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“Current problems in the European integration process oblige us to make an intellectual contribution to finding their solutions”

Research

EUI President | **Josep Borrell**

Inside

- 3 Pure and Applied Research
- 5 The EUI Research Library
- 7 The Scientific Method in Economic Policy
- 8 Mobilizing for Democracy
- 10 Applied Research at the Banque de France
- 13 From Research to Policy: The PRIV-WAR Project
- 15 Research on Integrating European Energy Markets
- 17 Social Science Research Policy
- 19 Research Assessment in the UK
- 21 Researching Media Freedom and Pluralism in Europe
- 22 Open Access at the EUI
- 25 European Journal of Legal Studies
- 28 EUI Alumni & Staff Notes
- 40 A New EUI Tradition

This issue of the *EUI Review* focuses on research—the core activity of our institution. Our professors, fellows and researchers are active in carrying out research and our Convention requires us to ‘develop interdisciplinary research programmes on the major issues confronting contemporary European society, including matters relating to the construction of Europe’. Such research activities are the *raison d’être* of the EUI.

In particular, the current problems faced by European society and the European integration process oblige us to make an intellectual contribution to finding their solutions and to building a more integrated Europe, based on a stronger supranational democracy together with legitimate and robust institutions. Education and high-level research are key elements in resolving the crisis. The EUI, with its huge intellectual capacity and its academic excellence, has an enormous potential in this regard.

Let me take this opportunity to briefly shed light on our Institute’s concrete research activities and output over the past and current academic year. In 2011, more than 100 Ph.D. theses were defended, and we received 135 new Ph.D. researchers and 46 fellows for the post-doctoral Max Weber Programme. EUI faculty received four prestigious European Research Council Advanced Grants and one Starting Grant. The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies has continued developing its very successful policy-oriented research activities and the overall amount of external funds obtained by the EUI increased from over 8 million euros in 2008 to over 12 million euros at the beginning of this academic year.

Just last month, the Robert Schuman Centre was selected by the European Commission to host a Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom and the recently created Global Governance Programme is expanding its activities



- ▶ through research on the role of Europe in shaping globalisation, thanks to a further increase in its funding.

Furthermore, the creation of the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair and a Programme on European economic and monetary integration contribute to the most important developments that come with this academic year. This Chair has been created to honour the memory of one of the founders of the Euro, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, who was a close friend of the EUI. Its creation is especially timely in a moment when Europe is engaged in a search for new ways of coordinating its economies and stabilising its monetary union.

The examples mentioned above are only a few highlights from our enormous framework of research activities, and I am proud of the innovative and unique way in which our community of scholars conducts its research activities. ■

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Programme Director
 Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Programme in
 'European Economic and Monetary Integration'
 Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies
 European University Institute

The aim of the European University Institute shall be to contribute, by its activities in the fields of higher education and research, to the development of the cultural and scientific heritage of Europe... This aim shall be pursued through teaching and research at the highest university level... the Institute shall develop interdisciplinary research programmes on the major issues confronting contemporary European society, including matters relating to the construction of Europe.
 -Art. 2 of the Convention setting up a European University Institute

The **European University Institute** is seeking applicants for the position of **Programme Director of the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Programme** at the **Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS)**.

The Director will be responsible for the overall steering and monitoring of the Programme and over-seeing its components of applied research and policy activities.

Candidates should have outstanding academic research and policy qualifications in the economic aspects of the European integration process and the building of the European monetary union, regional economic integration, public policy and financial regulation and intermediation.

The candidate should have good organizational skills and experience, the ability to communicate and to develop relations with European and international organizations, and fund-raising experience.

The initial contract will be for five years, renewable for a further three years conditional upon satisfactory performance appraisal and availability of funds. The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

To obtain an information and application pack for this opportunity, email: **applypro@eui.eu**
 Include in subject: **Programme Director, TPS**

Deadline for receipt of applications:
15 February 2012

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Pure and Applied Research: Striking a Balance

Director, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies | **Stefano Bartolini**

There is an ongoing debate in universities these days about applied, policy-oriented research. Indeed, applied research is often placed in opposition to pure or basic research, and one finds passionate defendants on both sides of the issue as to which should be predominant. In my mind, however, the debate is somehow misleading and the boundaries are not so clear. The real question for the EUI—and for every major university—is how to preserve the balance among our activities supporting doctoral and post-doctoral research, training, lifelong learning, and applied research. Activities which, in the long term, can be mutually reinforcing.

What distinguishes applied research from pure research is, in my opinion, a relatively simple idea. Applied research implies the practical application of science and doctrine. There is an idea of a purpose, of being driven by problems, which is not necessarily present in so-called pure research. If you think about it carefully, seriously, the idea of applied research is that knowledge has to be applied, so, presumably, it has to ‘work’, which isn’t a core concern of doctrinary or pure research. The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies has always supported both pure and applied research, and some of our staff are mainly dedicated to the former. However, a focus on applied research methodology is certainly a genetic feature of the RSCAS, and of its predecessor, the European Policy Unit. It has always been the vocation of the Centre to bring together different people from the different departments and other universities for an applied, multi-disciplinary approach to research on the problems facing European integration.

This particular feature of applied research, that it is expected to ‘work’, means that those who do it have to be worried about its possible success. This brings us to a second ‘vocation’ of the RSCAS: dialogue with the world of practice. Like ‘applied research,’ ‘dialogue with the world of practice’ has also become a familiar expression in research university parlance. But it is much more than an appealing catch-phrase, a slogan to be flaunted about in an effort to be politically correct. It is, in fact, a condition for applied research. To work, applied research has to be sensitive to the conditions of its own applicability, and some of the factors which determine those conditions are the attitudes, opinions and reactions of the concerned actors, the stakeholders. If you do not know what the stakeholders are likely to support or boycott, sustain or with-



“The real question for the EUI—and for every major university—is how to preserve the balance among our activities supporting doctoral and post-doctoral research, training, lifelong learning, and applied research.”

draw, your applied science is not likely to be applied at all. Applied research, unlike pure research, has to know and take seriously on board the perceptions and the preferences of the concerned actors, be they private interests, political entrepreneurs, agencies, or public policy, bureaucracy and administration.

This close connection between applied research and dialogue with the world of practice is also a dangerous one, because the issue is, of course, with whom you are dialoguing. It makes a big difference whether you dialogue with strong ex-monopolies in energy or new challengers; with NGOs or public bureaucracies. I believe this is where the role of the university ►►

- comes in, where, in the RSCAS' case, also the role of the director comes in: as guardian of the dialogue, as guarantor that the dialogue is a balanced one, that it is not exclusionary or biased. It also explains why places like the RSCAS have grown so much in recent years. Donors and stakeholders recognize that the environment of the university guarantees a balanced approach to research. It guarantees that certain mistakes can be corrected, that the quality of scholarship is a safeguard against partisanship. We offer a context of guarantee for this dialogue and for this idea of applied research.

Nevertheless, maintaining such balance in research is a very delicate task for universities. We can not ignore the problem that applied research is often based on private and public finance, and is often driven by that finance which is purpose-specific. The relationship between research and donors is a cornerstone of applied research because most projects involve relatively heavy investment, more than what you would need to fund a scholar to attend conferences and work with library sources. The risk for a university or research centre is that if it focuses too much on applied research, if it develops a research profile entirely driven by the concerns of the donors, by the concerns of the moment, by the concerns of the 'key actors', then it loses the independent capacity to define its intellectual agenda. And this is a risk not only for the specific institution in question at any given moment in time, but also, more generally, for intellectual work as such and for the role of knowledge in societal development. A painful learning process has taught our civilization that the agenda of 'relevance' cannot be defined too much and cannot be defined by too few. It is part of a wider and pluralistic process for which a certain amount of anarchy and inefficiency is unavoidable and perhaps even profitable.

In this sense, I think the RSCAS has been very fortunate in its ability to muster enough funds to invest in both big applied research enterprises as well as to support pure research by professors and fellows and provide seed-money for new projects. While some of these new projects will eventually grow into externally supported activities, we can expect that others will remain, with no less merit, at the level of pure research.

The EUI, like most other universities in the world that compete for ever-diminishing public funding, will have to take a hard look at this balance, at how it obtains and distributes resources between more so-called pure doctoral and post-doctoral research and training and applied research. On the one hand, the idea of an EUI as a privileged place where professors do research, write books and supervise theses is likely to be unsustainable in the long run. On the other hand, the EUI cannot be seen as a 'service pro-

vider' to its funders. Various universities have devised alternative solutions to this growing dilemma, and the Institute will have to look around, evaluate what other universities around the world are doing, and decide where it wants to locate itself with respect to this question of applied versus pure research. It is clear that finding and maintaining the correct balance between the two will be key for the EUI's long-term future, and will require a very difficult exercise in long-term strategic reflection. ■

Upcoming Lectures at the EUI

A Political Theology for a Civil Religion **Professor Paul Kahn (Yale University)**

18 January 2012 - 17:30 - Badia Fiesolana
ReligioWest Project Lecture Series (RSCAS)
registration requested - contact mia.saugman@eui.eu

Max Weber Lecture: Varieties of Capitalism: Trajectories of Liberalization and the New Politics of Social Solidarity

Kathleen Thelen (M.I.T.)
18 January 2012 - 17:00 - Villa la Fonte
register with susan.garvin@eui.eu

Max Weber Revisited: The Autonomy of European Cities in Comparison **Wim P. Blockmans**

(Leiden University Institute for History)
1 February - Villa Schifanoia - 11:30
Department of History and Civilization

Clinical Legal Education and Social Justice *Lawyering in the United States.*

The Case of Race Discrimination **Professor David Oppenheimer**

(UC Berkeley, School of Law)
6 February - Badia Fiesolana - 13:30
Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Max Weber Lecture: Revisiting the Comparative Political Economy of Punishment

Professor Nicola Lacey
(University of Oxford)
15 February - Villa la Fonte - 17:00
register with susan.garvin@eui.eu

The EUI Library – Europe's Social Science Research Library

Director of the Library | **Veerle Deckmyn**

The Challenge of Change

Research libraries are in a phase of transition, marked by a rather complex but unavoidable shift from a traditional model, based on the accumulation and centralisation of information resources, towards a more widely-distributed user-oriented model. This shift involves numerous changes that deeply affect overall library management and the role of research libraries. In addition, it requires libraries to rethink collaboration among staff, workflows, the competences and skills of librarians, and user expectations and behaviour.

At the EUI, thirty-five years of investment in building collections and developing services and infrastructure have resulted in an internationally recognised social science research library, especially valued for its multilingual character and the high-quality of its collections. Although relatively limited in size, when compared to libraries of larger universities, the collections of the EUI Library represent a unique and highly relevant collection, strongly focused on Europe and the needs of EUI scholars. They reflect the research and teaching activities of the EUI in its main academic disciplines, although, given the effects of globalization generally, it is increasingly difficult to separate the focus on European issues from broader global themes. The Library also supports the comparative and interdisciplinary approaches pursued at the EUI, which constitutes a special challenge in building and developing a coherent collection policy.

To maintain this high standard, in the next years the EUI Library will focus on developing and maintaining its collections, while taking into account the new and evolving teaching and research needs of the scholarly community. It must also rethink user services in light of on-going technological developments, changes in research methods, and in modes of communication and cooperation among researchers and users and libraries themselves.

Collection Development

An efficient collection policy requires a good understanding of the on-going research and teaching needs of the EUI community, a stable budget and a skilled staff. It also requires sound teamwork and collaboration among library staff members so as to deal effectively with the selection and acquisition of resources, cataloguing and collection maintenance, as well as continuous cooperation with other research



institutions, universities, library consortia, publishers and providers.

The development of electronic resources has driven many of the changes and challenges in collection policy. Like all major social science research libraries, the EUI Library is a 'hybrid' library offering users both paper and digital collections. Maintaining these collections, which in our case cover both European and global themes as addressed by the international research community, requires an expansion of acquisition activities on all fronts, as well as parallel infrastructures, separate processes, and a variety of access interfaces and services. In general, the steady growth of electronic information available both commercially and via open access necessitates a bigger investment in the selection and maintenance of these resources so as to take advantage of this large offer without losing quality.

The growing numbers of electronic resources has also meant a change in how libraries control their collections in both the short- and long-term. Electronic information resources are not always under the direct control of the Library itself, but rather depend largely ►►

- on external entities such as publishers and aggregators. Consequently, the quality of a library's relations with these external providers matters, and establishing good and stable associations with these providers is ever more important. Relatedly, while libraries have a right of possession to printed materials, electronic resources are generally provided by a licensing agreement for temporary use. This implies that the Library should negotiate where possible the right to continuous access or the right to preserve the resources, thus assuring continuous access in case of cancellation of the resource, expiry of the contract or failure of the publisher. Guaranteeing long-term access to electronic resources and preserving its digital collections are the objectives behind the Library's participation in [LOCKSS](#), [CLOCKSS](#) and [PORTICO](#)¹, initiatives aimed at preserving web-published scholarly materials and access to them.

Collection Statistics

- 2,500 subscriptions to current journals
- Over 14,000 full text electronic journals and e-resources
- Over 270,000 e-books and digitized collections
- Half a million volumes in law, economics, history and civilization, and political and social sciences.

A detailed document on the challenges in collection policy can be found in its June 2010 report [Collection Policy: Coping with Change](#)².

Making Research Available: Open Access and International Collaboration

The Library has an important role in the electronic diffusion of EUI research, and has increased its role as collector and archiver of the EUI's academic output. The online research repository, Cadmus, contains over 11,000 records covering books, theses, journal articles and working papers. Cadmus uses open archive compliant software, in line with international standards and trends in new modes of scholarly communication. A more elaborated discussion of the EUI's open access initiatives can be found in the article by Lotta Svanteson, in this issue.

Continuous collaboration in networks of excellence with other research libraries strengthens the reputation of the Institute and enhances the dissemination of the research output of the EUI, and gives staff the opportunity to share best practices.

User Services

User Services will need to be rethought in light of technological changes so that content and services can be accessed from a range of mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets, and to facilitate communication among scholars through the use of social media. At the same time, notwithstanding the increasing digital component of the collections which are accessible both on and off campus, the Library must support what up to now has been a significant and regular increase in users visiting the Library on a daily basis. The Library is the laboratory of the EUI where scholars meet, exchange views and engage in collaborative research, thus forming an international community of scholars. In line with the Institute's Convention, the Library itself is "*a forum for the exchange and discussion of ideas and experience in subjects falling within the areas of study and research with which it is concerned.*" ■

Notes

1 For more information see <http://www.lockss.org/lockss/Home>; <http://www.clockss.org/clockss/Home>; <http://www.portico.org/digital-preservation/>

2 Collection Policy: Coping with Change; June 2010; <http://www.eui.eu/Research/Library/Collections/Index.aspx>

The Scientific Method in Economic Policy

Director of the Max Weber Programme | **Ramon Marimon**



The 2011 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences has been awarded to Thomas Sargent and Christopher Sims. This article, originally published on VoxEU.org, summarises the importance of their contributions to macroeconomic analysis and policymaking. Thomas Sargent received a doctorate honoris causa from the EUI in 2008.

It seems, and often is, oxymoronic to speak of the scientific method in economic policy, even more so in these years of economic crisis and vocal discontent with the economics profession. Nevertheless, I think that ‘the scientific method in economic policy’ is the best way to summarise the work of Thomas J. Sargent and Christopher A. Sims, in both object and method.

The interrelation between economic agents (families, firms, *et al*) and economic policy decisions is the central object of macroeconomics and the design of economic policies and institutions. In this interaction, agents’ expectations play a crucial role, which policymakers must take into account. For example, our expectations of whether we are or are not entering a recession in Europe affect our individual saving and investment decisions and collectively determine whether we do enter a recession. The understanding of this causality was at the root of what has been called the ‘rational expectations revolution’, to which Sargent and Sims have contributed from the beginning, together with other Nobel winners, like Robert Lucas, Edmund Phelps, Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott. In this sense, this year’s Nobel prize justifiably recognises that these two names were missing.

Part of the scientific method is to recognise not only the central problems and develop theoretical models providing analytical rigour to ideas and intuitions, but also to develop the methods and instruments that allow us to contrast these models with the data—in this case, with the macroeconomic time series to analyse, for example, the effect of different fiscal and monetary policies. Sargent and Sims distinguished themselves by developing new econometric methods for the analysis of rational expectations dynamic models, which are nowadays an integral part of the toolkit of the empirical macroeconomists, whether in academia, in central banks, or elsewhere.

“Part of the scientific method is to recognise not only the central problems and develop theoretical models providing analytical rigour to ideas and intuitions, but also to develop the methods and instruments that allow us to contrast these models with the data . . .”

Not all scientific contributions need to be the basic research that ultimately seeks to solve problems affecting our society, but those contributions have special value. Behind the abstract models and econometric techniques developed by Sargent and Sims, there are two social scientists who have always followed this principle. It is not by accident that, beyond the ‘origins of the revolution,’ both have worked on models where agents form their expectations through learning, rationality is limited, or where policymakers are uncertain about what constitutes the proper model of the economy (and these features can help to better explain the data). It is not an accident that Sims’ pioneering paper introducing VARs was not titled ‘Introducing Vector Auto Regressions’ but, rather, ‘Macroeconomics and Reality’ (*Econometrica* 1980) nor that Sargent has worked on problems that affect us directly, such as European unemployment or what, with Neil Wallace, they called ‘unpleasant monetarist arithmetic’ (further developed by Sims in the ‘fiscal theory of the price level’). It was unpleasant because it made us aware of how monetary and fiscal policies—and now we need to add, the financial sector—are intrinsically integrated; for example, if we do not fix the solvency problems of the latter, the former will pay with a depreciation of the euro. These lessons, unfortunately, are too often forgotten by those who decide economic policy but harbor a disdain for economic theory. ■

Mobilizing for Democracy: Social Movements as Actors of Democratization

Professor of Sociology, SPS | **Donatella della Porta**

'Mobilizing for Democracy', my new research project financed with an Advanced Scholar's Grant from the European Research Council, develops from the assumption that social movements are often the main actors in the process of democratization. Evidence for this, which deviates from traditional explanations focusing on elites, can be seen in historical long paths of 'first' democratization as well as recent waves of transition to democracy in Southern and Eastern Europe, which have seen substantial participation 'from below'. The labour movements as well as so-called new social movements have provided substantial input to the building of democratic representative institutions. At the same time, they have however also kept alive those other democratic qualities of what Pierre Rosanvallon has recently defined as 'counter-democracy', that is democracy which emphasises participation over representation and discursive quality over vote by majority.

If we want to use this framework to examine actuality, the Arab Spring, for example, can first be read as yet another testimony that democracy is becoming 'the only game in town'. The effects of the wave of protest that brought about democratization processes in an area of the world traditionally defined as dominated by resilient authoritarian regimes have definitely helped challenge the idea that Islam is incompatible with democracy. Moreover, they have shown that, even in brutal dictatorships, citizens do mobilize, and not only on material issues. In contrast with the expectations of much research on democratization that has focused on elite actors, they also show the importance of mobilization from below in the various steps of regime liberalization, transition, and—hopefully—consolidation. As in the 'colour revolutions' in Eastern Europe, Tunisia, Egypt and now Libya, citizens have played an important role in the breakdown of authoritarian regimes. And as in other waves of democratization, protests for democracy in one country have rapidly spread across an entire region.

However, interpreting the Arab Spring as merely a call for representative institutions would be misleading. The protestors in Tahir Square were not only calling for freedom, but also practicing other conceptions of democracy that, if not opposed, are certainly different from liberal representative democracy, resonating instead with ideas of participatory and deliberative democracy. These ideas, once they had spread from the MENA region to Europe, were adopted and adapted



by social movements challenging representative democracy itself. Directly inspired by the Arab Spring, the Spanish and then then the Greek *indignados* not only protested austerity measures in their respective countries, but also asked for more—and different—democracy. '*Democracia real ya!*' was the main slogan of the Spanish *indignados* protesters who occupied the *Plaza del Sol* in Madrid, the *Plaça de Catalunya* in Barcelona and hundreds of squares in the rest of the country from 15 May, calling for different social and economic policies and indeed greater citizen participation in their formulations and implementation. Similar claims travelled to Syntagma Square and other Greek cities. In Spain as in Greece, the slogan 'they don't represent us' synthesized a deep criticism of the degeneration of representative democracy, linked to the assumed elected politicians' failure to 'do politics'. Representative democracy was also criticised for having allowed financial powers and international organisations, especially the International Monetary Fund and the European Union, to 'abduct' democracy. Pacts for the Euro and economic stability, imposed in exchange for loans, are considered anti-constitutional forms of blackmail which are depriving citizens of their sovereignty. ▶▶

“The recent protests also confirm a paradox already noticed by political and social scientists: while the number of democratic countries increases, there is now a perceived decline in the quality of democracy precisely in core democratic countries.”

- ▶ Similarly, the concerns expressed by the Occupy Wall Street movement, which started in the United States and quickly spread across thousands of American cities, were not only about the financial crisis, but even more the failure of democratic governments to live up to the expectations of their citizens. Indeed, protestors called into question the very democratic quality of these representative governments, accusing elected politicians of having been captured by the interests of financial capital and given up on the primacy of politics in reducing social inequalities. On 15 October 2011, the protest events registered in 951 cities in 82 countries challenged not only economic and social policy choices, but even more what the demonstrators denounced as a deterioration of representative liberal democracy.

What is more, the occupations represented not only occasions to protest, but also experiments with what political theorists have discussed in terms of participatory and deliberative democracy. This ‘other-democracy’ is prefigured by the very same *indignados* who occupy squares, transforming them into public spheres of ‘normal citizens.’ Their aim is to create free public and plural spaces for high quality debate, where all—not only delegates and experts—have the right to speak and be heard, where citizens can discuss and deliberate on themes that range from situations suffered to concrete solutions to specific problems, from the elaboration of proposals on common goods to the formation collective solidarity and emerging identities.

In all of the above, we see that it is the very meaning of democracy that is contested. Accused of being apolitical and populist (not to mention without ideas), these movements have in reality placed what Claus Offe long ago defined as the ‘meta-question’ of democracy at the centre of their action. The recent protests also confirm a paradox already noticed by political and social scientists: while the number of democratic countries increases, there is now a perceived decline in the quality of democracy precisely in core democratic countries. The evident challenges towards a liberal conception and practice of democracy is accompanied by the (re)emergence of diverse concepts and practices of democracy.

‘Mobilizing Democracy’ will face a number of empirical questions. When and how social movements have been or will be driving forces in democratization processes that endure beyond formal phases of consolidation remains to be seen. Furthermore, there

is substantial variation in social movements’ success in promoting greater participation and in forming free, public spaces, and, of course, not all social movements are supportive of democracy. My approach will not be to propose a new theory of democratization ‘from below’ in contrast to those which have stressed democratization as an elite project, but rather to single out the structural preconditions as well as the actors’ strategies that influence social movement involvement in democratization processes. In this sense, I aim to address questions such as under which conditions (external and internal) do Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) support democratization processes? Under which conditions do they mobilize for democracy? Under which conditions are they successful in triggering democratization processes? And, finally, what legacy of civil society’s participation during democratic transition remains in the quality of democracy during consolidation?

While the main empirical focus of the empirical research will be on recent democratization processes in EU member and associated states, the comparative research design does, however, also include selected comparisons with oppositional social movements in authoritarian regimes as well as democratization processes in other historical times and geopolitical regions. The recent social movements mentioned at the beginning of this article will provide most interesting cases for my analysis.

Beyond shedding light on these relevant social problems and our practical understanding of recent events in social movements, I hope that my research project will also show the utility of both methodological pluralism and theoretical eclecticism. This project combines social movement studies and democratization studies, two fields that have developed separately in the social sciences. As social movement studies have traditionally focused on specific (‘new’) social movements in advanced democracies, this research might contribute a broader view on how, even in authoritarian regimes, citizens mobilize and challenge those in power, how they engage in high-risk activism and how they succeed in defeating powerful and brutal dictators. Looking at the interactions between those movements and their counterparts in Europe could also help us advance beyond the ‘north-centric’ view that has been proper to social movement studies, among others. ■

Preparing for the 2011 G-20 Cannes Summit: Applied Research at the Banque de France

Head of International Macroeconomics Division, Banque de France |

Matthieu Bussière



The financial crisis that erupted in the Fall of 2008 has posed key challenges to economists working in policy institutions and academia alike. The former had to respond at very short notice to a shock that is unprecedented since World War II in its magnitude, suddenness and synchronicity across the world, while the latter had to rethink some of their most firmly established paradigms.

Specifically, the international nature of the crisis is one of the key aspects that make it so challenging to deal with. The crisis has indeed revealed that the world was significantly more integrated than previously considered, and that economic developments spread very fast across countries and markets. Several examples illustrate this very well, starting with the end of Lehman Brothers itself, which triggered a fall in asset prices in nearly all regions of the world and serious disruptions in the interbank markets. The very substantial fall in world trade that took place at the end of 2008 and at the beginning of 2009, now known as the Great Trade Collapse, or the sudden freeze in cross border capital flows (sometimes referred to as the Great Retrenchment), which happened at the same time, are other prominent examples of such intricate mechanisms that policy makers and researchers struggled to understand. Importantly also, it appeared early in the crisis that policy actions in a given country had significant impacts abroad, calling for enhanced coordination across countries.

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The G20 leaders realized this very soon into the crisis and initiated an effort to coordinate their policy actions that has no precedent in modern economic history. By contrast with its predecessor, the G7, which is restricted to the 7 largest advanced economies, the composition of the G20 extends to so-called emerging market economies (EMEs), such as Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa: altogether, the G20 now accounts for 80% of world output.

One specificity of the G20 is that it does not have a permanent secretariat: the chair rotates among the member countries: the United States in 2008, the United Kingdom in 2009, South Korea in 2010, France in 2011, which passed on the presidency to Mexico at the Cannes Summit in November 2011. Another specificity of the G20 is that, as the full name of the ►►

- G20 suggests (Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors), central banks and finance ministries cooperate for the preparation of the agenda and the organization of the policy meetings. As a head of Division at the French central bank, I have therefore been very closely associated with the organization of the G20 this year.

I joined the Banque de France in September 2009, to head the International Macroeconomics Division, after having spent seven years at the European Central Bank in Frankfurt (interrupted by a short visit to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington DC). This Division covers the international economic environment of the euro area. It comprises, both, country economists, who monitor and forecast individual countries (forecasts are then integrated into the Euro-system macroeconomic projections), and economists in charge of studying global policy issues. The latter include those related to global imbalances, exchange rates, international trade, global liquidity, commodities, cross-country spillovers, and international policy coordination. For this reason, the division was strongly solicited throughout the year 2011, in close association with other business units of the Bank, with colleagues from the French Treasury, and with counterparts from other G20 countries.

While several aspects of the work of the G20 would be worth noting (the logistics of such events certainly deserve an article of their own!), I would like here to focus on one fundamental aspect of the issue, for which my training at the European University Institute proved essential, namely the very strong analytical content of current policy discussions and the necessity to master state-of-the-art techniques.

This strong analytical content of policy work may not be obvious for an external observer. Negotiations on a communiqué would seem to call essentially for literary, or diplomatic skills, and would appear foreign to what Paul Krugman named ‘the Greek letter’ type of economics in his book ‘the Age of Diminished Expectations’. This expression was coined to epitomize modern modeling techniques and their advanced mathematical content (Krugman contrasts this with

‘airport economics’, referring to books written for the layman with a sensationalistic tone and little economic reasoning, and a third variety that he calls ‘up-and-down economics’, which specializes in the latest conjunctural developments without necessarily analyzing them in depth).

Yet, the topics tackled by the G20 made it necessary to use a fair amount of Greek letters. Most of this work was done in technical working groups; I will here focus on three such working groups, which concerned (i) the Framework for a Strong, Balanced, and Sustainable Growth, (ii) the International Monetary System and (iii) the Study Group on Commodities.

In the Framework working group, countries were invited to reflect on coordination issues, in particular those related to so-called ‘global imbalances’, which to a first approximation can be defined as the accumulation of surprisingly large current account surpluses in key emerging market economies and the concentration of the corresponding deficits in one country only, the United States. The analysis of this issue is complex because a variety of factors may influence global imbalances. I was however fortunate because questions related to global imbalances were an extensive part of my research agenda since my PhD dissertation at the EUI¹. Within the G20 Working Group, debates built on results from complex models, such as the Global Integrated Monetary and Fiscal model (GIMF) developed at the International Monetary Fund, which belongs to the class of multi-country Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE). This model is also used in other policy institutions and the Banque de France is one of the users of the model. The model can be used to design scenarios, in which different policy decisions are taken. While the model is in no way a substitute for policy decisions, it can be used to assess some of the possible options.

Within the International Monetary System group, G20 countries debated other global policy questions, this time with a monetary angle (as opposed to real developments, tackled in the Framework working group—although this distinction was in practice not always relevant, real and monetary issues being ►►

“This strong analytical content of policy work may not be obvious for an external observer. Negotiations on a communiqué would seem to call essentially for literary, or diplomatic skills, and would appear foreign to what Paul Krugman named ‘the Greek letter’ type of economics . . . Yet, the topics tackled by the G20 made it necessary to use a fair amount of Greek letters. Most of this work was done in technical working groups.”

- strongly interconnected). The issue of global liquidity was one of the topics debated within this group, drawing on technical expertise from the IMF and the CGFS (Committee on the Global Financial System), which published a report on the subject.² This report aims to propose a definition of global liquidity, to present a statistical apparatus to measure it, to review some of the key mechanisms and feedback loops involving global liquidity, as well as the policy implications. This work, and its integration into the G20 workstream, borrowed from miscellaneous fields in economics, such as econometrics, monetary economics and international macroeconomics.

Finally, a last example of how G20 discussions built on a sound analytical framework can be taken by considering the work of the G20 on commodities, summarized in the Report of the G20 Study Group on Commodities under the chairmanship of Mr. Hiroshi Nakaso. This report investigated the determinants of commodity prices, including those related to the supply and demand of commodities, subsidies and financial factors.

Clearly, contributing to these debates would not have been possible without a strong economics background. The International Macroeconomics Division was ideally placed for that: most of its economists have indeed been hired in recent years by the Banque de France on the international job market for Ph.D. economists, as part of the bank to recruit a team of economists with a strong research focus. In addition to its policy assignment, the Division also has a research objective: economists write research papers, with the aim to publish them in refereed journals; they participate in international conferences, to present or discuss papers, and the division is strongly involved in the organization of academic conferences. Economists are assisted by research analysts, who help them collect data and conduct preliminary data analysis, interns (usually PhD students who visit the Division for a period of 3 to 6 months) and consultants. It is also worthwhile highlighting the internationalization of the recruitment of the bank, where speaking French is not a requirement for fresh PhD's. The close association of research and policy is also greatly facilitated by the bank's partnership with the Paris School of Economics (PSE), with a focus on international macroeconomics. In this partnership, the Banque de France and PSE organize conferences³ and workshops, offer joint appointments and exchange views on work programs.

Overall, therefore, it has been a particularly exciting experience to work at the Banque de France during the French Presidency of the G20, which provided a unique opportunity to combine policy work and

research. The Banque de France offered a unique environment to do this, owing in no small part to the strategy to hire a team of very qualified economists in the past couple of years. ■

Notes

1 For a non-technical survey of this issue, see in particular the survey I wrote with former colleagues at the European Central Bank, Thierry Bracke, Michael Fidora and Roland Straub, 'A Framework for Assessing Global Imbalances', published in *The World Economy*, vol. 33(9), Wiley Blackwell, 2010, pages 1140-1174. This paper surveys the literature, discusses the potential pitfalls of global imbalances, and some of the policy options.

2 'Global liquidity - concept, measurement and policy implications', CGFS Publications No 45, November 2011 <http://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs45.pdf>.

3 Such conferences include:

- *The Economic Journal*, the Banque de France, the Euro Area Business Cycle Network and the Paris School of Economics conference on 'Fiscal and Monetary Policy in the Aftermath of the Financial Crisis', Paris, December 8-9, 2011.

- *The American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, the Banque de France, PSE, ECARES and CEPR conference on 'The Financial Crisis : Lessons for International Macroeconomics', Paris, October 28-29, 2011.

- PSE/IMF/Banque de France Conference on 'Economic Linkages, Spillovers and the Financial Crisis', Paris, January 28-29 2010, in cooperation with *The IMF Economic Review*.

Matthieu Bussière defended his thesis in the EUI Economics Department in 2006.

From Research to Policy: The PRIV-WAR Project

Professor of International Law and Human Rights | **Francesco Francioni**

Research Fellow, Academy of European Law | **Christine Bakker**

Armed forces have always represented the core function of the State as the ultimate guarantor of external defence and security of citizens. Yet the past decade has seen a constant trend toward the outsourcing of military and security services to commercially organized entities (private military and security companies, or PMSCs) which have played an increasingly important role in conflict situations—from Afghanistan to Iraq, to Libya. This phenomenon raises many questions. To what extent can war be ‘privatized’? Is it legally possible or politically acceptable to outsource inherently governmental tasks, such as combat operations, detention of prisoners of war and interrogation and intelligence gathering to private military and security companies? Is this mainly an American phenomenon, or does it involve also the EU and its Member States? If abuses occur, amounting to violations of human rights or humanitarian law, who is accountable? What role does international law play, especially with its human rights norms and international humanitarian law, to prevent such abuses and to protect people in crisis situations where these companies are called to operate, and to provide remedies for victims? Is there any specific regulation for this industry at the national and European levels or should the EU play a more active role in this regard?

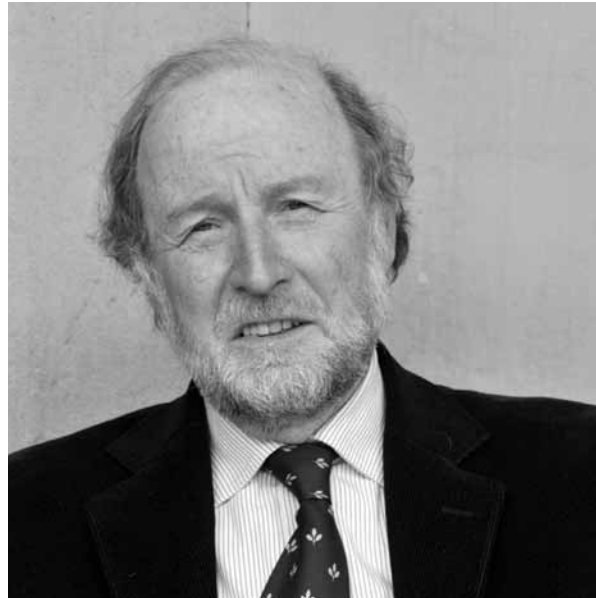
These are some of the questions addressed in the FP7 Project *Regulating the Privatization of ‘WAR’: the Role of the EU in Assuring Compliance with International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights* (PRIV-WAR). Coordinated by the EUI with the participation of six other partner-universities, the research group examined the existing regulation of private military and security companies (PMSCs) at the national, European and international levels; it analysed the impact of international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law (HRL) on these companies and the services they perform; and it proposed ways in which the European Union could play a role in ensuring compliance of these companies with human rights and IHL. Numerous academic articles resulting from research have been published, along with working papers and a series of national reports on legislation and case-law on PMSCs. The volume *War by Contract: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and Private Contractors* provides a comprehensive analysis of the application of HRL and IHL to the work of PMSCs, looking at how the growth in scope and importance of the private military and security industry in the past decade has challenged the role of the state as the main provider of defence and

security functions. A second volume which includes a collection of the practice and regulation of PMSCs in EU Member States and relevant third States, as well as a discussion of current international regulatory initiatives and of possible regulation at the European level, is due out in February 2012.

The topical nature of the PRIV-WAR focus and its direct relevance for the discussion on regulatory measures for the private military and security industry made the project policy-relevant from the outset. Indeed, the outcomes of the research carried out by the project partners were used to formulate a set of concrete policy recommendations for the EU. As will be shown below, the core of the *PRIV-WAR Recommendations on EU Regulatory Action for Private Military and Security Companies and their Services* was taken up by the European Parliament in a resolution adopted in May 2011.

PRIV-WAR Policy Recommendations

Based on its research, the project consortium concluded that despite existing national-level regulation and the important international regulatory initiatives that have been launched in recent years, there is still a need for regulatory action at the EU level. With the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, the EU confirmed its role as guarantor of fundamental rights. At the same time, the use of PMSCs, including by EU Member States, has grown due to a variety of factors including the increasing demand for private security services by the EU itself in the context of its CSDP missions and humanitarian aid operations; the need to face the threat posed by maritime piracy; the need to provide adequate protection to the EU Delegations abroad and the personnel of the newly established external action service; and the need to face abuses against citizens. The *P Recommendations on EU Regulatory Action for Private Military and Security Companies and their Services* offer some responses to these challenges. Several options are suggested, both of a legally binding and of ►►



- ▶ a non-binding nature, addressing both the domestic regulation of PMSCs within EU Member States (harmonisation in the context of the internal market), and the export of PMSC services to third States (in the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy). The proposed policy options can be adopted separately, or in combination, and the 13 recommendations are completed with annotations on the appropriate legal bases, the rationale for EU regulation, precedents and other background information.

The PRIV-WAR Recommendations were presented at the project's final conference in April 2011 at the European External Action Service (EEAS) in Brussels. The conference was attended by academics; representatives from the European Commission, the European Parliament and the EEAS; EU Member States; interested third States (including representatives from the USA's Department of State and Department of Defence, as a main contracting State, as well as from Afghanistan and Iraq as host States); international organizations including the UN; and representatives from other international regulatory initiatives, NGOs and the private military and security industry. This conference provided the first opportunity for representatives from the EU institutions to discuss the questions surrounding the growing use of private contractors with other interested parties, and to consider possible ways for the EU to play its part in their regulation.

Whether this policy-oriented initiative will lead to concrete action at the EU level in the short term remains uncertain, considering the political sensitivities surrounding the topic, which directly touches upon traditionally inherently governmental functions of the State and also upon substantial economic interests connected to the rise of a new global security industry. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that the European Parliament adopted a resolution on 11 May 2011 in which it considered that *'the adoption of EU regulatory measures, including a comprehensive normative system for the establishment, registration, licensing, monitoring and reporting on violations of applicable law by private military and security (PMS) companies - both at internal and external level -, is necessary'*. The Parliament invites the Commission and the Member States to initiate regulatory measures to this effect. It is significant that the proposals put forward by the European Parliament precisely reflect the content of the PRIV-WAR Recommendations. Clearly, many questions still need to be resolved before such measures can be adopted. Whatever the ultimate outcome will be, the PRIV-WAR Project has helped to stimulate and inform the policy discussion in an area where steps are required to ensure better compliance with human rights and humanitarian law. These steps may become even more urgent in view of the recent developments

in North Africa and the Middle-East in which private contractors are certainly involved as well.

We pursued this project in the spirit of academic independence, but with the ambition of making a concrete contribution to the discussion on policy options. Thanks to the joint efforts of all those who participated in this endeavour, this ambition was fulfilled. ■

Notes

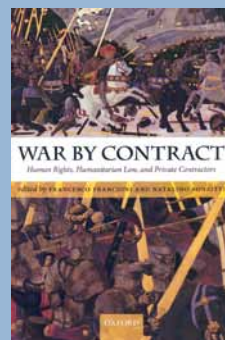
1 Resolution 2010/2299(INI) on the development of the common security and defence policy after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, paras 53 and 54

PRIV-WAR

PRIV-WAR was a collaborative 7th Framework Programme research project coordinated by the EUI from 2009-2011 under the scientific direction of Francesco Francioni (EUI LAW) with Christine Bakker (Research Fellow at the Academy of European Law), through the Academy of European Law. The other participating institutions and academics were LUISS University (Natalino Ronzitti); Riga Graduate School of Law (Ineta Ziemele); Paris II (Serge Sur and Nicolas Haupaïs); Justus-Liebig Universität Giessen (Thilo Marauhn); Sheffield University (Nigel White) and Utrecht University (Eric Myjer).

A full description of the project, as well as information on the publications produced by it, can be found at:

www.priv-war.eu



War by Contract: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and Private Contractors. Francesco Francioni and Natalino Ronzitti (eds), Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011

Multilevel Regulation of Military and Security Contractors: The Interplay Between International, European and Domestic Norms. Christine Bakker and M. Sossai (eds), Hart Publishing, Studies in International Law (forthcoming 2012).

The FSR: Research on Integrating European Energy Markets

Director, Florence School of Regulation (RSCAS) | **Jean-Michel Glachant**

Coordinator, Florence School of Regulation (RSCAS) | **Annika Zorn**

Over the past few years the Florence School of Regulation has considerably increased its research activities, and applied research is one of the three pillars (along with practitioner training and policy workshop activities) of the programme. Our multi-disciplinary research team is composed of nearly two dozen scholars from areas such as law, engineering, economics, and political science. Founded to contribute to the continuous debate between regulators, energy companies, the European Commission and academics on issues of regulation with a *European* dimension, the FSR's research has a strong European impetus. We aim at identifying those conditions that could contribute to the creation of a truly European internal market in the energy sector, and (by extension to the FSR's other principle areas) in the electronic communication and transport sectors.

To these ends, our research team works together to address questions such as how can energy policy be implemented on a European level? Should it be? What economic or legal conditions are necessary for deeper energy cooperation between European and Non-European countries in the Mediterranean basin? How can Europe mitigate climate change while providing security and ensuring competitiveness for the European economy and society?

“applying our theoretical knowledge to the understanding of successes and failures in European policy making requires a great deal of practical learning from the various Member State's regulatory experiences as well as from the novel European context.”

Answering these questions, and applying our theoretical knowledge to the understanding of successes and failures in European policy making requires a great deal of practical learning from the various Member State's regulatory experiences as well as from the novel European context. Our applied research approach is thus a key tool for ensuring the quality of our debate on regulatory topics and for providing a robust link between academic knowledge and the experience of those engaged in practice.

The challenge in creating a Europe-wide energy policy which complements national-driven energy policies is the focus of one study at the FSR. A decade after the introduction of the first liberalization Directives, the Europeanization of energy policy is hampered by »



- ▶ the reluctance of nation states to give up sovereignty in policy questions and the lack of coordination between member states (which was also seen in the Euro crisis). We examined the institutional feasibility of introducing more Europe into energy policy, which required an understanding of an extremely complex allocation of competences among national and European authorities, ranging from exclusive competence of the Commission (e.g. in energy competition policy) to exclusive competence of member states (e.g. in support or prohibition of nuclear or shale gas sources of energy). We were especially interested in the possibility of groups of member states breaking the deadlock and voluntarily cooperating on energy issues, despite the opposition or inability of other member states to follow suit. Such a form of cooperation was already tested in 1985 by the Schengen agreement. We applied this Schengen-approach to two energy case studies and found that, while it is no silver bullet, it is a feasible approach for certain areas of EU energy policy.

Another FSR study is examining the role of European Commission in getting the EU to secure its low carbon economy targets, reaching the European specific targets for 2020 and developing roadmaps to a decarbonized 2050. The role of the EU in such a transition to a low carbon economy is increasingly debated. The FSR has put into context the various visions of the path to these targets, and has assessed the roles of member states that have already started to implement transition policies. Based on this analysis, the FSR derived ten key recommendations for European Commission involvement in a carbon-free future.

‘THINK’, a project of the FSR, aims at formulating advice for European energy policy choices. Staffed by six full-time researchers in the areas of physics, energy engineering and energy economics, THINK assesses the potential strengths and weaknesses of policy options available to the European Commission, and evaluates the respective roles that the EU and the Member States should play in the transition to a low carbon economy. Funded by DG Energy (2 million euro) under the 7th framework programme, THINK opens a new generation of research collaboration between academia and European Commission. The unique element of the relationship between the research team and its funders is that, instead of freezing the research agenda for four to five years (from early call to the termination of the project), DG Energy periodically negotiates topics to be addressed by the research team. These topics come from emerging areas in which fresh expert advice is most needed. This constant collaboration puts the THINK research team at the frontier of knowledge and policy making. The team investigates two new topics each semester, and the research reports are discussed first with various energy experts (to

test the policy relevance) and second with a scientific council (to check the academic quality). While this research methodology is extremely challenging for the team, it is also very exciting and rewarding.

The Florence School of Regulation is at the forefront of knowledge production on European energy policy. Our distinctive strength lies in the fact that our theoretical academic background is always applied to sensitive cases and is continuously tested by the other activities of the FSR—our policy workshops and practitioner training schools. These three pillars are mutually reinforcing, rendering all of our activities more relevant and applicable to the current energy policy situation. ■

The Florence School of Regulation

The FSR was founded as a partnership between the Council of the European Energy Regulators and the European University Institute in 2004 and works closely with the European Commission. The Florence School of Regulation is composed of three areas: energy (since 2004); electronic communications and media (since 2009) and transport (since 2010).

FSR hosts three international associations of energy regulators (IERN, MEDREG, ICER), edits two international journals in energy policy (EEP, EEEP), and has published more than 100 working papers, articles, reports and books since 2009.

A full description of the FSR and its activities can be found at:

www.florence-school.eu

Social Science Research Funding in the European Research Area: Users' Perspectives

Academic Assistant, Max Weber Programme -
Academic Careers Observatory | **Igor Guardiancich**

Research funding is a fundamental component of any academic career, not only in physics or biology, but also in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). However—as anyone applying for a grant at a national or European research institution can testify—to be granted access to these funds is far from simple. Procedures are often unnecessarily long and require mindboggling details, discouraging people from applying at all. Hence, the legitimate question arises, whether funding agencies that clearly place great attention on the *ex ante* evaluation of funding applications, do take the views of the final users, i.e. the researchers, into account. Rather astoundingly, there appears to be no assessments of the perceptions on the way funding agencies operate, either in Europe or elsewhere.

This is why, the [Academic Careers Observatory](#) of the [Max Weber Programme](#) (MWP—ACO), in collaboration [European Economic Association](#) (EEA), the [European Sociological Association](#) (ESA), and the [European Consortium for Political Research](#) (ECPR) launched the Survey on Research Funding for the Social Sciences in Europe.

The Survey

The research project, carried out during 2010-11, consisted of three separate surveys submitted, respectively, to economists, sociologists and political scientists, mainly with an academic background. These researchers were invited to answer an on-line questionnaire regarding research funding in the social sciences in Europe. We obtained more than 3,800 valid responses.

It is therefore a unique survey, which both analyses the sociology of each profession as well as the research funding experience of the respondents. It reveals the extent of, and the details of, funding in the social sciences across the Member States, and unveils the respondents' subjective perceptions of the application and fruition processes in various national and European agencies.

The results of the survey have to be interpreted with due care, because of two main reasons. Even though the sample is large, biases are not eliminated. Moreover, subsamples for individual countries or even agencies are evidently too small to be entirely significant. The results reflect—to a large extent — the situation before the crisis affected national and private budgets. In fact, general cuts to research funding are expected across the board; and specific cuts to the SSH are also probable.

Notwithstanding the caveats above, the picture that emerges is not reassuring: both national and supranational financing sources display several problems. The former—despite the heterogeneity on how they are managed—suffer from widespread distrust in the evaluation process. The latter have unnecessarily long application processes involving large procedural and logistical costs.

Facts about Funding

Overall, the main source of funding in the European Research Area is national. The balance between national public and own institutional varies markedly. The sum



ranges from close to 60 per cent in Belgium, Italy and Spain to over 80 per cent in Nordic countries. National private funding institutions are very active in Scandinavian countries and in Germany, providing over 10 per cent of all financing. On average, European funds represent 11 per cent of the whole budget. In Italy and Turkey the share is closer to 18 per cent, possibly as a response to the low transparency and availability of national grants. Finally, countries, such as Belgium and Spain, where local authorities have greater autonomy have developed extensive regional public research funding.

Not surprisingly, the highest (reported) levels of average annual funding come from the European Research Council (ERC), followed by national public grants and other Framework Programme grants (such as Marie Curie Fellowships and the like). The political scientists in this sample are awarded over 60 per cent of ERC funds, while the other two sources show no relevant differences among the three disciplines. Full professors, again as expected, receive the most funding. »



► Satisfaction and characteristics of funding

The majority of respondents report the grant application process to be often unnecessarily long. The major factor influencing the decision to apply for a grant is the total size of the grant, whereas the primary reasons for not applying vary with respect to the grant's source. The ERC and other Framework Programme grants display very low success probabilities and have excessively high procedural and logistical costs. The lack of confidence in the evaluation procedure plagues instead the national public funding schemes in most European Research Area countries.

As for the characteristics of the grants on offer, the respondents deem that the Framework Programme, other than ERC, has the least flexible structure, whereas grants from the ERC and from national institutions score more or less equally. The stability and predictability of calls and grants is fairly good for both the ERC and for the majority of national funding agencies. Less than half of respondents consider Framework Programme funding as sufficiently stable and predictable. Finally, roughly twice as many people as for either the ERC or national public research grants report that the time spent on applications is

unacceptably long for the Framework Programme (not ERC).

That the respondents from the majority of countries are dissatisfied with the Framework Programme was a somewhat expected result of the survey. Less so, that they are equally disappointed with the European Research Council. Nordic and UK scholars have a more negative opinion than researchers from other countries, such as Italy, Spain or Belgium. Regarding the ERC, low success rates seems a major explanation. Nonetheless, the Framework Programme (other than ERC) again scores lowest with respect to satisfaction conditional on success: even successful candidates are unhappy about the way the agency is run.

Interestingly, researchers are relatively more satisfied with national public research agencies. Switzerland and Portugal show full satisfaction, followed by Germany, Spain and other countries. Italy is a major exception here, as the majority of respondents are disgruntled. Dissatisfaction is surprisingly high in the UK, Sweden and the Netherlands.

There appears to be a positive correlation between the perception of management quality, and of trust in evaluation procedures. Countries with national agencies that are not well managed (Italy, France, Central and Eastern European countries) also exhibit higher mistrust in the evaluation process. Moreover, there might be also an inverse relation between satisfaction at national and European levels: where the performance of national agencies is unsatisfactory, European alternatives appear more palatable.

Conclusions and future prospects

Economists, sociologists, and political scientists agree on the four most desirable features of research

funding: flexibility, adequate funding, competent and transparent evaluation and the simplification of the application process.

Hence, despite the advances by many funding agencies, there is ample room to improve their efficiency, in terms of flexibility—especially for the ERC and Framework Programme (not ERC)—and of competent evaluation, as the mistrust in the selection procedures is a major concern with the majority of national and regional research funding agencies.

There is consensus in favour of a 'competitive bottom-up approach' to research funding among the respondents. Countries with schemes that 'properly assess and trust the researcher' are also the ones with a more internationally integrated research environment, such as the UK. Moreover, regarding the Framework Programme and the ERC, perceptions differ by country, but lack of flexibility of the FP (not ERC) is a major concern.

Finally, as mentioned before, the survey does not reflect the recent developments in European research funding as a consequence of the on-going crisis. We will most certainly see substantial general cuts in research funding in the future, and since major funding institutions, such as the Framework Programme, have refocused their priorities on innovation, we can expect specific cuts in the SSH as well. ■

Igor Guardiancich completed his Ph.D. in the SPS Department in 2009.

Research Assessment in the United Kingdom

Professor of Politics, University of Aberdeen | **Michael Keating**



The current system of research assessment for universities in the United Kingdom dates to the mid-1980s, when pilot exercises were undertaken in ‘research selectivity’ with a view to distributing base funding for research. Since 1989 there have been five full-scale reviews, known as the Research Assessment Exercises. They are conducted jointly by the university funding agencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, to provide universities data on their comparative performance in a UK context, but results are applied separately in each jurisdiction. As with other public services, there has been a greater emphasis in England on selectivity and competition, while elsewhere there is a slightly more egalitarian distribution and emphasis on collaboration. Research assessment accounts only for the core funding for universities; other research funding, for projects, programmes and centres, comes via the research councils and is distributed competitively on the basis of applications. The next exercise, in 2013, is to be called the Research Excellence Framework.

The origins of the system lie in successive governments’ efforts to gain more control over the substantial public funding going into universities since the expansion of higher education in the 1960s. Between 1989 and 1992, the old University Grants Committee, run in effect by universities themselves, was replaced by the funding councils (note that there is no funding council in Northern Ireland, which only has two

universities), in which university members are a minority. There was also a new regime of inspection, the Quality Assurance Framework, which had become so intrusive and costly by the mid-1990s that it had to be scaled back.

The system operates essentially on the basis of peer review. Over time, there has been more emphasis on quality and less on quantity of research. Departments can decide how many of their faculty to submit in the exercise. The fewer they submit, the better the chances of getting a high average rating; but they only receive money in respect of the names submitted. Currently, just four research outputs per person are submitted, each of which is read by the members of a subject panel, often with the help of specialist assessors. Research units (which usually correspond to university departments) are then given a grade reflecting the depth (quality) and breadth (percentage of faculty submitted) of their research. In the last exercise, this summary grade was replaced by a more complex description but universities have managed to distil this down to a summary grade in their advertising.

“For the universities, the system had the advantage of rewarding research and allowing active researchers (at least in principle) to stake a claim to the research funding coming into their institutions.”

For the universities, the system had the advantage of rewarding research and allowing active researchers (at least in principle) to stake a claim to the research funding coming into their institutions. It ensured that research and publication would be properly taken into account in promotion decisions. As a young academic in the 1970s and early 1980s, I had been shocked to see how many full professors had uncompleted PhDs and no publications, and how important favouritism and clientelism were in promotion decisions. A report in the late 1980s showed that eighty per cent of PhDs in the social sciences were never completed, although many of the non-completers gained faculty positions, with their career prospects unaffected.

The RAE certainly increased research activity in universities and promoted greater professionalism. Closed systems were opened up as active researchers could move if they were not treated properly. Publi- ►►

“Research assessment was a necessary shock to the system in the 1980s but it seems to have grown into a monster that nobody can control. It was designed to combine control of public spending and broad direction of research spending with the preservation of academic autonomy. It is not clear that it any longer achieves either goal.”

- cation came to be seen as the essential end point of research – which sounds obvious but was often denied before. Shared standards emerged in the social sciences as the RAE provided in effect another level of peer review.

On the other hand there have been serious criticisms of the system. Like other New Public Management devices, it produces perverse incentives and a great deal of strategic gaming. Departments have become obsessed with RAE/ REF scores to the neglect of wider research considerations and, in hiring decisions, of teaching ability. In 1992 the former polytechnics became universities, followed (in England at least) by a third wave of new universities, based on smaller colleges, all of whom are keen to demonstrate their credentials by joining the RAE game. So diversity within higher education has diminished as all institutions are trying to do the same thing, all seeking to be research-intensive. There has been an inflation of salaries at the senior level and a frantic transfer market in the approach to the deadline. The phenomenon of professors being head-hunted by institutions in the last year of the cycle has been compared to the transfer market for football players, but in this case the players can bring to their new club all the goals (publications) they scored with their old one.

Another perverse effect has been the proliferation of academic journals. These are easy and cheap to produce (especially on-line) and have a guaranteed sale through subscriptions, so are tempting to publishers. The result is that it is impossible for academics to keep up with the literature and that the average quality has deteriorated. It is proving ever more difficult to get referees to read papers, such is the amount produced. There is also something of a tendency to conformity, as articles seem to adopt the same format, typically a literature review including all the fashionable concepts, a middle part consisting of a descriptive case study or a rather crude regression analysis, and a conclusion declaring victory. There is less encouragement for original thinking, risky ventures or cross-disciplinary work. Young scholars are often told that they need to publish in the ‘top’ journals, perhaps an understandable reaction to the proliferation of journals, but which reinforces the position of a few journal editors as guardians of academic orthodoxy.

In 2006 it was announced that the next research assessment would be based on bibliometrics and citations, as is common in the natural sciences. This met with stiff resistance in the humanities and across much of the social sciences, since it would discourage books and reinforce the gatekeeper role of the most-quoted journals. The objections largely prevailed but it appears that some departments, are still using journal rankings and citations rather than peer reviews, in their preparations to decide what to put in. The Research Excellence Framework will also give weight to ‘impact’. It is not clear what this means in practice. Critics say that it just means economic impact or, more precisely, contribution to business, but the official guidance insists that it can mean more. This has provided another perverse incentive, as all submissions are now being repacked to show ‘impact’, in the sense of immediate effect since a contribution to pure knowledge would not seem to count.

The final problem with research assessment is that it has become an obsession for faculty and administrators and enormously time-consuming. Not only is there a submission every five years or so, but universities now stage a rehearsal exercise at the half way point. So two years out of five are occupied with preparing the submission, leaving ever less time for research. We never really know what the criteria for assessment will be, and there have been some very puzzling results; so everyone plays safe and over-reaches and over-interprets the criteria that are published. Once the results are out, every university spins them so that the public really do not know where the best work is being done.

Research assessment was a necessary shock to the system in the 1980s but it seems to have grown into a monster that nobody can control. It was designed to combine control of public spending and broad direction of research spending with the preservation of academic autonomy. It is not clear that it any longer achieves either goal. ■

Michael Keating is former professor and head of department of Political and Social Sciences (SPS) at the EUI.

Researching Media Pluralism and Freedom in Europe

Director of the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom, and of the Communications & Media Area, Florence School of Regulation (RSCAS) |

Pier Luigi Parcu



There can be little doubt that freedom and pluralism of the media are among the fundamental pillars of democratic dynamics in modern well-functioning societies and markets. Interdisciplinary, continuous and rigorous scientific research can have a major role in the advancement of our understanding of this complex phenomenon and in the development of a deeper common reflection on the contribution of freedom and pluralism of the media to our welfare as citizens of Europe.

To bring a new contribution to the current debate at EU-level, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies will establish a Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom, which I am pleased to direct. The Centre is financed by the European Commission and represents a further step in the European Institutions' on-going effort to improve the protection of media pluralism and media freedom in Europe. Specifically, the aim of the Centre is to enhance the awareness of the importance of freedom and pluralism of the media, to contribute to their protection and promotion

and to develop new ideas among academics, policy makers, regulators, market actors, journalists, and all other stakeholders directly and indirectly involved in the public debate. The new Centre will deal with traditional media that still have a great importance in forming citizen's opinion but also with the new media of the internet era that are reshaping the way in which especially the young get informed, discuss, form their ideas.

The Centre will carry out both theoretical and applied research. The research will be primarily devoted to a deeper understanding of the legal, economic, social and political dimensions and dynamics related to freedom and pluralism, guided by the strong aim to promote a concrete debate and reflection among stakeholders in the Europe. In particular, we will launch a Working Paper Series, initiate specific Policy Studies, and create a new Observatory on Best Practices in Media Pluralism and Freedom in Member States. Our Working Paper Series on 'Freedom and Pluralism of the Media, Society and Markets' will be the main channel through which to assess theoretical issues as well as specific policy and regulatory questions that require a deeper research. Policy Studies will be devoted to timely analytical and empirical analysis of specific and current policy and regulatory problems concerning freedom and pluralism of the media in Europe 27. They will represent a useful tool to support the effective design of adequate policies, rule-making processes and new regulations. The Observatory on Media Pluralism and Freedom ('Best Practices and

Media Profiler'), will follow on a continuous basis the development of media public policies, media social dynamics, self-governance and media market strategies in EU Member States. The Observatory will also build a reasoned repository of main legislation, case-law and documents related to media pluralism and freedom in different countries. Moreover, informed debates, education and training activities, dissemination of the results, and a continuous assessment and evaluation of the Centre's activities, will accompany and support our research and thus will help to sustain an active exchange of ideas with all the stakeholders involved.

Being established at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom will operate in strict synergy with the Communications and Media Area of the Florence School of Regulation. The Commission considered it very appropriate to establish the Centre at the EUI because of two very special elements: on the one hand, the unique European footprint of the EUI, but also, on the other hand, the high-level interdisciplinary research expertise that the RSCAS and, especially, the FSR has to offer to the new project. But is also clear that the Centre will possibly establish an operative collaboration with other research projects at the RSCAS and EUI.

The extraordinary intellectual platform that the RSCAS and FSR provide is the perfect basis for the establishment of the new Centre. And I am glad to launch this challenging project with confidence and enthusiasm. ■

Open Access – Making Research Available via the EUI Repository, Cadmus

EUI Repository Manager | **Lotta Svantesson**

Open Access (OA), a new alternative for scholarly communication, is about unlocking the full value of science and research to all, without boundaries. It is usually defined as ‘the free, immediate, online access to the results of scholarly research, and the right to use and re-use those results as you need’.

Open Access has two main vehicles: (1) Institutional and Subject-related Repositories and (2) Open Access journals. This article focuses on Open Access at the EUI, and especially on the EUI institutional research repository, Cadmus.

Open Access at the EUI

It is essential for an institution such as the EUI, whose main academic activity is research at various levels (doctoral, post-doctoral, applied and advanced), to record the research output of its members. On the one hand for the purpose of demonstrating precisely what we do, and on the other, to communicate and disseminate our research to the global community of scholars.

In its *Code of Good Practice in Academic Research*, adopted in 2010, the Institute declared that ‘the EUI supports the principle of Open Access (OA) and invites its members to facilitate the widespread dissemination of their published research by reporting and depositing their publications with the Institutional Repository of the EUI (Cadmus)’.

The Code states that the EUI supports the goal of OA for research institutions (SPARC, Berlin Declaration, OpenAIRE, European Research Council) and supports practices that will lead to the widest and least costly dissemination of the research publications of its members...to scholars, policy-makers, opinion formers and the interested public, especially in Europe. Such dissemination makes the publicly funded research available and guarantees the preservation of research output for future generations. It also complies with conditions of research funding stipulated by funding sources such as the EC Framework Programme and the European Research Council.

The document makes recommendations and underlines the responsibilities of the Institute’s academic community, such as engaging in the process of publishing and disseminating their work. EUI members are requested to submit their publications to Cadmus



and to upload the full-text as far as compatible with their publishing contracts. There is also a specific recommendation for EUI graduates to deposit a digital copy of their theses for preservation purposes. Moreover, all researchers are recommended to retain copyright in dealings with publishers.

One of the milestones of the Open Access movement is the *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* of 22 October 2003. EUI President Josep Borrell signed the Declaration on 24 October 2011, making the EUI the 327th university ►►

“At present, Cadmus contains more than 11,000 records, with more than 2,500 of them offering full-text files of the materials. It is visited, on average, about 16,200 times a month, for a total of more than 200,000 visits a year.”

- ▶ to officially adhere to the initiative. This signing coincided with the EUI's participation in the international Open Access week from 24-30 October, an annual event promoting Open Access as a new norm in scholarship and research.

Cadmus: Services, Achievements & Challenges

Cadmus contains the academic publications produced by EUI members during their time at the EUI or based on research carried out during their stay at the EUI. It also includes all publications from any academic series sponsored by the EUI, such as the working paper series and Ph.D. theses. Content which may be included in the repository consists of books, book chapters, theses, working papers, reports, articles and book chapters. At present, Cadmus contains more than 11,000 records, with more than 2,500 of them offering full-text files of the materials. It is visited, on average, about 16,200 times a month, for a total of more than 200,000 visits a year.

Services

In addition to the management of the repository (daily checking and data entry, improving technical issues, producing reports, etc.), the Cadmus staff offers assistance to authors on copyright matters, especially in identifying which full-text version of a journal article an author has the right to archive. In this respect a useful tool is Sherpa-Romeo (<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>), listing journals' policies regarding full-text publication in institutional repositories.

Achievements

The most visible achievement is the new Cadmus home page at cadmus.eui.eu. The new home page has a more modern 'look and feel', and the repository can now be identified by its own logo. In addition, the 'Browse and Search' functions of the repository were improved, and are now more stable and logically sorted.



Users also have easier access to some full-texts, thanks to the addition of DOI (Digital Object Identifier) links within article records in Cadmus. These links allow users to be taken to the full-text of the article if his/her

university has an electronic subscription to the journal in which it appears. Searches in Google Scholar also indicate whether or not the full-text of a publication is available either via Cadmus or the EUI Library.

Statistics demonstrate that visits to the Cadmus website are constantly increasing, and that Cadmus is rising in the 'Ranking Web of World Repositories'. From January to July 2011, it jumped 51 positions, from 264th to 213th.

Interoperability and International Networks & Portals

Cadmus, using the DSpace open source software, is OAI-PMH (Open Archives Initiative - Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) compliant. Standardised metadata is central to interoperability with other databases, and increases the visibility of the repository and of the research carried out at the EUI. Cadmus holdings are harvested by and are searchable in several European and international networks and portals.

All full-text publications Cadmus are searchable via **Driver**, the Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research - a network of freely accessible digital repositories with content across academic disciplines with over 3,500,000 scientific publications from more than 295 repositories, from 38 countries.

Theses containing full-text in Cadmus are found within the **Dart** E-theses Portal. Dart is a partnership of 371 research libraries and library consortia from 20 countries who are working together to improve global access to European research theses.

Cadmus' economic collections are part of **Nereus**, an international network of 31 universities from 15 countries with the portal Economists Online containing over 900,000 bibliographic references, many with open access to full-text.

Challenges

Cadmus needs to cope with on-going change and development, and be interoperable with new international open access networks, both as far as content and technical issues are concerned.

The European Commission (EC) and the European Research Council (ERC) require researchers funded by them to submit their publications to open access ▶▶

- ▶ repositories. One short-term objective is to make Cadmus compliant with OpenAIRE – Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe, a three-year project funded under the FP7. OpenAIRE is an important tool for the European Commission in measuring the research results of EC-funded projects.

In view of the growth in research activities and projects at the EUI and knowing that Cadmus increases the visibility of the institutional research output, it becomes of major importance and a challenge to adapt the repository's content and structure to such new research scenarios.

Therefore authors' support and communication with Cadmus is essential in order to keep records up to date and complete and, where possible, with the full-text. ■

cadmus.eui.eu

Other Open Access Networks, Movements and Studies

DOAJ, the Directory of Open Access Journals lists OA journals. The EUI Library is a supporting member.

Open Access Pilot in the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), launched in August 2008 by the European Commission, intended to provide researchers and other interested members of the public with improved online access to EU-funded research results.

OpenDOAR, the Directory of Open Access Repositories, is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. Cadmus is listed.

PEER, Publishing and the Ecology of European Research. Pioneering collaboration between publishers, repositories and researchers, supported by the EC eContentplus programme, will investigate the effects of the large-scale, systematic depositing of authors' final peer-reviewed manuscripts

PLoS ONE study (2010) According to the study, 20,4 % of peer-reviewed articles are available in open access (web, repositories and OA journals).

ROARMAP is the Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies.

Rome Declaration on CRIS and OAR. At the second workshop on CRIS (Current Research Information Systems) and OAR (Open Access Repositories) held in Rome 23-24 May 2011 there was broad agreement on the need to coordinate the developments in CRIS and OAR for the benefit of the wider research community. EuroCRIS, the European organisation of research information, is a professional association of CRIS experts and custodian of the Common European Research Information Format CERIF.

SOAP, Study of Open Access Publishing, (project January 2011) - What Scientists Think about Open Access Publishing. In total 89% of published researchers answering to the survey thought that journals publishing open access articles were beneficial for their field. When analysed by discipline, this fraction was higher than 90% in most of the humanities and social sciences, and oscillating around 80% for Chemistry, Astronomy, Physics, Engineering and related disciplines.

The UNESCO portal, GOAP, launched on 7 Nov 2011, is aimed at presenting a snapshot of the status of open access (OA) to scientific information around the world. Funded by the Governments of Colombia, Denmark, Norway, and the United States Department of State.

European Journal of Legal Studies: An Open Access Initiative



Founded in 2007, the *European Journal of Legal Studies* (EJLS) is an open-access, multilingual journal published on behalf of the Department of Law at the EUI. It aims to promote scholarship of the highest quality in all areas of law and political science which have a European, international, theoretical or comparative flavour. It also has as its guiding aim the development of the next generation of legal and political scholars. These ideals are translated into practice in five ways:

Open-access

The EJLS is firmly established as an open-access journal, which offers authors the widest possible audience in publishing their work, every article being freely available on the internet. It is also published in Cadmus, the repository of EUI publications.

Linguistic Diversity

The EJLS is committed to publishing articles in any language currently within the linguistic competence of Board members in order to help ensure a wide dissemination.

Peer-review

Submissions go through a rigorous procedure of anonymous peer-review, involving the EUI's entire scientific community (professors, fellows, researchers,

as well as alumni). Following this process a motivated decision is given to authors either: accepting the article without reserve, accepting it provisionally subject to modifications, or rejecting it.

Researcher-led

Managerial and editorial decisions and work is carried out independently by graduate researchers, something still uncommon in Europe, with the invaluable assistance of its Departmental Advisors and of former Board members sitting as the Editorial Advisory Board. In this way it equips graduate students with valuable editing and organizational experience as well as writing skills, since Book Reviews are exclusively done by editorial members.

Emerging Scholars

In harmony with the European nature of the EUI and its cultural and linguistic diversity, the EJLS particularly encourages submissions by young academics and less known Western and Eastern European authors fostering a true European legal sphere. It is the EJLS firm conviction that the latter can only be achieved when the quality of ideas, and not geographical or seniority differences, prevails.

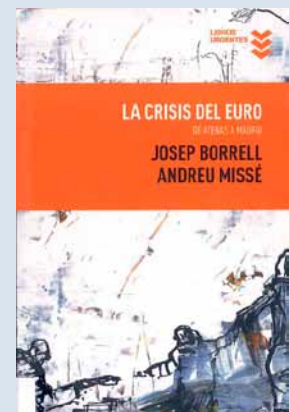
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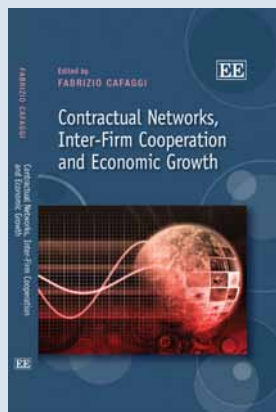
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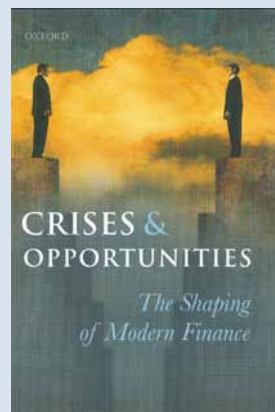
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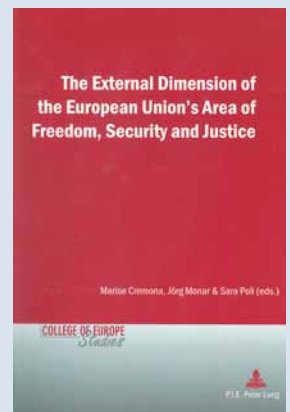
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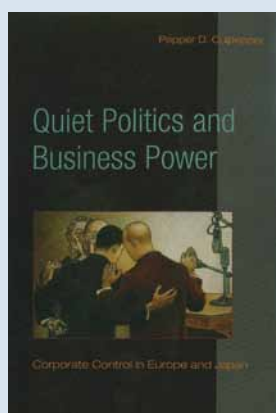
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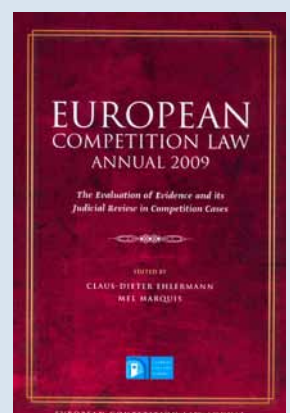
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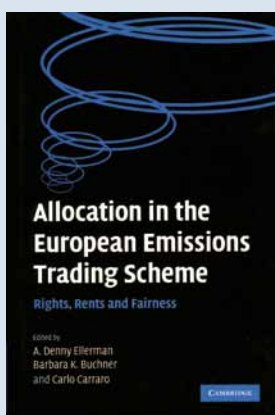


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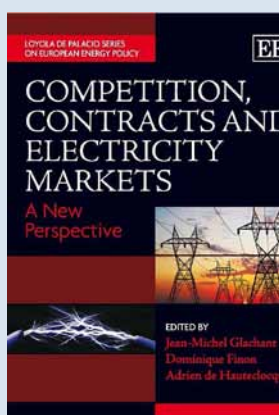


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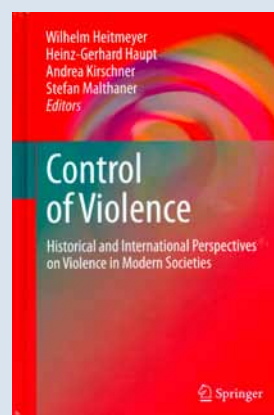
A selection of recent books by EUI faculty members



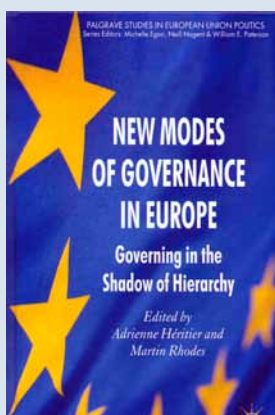
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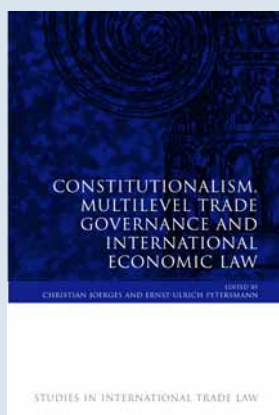
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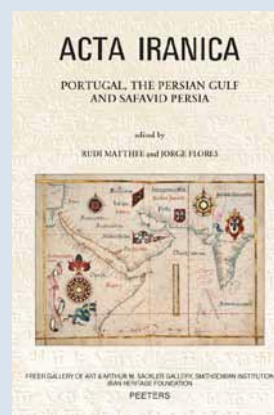
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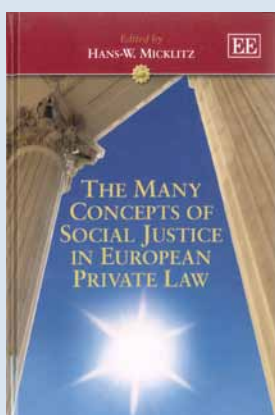
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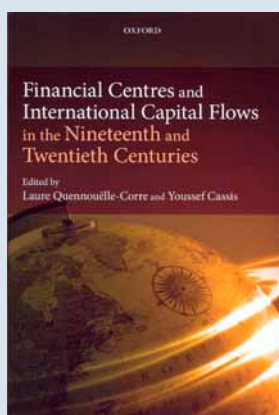
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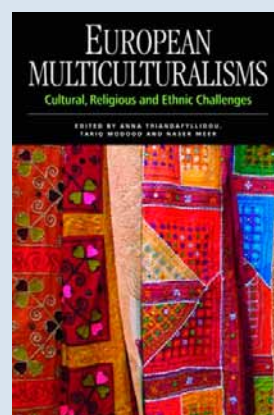
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EUI Alumni & Staff Notes

AA General Assembly

The EUI Alumni Association (AA) held its General Assembly at the Badia Fiesolana on 13 October 2011. The meeting was the occasion to reflect on the activities of the past year, since the new executive committee was formed in October 2010, and to discuss both short- and long-term plans. The meeting was also an interesting moment for the association as it was attended by alumni who have had historical involvement with the Association, including Lea Campos Boralevi and past-president Detlef Jahn. Their presence and active contribution to the debate made clear that the current Executive Committee is achieving its objective of relaunching the Association on new basis without losing sight on the achievements of the past. The first pressing item was how to increase AA membership, which at the moment is around 500. The AA discussed the plan of creating an online Who's Who directory for 2012. The AA will also be developing its online presence, connecting with already existing EUI social network initiatives.

Another issue which still needs to be negotiated with the EUI and its library services is the question of access by AA members to EUI buildings and Library e-resources. The AA executive committee is encouraging the EUI to return to its previous policy which enabled these services in the first place. The General Assembly also discussed the issue of including alumni in the governance of the EUI and associating them with key debates on the future of the Institute between the EUI high and academic councils. The executive committee will produce a

road map together with President Borrell on this issue. It also plans to organise a conference during the General Assembly of 2012 in which alumni could participate in these discussions.

Over the years, the AA has also organised conferences where alumni working in different fields of relevance to current affairs were invited to talk on their areas of expertise. These have all been successful and provided an opportunity for Alumni to return to the EUI and renew contact with each other. In 2011, the AA organized a long alumni weekend, which included a career event in collaboration with the EUI (reported on in this issue by Alumni Coordinator Judith Przyrowski, in which alumni were invited to talk about their experience and address questions from current EUI researchers. The annual General Meeting of the AA was held the next day, before the start of the EUI-organized conference on Europe's Future 'The State of the Union', held in Palazzo Vecchio. The next two days were spent visiting key sites of cultural and historical interest in and around Florence.

The AA would also like to encourage the formation of local and national branches of the AA. So far, branches in Brussels have been actively organising various initiatives and get-togethers, and there is the potential to develop branches in major cities such as London, Berlin, Warsaw and Barcelona as well as in North or South America. The plan is to continue supporting this, providing current and future branches with financial autonomy and assistance from the part of the Alumni Association, in particular to cover the transaction costs of creating and formalising such branches.

There is also a plan to set up a new EUI sub-committee 'Friends of the Historical Archives of the EU' to develop the potential of these extraordinary archives and make them further available to the wider academic community. An initial activity of this sub-committee could be the updating of the history of the AA and the organisation of a workshop in 2012 on the History of the EUI, as part of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the signature of the convention of the EUI.

Last but not least there was a discussion to change the statutes of the Association in order to formally incorporate the existence of local branches and sub-committees. However it was decided to postpone this decision until next year in order to provide local branches and sub-committees the possibility to self-organise during the incoming year.

-The Executive Committee of the AA: Svetzolar Andreev, Chris Armbruster, Zoe Bray, Nanette Neuwahl, Sigfrido Ramirez Perez

Alumni Weekend 2011

It was during the Europe Day celebrations and the conference on the 'State of the Union' in May 2011, organised by the EUI in Florence at Palazzo Vecchio that EUI President Josep Borrell suggested to me and Chris Armbruster (both Alumni Association executive committee members) that the Alumni Association (AA) organise a follow-up to the conference in October, around the opening of the 2011/12 academic year. This was a challenging proposal since it was the first of its kind, organised

at the explicit request of the President. While the AA has organized conferences on European themes in the past, some of which have resulted in publications, this conference on 'Europe's Future' was specifically aimed at bridging the gap between academia and policy-makers on questions related to the EU—one of the major objectives of the new EUI leadership. By involving the alumni in a new activity on a theme central to the Institute's intellectual agenda, a fundamental item on the AA's executive committee's agenda was activated: bringing the Alumni Association to the core of EUI activities.

It was with this in mind that we organised the Alumni Weekend of October 2011. It was a risky bet, as the presence of alumni at that time of year is not guaranteed, given that the graduation ceremony has now been permanently moved to June. Nevertheless, concentrating all alumni activities in Florence at the beginning of the academic year provided alumni with an entire weekend dedicated exclusively to them. The events, including Career Day (13 October), the Annual General Assembly (14 October), the conference on 'Europe's Future' (14-15 October) and the guided visits in Florence to Villa La Petraia, Villa Medici of Castello, and the Medici Chapel (15 & 16 October), created enough momentum to convince alumni to dedicate an extended weekend (Thursday-Sunday) to return to the EUI and have a mix of work and leisure—families included for some activities—and to allow close interaction with current members of the EUI. These activities were possible thanks to the personal enthusiasm and professional commitment of EUI administrative staff who dedicated their effort to the organisation of these events. First and foremost Judith Przyrowski from the Academic Service and Ana Rosa del Castillo from the President's Office, who

organised all the practicalities of the events. Serena Bürgisser and Stephan Albrechtskirchinger from the new Communications Service did not hesitate to take time off from their families to be with us, and we once more benefitted from Laura Bechi's (Patrimonial Service) kind decision to spend her Sunday morning with us explaining a bit of the fascinating history of Florence.

Attendance, as expected, was down this time from previous years, given the change in focus, date and venue. However, the change for this and in future years will be worthwhile: not only does it provide alumni with a weekend dedicated exclusively to them, but it also allows them to attend the inauguration of the academic year, an annual event launched with a keynote speech delivered by a prominent European leader that will also reinforce visibility to the outside world. From next year on, it will be possible for us to propose other activities, such as AA working group meetings and other alumni-initiated activities, over the span of the weekend.

The AA is the natural intermediary between current EUI researchers and those already engaged in the practicalities of professional life beyond the EUI. An important new development in this vein is that the EUI has just created a new Communications Service, directed by Stephan Albrechtskirchinger, charged with, among other things, liaising with the Alumni Association and organising Alumni activities in Florence and elsewhere. We were able to meet and get to know the new staff assigned to this service over the alumni weekend, and were glad to hear that one of its tasks will include assisting the Alumni Association in its task of further involving the Alumni in EUI Affairs—the logical consequence of asking Alumni to contribute symbolically and

concretely to the EUI in forthcoming initiatives, such as a mentoring system, as was discussed between the AA executive committee and the Representatives of EUI Researchers. This new configuration opens a new window of opportunity to solidify the EUI as a community involving both current members and alumni.

In 2011/12 the executive committee is looking forward to implementing many of the initiatives that we elaborated and decided in the General Assembly of 2011 in such a way that we can deliver tangible results by the next general assembly of October 2012. Considering that next April will mark the 40th anniversary of the Convention of the EUI, 2012 will be an opportune time for the alumni to commemorate its existence with a workshop on the history of the EUI within the framework of the history of European integration, organised by the new working group 'Friends of Historical Archives of the European Union'. We invite alumni interested in contributing to such an event to contact us and join this working group.

The conference 'Europe's Future' aimed to debate what is at stake in the immediate and long-term future for the European Union by giving the floor to two kinds of alumni: academics specialised in the EU and practitioners involved in European policy-making. President Borrell also materially and personally supported the conference and participated in all the panels on both days, speaking from his experience. Participating alumni provided mature reflections on and informed insider's views of the policy-making process in the fields of institutional and constitutional affairs (Professor Michael Bauer from Humboldt University Berlin, Paolo Ponzano adviser to EU Commissioner Sefkovic, and Paul Adamson, Editor-in-Chief of *E!Sharp*); economic governance (Professor Bastiaan van Apeldoorn

from the Free University of Amsterdam and Assimakis Komninos former Commissioner Member of the Board of the Hellenic Competition Authority, currently Partner White and Case LLP in Brussels); social Europe (Stijn Smismans, Jean Monnet Chair from Cardiff University, and Frank Siebern, deputy head of unit of DG Employment at the European Commission) and Europe in the wider world (Cesar de Prado, Research Fellow at the Barcelona Institute of International Relations and Dietmar Nickel, former director of external relations of the European Parliament). Panels were composed of just two speakers in order to allow more time for general debate. This was a fruitful set-up and all present expressed satisfaction with the quality of the discussions, which included intellectual tensions between not only different disciplinary viewpoints, but also from national, professional and ideological perspectives. It is beyond the scope of this review to make a detailed report of the individual views of these alumni on the current crisis in the European integration process, but it can be said that the spectre of a possible halt to the process of European integration and of a European decline was present in the discussion. Nevertheless, the possibility that this crisis can open opportunities for a European 'renaissance' was not entirely discarded, either. One of the conclusions of this conference was that those, like the EUI and its alumni, who have benefited from the process of European integration need now more than ever to contribute to Europe and its citizens in these difficult moments without forgetting that we are a publicly-funded institution that has, like the European Union, an appointment with the 21st century. Let us hope that we, either collectively or individually, do not miss such an opportunity!

-Sigfrido Ramirez Perez

The Alumni Career Event

The Alumni Career Event was born out of the idea that the career experiences of our alumni are interesting for researchers and may help them with their career planning. Ideally, alumni careers should reflect what the time the alumni spent at the EUI has given to them in terms of knowledge, skills and personnel development, but this is not automatically the case. Even for alumni themselves it might be difficult to say to what extent their EUI experience has influenced, or is still influencing their professional choices. Choices which at times are merely temporary solutions due to the labor market crisis. But whatever their careers are, the post-EUI experience of many alumni is worth sharing with researchers.

While inviting alumni to the last event, I was struck by the spontaneous reaction of one of them: 'I do not think that I am the right person to participate, I do not have a career.' To hear this from the director of an established re-

search centre was very surprising to me, but it made me understand that for some, the notion 'career' is only associated with a well-paid job in a prestigious organization or company. However, the career experiences presented at the Alumni Career Event are deliberately not limited to those cases.

At each of the five events that I have organized so far I have been impressed about how serious the alumni on the panels take their task and how much they seem to feel the need to share their experiences with the researchers. They want not only to offer advice and encouragement, but also to help them avoid the same mistakes they made. 'I would have loved to have the opportunity to participate in an event like this and talk to alumni about my career' is a comment I have heard many times from our alumni panelists. The event is a wonderful opportunity for them not only to enjoy a visit back to the EUI, but especially to give something back to the Institute, to the researchers following in their footsteps. In turn, on behalf of



Judith Przyrowski, EUI Career Development/Academic Services

the Institute, I would like to take this opportunity to thank these alumni for the time and effort they have dedicated to EUI career days—most of them coming from abroad, taking time away from very busy schedules.

This year's event on 13 October started with the presentation of the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) as part of the panel on careers in European Institutions. Steven Joseph, senior officer with EPSO, presented facts and figures about this organization, which has been responsible for the staff recruitment of the EU Institutions since 2003. He then focused on the new selection procedure introduced in 2010. The biggest changes are that competitions for the most common job profiles are offered annually and that there are two stages in the new selection procedure: computer-based admission testing in individual EU countries (and some non-EU countries) followed by an assessment stage in Brussels. In addition, the admission test stage in the new system features competency-based testing rather than knowledge-based testing. The test on EU knowledge has been removed from this stage and is part of the job-related exercises during the assessment phase instead. Admission testing involves computer-based tests of cognitive ability (verbal, numerical and abstract reasoning) and situational judgement, plus professional competency, depending on the profile sought.

Mr. Joseph encouraged EUI researchers to participate in competitions for Administrators' profiles and urged them to prepare thoroughly for every phase of the competition. Personnel are selected carefully, with a view to the long-term, and competitions are quite tough. Encouragingly, he pointed out that objectively, EUI researchers were ideal candidates for Administrator positions

because of their problem-solving capacity, their staying power and their work experience in a multi-cultural and multi-lingual environment.

Information elicited from audience questions revealed that there is no strict quota system applied in the selection procedure and that the European identity of a candidate is less important than his/her motivation to work for the EU. When a history researcher asked whether and where applicants from his field (or from political science) had a place in the EU Institutions, alluding to the fact that most Administrators are lawyers and economists, Steven assured him that candidates from fields different than law or economics had equal chances of obtaining Administrator positions within the European Public Administration profile—the most general of the AD profiles (the others being Law, Audit, Economics and Information and Communication Technologies).

After this interesting and encouraging start into EU careers, the word was given to Román Arjona Gracia (ECO Ph.D. 2000), Assistant to the Director-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission. He pointed out the advantages of a job with the EC but also made clear that the rigid hierarchy and bureaucracy of the place might be difficult for a researcher to accept. Therefore, it is advisable to do a traineeship at the EC to get an idea of the working environment. He also stressed the importance for successful candidates on the reserve list to make sure that they are recruited before the reserve list expires. The burden is really on candidates to get active, promote themselves and contact people working in the DGs in which they are interested.

The second alumni on the panel, Levente Borzsak (LAW Ph.D.

2008), Head of Service in DG Personnel of the European Parliament (EP), fully agreed with this view. He pointed out that because of the EP's steady increase in power, along with the admission of many new EU Member States in recent years, the EP has grown enormously and has consequently an increasing need for new personnel. He advised EUI researchers interested in working in the EP to apply for the permanent Administrator positions available in the ten DGs and the Legal Service, positions which, like those mentioned above, are selected through EPSO competitions. He also mentioned the position of an Accredited Parliamentary Assistant (APA) to a Member of Parliament. These posts don't depend on EPSO competitions but they are limited to a maximum tenure of five years. Finally, Levente stressed the importance of language-related services in the Parliament, e.g. translators, interpreters and lawyer-linguists, which make up a third of the posts. This makes the Parliament very attractive for multi-lingual lawyers, especially those from recently admitted member states.

Another alumnus, Niraj Nathwani (LAW Ph.D. 1999), presented the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), one of 24 policy agencies in the EU. Niraj, who is Programme Manager for legal research at the FRA, drew a very attractive picture of the agency and his work. The agency's mission is to ensure that fundamental rights of people living in the EU are protected. This is done by collecting evidence about the situation of fundamental rights across the European Union and providing advice, based on evidence, about how to improve the situation. Niraj pointed out that this was a very motivating and challenging field to work in. The working conditions at the FRA were very good as the positions offered were permanent or contract

agent positions which, after a certain time lapse, normally became unlimited as well. Researchers might not feel comfortable with the fact that the agency, since it is governed by European public law, is tied to the EU-bureaucracy, but according to Niraj the advantages clearly prevail. He recommended to the researchers to do a traineeship (the FRA offers a 6-month paid internship) during their Ph.D. programme to find out if the agency is a place for them. His conclusion was that the FRA was very interested in Ph.D. applicants, but that some working experience with national authorities or in journalism would be an additional asset.

The afternoon panel was dedicated to careers in research centres, think tanks and EU lobbying. Participants included Luisa Chiodi (SPS Ph.D. 2007), Director of the Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso (OBC), Jesse Scott (HEC researcher 1998-2006), Director of Energy and Climate Programmes at the DemosEUROPA Centre for European Strategy and Paul Adamson (SPS researcher 1976-1983), founder and editor-in-chief of E!Sharp.

Luisa Chiodi made a very illustrative presentation of the OBC, an online news provider and research centre based in Italy and devoted to social and political change in South-East Europe, Turkey and the Caucasus. Luisa and her team cooperate with a network of over 40 correspondents and local contributors to deliver online articles and in-depth analyses on these issues on a daily basis. Since there is no governmental financial support for research and cultural organisations in Italy, her job is very difficult and demands a lot of passion, motivation and, above all, idealism. Their work is, however, rewarding and very important for many people, given that the OBC website which links information,

research and international cooperation is visited by over 100,000 readers every month. To find a job in a small and specialized research centre like the OBC, Luisa recommended that researchers foster professional contacts, offer to collaborate, and to be as much as possible an expert in the centre's field. Luisa finished her intervention with a powerful appeal to the researchers to absolutely finish their Ph.D. before accepting a job appointment because, from her own experience, it is very difficult to handle both.

Jesse Scott reported from her work with DemosEUROPA, one of the best known Polish think tanks which in this period is advising the Polish EU Council Presidency. Jesse is based in Brussels, where she previously had work experience with another think tank as Head of the Brussels Office of the environmental advocacy group E3G, where she led research on the EU energy sector and climate policies. With DemosEUROPA she is now the Director of Energy and Climate Programmes. Given that Jesse is originally a history researcher, her career is a nice example of how being flexible, curious, and having the courage to try something new can turn out. Her presentation focused on the actual activities of a think tank which according to her, is generally subject to a misconception: the main activity of a think tank is not merely thinking, but rather a lot of public speaking, participation in panel discussions, lobbying and networking. This should be clear to applicants and they should show they have the appropriate skills. Undoubtedly, think tanks are attractive to researchers as they operate in a huge variety of fields and can be found in almost any sector. Jesse pointed out that it is a good fit for someone who is flexible and looking for a varied job, and for someone with a lot of personal initiative. She

also stressed that one should be aware that think tanks located in Brussels are invariably engaged in EU lobbying, which might not be everyone's interest.

The last presentation was made by Paul Adamson, who shared his exciting work experience of 30 years of journalism, consultation and EU lobbying in Brussels. He started by admitting that when he was looking for his first job, the market was less competitive and it was probably much easier than it is now to 'get a foot in the door'. At the same time, however, the huge number of think tanks, NGO's and research centres today means that at least there are really many more opportunities to try for. For Paul, the most important decision for a researcher should come before the job search anyway: Public sector? Private sector? Academia? He argued that despite holding all the prerequisites, Ph.D. holders might not automatically be cut out for a career in an EU Institution. Instead, they need to know themselves and what they are capable of, and how they imagine their future. And once the choice is made, they should concentrate all their efforts on finding a job. He agreed with the other panellists that traineeships are an excellent opportunity for learning as much as possible about the working conditions in different sectors. According to him, a researcher who is curious, willing to help others resolve problems, is a good listener and public speaker as well as a good networker and team-player has all the necessary skills to be a successful member of a think tank.

The next career event is planned for October 2012. Alumni interested in participating are encouraged to contact the alumni office at alumni@eui.eu

-Judith Przyrowski

Alumni News and Awards

'73 Bryant Garth (LAW 1973-1976) and his co-author Yves Dezalay won the Herbert Jacob Prize from the Law and Society Association in May 2011 for the best book on law and social science published in 2010. The book is *Asian Legal Revivals: Lawyers in the Shadow of Empire* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press)

'80 Albrecht Rothacher (ECO 1980-1982) announces the December 2011 publication of *Die Kommissare. Vom Aufstieg und Fall der Brüsseler Karrieren. Eine Sammelbiographie der deutschen und österreichischen Kommissare seit 1958* (Baden-Baden, Nomos Verlag). Since September has been in Tokyo as First Counsellor (Economic and Political) at the EU Delegation to Japan.

'83 Isabelle Chabot (HEC 1983-1995) announces the publication of *La dette des familles. Femmes, lignage et patrimoine à Florence aux XIVe et XVe siècles* (Rome, École française de Rome, 2011)

'87 Fabrizio Valente (SPS 1987-1993) has been nominated for his company Kiki Lab best member of the year 2011 by the Ebeltoft Group, an international alliance of consultancy specialising in Retail, that now counts on 20 firms from all over the world.

'90 Albert Schram (HEC 1990-1994) will take up the position of Vice-Chancellor of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology as of 1 December 2011.

'91 Susana Borrás (SPS 1991-1996) was appointed Head of the Department of Business and Politics at the Copenhagen Business School in May 2011.

Adrian Favell (SPS 1991-1995) was appointed Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po, Paris in September 2011. His new book *Before and*

after Superflat: A Short History of Japanese Contemporary Art 1990 – 2011 (Hong Kong, Timezone 8 Publishers) was published in December 2011.

'92 Hubert Zimmermann (HEC 1992-1997) is now Chair of International Relations at Philipps University Marburg.

'93 Ben Crum (SPS 1993-1997) is Associate Professor in Political Theory, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. He recently published *Learning from the EU Constitutional Treaty. Democratic Constitutionalization beyond the Nation-State* (Abingdon (UK): Routledge)

Aliocha Maldavski (HEC 1993-2000) published, with Charlotte de Castelnau L'Estoile, Marie-Lucie Copete, and Ines Zupanov, *Missions d'évangélisation et circulation des savoirs XVIe-XVIIIe siècle* (Madrid, Editions de la Casa de Velasquez, 2011).

'96 Guglielmo Meardi (SPS 1996-1999) announces that his book *Social Failures of EU Enlargement: A Case of Workers Voting with their Feet* will be published by Routledge in 2012. He also writes that he, with Luigi Burroni and Maarten Keune (SPS 1999-2006) will publish *Economy and Society in Europe: A Relationship in Crisis*, with Edward Elgar in 2012. The volume is dedicated to Colin Crouch on the occasion of his retirement and is entirely written by his former Ph.D. students and research assistant, and is the product of a conference-cum-surprise party held in Venice in May 2009. It includes contributions by A. Hemerijck, T. Jurado Guerrero (SPS 1996), M. Gonzalez-Lopez (1996), M. Naldini (SPS 1995), R. Erne (SPS 1998), S. Jong (2002), U. Glassmann, H. Farrell (SPS 1996)

'97 Gerban Bakker (HEC 1997-2001) announces that his book *Entertainment Industrialised* has been reissued in paperback by Cambridge University

Press, and has enjoyed very positive reviews since its publication.

'98 Ulrike Famira-Mühlberger (SPS 1998-2004) is happy to announce the completion of her *Habilitation* in June 2010.

'99 Matthieu Bussiere (ECO 1999-2006) reports that two years ago he left his job with the European Central Bank in Frankfurt for a post with the Banque de France, where he now heads the International Macroeconomics Division.

'00 Jean François Mouhot (HEC 2000-2006) is pleased to announce the publication of his second book *Des Esclaves énergétiques: réflexions sur le changement climatique* (Champ Vallon, 2011).

'01 Johanna Engström (LAW 2001-2009) has been awarded the European Public Law Group's special distinction 2010 for her thesis *Europeanisation of remedies and procedures - can a Trojan horse achieve effectiveness?*

'02 Rafael Leal-Arcas (LAW 2002-2008) has recently had his volume *International Trade and Investment Law: Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral Governance* (Elgar, 2010) published in paperback.

'04 Clara Portela (SPS 2004-2008) has been awarded the THESEUS Promising Award for Research on European Integration for her monograph *European Union Sanctions and Foreign Policy*, published by Routledge in 2010.

Fiorella Triscritti (SPS 2004-2008) was recently appointed as a Political Affairs Officer with the UN Department of Political Affairs in New York.

'05 Norman Domeier's (HEC 2005-2009) book *Der Eulenburg-Skandal. Eine politische Kulturgeschichte des Kaiserreichs* (defended as an EUI thesis in Octo-

ber 2009) received the 'Geisteswissenschaften International' prize of the German Publishers and Booksellers Association (Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels). The award includes the translation of the book into English.

'06 **Pablo Ibáñez Colomo** (LAW 2006-2010) was awarded the Jacques Lassier Prize by the International League of Competition Law. The Prize is awarded every two years for Ph.D. dissertations written in competition law and related fields (including intellectual property and unfair competition), and was established in memory of Jacques Lassier, a former President of the League and one of the first practitioners in continental Europe to understand the importance of EU competition rules. The ceremony took place at Christ Church College in Oxford during the annual congress of the League.

Pierre Thielbörger (LAW 2006-2010) was appointed J-Professor of International Law and International Humanitarian Law at Ruhr University Bochum, Germany.

'07 **David Baez Seara** (LAW 2007-2012) has been appointed Legal Officer within the Information, Society and Media (INFSO) Directorate General of the European Commission in Brussels.

Uladzislau Belavusau (LAW 2007-2011) was appointed Assistant Professor in EU Law at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam in the Netherlands.

Lucas Lixinski (LAW 2007-2010) has recently been appointed the Dean's Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of New South Wales Faculty of Law in Sydney, Australia.

Babak Rahimi (JMF 2007-2008) has just published *Theater State and the Formation of Early Modern Public Sphere in Iran* (Brill, 2011)

Staff News and Awards

Nicole Ahner, Loyola de Palacio Programme, RSCAS, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the newly published *European Energy Journal*.

Colin Crouch, former Professor and Chair in SPS, announces that he is now 'Emeritus' Professor at Warwick University, but continues to coordinate the EU FP7 project GUSTO (Governance of Uncertainty and Sustainability: Tensions and Opportunities). From July 2012 he shall be Vice-President for Social Sciences of the British Academy.

Giovanni Federico, Senior Research Fellow and former Professor (HEC) has been appointed President-elect of the European Historical Economics Society.

Jean-Michel Glachant, Director of the Florence School of Regulation (RSCAS) has been appointed Editor-in-chief of the new journal *Economics of Energy & Environmental Policy*, as well as member of the Advisory Board of the new *European Energy Journal*. He also has been appointed as a member of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council of Commissioner Guenther Oettinger (EC), which consists of 15 EU and Russian high-level experts.

Kiran Patel, formerly joint-professor in HEC and the RSCAS announces that he now holds the chair in European and Global History at Maastricht University, where he also serves as head of the History Department.

Ignacio Perez-Arriago, Director of Training of the Florence School of Regulation, has been nominated to the Board of Appeal of ACER, the European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators.

Pippo Ranci, Advisor to the Florence School of Regulation, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Appeal of ACER, the European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators.

Fernando Vega-Redondo, Professor of Economics, has been elected to the Council of the Game Theory Society.

Mark your Calendars!

The 2012 Conferring Ceremony will take place on
15 June.

Watch the EUI website in the spring for registration
information, or write to alumni@eui.eu

Out of the Tower: Invest in Success

DG Research & Innovation | **Román Arjona**



The train arrived to Santa Maria Novella and I felt like coming home. 15 years since I first set foot on the Badia. Thanks to the Alumni Association and the Academic Service I was there for the Careers Event in October.

My trip from researcher to Commission Administrator started in Valencia, continued in Bruges, then Florence, stopovers in Luxembourg and Washington, all the way to Paris, down to Madrid, and final destination Brussels. My thesis defended in 2000 was about the impact of demographic change in the Spanish pension system, using dynamic general equilibrium models. Nothing to do with my current job ... or so it might seem.

To remain within 500 words: we are 33,000 people from 27 Member States in 35 Directorates-General managing 126,5 b€ in 2011. Our work covers growth, financial stability, energy, climate, competition, trade, research & innovation. The staff figure might seem big but it is about that for a mid-sized local authority in Europe. It is not exaggerated to say that the Commission is involved in *everything* the EU does. Officials draft, design and put into practice policy decisions with impact in the daily life of EU citizens, implement law, get involved in negotiations, and represent the Institutions abroad.

I work in DG Research and Innovation and have had three jobs so far. First, I was Coordinator for Relations with the Council, defending, negotiating, and representing the Commission at the Council from day one (literally!). I was then Assistant to the Deputy Director-General managing the research themes in the EU Research Framework Programme, and now I work as Assistant to the Director-General. Interfacing, filtering, and advising, I often get a grip on 'hot' policy-making developments and interact with decision-takers such as my boss and the Commissioner.

Brussels *will* surprise you. Is it complex to get there? The Institutions look for skilled, resilient and motivated people, to help shape the EU. 563,022 candidates participated in EPSO competitions since 2003 and more than 12,000 so far found a job.

So first apply! The Commission wants a drive to deliver, problem-solving and communication skills, adaptability, will to learn, and languages. As an EUI researcher, you pull together the right "toolbox" to make it happen in an EU competition.

Second, invest in success! Read carefully the competition notice, give yourself time to fill in the application, make your CV fit-for-purpose, concentrate on the competences to be tested, consult the guides on competitions, try out sample tests, and consider trainings (some are organised by the Institutions' Trade Unions).

Third, search for a job ASAP! When you get in the reserve list, run a full campaign. This is crucial as demand exceeds supply. So, don't get discouraged. Set yourself goals in terms of aspirations. Do not target too narrow an area. Skills and competences make the difference. Think out of the box. Be proactive. Try to fix interviews in the DGs you are really interested in. Use the Alumni Association knowledge. Contact the Permanent Representation of your Member State to the EU, as often it will have a dedicated support Unit. In short, find your own way. It is worth it.

Román Arjona is Assistant to the Director-General in the European Commission. He defended his thesis in the EUI Economics Department in 2000.

Births



Ulrike Famira-Mühlberger and Klaus Famira are delighted to announce the birth of their son Felix in March 2011.



Ingela Naumann and Sean Trevarthen are happy to announce the birth of Emil Oscar on 18 June 2011, pictured here with his sister Mia.



Patricia Nanz and Peter Mock announce the birth of Teresa Ilaria on 23 March 2011, pictured here with her brother Lucian.



Mario Viola de Azevedo Cunha and Danielle Da Costa Leite Borges announce the birth of their son, Lorenzo.



Leonardo Meeus, Francesca Bucci and their daughter Sofia are happy to announce the birth of Lucas on 9 October 2011.



Bernhard and Ioana Knoll-Tudor announce the birth of their daughter Marie on 22 September 2011.



Natacha and Koni Valla announce the birth of Camille Livio on 10 August 2011.

In Memoriam



Antonio Cassese (1937 - 2011)

Antonio Cassese passed away at home in Florence on 22 October 2011; Florence was not the place where he was born but it was certainly where he considered himself at home and the EUI was largely part of this sentimental and cultural landscape.

Nino, as he was called by all his friends, was born in southern Italy, in Atripalda (in the province of Avellino), but, soon after high school he moved to Tuscany, to Pisa where he attended the collegio giuridico annexed to the 'Scuola Normale Superiore' and enrolled into the Law School graduate programme, where he soon earned his law degree. In Pisa he studied international law under the guidance of Giuseppe Sperduti and there, at the Law School, he obtained the Chair in Public International Law. Although Pisa was certainly academically stimulating and one of the best universities in Italy, Nino was fundamentally *irrequieto* there. He was animated by great curiosity and desire to broaden his horizons and certainly he did not want to be confined to the world of jurists. He often made it clear that black-letter lawyering was not for him (in this regard I recommend reading his last book-interview *L'esperienza del male* (il Mulino, 2011). He thus left Pisa and moved to the well-known Facoltà di Scienze

Politiche Cesare Alfieri at the University Florence where he took up the chair in International Law, where he taught for over thirty years.

The diversity of cultural experiences, the breadth of his intellectual horizons, the fact that he loved animated discussions with colleagues and students as the method to make progress in legal scholarship made him a natural candidate for a post at the European University Institute. His relationship with the Institute and with scholars working there began as early as the late 1970s, but his tenure there as Professor of International Law in the Law Department did not start until in the second half of the 1980s. The Institute was an ideal environment for Nino to further develop his scholarship, given its resident population of stimulating colleagues and top quality researchers. While at the EUI he undertook several research projects which produced notable books. In addition, he was among the co-founders of two important 'institutions' that were born at the EUI, the *European Journal of International Law* and the Academy of European Law (for more on his contributions to these, see Joseph Weiler's editorial in the latest issue of EJIL). Meanwhile he was appointed to serve as the first President of the European Committee on the Prevention of Torture (this experience is recounted in a wonderful book *Umano-disumano: commissariati e prigionieri nell'Europa di oggi* (Laterza, 1994, translated into English as *Inhuman States: Imprisonment, Detention and Torture in Europe Today*, Polity Press, 1996), which gives an excellent idea of how Nino approached all new tasks and outlines his method to make institutions work).

Beyond these academic accomplishments, there is little doubt that Nino's chef d'oeuvre has been his decisive contribution to the establishment of international criminal justice in the twenty-first century. Theodor Meron, currently President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has described him at the 'architect of international criminal justice'. Indeed, Nino invested his entire being in making the first international criminal tribunal after Nuremberg a functioning entity, a relevant factor in the Balkan crisis and a model for future international criminal tribunals. We can say that it was the success of the ICTY that made the establishment of the International Criminal Court possible. There is much truth in the statement of former ICTY Judge Patricia Wald that 'there are moments in history when one individual can make a great difference, and he [Nino] was such a man'.

Nino contributed to international criminal justice in the making not only through his statements, opinions and judgments as President and Judge of the ICTY, but also from the scholarly standpoint. Soon after he left the ICTY he edited, together with Paola Gaeta and John Jones, the monumental *Commentary to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (OUP 2002), and his textbook *International Criminal Law* was a landmark work in the discipline. In 2003 Nino returned to the EUI with a new project: a high-level training programme for judges and other professionals in the area of international criminal law. Known as ETHICS, this programme ran from 2003 to 2007, introducing the principles and strategies of international criminal law to practitioners from countries around the world, including from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. In parallel, Nino founded the *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, which represents his legacy and is a huge cultural project aimed at strengthening the scholarly foundations of international criminal law. As part of this broad and ambitious project of setting the cultural foundations of international criminal law as a new discipline he was also at the helm of the publication of the *Oxford Companion to International Criminal Justice* (OUP 2009). This work is really a summa of international criminal law, analyzed through cases, major issues and hundreds of specific entries.

Nino's last, but certainly not least important endeavor was the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. In March 2009 he took office as judge and was subsequently elected President of the Special Tribunal. This is the first international tribunal with jurisdiction over offences that could be characterized as terrorism. Through his able leadership, Nino was able to make this Tribunal a credible and functioning institution, despite its having to operate in a difficult political environment fraught with challenges.

Nino's notable scholarly and professional achievements, so briefly described above, would have been enough for most people. But I must tell you that this was not the case for Nino. He was never content to look backward, satisfied, and rest on his laurels. He was always looking ahead to new ideas and new projects. There is so much I had to omit here. So many more books and articles he published (a full bibliography will be published in the JICJ in 2012); so many other institutional roles (let me just mention the Chairmanship of the UN Commission of Inquiry in Darfur in 2004/5); and the many prizes he received and generously used to support academic initiatives and research by young scholars.

Nino was both passion and reason. He was full of enthusiasm for all the projects he ever undertook, in all the discussions he would have with students as well as with senior colleagues, with his *giornalaio* as well as with dignitaries. He would never hide and would always express his opinions, he would work tirelessly to build up a strong idea to make it work, to make it palatable also to those who do not like ideas, and he would often end up convincing them.

Nino was my mentor and a great friend and I miss him. His generosity, his courage, and his intellectual enthusiasm transformed my life and I know I am not alone in this. There are many friends and colleagues who were fortunate to share part of their lives with him, and got the same infusion of enthusiasm and passion. And probably today some of them share with me the same feeling of disorientation now that he is gone. However, I know Nino would urge us to react, and quickly. He would look us straight in the eye, his own full of that unmistakable twinkle of enthusiasm, and would say: 'yes, it is a very good idea, let's roll up our sleeves and let's work this out into a concrete project! Yet a new one!' Thank you for that, Nino, forever.

-Salvatore Zappala



Aleksandra Djajić-Horváth (1966 - 2011)

Last November 28th, Aleksandra Djajić-Horváth passed away. It is impossible to describe the loss, the utter immensity of all that we will miss of Aleksandra. The pain is crushing, but the light of Aleksandra's smile urges us to remember her brilliance and joyfulness and to not cry.

We used to call her 'Alex', 'Sascia', or 'Sandra'. She was a friend, like a sister, and a precious colleague. I met her in 2001 at the EUI and from the first moment we became friends; we shared stories about our lives. She was a trusted confidant not only to me but to her many friends. Aleksandra was such a kind, gentle soul; she was sensitive and had a natural nobility. She transmitted a joy for life wherever you took her smile.

She was brilliant, honest, sincere, pure. Everyone who has worked with Aleksandra was always impressed by her way of combining the great intellect with her perfect kindness. Aleksandra received a First Class Honours Degree in English Language and Literature, from the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1990. She did MA in Social-Cultural Anthropology, University of Belgrade, the former Yugoslavia. Aleksandra started her academic career at the University of Novi Sad, the former Yugoslavia, as an Assistant in English Literature. From 2000-2001, she worked as a Lecturer in English and as a Lecturer in Cultural Anthropology, McDaniel College (A Private College of Liberal Arts, Westminster, Maryland, USA) – The Budapest Program, Budapest, Hungary.

Aleksandra came to the EUI in September 2001 as a doctoral researcher in the Department of History and Civilization, where she obtained her Ph.D. in October 2005. In 2007, she took up the position of Research Assistant at the RSCAS, first providing assistance to the activities of the Mediterranean Programme and later as coordinator of the Migration Summer School and the Mediterranean Research Meeting.

Besides having a successful academic career, Aleksandra had many talents and interests. She was a voracious and enthusiastic reader and a published poet; her poetry has been published in Serbian, English, Hungarian and

American publications (Književna reč, Letopis MS, Nagyvilág, Cork-lined Room, IMOW, etc). She liked music and played classical guitar. She made few short films which were exhibited at the International Museum of Women in San Francisco, and presented at various film festivals (among others, the European Media Art Festival 2000, Stuttgarter Winter Film Festival 2001, etc). She saw beauty and took joy in the world all around her. With Aleksandra, sometimes you could feel like a child with a teacher: there was no topic that she could not address, and there was no problem that she could not help with. She always had right words. We all enjoyed her sense of humor and she had always had a battuta pronta.

Our thoughts and prayers are especially with her husband Otto, and the best thing we can do now is not to cry, but to pray that her soul be in peace forever.

This is our time to be thankful for the way she brightened our lives. We will always feel the bitterness that she was taken from us when she had so much more to live, and yet we must learn to be grateful for the precious gift of having Aleksandra in our lives. Aleksandra will forever live in my heart.... In our hearts.

The place where you are now is enriched by your soul, my dear friend, and angels are happy to stand in your presence.

-Ankica Kosic

A New EUI Tradition

On 11 November 2011, the EUI opened the 2011/12 academic year with a ceremonial event.

Following an introduction by EUI President Josep Borrell, the keynote speech on 'The Economic and Political Challenges of Europe' was delivered by European Council President Herman van Rompuy.

President Borrell also announced the creation of the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair on European Economic and Monetary Integration.

Professor Antonio Padoa-Schioppa, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa's brother, as well as Stefano Micossi, Director-General of ASSONIME (Associazione fra le società italiane per azioni) both commented on the new Chair on behalf of the Padoa-Schioppa family and the donating institutions, which include Intesa San Paolo SpA, Gruppo Editoriale l'Espresso SpA, Assicurazioni Generali SpA, Banca d'Italia, CIR SpA, and the IFRS Foundation (Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Fund).





'This ceremony marks the beginning of a tradition. And traditions are important for the building of institutions that want to last, for the feeling of belonging, and the sense of commitment to a common endeavour.

In Europe, we are well versed in identity and institution building. In Jean Monnet's words, *'rien ne se fait sans des personnes, mais rien ne dur sans des institutions'*. This is also true in the quest for university excellence. It is also very relevant for the current problems the crisis has raised for our common European currency. You, Mr van Rompuy, with the difficult task of building new institutions for European economic governance, know this better than anyone else.

Your lecture will be especially interesting for us because the EUI is a European University, created to study and debate the major issues confronting European society and the European integration process.'

-Josep Borrell

'In medieval times, the great European Universities—the Sorbonne, Oxford, Bologna—allowed ideas to circulate and flourish all over Europe. The European University Institute stands in that tradition. Acting as a 'treasurer' of the knowledge about the EU, researching, but also contributing to the political debate. Working for academic circles, and for the wider public. This is a most useful combination.'

-Herman von Rompuy





'Together with Barbara (Spinelli) and Tommaso's children, we have agreed in suggesting as best choice for the Chair the only supra-national university of the EU. [...]

Tommaso was convinced that analysis and action should be strictly connected, and that such a connection is a condition for an enlightened political world—needed in our times more than ever before. So it is especially good to link this initiative in his memory to a highly distinguished institution where professors and students from so many countries teach, learn, and research together.'

-Antonio Padoa-Schioppa

Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa's approach to European affairs was a unique combination of vision and realism. An economist by training, he over and over again showed a special ability to rise above the prejudices of his profession and push forward institution-building with feasible arrangements that could muster the necessary political support, but that could also work. [...]

Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa is no longer with us, but his ideas will continue to challenge us. Today, I stand here for the sponsors of the chair in his name at the EUI. These sponsors have funded the chair precisely because they want his ideas to generate top-level teaching, research and policy proposals, to foster integration and move forward the political construction.'

-Stefano Micossi



The keynote speech on 'The Economic and Political Challenges of Europe' was interrupted by protestors from the *Collettivo Prezzemolo*, composed of researchers and staff from the EUI. In addition to the protest, the group papered the cloister with demands, and nailed 'Ninety-five Theses on the Ills of Europe' to the door of the Badia Church.



Congratulations



A 2011 European Research Council Advanced Grant has been awarded to Professor Sven Steinmo (SPS), for his project 'Willing to Pay? Testing Historical Institutionalism with Experiments'.

The project combines experimental techniques and methodologies with classical historical analysis in order to test and explore the relationships between institutions, policy regimes and citizen's policy choices in different welfare states.

Professor Steinmo also won the 2011 Gunnar Myrdal Prize for *The Evolution of Modern States: Sweden, Japan and the United States* (Cambridge University Press, 2010).



Professor Fernando Vega Redondo (ECO) has won the second Urratia Elejalde Foundation (UEF) Diversity Prize. The UEF, which seeks to promote research in the links between economic science and its philosophical foundations, was unanimous in its selection of Professor Vega-Redondo, who has worked in a diversity of fields, notably in public economics, evolutionary game theory, learning, experimental economics and the theory of networks.

Clara Portela, SPS Alumna, received the 2011 THESEUS Award for Promising Research on European Integration for her monograph *European Union Sanctions and Foreign Policy* (Routledge, 2010), which was based on her 2008 Ph.D. thesis in SPS.



Renaud Dehousse (LAW 1982 - 1988), member of the THESEUS network, presented her with the award. Helen Wallace (Former Director of the RSCAS 2001 - 2006), who won the 2010 Award for Outstanding Research on European Integration, is also pictured.

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