of economic growth, high levels of employment and high levels of social protection?

Such questions will lie at the heart of the Forum on 'Recasting the European Welfare State', which will take place in 1998/9. Adopting a broad, long-term and comparative perspective, the Forum will aim to: scrutinize the complex web of social, economic and political challenges to contemporary European welfare states; identify the various options for, and constraints, on institutional reform;

27 and 28 November

Regulation and Deregulation: Japan and Europe in the Global Economy

This conference is the first in a series on Europe and Japan to be held under the Robert Schuman Centre's programme on Japan which is funded by the Japan Foundation. The Japan research programme is directed by Dr MARTIN RHODES.

The aim of the conference is to consider the nature of regulatory change in different policy sectors in a comparative perspective, between Japan and Europe concentrating on two central issues:

- what is the balance between domestic and international pressures for regulatory change and how are they related?; and
- does the implementation of regulatory reform preserve or break down national particularities?

In other words, this conference seeks to connect with

discuss the role of the various actors in promoting or hindering this reform at the national, sub-national and supra-national level; and, more generally, outline the broad trajectories and scenarios of change.

Within the general problem area, the Forum will focus its programme around a number of central themes: new trends and issues on welfare reform; the new dimensions and frontiers of social policy; towards a 'Social Europe'. In addressing its various substantive questions, the Forum will be hospitable to different disciplinary approaches and will serve as a networking arena for scholars with different analytical backgrounds and styles. Throughout the year, the Forum will also maintain a link, with the social policy agenda of the E.U.

The Forum will be organized around a regular seminar and a series of workshops and conferences to which additional scholars will be invited. The tentative list of workshop/conference themes is as follows:

Neo-universalism or Neo-selectivity? The Social and Political Implications of Welfare Targeting;

Beyond the Health Care State: Dilemmas of Reform and New Priorities in Access, Provision and Coverage;

The New Politics of Territorial Solidarity: Towards a De-nationalization of European Welfare?

Crafting Welfare Reforms: Parties, Organized Interests and Social Policy;

Global Trajectories: Ideas, Epistemic Communities and 'Models' of Welfare Reform.

Directed by Professor MAURIZIO FERRERA (University of Pavia) in collaboration with Dr MARTIN RHODES (Director of the Welfare State Programme, Robert Schuman Centre), the Forum will bring to the EUI for one academic year acknowledged specialists on the above-mentioned themes. Given its interdisciplinary nature, the Forum will encourage active participation from the faculty and researchers of all Departments.

ongoing debates about the impact of globalization on domestic economies (including the international diffusion of ideas of economic reform and innovation), the nature of the learning process involved and the extent to which national economic arrangements can be defended or adjusted to these influences without the abandonment of entrenched national institutions and practices. A distinguished group of speakers from both Japan and Europe will consider these issues in the areas of state administration, science and technology policy, competition policy, telecommunications, air transport, the welfare state, labour markets, corporate governance and financial markets.

Europe 2000: The Challenges of Markets and Competition Policy

On Friday 26 September, KAREL VAN MIERT, EU Commissioner for Competition Policy, gave a talk in the Refectory, which was filled to its utmost capacity, in the Badia Fiesolana before members of the EUI as well as representatives of universities, banks and industry in Florence. The event was organized by the Robert Schuman Centre.

Commissioner VAN MIERT's presentation was divided into two main parts, addressing first the general challenges of the Union, by looking at the implementation of the Single Market, the achievements of the Amsterdam Treaty and enlargement. Secondly, he focused on challenges specifically in the area of EU competition. The Commissioner began with the reminder that the Single Market is not generally achieved yet. Whereas the Single Market in telecommunications is bound to be completed, other sectors, like energy, are still very much nation based. Furthermore he saw a kind of imbalance in relation to the Single Market, as economic integration is pushed ahead and at the same time areas such as social issues which include employment, taxation and currency are still far behind. He recommended more common action in these three areas, not only because they are part of economic integration but also because the absence of joint action would lead to negative outcomes, e.g. on the fiscal side where competition in taxation could lead to a further increase in unemployment.

His judgement of the Amsterdam Treaty was rather negative, mainly because the Treaty failed in both of the tasks it was expected to fulfil: completing tasks which were left over from Maastricht and preparing the forthcoming enlargement. Concerning the latter he expressed his disappointment that Amsterdam failed absolutely to meet its objective, as neither institutional questions nor decision-making issues were dealt with. Nevertheless, he emphasized that the Amsterdam Treaty should not be rejected, even if far too little has been achieved regarding enlargement, as revealed by the controversial discussion of whether 'widening' the EU should go hand in hand with 'deepening'.

Enlargement was the third issue in the first part of his talk. He highlighted the importance and the need of enlargement for reasons such as security and for overcoming the division of Europe. But he also mentioned the importance of agreeing on how to proceed, since there might be dangers for the accession countries as well as for the EU if enlargement went too quickly. The levels of wages and industrial competitiveness of applicants should give cause for reflection, as should the question of who is going to pay for enlargement. Referring to the German experience concerning the costs of reunification, the current situation seems in his view to be not very promising. Germany is demanding a reduc-

tion of its contribution to the EU, the UK will not lose its special treatment nor will the cohesion fund countries. The room for action is further reduced by resistance to changes in the EU's agricultural policy. Taking all this into consideration, for him the success of enlargement was most important, and therefore one should be realistic about the date of access, implying that the 15 current Member States should 'put their house in order', both institutionally and in terms of decision-making.

His statements concerning challenges for the Union's competition policy, for which he has been responsible for almost five years now, began with general remarks. Already the founding Treaties included competition policy and gave the Commission the role of enforcing it. This is a kind of federal element in the European Treaties, because the Commission is performing in that area a quasi-governmental function as it has been given instruments and powers to intervene directly in business and against Member States if they do not comply with the rules. Furthermore, competition policy in the EU is a broader policy than what is meant by classical antitrust policy, as in the US, because two additional functions exist. The first is in liberalizing sectors, e.g. telecommunications where the Commission functions as a political body. Secondly, competition policy is an instrument for the realisation of the Single Market and for pushing national markets in the direction of integration.

The fact that during the last 10 years there has been an extraordinary development of competition policy meant that changes were necessary. He reminded the audience that some years ago there were no merger cases in areas such as banks, airline alliances, multimedia or sports, and he expected a further increase in mergers in due time. The workload for the 450 people in DG IV (secretaries included) was tremendous: 1000 state aids, about 230-250 mergers and acquisitions and 1000 classical antitrust cases have to be checked every year. In addition, DG IV was confronted with an increasing internationalization of cases. As a consequence, the EU had to be in charge if we did not want to undo what had already been achieved. Even more, he was convinced that the more one liberalizes, the more one needs a strong central body to rule on what is not going well. This has to be seen as a consequence of the internal market and globalization and not as the desire of the Commission to increase its areas of activities.

The modernization of Commission policy is therefore one of the main challenges. In order to cope with the amount of cases, DG IV's strategy is to focus on the important cases and to improve procedures, e.g. through increasing transparency and through giving more rights to third parties. The Commission has already tabled a proposal, which should provide it with the so-called 'block-exemption instrument', whereby in areas such as environment State aid can be given within strict conditions without being notified to the Commission.

In memoriam Andrej Savkov

Un suicidio.

Il suicidio inspiegabile e apparentemente senza motivo di un brillante ricercatore ucraino che, tra i primissimi del suo paese, stava per ottenere un Phd in Economia all'Istituto. Un riconoscimento frutto di più di tre anni di ricerca sul tema delle Privatizzazioni nell' Europa Orientale che non avrebbe mancato di aprirgli molte porte nel mondo del lavoro.

Ma Andrej Savkov, a due mesi dalla fine dei suoi studi, non ce l'ha fatta, si è chiuso ancor più in se' stesso e, in una vuota giornata di agosto, si è tolto la vita nel suo appartamento ingombro di carte e di libri.

Tutto questo è tragico e triste, ma rappresenta un fenomeno non rarissimo del mondo delle grandi Università e della ricerca; si sa che talvolta studenti prossimi al traguardo sono preda del male oscuro della depressione e che il passo verso il mondo del lavoro è un passo non facile e talvolta foriero di tormenti e di angoscia.

Quello che ha invece rappresentato un fenomeno ed un momento unico e particolarissimo è stata la cerimonia che si è svolta nella chiesa rinascimentale della Badia. Nella sua semplicità ha evidenziato un significato profondo nel venire e nel morire in Italia e a Firenze di Andrej ed ha fatto sì che il suo gesto disperato si sia trasformato in un germe di fraternità. Intorno alla sua bara c'erano studenti e professori di una quindicina di paesi, uniti come solo lo sbalordimento e la sensazione di trovarsi di fronte all'incomprensibile può unire. E la voce baritonale del prete ortodosso che risuonava tragica e dolorosa nelle navate che cinquecento anni fa hanno visto l'umanesimo sereno dei neoplatonici e di Cosimo il Vecchio ha ricordato a tutti la verità profonda di quel concetto di Europa che va dall' Atlantico agli Urali, da Capo Palinuro a Capo Nord e quell'unità culturale del continente la cui ricomposizione è nella missione stessa dell' Università Europea. Ed è certo che l'essere insieme per salutare Andrej ha creato e nutrito dei legami molto forti tra tutti noi.

The Department of Political and Social Sciences

announces the vacancy of a

CHAIR IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THEORY

The department is looking for candidates who combine a strong theoretical interest with substantive concern in Western as well as Eastern European societies. Candidates should have a distinguished record of research and publication and a strong commitment to excellence in postgraduate teaching. The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

The chair will be funded at the level of A5/A6 Professor. The contract is for four years renewable once.

Candidates are asked to send:

- an up-to-date C.V. including a list of publications
- a sample of major and recent publications
- a statement of the research the candidate proposes to carry out at the EUI (5-10 pages, in any official EU language, with a translation in either English or French)
- names and addresses of two referees
- and an indication of his/her knowledge of languages.

Applications should be received by

15 December 1997

and are to be sent to:

The Adviser for Academic Affairs,
European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana
I-50016 SAN DOMENICO DI FIESOLE (FI) Italy.

e-mail: delaunay@datacomm.iue.it

Phone: +39-55-4685 1 (switchboard) - Fax: 39-55-4685 -605
Information on the Institute and the department is available at the
web address: **<http://www.iue.it>**

EUI Review

An initiative of the
European University Institute,
Badia Fiesolana
Via dei Roccettini, 9
I-50016 San Domenico di
Fiesole Italy
Fax +39 • 55 • 46 85 636
e-mail:
publish@datacomm.iue.it
<http://www.iue.it/>

Editors:

Andreas Frijdal; Massimiliano
Panararo; Luisa Passerini;
Gianfranco Poggi; Brigitte
Schwab; Antonio Zanardi Landi

Design:

Danny Burns and Paolo Romoli

Contributors:

Philip Alston; Michael Artis;
Marcus Brand; Maurizio Ferrera;
Laurence Fontaine; Alexander
Kreher; François Lafond; Thomas
Risse; Martin Rhodes; Francis
Snyder; Leila Talani

Translations by Iain Fraser

Printed at the EUI
in November 1997

Editors' Note

EUI Review, the newsletter of the European University Institute, is published regularly three times a year: in the autumn, winter and spring/summer.

The Editors are inviting present and former Institute members to contribute to EUI Review with their news on projects, books published and appointments/new positions.

Articles may be submitted in all official EU languages - publication, however, will probably be mainly in English and French.

Remember that you can write to EUI Review for more information on the subjects mentioned in this issue.