



Thirty Years: A European Journey

Thirty years ago, a very fragile and unfinished vessel was launched on the European seas. The captain was Dutch, but the vessel was not the Flying Dutchman, the mythical boat on stormy oceans. The first passengers had no precise idea about the destination and not much experience of the impossible task of constructing a boat whilst navigating. They knew that the enterprise was risky, the rewards uncertain and the chances of the boat sinking very high.

These dangers were certainly not enough to stop the hardy navigators from setting sail from the safe harbour of national universities to engage in a completely new adventure: launching a European University.

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The first captain, Max Kohnstamm and his closest assistant Marcello Buzzonetti were the ‘*Capitaines Courage*’ who in November 1976 decided to pull up anchor in spite of the uncertainties of the navigation. The vessel (the Badia Fiesolana) was still under construction – and still is – but went in much the same way as the

Argonauts did. ‘Les argonautes remplaçaient peu à peu chaque pièce, en sorte qu’ils eurent pour finir un vaisseau entièrement nouveau, sans avoir à en changer le nom ni la forme’ (Roland Barthes). The vessel ‘European University Institute’ has changed neither its name (in spite of its strangeness) nor its vocation.



Max Kohnstamm and Marcello Buzzonetti, respectively the first President and the first Secretary General of the European University Institute (1976)

But under the direction of its successive Principals and thanks to the contribution of professors, staff, fellows and researchers, the vessel has become bigger, stronger and better-equipped to face sea storms. I would like to pay a special tribute not only to those who have dedicated time and talent to the enterprise, but in particular to those who are still on board after such a long journey: Fernanda Bagnaresi, Madeleine Lemaire, Giorgio Brundo, Rita Peero, Nino-Tieri, Enrico Siena, Michiel Tege-laars, Linda Gilbert, Maria Rita Pellisari, Renate Carrozzi, Emir Lawless, Eric Gallo, Alison Tuck and Massimo Bensi.

Celebrating 30 years does not mean looking back and feeling nostalgic. Quite the opposite, it requires us to look to the future with ambition and determination, building upon the contribution of our predecessors.

Further challenges are facing us ahead and I would like to mention just a few.

– Fiercer competition at the European and global level. After years of turmoil and/or of benign neglect, the European universities realise that their secular attractiveness is declining and that new competitors are emerging in particular in the hard sciences. The EUI is not immune to this challenge.

– Weakening of our ‘natural’ comparative advantage. Thirty years ago, the EUI was quite unique in the European landscape. Doctoral programmes were inexistent and the traditional model of one to one relationship between supervisor and supervisee was still predominant. No single university could lay claim to be as European/international as the EUI. Today, these features – which made the European University Institute so special – are becoming commonplace, and ‘Europeanness’ of universities is the norm rather than the exception, among the best universities of our continent.

– Changing needs of the market. Fortunately the EUI, which has given a strong contribution to the

training of young academics, is very well-placed to position itself on the booming market of university positions due to the generational turnover of the next 10 years. The Post-Doctoral programmes recently set up will further strengthen our ability to face these changing needs.

Once again, the image of the ‘Argo’ vessel is more appropriate than ever. The vessel is continuously challenged by an environment in turmoil and needs constant repair and adjustment. There is no room for self-satisfaction and complacency if we wish to remain ahead in the race. In other words, to stay within the naval metaphor, our situation is more comparable to the America’s Cup competition than to a Mediterranean cruise!

YVES MÉNY

Distinguished Visitors at the EUI

On 13 October Josep Borrell, President of the European Parliament, visited the Institute and talked about the challenge that globalisation poses to Europe.



Josep Borrell

On 25 October Massimo D’Alema, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the Institute and gave a talk on *La seconda occasione d’Europa*.



Massimo D’Alema



Interview with the Director of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Yours is a 'coming back' to the Institute.

It is a coming back, indeed, and it is not the first. When I look back at my academic life I realise now that the EUI was always my real Alma Mater, and that my stays in other academic institutions could be considered as long parentheses. In this sense, my relationship with the EUI is really rather unique.



Stefano Bartolini

What prompted you to accept this new job?

The decision was difficult because I knew that the job was different from the ones I was familiar with, that it would have implied more or less abandoning research and teaching, it would require skills that I am not sure I possess, and that, therefore, there is a risk of failure. Yet the risk was also a strong motivational incentive. In academic life there are sometimes moments when one feels the need for a more direct engagement in and responsibility for collective outcomes, for a more direct testing of one's skills in solving problems of institutions and peoples. This was about the right time for me to take this challenge. In this case I also felt that I could do something for the institution to which I owe so much, both intellectually and materially. Obviously these motivations were in harmony with personal and family

reasons; to be back in my native city, reunited with the family after a period of commuting.

What are your first impressions of the Robert Schuman Centre?

Over the last few months I have progressively familiarized with many aspects of RSCAS life, thanks to the kind availability of Helen Wallace, my predecessor, who gracefully endured my burdensome presence and continuous questioning for several months. During this period I was first impressed by the dedication, amiability, and work capacity of the administrative staff. The pioneer enthusiasm that Yves Mény, the first Director, instilled in the early staff has remained, notwithstanding the inevitable scoria that time, changing personnel, reorganizations, etc. bring to every institution. This primary and crucial asset of the RSC has to be preserved, defended, and improved. I was then overwhelmed by the wide-ranging scope of activities of the Centre. Although I thought I knew a lot about the EUI and the RSCAS, there were plenty of programmes, projects, procedures, etc. of which I was totally unaware. Under Helen Wallace's directorship the Centre continued to expand and it is now made up of 90-95 people each committed to their activity. The coordination task of the Director is more demanding than I originally envisaged. Finally, I encountered the feeling of a relatively weak community spirit and emotional solidarity within the academic component, notwithstanding the innumerable collective activities at the Centre. This has probably a lot to do with the community dispersion in several buildings, their nature making 'shared time' difficult (no eating together and no common rooms), and the weak ties of a faculty made up by short-term fellows and visi-

tors and joint chairs with double citizenship (RSC and departments) and commitments.

Which issues do you regard as most important and pressing?

My arrival at the Centre coincides with a major building move. None of the Centre's people is sitting at the same desk of last year. We have acquired a new building – Villa Malafrasca at the beginning of Via Boccaccio – that hosts the administration and a few special projects. The academic staff has moved to new offices in the Convento. Fellows, visitors and research assistants will be concentrated there, along the second floor corridor. This year the Forum fellows and activities will continue to be located at Villa La Fonte. This means that we are now split between three buildings, but as soon as the ground floor of the Convento is available, I hope we can concentrate all the academic and research components there. At that stage we will have only two very close buildings and we will have a proper common room and a proper seminar room in each of them. I hope that the opportunities offered by this new setting will greatly improve the quality of community life at the Centre.

The RSC is also facing the end of a period of intensive and successful grant applications. Several important projects are coming to an end and although some of them may be re-financed, it is essential to launch a new wave of grant applications and to make all efforts to have them supported by private and public sponsors. To this effect, the Centre needs to strengthen its research management and administration, building an effective administrative interface between the source of research ideas – the internal and external academic staff – and the funding institutions and

agencies. In the short term we are likely to face a decline in external funding but we must rapidly recover the heights of some of the past years.

I also see room for improvements and changes in the relationship between the RSC and the academic departments. This relationship was originally established through the joint chairs, but this linkage presents several unsatisfactory aspects. Sometimes it seems that very little is known by the departments about the peculiar features, the financial and administrative problems, and the activities of the RSC.



Villa Malafrasca, new location of the RSCAS

Finally, we need to consider carefully the future of our very successful training activities, such as the Florence School of Regulation and Ethics. If these activities were to expand, as I think it is desirable, we need to decide whether they have to be vertically integrated with research – organized by pillars where we link pure research, policy research and training – or, alternatively, they have to be integrated horizontally, establishing a separate unit of its own dealing exclusively with these activities. This choice has considerable implications for the internal organization of the Centre.

What about the research profile of the Centre?

We have to be careful about ‘expansion’ because in many ways the Centre has already stretched its range of activities beyond its organisational and management capabilities. If there are new good opportunities for expansion, we will need to consider employing some restraint too. In certain areas, such as Institutions and Governance, Monetary and Economic policies, Competition and Regulation, we simply have to continue to improve a very solid *acquis*. The two areas of Culture and Knowledge and International and Transnational

Relations need some reorganisation, also because they face the near departure of very proactive academic staff – as in the case of Bo Stråth – or they wait for the appointment of new staff, as in the case of the Mediterranean and Transatlantic Chairs. The Transatlantic programme can be given a new and fresh start with the new appointment. The Mediterranean programme has lost some of its earlier strength and needs to be re-launched on slightly different bases. On the other side, the migration studies project – traditionally closely linked to the Mediterranean Programme – has reached such a size, scope and visibility that perhaps it deserves to be transformed into a special programme of its own. Finally, in this phase of ‘constitutional’ and treaty reform deadlock, it is likely that the integration process will progress more in the area of Justice and Home Affairs and it is important to strengthen our profile there.

Have you made up your mind about the ‘vocation’ of the RSC?

This is a most difficult question indeed. The RSC has developed combining three distinct components. On the one hand it is a typical Centre for Advanced Studies, where professors and fellows in a favourable environment and complying with the standards of the scientific community conduct high-level academic research. But since its beginning the RSC was also geared to ‘action-oriented’ or policy research, and it was imagined as a place where the concrete and pressing problems of the European integration could be discussed; it also aimed at being a meeting point between scholars, officials, and politicians aspiring to contribute to problem solving. More recently the RSC has strengthened its relationship with the world of practice, setting up high level training projects and developing workshops where private and public actors meet in a non-official setting. These three components are not always easy to combine. They have different sources of financing, different organizational infrastructure needs, different legitimation logics. It is argued that personality troubles often result from the attempt to adjust to too high and complex standards and requirements. If this is true, it is hardly surprising that the RSC itself and the Institute at large so often interrogate themselves about the Centre’s identity and goals. One could see this peculiar combination of activities as a weakness, as an original vice and disturbing element. On the contrary, one could think that this is the unavoidable mark of every ‘European institution’, with its plurality of tasks and goals, of principals and agents, of traditions and of peoples. To reorganize the RSC toward a single and clear-cut predominant vocation would increase its performance or would simply impoverish it? Do not ask me for a clear stand on this issue at this stage. I only know that in the next years we will have to elicit the full implications of alternative choices.

STEFANO BARTOLINI
Director of the RSCAS

The Max Weber Programme

This academic year marks the start of the Max Weber Programme (MWP) at the European University Institute. Funded by the European Commission (DG Education), it makes the EUI the main postdoctoral institution in social sciences in Europe, and possibly in the world. More importantly, however, the MWP introduces and develops a new concept of postdoctoral fellowships which may well define a new trend.

A postdoctoral fellowship has become a standard step in a research career in the natural sciences. Due to the expansion of doctoral studies and the relative tightness of the academic labour market, postdoctoral studies are also starting to become the norm in social sciences. However, while in the natural sciences the laboratory offers an inherent, collective training ground, a stable structure where recent Ph.Ds can mature as researchers and scholars, such a collective, stable, training ground is often missing in the social sciences, where postdoctoral fellowships can often be perceived as a 'limbo' while waiting for a 'real' job, or as a simple 'escape' from academic duties to 'buy research time.'

A New Type of Post-Doc Programme

This of course does not mean that existing postdoctoral fellowships in the social sciences do not play an important role in fostering research and academic careers. After all, the tightness of the academic labour market is not the fault of the individual researcher and, furthermore, any ambitious and far-sighted young scholar should value highly an opportunity to concentrate on research in a stimulating environment. Yet, even if existing fellowships may respond to these demands, there is ample room, and need, to develop a postdoctoral programme that responds to the broader needs of today's young scholars, at the beginning of their academic career.

Such broader needs are defined by the multiple – sometimes, contradictory – demands that are placed on young scholars. Research excellence is the first demand of any leading academic institution, but along with that is excellence in communication – in writing, presenting and teaching – and professionalism in confronting many academic duties – refereeing, mentoring, etc. Furthermore, mature scholarship often requires knowledge and understanding outside and beyond the field of specialization. In this context, intellectual curiosity, rewarding enough in itself, also opens up a researcher's and teacher's mind.

From Ph.D. to Career Development

Although some structured Ph.D. programmes are already moving in the direction of paying more attention to the training of communication skills, and preparing researchers as teachers, etc., the intense years of doctoral studies can seldom achieve multiple goals. In the social sciences and humanities, a Ph.D. is actually the

springboard for different careers, yet because a Ph.D. programme has only a relatively short completion time in which it must provide a very thorough academic specialization, its role in also fostering academic careers is necessarily somewhat limited.



Ramon Marimon

Given such limitations, the standard professional transition between a Ph.D. and a university position – usually temporary, as in a tenure track career path – implies that a young scholar must learn many different skills 'on the job,' while, at the same time, facing teaching obligations and publication pressures. Away from the 'alma mater graduate school' the young scholar often has to cope with these multiple demands in isolation. A challenging – but possibly not very cost-effective or efficient – way to develop an academic career.

A postdoctoral fellowship indeed offers a unique opportunity to 'escape from academic duties' in order to be better prepared for them, including the essential duty of developing an original research agenda. Unfortunately, as we have already seen, most existing fellowships, by only focusing on 'the essential duty,' are very limited in scope and, as a result, are often not particularly highly valued by employers (or at best, just the research outcome is appreciated). Yet, since it is virtually impossible to spend all one's time in productive research, some time could usefully be allocated to improving other academic skills – such as writing, presenting and teaching – as well as time allocated to broadening knowledge beyond one's specialised field and existing academic perspectives.

In fact, if the fellowship moves away from being just 'an office and time for research,' and becomes a minimally structured programme, then the fellow can take advantage of the programme activities to deepen and expand their knowledge and skills; if, in addition, the programme has scientific and academic content, then the fellow's knowledge will broaden; if it is a relatively large – institutionally based – programme, then the

fellow can receive criticism and support from other fellows, and learn the precious scientific skill of providing constructive criticism; if it takes place in a large active research community, then the fellow can thrive from being in a stimulating and well-connected research environment; if, in addition, more senior professors are committed to the programme, then the fellow may find a rewarding mentor-fellow partnership. The Max Weber Programme is designed with the aim of fulfilling all these conditions.

A Period of Transition and Reflection

A Max Weber Fellowship is not conceived as a substitute for a permanent, or tenure track job; rather, it is particularly apt for young researchers who want to take advantage of a period of concentration on their research and their training in a very active environment, such as the EUI, either because they are at the start of their careers in an academic institution or because, as students finishing their Ph.D., they prefer to enhance their training before entering into the academic job market.

Max Weber Fellows are encouraged to develop their own research agendas. They have adequate facilities and time to do so (roughly 80% of fellows' time is spent in research-oriented activities). But, more importantly, they can interact with a large number of other fellows, researchers and professors, who can together act as a supportive and critical network. In particular, each fellow can count on the support of a mentor – possibly with common research interests – from one of the Departments or the RSCAS of the EUI. The Mentor-Fellow relationship can also be a helpful partnership for career advancement.

In addition, specific programme activities are designed to accommodate the 'broader needs of the postdoctoral fellows'. Some are oriented towards improving fellows' understanding of research and research careers in the social sciences, and also towards making the MWP a reference point for social sciences in Europe (examples are: the Max Weber Lectures (MWL), the workshops on Questions, Methods and Results in Social Science Research (QMR in SSR), and the Department or group workshops in which fellows participate). Others are oriented towards improving fellows' communication skills (such as the workshops on Writing, Presenting and Teaching (WPT)) and, in general, their professionalism as scholars (e.g. the workshops on The Professional Scholar (TPS)). Furthermore, as part of their training activities, fellows are expected to contribute to the MWP e-Working Paper Collection and to the series *Advances in Social Sciences Research*, as well as to design, and possibly teach, a course of their choice.

With the renovation of the beautiful Villa La Fonte to host the programme, the organization of its academic and administrative staff unit, the arrival of the first cohort of fellows, and the start of its activities, the MWP is no longer a project, but a lively and exciting experience; of which the main ingredient is, no doubt, the group of forty fellows. Coming from twenty different countries

and a broad range of social science research fields and backgrounds, the Max Weber fellows are proof of the intellectual diversity of the MWP.

Challenges Ahead

As any ambitious new venture, the MWP faces important challenges. To confront them and learn from experience is the best guarantee to achieve the programme's goals, and make it a valuable experience for other post-doctoral programmes. First, is to efficiently combine research and other programme activities when fellows are subject to 'publication pressure.' It requires organization and – more importantly – a longer and broader view of the demands of a fruitful academic career. Second, is to properly exploit its international and intellectual diversity. It requires realism and – no doubt – fellows' collegiality, openness and intellectual curiosity. Realism means, for example, that the programme aims at achieving a better multidisciplinary understanding, but not necessarily interdisciplinary work. Third, is to establish a productive fellow-mentor partnership. It requires commitment, intellectual respect and an awareness that both sides are to benefit. Fourth, is to maintain excellence – on achieved work and on academic potential – as the main selection criteria. It requires understanding that fellows and mentors must be matched, but that all EUI departments will profit from having top flight young scholars as fellows. Fifth, is to take advantage that the Max Weber Programme, with its forty fellows, strengthens the EUI multidisciplinary research community to make it, even more, a reference site for social science research and academic careers in Europe. It requires effective cooperation among all members, and organizational units, of the community.

All these challenges have two elements in common. They place demands on how the programme is organized and they also require a certain cultural shift. The starting programme has been organized taking these two factors into account, but there is no doubt that we will have to learn from experience. However, an active and collective programme can hardly succeed if the predominant concept is that fellows should basically work in isolation, should only be interested in their own research field and socialize with their 'homogeneous' peers, or if the predominant mindset is that the only interest of a professor, and potential mentor, on the MWP is to develop a specific research agenda with the help of a Max Weber Fellow.

Now that the programme has started I can see all these challenges, but I also see the enormous potential in having a large group of strongly motivated fellows and the support of the EUI community. To exploit such potential will not only be for the benefit of the Max Weber fellows, their future employers, and the EUI community, but also for other higher education institutions that will be able to build from the MWP experience.

RAMON MARIMON
Director of the Max Weber Programme

MigRes Website: A New Research Tool

Migration Resources for Scholars and Students Working on Immigration in Europe
<http://www.eui.eu/RSCAS/Research/MIGRES/>

Immigration is a hot academic subject these days – because immigration is an important issue. The movement of people between countries and cultures has major economic, political and emotional impact on people's lives. The movement of people challenges the way we perceive the world and ourselves. Thus immigration is an issue that demands a lot of

MigRes aims to provide answers to questions like these – or at least to point in the right direction. MigRes provides information for research and teaching on migration and migrant communities. The main disciplines covered are social geography, sociology, law, political science and policy studies, philosophy, history, anthropology, economics and demography. Indeed, we need



Lotte Holm and Virginie Guiraudon

attention and needs to be researched and debated by scholars from all academic fields. MigRes is a web based project whose main purpose is to serve as a resource for interdisciplinary research for both students and professors working in the field of migration.

The Idea

MigRes saw the light of day in April 2006. Professor Virginie Guiraudon who has been Marie Curie Professor at the Department of Political and Social Sciences since January 2005 wanted to help develop comparative migration studies and facilitate research in the field. In brief, she wished to answer questions from students and other scholars such as 'who in Belgium knows anything about immigration law?'; 'which journal should I send this article on illegal immigration in France to?'; 'where can I find statistics on the achievements of second generation Turks in Europe?'; 'what are the must-read books on immigration policy?'

the insights from several disciplines to understand the complex multi-faceted dynamics of the movement and settlement of people across borders.

The Name

Finding the right name was not an easy process. Nowadays since every project that wishes to be noticed in the world must have a website, the struggle for a yet unused project name becomes quite a challenge. First of all the name must be memorable. The more memorable the name, the greater outreach of the project. Second, the name must be short and easy to pronounce. With international projects like MigRes this is a challenge in itself; even though a name may sound good in French it can be quite a tongue twister in English or Italian. Third, the name has to make sense. Even though we initially liked the name MIMOSA (Migration and Mobility resources for Students and Academics), it doesn't refer to anything related to immigration (it's a flower!) and was thus not useful after all. Last, the name must

look good. It must have some sort of symmetry that make it both memorable, easy to pronounce and good looking.

The Content

After the name had been established – Migration Resources – we had to live up to it. Thus through funding from the European Commission Marie Curie Chair programme, we were able to design the site and conduct the background research necessary to gather the information we wanted to display. Therefore this is what MigRes offers. MigRes is a resource or a tool, if you will, for everyone working in the field of immigration. On the site you can find:

– National immigration research centres

Each European country as well as US and Canada have special departments or research centres that focus specifically on immigration. We have included links and descriptions for these. For each country, there are also links to statistics and official national immigration related information.

– International immigration research centres

Immigration is an international phenomenon. There are several international think-tanks, networks, non-governmental organizations and governmental organizations who address this issue. We have included links and descriptions.

– Immigration journals

Several journals focus and publish on immigration. Whether interested in reading up on the subject or looking for a publisher for an article, this list provides links and descriptions for relevant journals and newsletters.

– Directory

Immigration is a blooming academic field and several scholars concentrate on this issue. The MigRes directory includes academics and scholars from different disciplines who work on immigration. It is possible to search the database either by name, discipline or country.

– Syllabi

Several professors from different countries and disciplines have kindly contributed their course syllabi for the MigRes project. The syllabi are a valuable resource

for both professors and students. They provide an overview of the relevant literature on a given topic and can thus serve as a ‘what-to-read’ guideline for both students and professors.

– Library

The library offers a state of the art collection of references. The library is sorted into keywords with references for the most relevant literature on a specific topic. The idea of the library is to provide students and scholars with an overview of the ‘must-knows’ on a certain migration topic. The library is still under construction.

Our lists are not complete and we are still gathering more syllabi and scholars’ info-sheets. We will keep updating and refreshing the information. Any ideas for improvements or additions to the content currently on the site are very welcome. Scholars that wish to be included in the directory can download the required information sheet and send it to us along with their suggestions for the inclusion of colleagues or other resources.

MigRes in this way can enhance the cross-fertilisation of work in progress, and strengthen social science expertise on migration as the issue has become more visible in policy and media debates and the participation of migrant-origin ethnic minorities in various spheres of society and politics has also gained salience. MigRes is our contribution to help build up independent scholarly expertise on these issues. With the inclusion of syllabi, we also wish to encourage teaching in this area.

It is our hope that this website will be of assistance to anyone interested in migration-related issues. We believe that MigRes is a good starting point for developing research. MigRes directs you onwards in your search for knowledge and information on migration in Europe and beyond.

VIRGINIE GUIRAUDON,
MigRes Project Director and
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LOTTE HOLM
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Back to the Country: Studying the Return of Migrants in the Maghreb

The MIREM (*Migration de Retour vers le Maghreb*) project was created in December 2005, thanks to the financial support of the European Union and the European University Institute. This three-year research project is hosted at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. Its main objective lies in better taking into consideration the challenges linked to return migration as well as its impact on development in the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia). The team comprises a Coordinating Unit established at the Centre and partner institutions located in the Maghreb.

Background

From the 1960s onwards, return migration has been subject to different scholarly approaches, from various disciplines. Despite the various levels of analysis that characterise each school of thought, there is overall consensus on the fact that migrants' patterns of reintegration in their country of origin are shaped by three interrelated elements:

- The place of reintegration;
- The duration and the type of migration experience lived abroad;
- The factors and circumstances which motivated return and determined, consequently, the reintegration process of migrants in their country of origin.

Taking into account the respective impact of the three aforementioned elements is a prerequisite to defining *ad hoc* policies aimed at strengthening the link between return migration and development in migrants' country of origin. However, to date, few policies in countries which send and receive migrants have taken into consideration these interrelated three elements.

Objectives

The analytical tools which are presented in the framework of the

MIREM project are aimed at identifying the factors inherent in the returnees' migratory experience, as well as those that are external to it, that shape their patterns of reintegration, as well as their opportunities to participate in the development of the Maghreb countries.



Jean-Pierre Cassarino

These tools are also aimed at:

- Providing data and information allowing various categories of returnees in the Maghreb countries to be identified;
- Better taking into consideration the diversity inherent in return flows, for developmental ends;
- Disseminating all the data produced by the MIREM team to Maghrebi and European stakeholders, as well as to the scientific community as a whole, in order to favour a constructive debate on return issues as well as an exchange of viewpoints and expertise, at a regional level.

Who Are the Returnees?

According to the definition recommended by the United Nations, return migrants or returnees are 'persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.'

The return patterns that are analysed in the context of the MIREM project draw on this definition and pertain exclusively to the act of returning to the country of origin. However, this definition does not take into account the factors that motivated the return journey, nor does it consider the duration of the migration experience lived abroad. When laying emphasis on the factors which motivated migrants to return to their country of origin, two broad categories of returnees may be distinguished:

1. Migrants who were formerly residing abroad and who decided to return individually to their country of origin;
2. Migrants who were forced to return to their country of origin as a result of specific factors and circumstances.

Both categories differ from one another in terms of:

- Return motivations;
- The duration of the experiences of migration lived abroad;
- Type of experience of migration;
- Level of preparedness and return project;
- Place of return (urban, rural);
- Reintegration process in the country of origin;
- Links and networks with the country of immigration.

The Collection and Delivery of Data

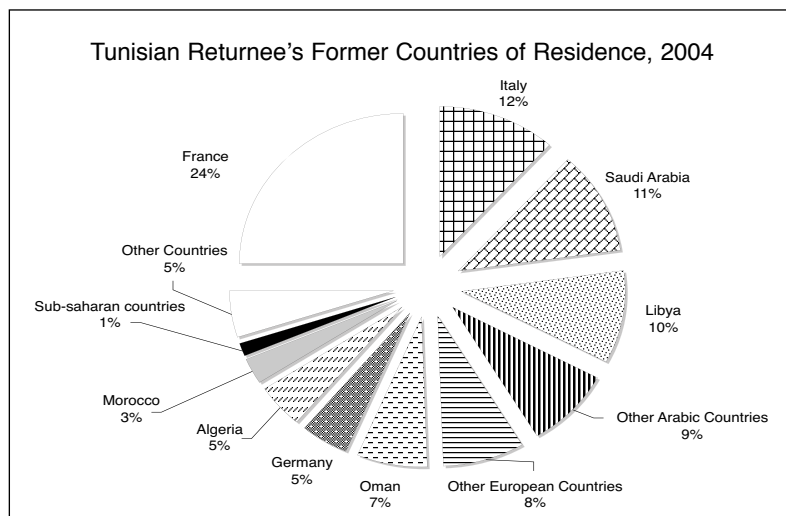
The MIREM has already gathered a large amount of information and statistical data related to returnees in the Maghreb (i.e., Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia). The two abovementioned broad categories of returnees have been taken into account, as well as their inherent heterogeneity.

With reference to the national censuses carried out by each Maghreb country, various data has been processed and posted on the MIREM statistical database regarding the demographic characteristic

of the returnees, their former place of residence abroad, their place of residence in the country of origin (by *wilaya*/governorate), their level of education and their professional situation.

vision regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the returnees. Nor do they allow the return migration phenomenon and the link between return migration and development in migrants'

Concerning the Maghrebi migrants who were forced by the authorities of their former destination country to return to their country of origin, no official statistical data pertaining to their number exists in the Maghreb countries. This is all the more surprising as, over the last decade, the three Maghreb countries have been involved in the conclusion of bilateral formal and informal agreements linked to readmission, as shown on the table below.



The conclusion and negotiation of these agreements have gained momentum not only because they foresee mechanisms aimed at securing the effective return of the illegally staying Maghrebi nationals to their country of origin, but also because such patterns of bilateral cooperation with the EU-25 Member States have also been conducive to unprecedented patterns of interconnectedness and partnership.

Various variables have been crossed together, such as the former country of immigration, sex, age, the level of education, the current region of residence, the professional situation and the sector of activity of the returnee.

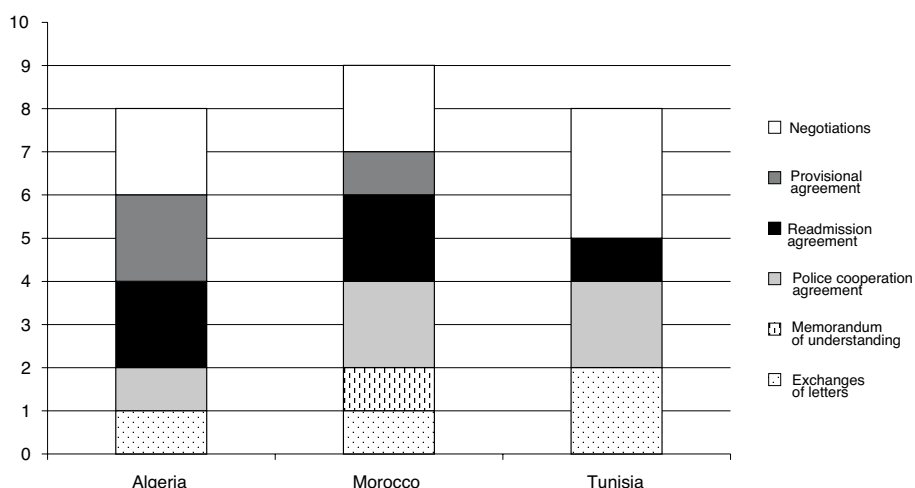
countries of origin to be properly understood and analysed. Moreover, owing to the fragmentary nature of the data, the used sources do not sufficiently inform us about return migration insofar as they do not take into consideration the motivations, factors and circumstances which led migrants to return to their country of origin.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of Maghrebi nationals who were removed from the EU-25 Member States. The MIREM has collated and put on its web site a large number of recent data

However, these sources do not provide a comprehensive and precise

	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia
Germany	Provisional agreement 01/11/1999	Readmission agreement 01/06/1998	
Austria			Readmission agreement 01/08/1965
Benelux	Negotiations		
Spain	Provisional agreement 18/02/2004	Provisional agreement 13/02/1992; Memo. of understanding signed 24/12/2003	
France	Exchange of Letters 1984-1994; Police coop. agreement signed 25/10/2003	Exchange of Letters 1983-1993; Police coop. agreement signed 01/05/2001	Exchange of Letters 1984-1994; Negotiations
Greece			Police coop. agreement signed 19/05/1990
Italy	Readmission agreement signed 24/02/2000	Readmission agreement 27/07/1998; Negotiations	Exchange of Letters 06/08/1998; Police coop. agreement signed 13/12/2003
Malta	Negotiations since 2001	Negotiations since 2002	Negotiations since 2001
Portugal		Police coop. agreement 07/09/1999	
The United Kingdom	Readmission agreement signed 11/07/2006		Negotiations
Bulgaria			Negotiations
Ukraine			Negotiations

Number and types of agreements linked to readmission, concluded by the Maghreb countries with the EU-25 Member States (October 2006)



produced by the Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration (CIREFI). However, despite the fact that the CIREFI data inform about the number of Maghrebi nationals who were effectively removed from the territory of each EU Member State, they do not show how many of them were actually removed to their country of origin. In other words, the magnitude of forced returns cannot be assessed properly.

Filling in the Gap: The Field Survey

In an attempt to gather further understanding and knowledge about the patterns of reintegration of migrants in their country of origin, the MIREM team has already planned to carry out an in-depth field survey in the three Maghreb countries. This survey consists of a comprehensive questionnaire divided in three distinct sections (i.e., 1-the returnee's situation before the departure for abroad, 2-the experience of migration abroad, 3-the situation after return). Each section includes various variables ranging from the level of education of the returnee, the socio-professional and family situation, the return motivations, the migration experience of the returnee and its potential impact on return, the returnee's projects, and the human and financial capital of the returnee.

More than one thousand interviews will be collected at the level of the three countries. Once processed with the SPSS software and reorganised, the field data will allow various analytical and research reports to be produced with a view to assessing the (institutional, economic and social) factors that shaped the patterns of reintegration of the respondents in their country of origin as well as their intrinsic heterogeneity. Moreover, an additional innovative aspect of this unique field survey also lies in the possibility to draw a series of comparisons between various profiles of returnees, and across countries.

Raising Awareness

The online availability of the aforementioned research reports is a prerequisite to stimulating a constructive debate on the issue of return and development in migrants' country of origin. At the same time, their dissemination will also be targeted to various migration stakeholders (i.e., governmental and intergovernmental officials in the Maghreb and Europe concerned by migration issues) in the Maghreb countries and in Europe who will be invited to comment on the information and analysed data stemming from the survey on the occasion of three consecutive consultative meetings.

The mobilisation and participation of migration stakeholders in these three meetings, one in each Maghreb country, constitutes the final objective of the MIREM project. These are expected to raise awareness among officials and to be conducive to the elaboration of *ad hoc* solutions aimed at fostering the socio-professional reintegration of the returnees while paying more attention to their human and financial capital.

Finally, the great challenge of the policy-oriented initiatives promoted in the framework of the project lies not only in providing analytical tools allowing the observation and management of the reintegration process of the return migrants in the Maghreb to be better performed, but also in gradually placing the issue of return and development among the priority policies of decision-makers in the Maghreb and in Europe.

JEAN-PIERRE CASSARINO
Scientific co-ordinator
MIREM Project

For additional information regarding the MIREM project or for direct access to the online datasets produced by the team, go to www.mirem.eu.

From Migrant to Citizen

Over the last twenty years, citizenship has been a very popular topic in political theory as well as in public discourse. Liberals, communitarians and republicans have disagreed how to balance citizen-



Rainer Bauböck

ship rights with responsibilities and how to promote 'good citizenship' in a context of growing political apathy. They have discussed the relation between citizenship and claims to social justice and whether oppressed groups should enjoy collective rights. Yet they have rarely asked how to determine who is a citizen in the first place.

The New Boundaries of Citizenship

I first became interested in theories of citizenship in the late 1980s when I was doing empirical research on the legal status and integration of immigrants. There were then hardly any theories that grasped how international migration poses a challenge to traditional conceptions of citizenship by generating an increasing mismatch between territorial residence and boundaries of membership. In a book published in 1994, I developed a theory of 'transnational citizenship' that explores shifting norms how to regulate access to, and loss of, citizenship and the partial disconnection between citizenship rights and status.

The impact of migration on liberal conceptions of citizenship is merely one aspect within a broader theory of political boundaries and membership. Another major challenge emerges from aspirations of national and indigenous minorities to political autonomy, i.e. recognition of their distinct political communities. The break-up of socialist federations after 1989 triggered a political theory debate about rights of self-determination and secession that raised again the basic question how to determine who is a citizen when the territorial boundaries and the historic identity of the polity are under dispute. Some theorists argued that government by consent implies a unilateral right to territorial secession while others defended the need for territorial integrity as a basic precondition for stable democracy. Yet most secession theories did not question the background assumption of undifferentiated citizenship within a liberal state ignoring thus much of the growing comparative literature on conflict resolution and power-sharing in deeply divided societies. In several essays I have sketched a normative theory of self-government that supports a federal accommodation of interlocking nation-building projects within democratic regimes.

Roots and Options

My concern with the phenomena of transnational migration and national minority conflicts leads me to support a pluralistic conception of citizenship that permits for both overlapping and nested constellations of political communities without abandoning the republican ideal of specific ties and solidarities within a self-governing polity. Overlapping and nested constellations also relevant for understanding the emerging Euro polity. The concept of 'multilevel governance' has been widely used to describe structures of decision-making in the European Union. What is not

sufficiently developed so far is a corresponding theory of the EU as a multilevel political community with various layers of citizenship. EU citizenship has been hailed as a new post-national membership or dismissed as a mere public relations exercise. Both perceptions miss many of the transnational, supranational and multinational features of Union citizenship. It is a bundle of rights that are primarily relevant for mobile citizens living in other member states; it is a nested form of multiple citizenship derived from member-state nationality; and it relies on a mutual recognition of distinct national identities.

Transnational migration, territorial autonomy for national minorities, and supranational integration are three major challenges to a Westphalian conception that regards sovereign and externally clearly demarcated nation-states as the only relevant political communities. Other themes that I have addressed concern an internal differentiation of state-based citizenship along lines of culture, ethnicity and religion or the contemporary re-emergence of the city as a social space and political community with its own norms for membership and political participation.

From Empirics to Theory

My work on boundaries of citizenship combines political theory with comparative empirical research. I am mostly interested in applied normative theory that starts from real-world challenges to liberal principles and wants to contribute ideas how liberal democracies should respond. This requires comparative knowledge about actual institutional arrangements in contemporary societies and some openness for inductive theorizing that generalizes normative responses from existing policies that appear to have worked well and seem to satisfy reasonable expectations of all those affected. Alongside my

contributions to political theory I have therefore been always engaged in – mostly comparative – empirical research.

The latest product of this effort was an EU-funded project on the rules for acquisition and loss of citizenship status in the fifteen pre-2004 member states of the EU, which I coordinated in 2004-2006. The results of this most comprehensive and systematic comparison so far have been recently published in two edited volumes with Amsterdam University Press. Comparative data and selected book chapters can

also be downloaded at: <http://www.imiscoe.org/natac>. A third volume on citizenship policies in the ten new member states and Turkey will be published in winter 2006/2007. I am also actively involved in the IMISCOE European network of excellence in migration research where I coordinate a thematic cluster on legal status, citizenship and political participation.

The EUI is the best possible academic environment for my research. The Institute has, of course, a strong tradition in social and political theory that I hope to contribute to.

Several members of its Political and Social Sciences Department have, moreover, been at the forefront of studying migration and citizenship policies and the accommodation of national minorities in Europe. I am looking forward to working with them and with the Ph.D. students.

RAINER BAUBÖCK

Chair in Social and Political Theory, Dept. of Political and Social Sciences as of January 2007

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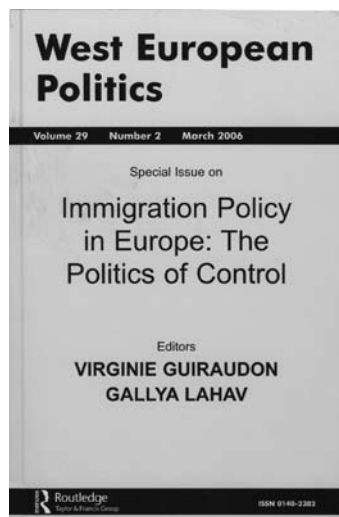
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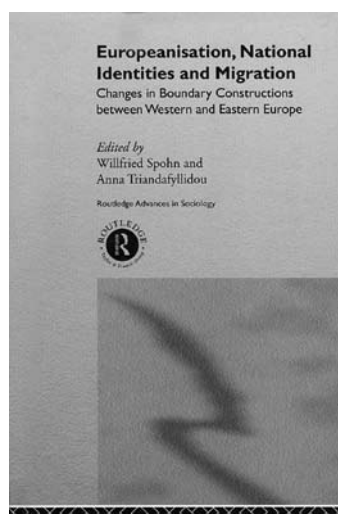
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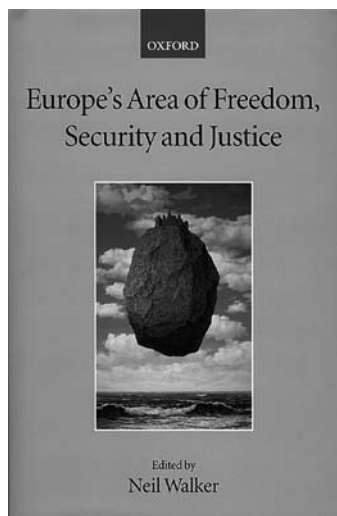
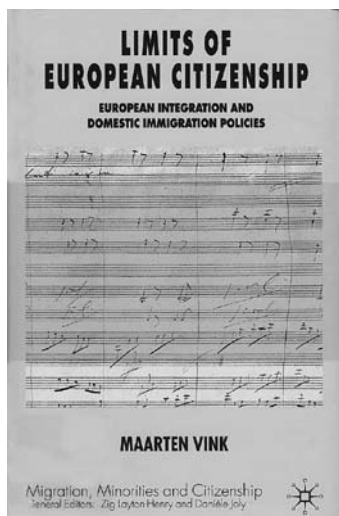
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ELENA BRIZIOLI
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New Image for the EUI

In spring of this year the EUI launched an open competition for a new EUI corporate identity on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. The winning, new logo was officially adopted on 6 October, to mark the Conferring Ceremony.



Introduction of New Internet Addresses for the EUI

The EUI has acquired a new domain: eui.eu

The new Internet addresses were officially launched on 6 October 2006. As from that date, the URL of the EUI's Web site has become <http://www.eui.eu>, and Institute e-mail addresses have changed from @iue.it to @eui.eu.

Quo vadis the European Union, Quo vadis European Union Studies?

One of the most stimulating features of the life of a EUI Professor is the frequency with which one is bound to examine one's intellectual roots and to reconsider the point of departure of one's teaching, supervision and research. Some of the reasons for this are easily observed – located in general features of our unique academic environment. Compared to an ordinary national university, we are challenged by many different linguistic and intellectual-cultural traditions. Compared to an ordinary undergraduate-centred university, we are challenged by the sheer number and diversity of doctoral topics we have to supervise and the kaleidoscope of specific interests we have to cater for in our seminars. Compared to an ordinary 'mass' university, we are challenged by the intimacy of our multi-disciplinary setting. In our close community of professors, postgraduates and postdoctorals, we cannot for long pretend to ourselves, or to anybody else, that the world is *only* how it seems from the perspective of our discipline, but are forced to acknowledge the insistent plausibility of other voices.

For those of us at the EUI, considerable in number, who devote all or some of our time to the study of the European Union, this invitation to critical self-examination is reinforced by more particular factors. Crudely, we can divide up the academic world according to two different types of criteria. We may do so at the 'meta' or secondary level, in terms of the disciplinary paradigm – whether law, history, economics, sociology or political science – that can be brought to bear on our object of analysis. Or we may do so with reference to the 'object' or primary level of analysis itself. 'European Union Studies,' like 'media studies' or 'migration studies,' operates at the 'object' or primary level. It provides an im-

mediate frame of cross-disciplinary 'knowledge-constitutive interests,' one that sometimes supplements and complements and sometimes challenges the deeper frame of our disciplinary perspective.

Some of course feel more awkward about wearing two hats – disciplinary and European – than others,

altered or even existentially challenged by these events? Or, in concrete terms, how can or should EU studies respond to transformation in the nature of the EU?

Of course, we should not too hastily assume that the kind of transformation that might threaten the coherence of an object-led field of



Neil Walker

and for no-one does it offer an entirely comfortable experience. This raises deep questions about the very nature and limits of inter-disciplinarity, even in an environment as favourable as the EUI. My concern here, however, is not with that fascinating issue in the round, but only with one very topical aspect of it. What happens to the inter-disciplinary space of a theme or object-led field of inquiry when the theme or object itself, by its very nature perennially at the mercy of external 'events,' threatens to be radically

inquiry such as EU studies need be of a negative nature. A few years ago, for example, Marcus Jachtenfuchs suggested that as an object of analysis in political science (and also as a focus of cross-disciplinary fertilization and collaboration) the EU had become a victim of its own success. Rather than the 'dependent variable,' the shape and dynamics of the increasingly mature EU polity had gradually come to be treated as the taken-for-granted independent variable in the development of a new wave of tran-

Quo vadis the EU, Quo vadis EU Studies?

Quo vadis the EU, Quo vadis EU Studies?

snational policy-sectoral studies. European lawyers might recognise a similar (re)fragmentary tendency in their own discipline. With the progressive embedding of EU law in domestic legal systems and its expansion into new areas such as labour law, environmental law, public health law and criminal law, doctrinal analysis of norms emerging from the EU has gradually lost some of its distinctive novelty over the last 20 years and has begun to be 'redomiciled' in its relevant sectoral legal sub-disciplines.

Yet today the obvious challenge to the integrity of EU studies is very much from the other flank. Does the failure, or at least deferral, of the documentary constitutional project signalled by the French and Dutch 'no' votes of last Spring – for many *the* defining high-political European event of the early century – signal a crisis in the EU itself? And to the extent that it does, if there is a crisis of direction in the EU, does this imply or foreshadow a crisis of direction in EU studies as well?

The relentlessly increasing volume of new books and journals on the EU suggests, if anything, an inverse relationship between political crisis and intellectual energy. At least in the short-term fall-out of such a fascinating episode as the constitutional project, that is unsurprising. Yet a brief analysis of a handful of the most prominent titles to have emerged in the immediate post-constitutional moment does indicate some reconfiguration of the field – with potentially interesting consequences for the cohesion of EU studies and the relationship between it and its 'feeder' disciplines.

Let us start with two of the most incisive of the many current analyses of the constitutional episode itself, by Renaud Dehousse and Paul Margette. Tellingly, both have made their name and academic home at the boundary between law, political science and political theory. Indeed Dehousse was Professor of European Law at the EUI for many years before taking up a more explicitly interdisciplinary



position as Director of the *Centre d'études européennes* at *Sciences-Po* in Paris. What is most challenging about both analyses is the scepticism with which they view the degree of investment in EU 'constitutionalism' in recent years, not only at the practical political level, but also, crucially, as one of the very 'hinge' concepts which currently holds together the cross-disciplinary space of EU studies. In the 15 years since the explicit politicization of debate about the future of the EU in response to Maastricht's message of supranational expansion from a self-confident political elite, constitutionalism has become a key term of academic reference. This is not only on account of the importance of mapping the intensified deployment of the 'C' word in political debate. It is also because the constitutional idea, drawing upon its long modernist heritage, provides a key device for modelling a 'mature' polity, both as a public *blueprint* for a just society and as a *social technology* through which that blueprint might be realised. Whether as ideal normative vision, institutional architecture, guarantor of public goods, legal form or catalyst and symbol of political community, constitutionalism has increasingly offered a vocabulary with which many disciplinary perspectives could join debate on the future of the EU.

Yet as Dehousse and Margette insist, and as the tribulations of the post-Convention phase of the current constitutional project underline, constitutionalism, whether as blueprint or as social technology, can also be a treacherous discourse. As a blueprint for the good society, Dehousse emphasizes, constitutionalism may provide an unpromising diversion from what is truly at stake in the European debate. Constitutionalism has a tendency to pose issues in terms which are both highly abstract and/or potentially divisive. In its preoccupation with large questions of institutional design or common mores, constitutionalism at the European level either fails to capture the imagination of the European public, or does so in ways that polarize opinion. Instead, for Dehousse Europe's *sonderweg* has been and remains the identification of concrete projects, the specification of particular public goods (defence, social protection, security, prosperity etc) which can provide persuasive justification for the progressive institutionalization of common political means.



For Margette, European constitutionalism, at least as it has come to be conceived by many of its more ardent enthusiasts, fares no better as a social technology. In particular, the hope, borrowed from constitutionalism's state-based heritage, that documentary constitutional-

ism is the symbolic *form* through which we can build an affective sense of political community which in turn will legitimate and ensure the implementation of the *content* of that constitution, is both vain and misguided. Rather, developing a theme strongly associated with the work of Joseph Weiler, Magnette argues that the sensibility and constitutional discipline that is both required and plausible at the supranational level is precisely one that acts as a counterpoint and corrective to the affective community of the nation state. In setting himself against the Philadelphian vision of a new Europe based upon some version of constitutional patriotism – thick or thin – Magnette argues that Europe's special constitutional grammar consist in a rational assessment of what can and should be put in common, one inspired by considerations of mutual interest and overlapping ethical horizons rather than loyalty to place and people.

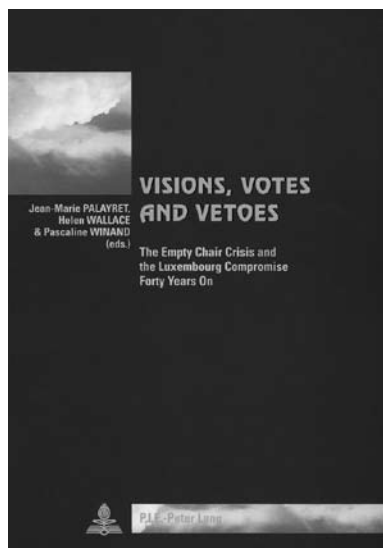
For both Dehousse and Magnette, the current documentary process has encouraged precisely the kind of constitutional logic – of abstract blueprints and affective political community – that is inappropriate to the supranational condition. Yet neither is remotely complacent about that supranational condition. Both are at pains to insist that Europe has outgrown the narrow objectives of the single market and its technocratic system of oversight; that however it may be criticised, the constitutional project at least reflected a growing recognition that a more mature supranational polity with broader social and redistributive goals requires a more robust framework of democratic choice and oversight; and that the tribulations of that constitutional project should not convince us otherwise – that all in the garden was after all rosy and can and should be left to grow unattended.

So Dehousse and Magnette's diagnoses leave the EU, and indeed EU studies, in a difficult but interesting place. Constitutionalism, on their view, cannot be the Holy Grail, and

to the extent that it is at all relevant, that relevance depends upon it been closely attuned to the unique circumstances of the EU project. It is these unique circumstances, therefore, rather than constitutionalism itself, which should provide the 'hinge' concept of EU studies, as well as the key to political renewal.

But the constitutional shadow remains a long one. Even if we accept that the supranational polity cannot be built in the constitutional image of the state, the recent constitutional experience has left a challenging legacy, one that must be addressed urgently and in a manner which might continue to help provide cross-disciplinary focus to EU studies. Three challenges in particular may be identified.

In the first place, it is arguable that even if we accept that the constitutional episode was symptomatic of an underling malaise, it is nevertheless the case that in and through that constitutional episode the EU carelessly 'talked itself' into a more acute state of crisis than it need have done. On this view, rejection of the Constitution does not imply re-affirmation of some



pre-constitutional or non-constitutional alternative, but leaves the EU adrift in choppy political waters, unable to move decisively in any direction. But is the sense of crisis so distinctive, so unprecedented? One fascinating recent edited col-

lection (again with a cross-disciplinary flavour) from three EUI insiders – Jean-Marie Palayret, Helen Wallace and Pascaline Winand, revisits the Empty Chair crisis and the Luxembourg Compromise with the benefit of 40 years' hindsight, and in so doing powerfully challenges our sense of the uniqueness of the present. In a series of well-researched and soberly judged essays we are reminded of just how large the 'high political' impact of the earlier crisis was, just how little by contrast it implied in terms of alteration of the legal framework of collective decision-making, just how ingenious were the methods of overcoming or circumventing the crisis at the level of everyday 'low politics,' and just how much of the narrative power of the mythology of 'crisis' in our collective memory distorts and oversimplifies complex issues. Though the authors hardly press this point, many of the same arguments could be made against overstating the significance of current events. Nothing puts 'contem-



porary crisis' more effectively in perspective than the reminder of previous crises.

In the second place, to return to constitutionalism as a type of social technology, one question left unanswered by the failure to make constitutional progress at the European level is the extent to which we can expect effective implementation of EU policy over an ever more

ambitious rage of social regulation in the absence of the kind of investment in solidarity that a common constitutional framework might reflect or encourage. A new study by Gerda Falkner of Vienna and her collaborators reminds us that for many political scientists, and lawyers too, the question of compliance and implementation is best posed at a microscopic than at a macroscopic level. Their detailed study of the EU-wide implementation of a number of controversial measures with redistributive consequences in the area of social and employment policy using 'soft law' techniques draws a number of arresting conclusions. Perhaps the most telling of these is the extent to which state-level implementation depends not only upon the degree of correspondence of a particular policy option with national preferences, but even more so upon the specific national culture for 'digesting adaptation requirements' In pursuing this line, the authors identify three categories - or 'worlds' - of compliance, with each member state a fairly fixed member of one such world. At the extremes there are the worlds of 'law compliance' and of 'neglect', with a third in-between world in which there is no generalised national predisposition either to embrace or to ignore EU policy, but rather a propensity to decide its fate on a case-by-case basis in accordance with domestic political considerations. Of course, compliance cultures are easier to describe than to explain, and here Falkner's study is no exception. Yet her results, with their striking vindication of a generalised trend of national difference, challenge any easy conclusion either that compliance is a function of broad transnational considerations of political culture or of highly contextual considerations of preference and interest. It reminds us, in short, of how much we still do not understand about the relationship between political culture and 'output' efficiency and effectiveness in the secular development of transnational po-

litical community, whether or not such development is aided by constitutional means.

A third and final question left over by the constitutional debate is perhaps the hardest of all to negotiate. To recall, the scepticism of Dehousse and Magnette in the face of a certain type of constitutional politics does not imply complacency about the resilient democratic deficit of EU politics. The constitutional episode embraced and exposed many paradoxes of transnational politics - not least of which is how we are supposed to answer *in an appropriately democratic fashion* the question of the optimal distribution of politics and policy competences into various forums which themselves are democratically legitimate. The Constitution can be seen as an attempt to overcome that paradox, to seize the initiative through instituting a pan-European meta-democratic framework. That it has not succeeded does not avert the continuing need for the question to be faced. Every substantive vision of the future of EU politics - including those of Dehousse and Magnette - needs to be underpinned by a particular conception of authority, of a 'who' to authorise the 'what'. Perhaps the 'constitutional turn' in EU politics, has proved something of a *cul de sac*, at least in the short term. But the broader 'normative turn' of which writers such as Richard Bellamy and Dario Castiglione have been speaking for years is surely here to stay for as long as the question of the democratic legitimacy of the world's most mature post-state polity remains contested. Needless to say, this offers an intellectual agenda and challenge for EU studies every bit as much as it poses a political predicament for the EU.

NEIL WALKER,
Professor of European Law, Law Dept.



Degree Conferring Ceremony of the European University Institute



Friday, 6 October 2006
Badia Fiesolana

On Friday 6 October, the President of the European University institute, Prof. Yves Mény, conferred the Institute's doctorate on the following graduates who were among those who obtained this degree in recent years. The President also awarded the LL.M degree to Institute Masters of Law.

Doctors in History and Civilization

Balazs APOR
Jeremie Philippe BARTHAS
Thomas CAYET
Cecilia CRISTELLON
Aleksandra DJAJIC-HORVATH
Thomas FETZER
Valérie Marie Anne HAYAERT
Konstantinos KORNETIS
Klaus Hannes MARGREITER
Valérie MATHEVON
Aoife NI LOCHLAINN
Laura PROSPERI
Rengenier Cornelis RITTERSMA
Jens Christian Stilhoff SÖRENSEN
Maria ZARIFI

Doctors in Economics

Fernando DOMINGUEZ IN-IGUEZ
Stefano GAGLIARDUCCI
Stefanie Alexandra HALLER
Dejan KRUSEC
Aaron Nikolai MEHROTRA
Gernot Johannes MUELLER
Saso POLANEC
Kiril Ivanov STRAHILOV
Niini Laura Johanna VARTIA
Filippo VERGARA CAFFARELLI

Doctors in Law

Christine Anna Elisabeth BAKKER
Srdjan CVIJIC
Sophie Jeanne GERMONT
Victoria Jane JENNETT
Hanne Birgitte JENSEN
Jessica JONSSON
Hyo Yoon KANG
Bernhard KNOLL
Euan William MACDONALD
Aoife NOLAN
Agnieszka NOWAK
Georgia PAPAGIANNI
Boris ROTENBERG
Sanam SALEM HAGHIGHI

Robert SCHÜTZE
Till STEINVORTH
Ioana TUDOR
Lorenzo ZUCCA
Malgorzata Marta ZYSK

Doctors in Political and Social Sciences

Irene BECCI
Benoît Guy Francois CHALLAND
Daniel GUINEA MARTIN
Carlos HERNANDEZ FERREIRO
Ingela Pristina NAUMANN
Tina Maria NEBE
Jean Denis Jacques TERRIER
Polyxeni TRIANTAFILLOU
Antje VETTERLEIN
Claudius WAGEMANN

Masters of Law

Sarah Ryan ENRIGHT
Claire MCHUGH
Stephan Manuel NAGEL
Katarína TÖMÖLOVA



During the Ceremony, Professor Gesine Schwan (Europa-Universität Viadrina) and Professor Maria Todorova (University of Illinois) received the Honorary Degree of the EUI.

These two outstanding colleagues were honoured for their remarkable mix of academic achievement and of civic commitment.



Gesine Schwan



Maria Todorova





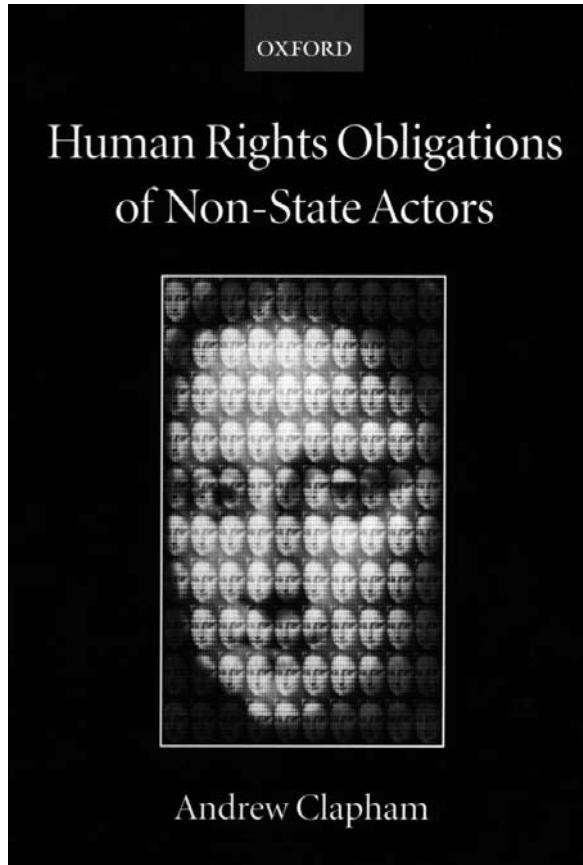






Book Review: *Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors*

Andrew Clapham, *Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law*
(Oxford University Press, 2006)



One of the most significant recent changes in the human rights debate has been the increased recognition of the relevance of non-state actors for the fulfilment of human rights, both in positive and in negative terms. The initial conception of human rights law was marked by the need to ensure protection of the rights of individuals against the threats posed by the State and its agents. However, recent decades have shown that a variety of actors other than nation-states are in a position to place the enjoyment of human rights under jeopardy. Despite the widespread acceptance of human rights at the normative level, actual progress toward the realization of human rights globally has been far from satisfactory. Human rights activists now increasingly address, in particular, the activities of multinational corporations, the policies of international organizations such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, and international crimes committed by entities such as armed opposition groups and terrorists. At the academic level, the relevance of non-state actors for human rights has been overlooked by an exclusively state-centric approach to human rights protection.

Against this background, Andrew Clapham's *Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors* (Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2006) represents a long-awaited, systematic and well-grounded contribution, which transcends the more narrow academic debate to impinge on the political one. The book is based on seminars held in the framework of the summer school on Human Rights Law of the Academy of European Law at the EUI. Not only is the book the ideal continuation of Clapham's fundamental volume *Human Rights in the Private Sphere* (Oxford: Clarendon Press/ New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), which was the author's EUI doctoral thesis, it also gives evidence of the importance given to reflection on the role of non-state actors which has been and still is at the centre of the theoretical debate and academic production of the EUI.

A Changing Status

Andrew Clapham's book provides a realistic, comprehensive and excellently documented portrait of the changing status of protection of human rights against the novel threats posed by non-state actors. The discrepancy between new threats and the inadequate instruments of protection provided by international law and domestic jurisdictions leads the author to propose a radical change in the way in which human rights are conceived in theory. Such a shift in human rights theory is the necessary premise to ensure their enjoyment in practice. The book departs from analyses that focus on the role of the State in human rights protection and urges the study of the human rights universe as a whole. Clapham suggests a radical paradigm shift in the way in which human rights have been traditionally conceived. According to the author, human rights are not inevitably a contract between the individual and the State but should be understood as entitlements enjoyed by all and to be respected by all. The fact that international law is still mostly generated by accepted processes between nation-states does not necessarily entail that the bearers of international obligations should be limited to these traditional subjects of international law. On the contrary, the author argues that human rights obligations fall on States, individuals and non-state actors at the same time, though in varying degrees.

Processes and Change

The volume starts with an analysis of four inter-related processes, namely globalization, privatization, fragmentation and feminization, which explain why

international law is developing to address human rights obligations to non-state actors. The application of human rights law to private actors and its implications on the ways in which we conceive human rights generally is also examined. The political debate concerning the appropriateness of expanding human rights scrutiny to non-state actors is discussed and dissected. For some, extending human rights into these spheres trivializes human rights and allows abusive governments to distract us from ongoing violations. For others, such an extension is essential if human rights are properly to address the current concerns of individuals. The core of the book is devoted to explaining how and where human rights obligations have been imposed on non-state actors. Transcending the literature on the role of NGOs, the book examines a broad range of non-state actors such as corporations, international organizations, multilateral development banks, multinational peace-keeping operations and individuals engaged in various activities that violate, promote or protect human rights. The book discusses how developments in the fields of international responsibility and international criminal law have implications for building a framework for the human rights obligations of non-state actors in international law. In turn, these international developments have drawn on the changing ways in which human rights are implemented in national law. A selection of national jurisdictions, including the United States, South Africa and the United Kingdom, are examined with regard to the application of human rights law to non-state actors. The final part of the book includes suggestions for answers to these questions. Key to understanding the legal obligations of non-state actors are concepts such as dignity and democracy.

Changing the Observation Points

The message and the force of the book are encapsulated in two key concepts. First, realizing that new phenomena require unconventional approaches, Clapham suggests a sort of 'Copernican' revolution to be applied to the way of conceiving human rights violations: taking the victims' point of view rather than the offenders'. Taking this approach immediately allows us to focus on behaviour which constitutes an offence or threat to human rights and on the urgency of reparation for the victims. This simple but fundamental shift of approach enables a clear view of the fact that what really matters for the credibility of human rights law at present is to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights, regardless of the governmental or private nature of the offenders. The second fundamental concept is complementarity. Applying the concept of complementarity to international law is crucial in order to understand that the same behaviour may give rise to different levels of responsibility (for instance, under international human rights law, humanitarian law, domestic, civil or criminal law) and to the responsibility of several subjects (for instance, an individual, the organization he belongs to

and possibly a state entity to which this organization is complicit) at the same time. These different levels of responsibility and the multiplicity of human rights offenders should not be understood as contradictory or mutually exclusive but rather as complementary. One of the main difficulties in practice, however, derives from the fact that there is a multiplicity of jurisdictions for human rights claims and human rights obligations may attach to non-state actors in some of them but not in others.

A Rich Contribution to the Field

The book's strength lies in its solid theoretical framework which is supported by an impressive variety of sources. The legal argument developed throughout the book is that customary international law, international treaties and certain non-binding instruments already create human rights responsibilities for non-state actors. Customary international law is today considered binding on some non-state actors by those non-state actors themselves. The case-law and examples used in the book are taken from different branches of international law such as international criminal law as well as from different regional human rights systems and from a variety of common law jurisdictions. Not only is the analysis firmly anchored to international law but the study often makes references to ethics, philosophy and political science as well.

However, the question of where the limits to human rights lie in the private sphere and in particular how to regulate the relationship between the primary obligations of the state and the secondary set of obligations for non-state actors is somewhat elusive. Recourse is made to the two concepts of dignity and democracy that are considered to be the foundations of human rights. While neither concept can unravel the dilemmas involved in the application of human rights law to non-state actors, a better grasp of the tensions surrounding these concepts can help us to understand what is at stake. For however sound and academic such a contribution is it cannot replace the role of refinement and identification of specific human rights obligations on non-state actors which international and domestic jurisdictions and law-makers have to date been hesitating to undertake. A study that demonstrates that human rights law should be, and is to a certain extent, applied to generate obligations for non-state actors in the private sphere certainly constitutes a powerful incentive for progress in this direction within international and national institutions.

ALEXANDRA GATTO,
Law Dept.

XML – Talking the Same Language

Legislative Standards

The adoption of shared or interoperable standards for legal information represents an important precondition for enabling access, communication, processing, and integration of legal sources through IT technologies, in an open and cooperative framework. Standards need to address different aspects of legal information:

- abstract (logical) ways of identifying legal documents, so that official texts can be retrieved and made available over the Internet, regardless of their physical location and legal information pertaining to different sources and States can be queried from single access-points;
- ways of structuring legal documents and data, so that their elements can be automatically identified and processed;
- ways of dealing with changes in the law, so that textual modifications can be clearly identified, the current content of legal texts can be automatically constructed, the

applicable law can be more easily determined;

- ways of distinguishing and representing the different stages of the life cycle of a law text (from first drafts, to parliamentary discussions, to amendments, to subsequent modifications)
- ways of defining and applying conceptual classifications to law texts so that, possibly according to appropriate mappings and translations, legal conceptualisations can be applied in understanding and retrieving laws of different countries and different languages;
- ways of building rich executable representations of legal knowledge, which can capture the essential components of legal knowledge, can be transferred from one computer platform to the other, can provide the basis of knowledge-based systems supporting the application of laws of different countries.

Today is exactly the time when studies and proposal on legal standardisation at the European

level can be most useful: knowledge of the issues involved in standardisation, awareness of best technological solutions and practices, proposals for improvements, suggestions for convergence and interoperability can be very useful for European policy-makers, national authorities and all private and public providers of legal information. Only a few years ago it would have been too early since the technologies for the informational unification of the laws of Europe would not have been available or would not have been already in use. A few years from now it will be too late since different countries would possibly have gone in different directions, organising their legal information according to incompatible (or sub-optimal) standards.

Improving Knowledge and Information

Providing shared or interoperable standards for legal knowledge can bring various advantages:



Participants to the 2006 Workshop on Legislative XML, with Giovanni Sartor (on the right)

- An increased accessibility of European legal materials (of the different countries) over the Internet is an important factor for developing the European market and favouring transnational business. In this regards further problems are to be addressed, like linguistic barriers, but access to texts (in a structured forms), navigation over their links, availability of the legislation in force and ease of retrieval are the pre-conditions of any further use of law texts;
- An increased accessibility of laws, decisions, and legal data over the Internet, through shared or interoperable standards, promotes cooperation between different legal authorities of different member States (e.g. accessibility of case law, of all judicatures, can contribute to the harmonisation of European case law, and to the trans-jurisdictional dialogue; accessibility under appropriate legal warranties of data concerning individual cases can facilitate judicial cooperation on cases involving different jurisdictions; accessibility of all legislative and regulatory acts, and of the corresponding preliminary documents, can contribute to the harmonisation of legislation and to spreading the best solutions);
- An increased accessibility of legal materials contributes to providing the necessary input for studies and policies aimed at the harmonisation-unification of European laws;
- The availability of legal materials of different countries, structured or enriched according to shared or interoperable standards, increases competition in the provision of legal services (assuming that the information is provided on non-discriminatory bases), since the same software systems can then be used for processing laws of different countries;
- The availability of legal materials according to shared or interoperable standards reduces the costs in developing certain legal services (for instance, legal documentation) and thus paves the ways for new actors to provide for legal information to the public, both in commercial and non-commercial ways.
- The adoption of appropriate standards for law text and associated documents is the precondition for efficient information management of all legislation-related documents, and thus can favour openness and transparency of the legislative process, and access to information which is relevant to legal interpretation (legislative history).
- Legislative standards have also an impact on legislative quality, since compliance with appropriate legislative standards can contribute to obtaining a clearer, better structured and more consistent legislation.

From Projects to Experiments

There are already a number of projects on Internet-based standards for the legal information which have been developed in different member States (like Italy, Austria, Denmark, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain). Nowadays there is the need not only to stimulate similar initiatives being developed in other countries (particularly in new member States, which

are just starting to develop up-to-date approaches to legal information), but also to give a specifically European direction to legal standardisation: besides facilitating the communication of information about national experiences, we need to promote shared



Villa Schifanoia

or interoperable standards at the European level. Moreover, as protocols for the Internet have achieved global dimensions, so can and should standards for legal information. However, it is necessary for such standards, rather than being unilaterally imposed by commercial or political interests (or reflect the idiosyncrasies of particular legal traditions), result from a discussion as broad and inclusive as possible, involving experts, lawyers, computer scientists, public authorities and private companies.

The Fifth Legislative XML Workshop at the EUI

The annual workshop on Legislative XML is the most significant event in the domain of standards for legal information. Its title refers to XML (eXtended Markup Language), the tag-based language which is nowadays increasingly used for expressing in machine-readable format the structure of any kind of information made accessible over the web, and in particular, for organising legal materials and for enriching them with further data.

The workshop held in Villa Schifanoia, from 14 to 16 June 2006, was characterised by a large and diverse participation: more than 100 people from more 20 countries (and 4 continents, Europe, North America, South America, and Africa) were present, coming from public administrations (national and regional parliaments and governmental bodies), academic institutions and IT companies.

Taking Stock of Experience

As in the previous editions of the XML workshop, the focus was on the presentation, comparison and discussion of concrete experiences and projects on legislative standards, especially those carried out by public administrations, with the purpose of sharing knowledge and best practices. This was the indeed the subject of the first day of the workshop, which was devoted on on-going projects. Initiatives from European countries like Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Ireland, Hungary, UK, Spain were presented, together with activities promoted within the European Institutions (especially by the Office for the official publications), and experiences in extra-European countries, like Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Brazil and the USA. The first day of the workshop also included a session devoted to the comparison of the results obtained by marking the same legislative text according to different national standards.

The conference was concerned with new ideas and developments in the domain of legislative markup, like the emerging country-independent standards, techniques for automatic consolidation, the semantic markup of texts and rules, the use of ontologies (conceptual dictionaries and networks) for supporting multilingual information retrieval. It gave the opportunity to present various standard-based software programmes for supporting the publication, the drafting and the consolidation of legislation, including the presentation of prototypes but also of software systems already in use within national and regional parliaments, publication offices and private companies.

The conference concluded with a roundtable, aimed at identifying the prospects for the development of legislative markup standards. In particular, ideas were discussed for a roadmap towards common and interoperable standards in Europe, and a commitment was made toward defining a project proposal on European standards for legislation, to be submitted to the next call of the programme framework for EU-projects.

It is difficult to synthesise the outcomes of such a rich programme in a few conclusive remarks. I think that two indications had particular saliency and significance for future activities.

Two Lessons

The first indication is that not only the technologies, but also national and European institutions are now mature for realising significant standard-based IT systems in the legal domain. Important applications are already been developed both at the national level and at the European level. However, not always the standards adopted at national and subnational level reflect the best technological knowledge, and not always they take into account other experiences, either on learning or on convergence grounds. Thus it is

urgent to compare existing standards and improve upon them, so that agreements can be reached at least on a shared common denominator, having the most advanced features.

The second indication is the emergence of country-independent standards, and the possibility of wide-reaching international cooperation. As announced at the workshop, proceedings have just been started at the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), for the definition of an Open XML interchange format for legal documents. At the same time, an African standard for legislation has been defined, which is based on and improves upon the results of some European experiences (in the framework of the Africa i-Parliaments Action Plan, an initiative supported by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Global Centre for ICT in Parliaments, and the Pan African Parliament). This African project is particularly significant, since it shows how shared or interoperable machine-readable standards for legal information can contribute to technological development, but also support communication, democracy and participation, and how the adoption of such standards could be based upon a wide discussion, bridging different legal traditions, and merging technical considerations with social and political requirements. A joint African-European working group is now emerging where such issues are addressed in an open and cooperative way, within a shared framework.

I thank the President of the EUI, Professor Yves Mény and the Director of the Law Department, Professor Wojciech Sadurski, for their support, without which this event would not have been possible. I also thank the colleagues in the organisational committee (Carlo Biagioli, Enrico Francesconi, Caterina Lupo, Monica Palmirani, Daniela Tiscornia, and Fabio Vitali) for their help before and during the workshop. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Anna Coda, Anna Komarzynska, and Simona Binazzi, for their kindness and efficiency in managing this event.

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The Papers of EEC Italian Commissioners held in the Historical Archives of the EU

The Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) preserve among its holdings, the papers of some of the Italian Presidents of the Commission and EEC Commissioners who, personally or through their heirs, deposited their *fonds* in Florence.

Throughout the period from the fusion of the Executives into a unique Commission, Giuseppe Petrilli, who was substituted by Lionello Levi Sandri, Piero Malvestiti and subsequently in his place, Giuseppe Caron and Guido Colonna di Paliano were posted to Brussels in the Hallstein Commission. Once again Lionello Levi Sandri and Guido Colonna di Paliano along with Edoardo Martino were appointed in the Rey Commission (1967-1970). Franco Maria Malfatti (President), Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza and Altiero Spinelli held posts in the Malfatti Commission (1970-1973). Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, Altiero Spinelli and then Cesidio Guazzaroni, who for a brief period substituted Spinelli, were assigned posts in the Ortoli Commission (1973-1977). Lorenzo Natali and Antonio Giolitti at Regional Policy Planning in the Jenkins and Thorn Commissions (1977-1988/1981-1985), Lorenzo Natali and Carlo Ripa di Meana at Culture and the Environment in the first Delors Commission (1985-1989), Filippo Maria Pandolfi in Research and Technological Policy and Carlo Ripa di Meana in the second Delors Commission (1989-1993), Antonio Ruberti in Research and Technological Development and Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi in the Internal Market of the third Delors Commission (1993-1994). Mario Monti was appointed to the Internal Market alongside Emma Bonino who got Humanitarian Aid and Consumer Policy in the Santer Commission (1995-1999). Last but not least Romano Prodi (President) and Mario Monti in Competition in the Prodi Commission (1999-2004).

Within the Hallstein Commission, Levi Sandri obtained the Social Affairs portfolio (inherited from another Italian, Giuseppe Petrilli) a position he maintained subsequently under Jean Rey.

In the Rey Commission, besides Levi Sandri, there were Colonna di Paliano at Industrial Policy and Martino at External Relations and Development Aid.

The HAEU is custodian of a rich source of material on the activities of the Rey Commission thanks to the private *fonds* Levi Sandri and Martino. Size wise the *fonds* contains 35 files and is a new acquisition for the Archives. The Levi Sandri *fonds* documents the work of the academic and high public official primarily during his period in Brus-



Lionello Levi Sandri

sels when he was responsible for Social Affairs between 1961 and 1970, to which the papers bear testimony; an ample collection of speeches he gave between 1961 and 1969, a correspondence file exchanged with Italian and foreign personalities, a rich collection of press cuttings from Italian and foreign press, a volume containing his contributions during the European Parliament's sessions, a file on the European Social Fund and a complete set of his writings on legal and European arguments from 1934 to 1991, dealing with topics such as the free movement of

workers, equal pay for women, the launch of the professional training programmes and the reform of the European Social Fund.

The Edoardo Martino *fonds* which is comprised of nearly 400 files contains a vast assortment of documents which illustrate the activities of the depositor in Brussels. Open to consultation by researchers there are reports and minutes of Association Councils with third countries, reports from the London delegation of the Commission in the months leading up to Britain's adhesion to the Community, reports from commercial advisors of third countries in which the Commission had representation, memos, speeches, declarations, press releases, studies on the external trade of the Community, contributions and resolutions relative to development aid.



Edoardo Martino

The Malfatti Commission is very well represented thanks to the archival *fonds* of President Malfatti and of the Commissioners for the Environment, Consumer Rights, Transport and Press and Information Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza and Industrial and Technological Policy Altiero Spinelli.

The Malfatti *fonds* is made up of a 'European' *tranche* from the private

archive of Franco Maria Malfatti which is still kept in Rome. It is made up of 79 files sub-divided into the following series: official visits, speeches, European political co-operation, UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), enlargement, summits, meetings of the Commission, press and documentation, photographs. Of particular interest are the files relative to the official visits to the following capitals, Bonn, Rome, Paris, The Hague, Luxembourg, Oslo, London, Copenhagen, Dublin, Stockholm, Belgrade, and his trips to Canada, Africa, Japan and the United States, as well as those concerning the resignation of Malfatti from the Presidency of the Commission in 1972.

The Scarascia Mugnozza *fonds* illustrates in its 9 files the responsibilities of the depositor in the Malfatti Commission as well as a file relative to agricultural policy, a portfolio he held when Vice President Mansholt substituted President Malfatti who resigned prior to the expiry of his mandate.

The papers of Commissioner Spinelli are more articulated, within this *fonds* the papers concerning his work in the Commission comprise 39 files including articles, notes sent to the Commission, interviews, speeches, incoming and outgoing correspondence, talks at conferences and various documentation.

The activities of the Jenkins and Thorn Commissions have been documented in some part by the small *fonds* Natali, which came from the Rome office of the Commission Representation. The main part of this *fonds* has been deposited at the State Archives of L'Aquila, where Natali had his electoral college and is made up of a collection of speeches donated by the depositor between 1977 and 1984. The HAEU has already made contact with the state archives of L'Aquila in order to microfilm these materials.

For further information, I have listed below some biographical notes on the Italian Commissioners whose papers the HAEU does not hold:

Giuseppe Caron Christian Democrat parliamentarian, Under-Secretary and Minister, lobbied for federalist objectives in Europe. Member of the European Federalist Movement.

Piero Malvestiti Christian Democrat political figure. Among the founders in Milan of the New Guelf movement, stringently opposed to fascism. In 1945 he was a member of the National Committee for the Liberalisation of Northern Italy. After the Second World War he was member of the Christian Democrats and was appointed many times to the Italian Parliament, assuming also government posts. From 1958 to 1959 he was appointed Vice President of the EEC Commission and in the three-year period 1960/63 he was President of the High Authority of the ECSC. He died in 1964.

Giuseppe Petrilli A mathematics and statistical science graduate, in 1960 he became President of the IRI until 1979. As federalist, he was made President of the Italian Council of the European Movement between 1964 and

1985, and President of the International Council of the same movement between 1981 and 1985. Between 1979 and 1983 he was appointed Vice President Elect of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council. He was Senator of the Republic between 1979 and 1987. He died in 1999.

Guido Colonna di Paliano Diplomat, Vice Director for political affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Deputy Secretary-General of the OEEC and Vice-Secretary General of NATO. After his experience in the Commission between 1964 and 1970 with responsibility for the internal market with Hallstein and industrial policy with Rey, he became President of the *Rinascenza* and member of the 'Trilateral Commission'. He died in 1982.

Antonio Giolitti Born in 1915. He participated in the Resistance. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, in 1956 he left the Italian Communist Party to join the Italian Socialist Party. Minister for the exchequer numerous times in the 1960's, in 1974 President of the Council of Ministers of the OECD. (ref. Antonio Giolitti, *Lettere a Marta. Ricordi e riflessioni*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1992, pgs. 199-212)

Carlo Ripa di Meana Born in 1929. Journalist, edited numerous reviews for culture until in the 1970's when he was elected regional councillor in Lombardy for the Italian Socialist Party (ISP). From 1974 to 1978 he was president of the *Biennale di Venezia*. From 1979 to 1984 he represented the ISP in the European Parliament. From 1992-93 he was appointed Minister for the Environment in the Amato government. Between 1993 and 1996 he was leader of the Green Party in Italy. Until 1999 he was European Parliamentarian for the Greens. (ref. Carlo Ripa di Meana, *Cane sciolto*, Milan, Kaos, 2000, pgs. 187-223).

Filippo Maria Pandolfi Born in 1927. Graduated in philosophy from the Catholic University of Milan, he was elected to Parliament for the first time in 1968. Between 1976 and 1988, he held the posts of Minister for Finance, Budget, Industry and between 1983 and 1988, Agriculture (in the governments of Craxi, Fanfani and Goria respectively). Appointed due to his vast experience, to the Finance and Budget Commission together with the then governor of the Bank of Italy Guido Carli, to inject life into the economic recovery. Between 1979 and 1980, he took on the position of Director of the Interim Committee for the International Monetary Fund.

Antonio Ruberti Born in 1927. Director of the Faculty of Engineering from 1973 to 1976 and rector from 1976 to 1987 of the University of Rome, 'La Sapienza'. Minister for Scientific and Technological Research from 1989 to 1992. Parliamentary deputy for the Italian Socialist Party (1992) he resigned in 1993 to take on the role of Commissioner in the EU. With the conclusion of his mandate, in April 1996 he was elected once again as Parliamentary Deputy where he directed the Policy Commission of the European Union. He died in 2000.

Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi Diplomat, he held among other assignments that of Ambassador to Germany from 1987 to 1989.

ANDREA BECHERUCCI
Historical Archives of the EU

The First Stein Rokkan Chair is Launched

I am charmed and a little daunted to find myself appointed as the initial holder of the Stein Rokkan Chair in Comparative Politics. I first met Stein Rokkan at a conference that he organized in Bergen, to discuss with representatives from universities across Europe the organization of the new European Consortium for Political Research which he had helped to found. I was then a newly minted Ph.D. starting my first job at the University of Strathclyde in Scotland. Our paths crossed again at a meeting of the Committee on Political Sociology, held in Ross Priory in Scotland, where I had been asked to talk on some topic in research methodology (I forget what). I never knew Stein well, but my pleasure at finding myself appointed to the chair that bears his name comes in part from the fact that our careers did intersect, towards the end of his career and the start of mine.

There are additional links as well. Professor Rokkan was a strong advocate for the use of the historical record of election and census data in order to supplement survey analysis in the study of political behaviour, and I have come increasingly in recent years to appreciate the benefits of that dual approach to research on party support, party systems, and voter alignments. These are all areas in which I have built on Stein's work in making my own contributions to the political science literature.

After studying political theory in Norway, Stein Rokkan went to the United States to extend his studies. Unknowingly, I followed a similar path, studying at Oxford University for my first degree (in philosophy and economics) and going to Cornell in the USA to study for my doctorate in government (later moving to the University of Michigan where Stein Rokkan also studied).

From National to Comparative Research

I started my research career looking at the behaviour of legislators in Britain and elsewhere, writing articles about coalition governments and the influence of what the British call 'backbench' Members of Parliament (those who do not hold government posts). But I very soon decided that the behaviour of politicians could not be understood in isolation from the behaviour of voters, and my interests shifted, over the course of my first decade as a research professional, increasingly towards the analysis of survey and other data bearing on voting behaviour. In 1985 I published *The Decline of Class Voting in Britain*, but by that time I had already realized that the topic I was studying really called for a comparative approach, and my next book, *Electoral Change*, (co-authored with Tom Mackie, Henry Valen, and others, and published in 1992) built explicitly on Stein's work on



Stein Rokkan (on the left)

the development and evolution of social cleavage structures in Western countries. That book led me to realize how badly the political science profession needed access to large-scale survey data collected simultaneously in multiple countries, and I became involved in the design and fielding of election studies conducted on the occasion of elections to the European Parliament. My reason for engaging in those studies was not so much in the hopes of learning something about the functioning of the EU as it was to in the hopes of learning something about the behaviour of EU citizens – and not just in regard to European Parliament elections but at national elections as well. Nevertheless, my book (with Cees van der Eijk and others) called *Choosing Europe?* (1996) did specifically address the

behaviour of European voters at European Parliament elections. My later books on *Voter Turnout* (2004) and *The Economy and the Vote* (now in press) built upon the insights I had gained from studying European Parliament elections and applied those insights to elections in general.

Giving a New Impulse to Electoral Research

I come to the EUI with two main hopes. One is that I will be able to play a part in attracting students interested in studying the topics on which Stein Rokkan also focused: voters, elections, parties, and public opinion. The EUI has already produced Ph.D. dissertations that focus on some of these topics, but many fewer than would be expected of a world class institution. At the same

time (and as a necessary part of my teaching interests) I hope to help develop the profile of the EUI as a place where research is conducted on these topics. Already since taking up my post on September 1st I have attended two conferences and given two papers which highlighted my EUI affiliation. I hope to do much more along these lines to increase the EUI's visibility as an institution engaged in the study of voters and elections.

I like to think that these are the same goals that Stein Rokkan would have set himself, had he lived long enough to be appointed as a professor here.

MARK FRANKLIN

Stein Rokkan Professor
of Comparative Politics,

Dept. of Political and Social Sciences

Competition in Europe: Law or Economics?



Heike Schweitzer

One of the great German jurists of the 19th century – Friedrich Carl von Savigny – characterized jurisprudence as the ‘science of liberty’. Control of power, private and public, and the understanding and elaboration of the legal institutions which any society based on individual freedoms needs are core issues of jurisprudence. Economic liberties imply decentralized decision-making, leading to free markets and contributing to the efficient allocation of re-

sources. EU law has had the effect of refocusing our interest in the fundamental legal principles of free societies: the basic economic freedoms are at the core of the EC Treaty and establish the internal market. EU competition rules protect the market process that results from the exercise of the economic freedoms. EU competition rules, contrary to US anti-trust law, bind not only undertakings, but the Member States and Community institutions as well. EU law has enlarged markets, thus expanding the reach of property rights, freedom of contract and of competition. Restraints on individual freedoms long accepted in Member States are to be justified in the light of Community law. In sum, EU law has strengthened individual economic liberties against the preponderance of governmental controls, and private against state planning. The salutary economic effects of the internal market and the system of undistorted competition are widely recognized.

My research interest is in this liberalization process itself as well as in the functioning of the interdependent ‘private law society’ (Privatrechtsgesellschaft).¹ Contract law and contracting practices are the principles according to which private actors organize their voluntary market exchanges. Corporations are important institutions for decentralized planning. The principles of their internal organization simultaneously influence how their markets work. Competition rules are to maintain competition as a discovery process protecting both individual freedom and contributing to dynamic efficiency.

At the European University Institute and the Robert Schuman Centre, EU competition rules will be a focus of my research and teaching. Their interpretation and application are undergoing substantial changes. The EU Commission is

¹ The term is taken from Franz Böhm, *Privatrechtsgesellschaft und Marktwirtschaft*, Ordo 1966, 75 ff.

engaged in a major overhaul of its policies. The underlying rationale of these changes is, in the words of the Commission, a 'more economic approach'. This opens a new and broad agenda for competition law. The reform of Art. 81 aims at a system of decentralized enforcement. This system has major implications for the practice of national competition authorities as well as for the interaction between the latter and the Commission. The efficacy of the Commission's project to strengthen private enforcement of competition rules depends, inter alia, upon the practice of Member State courts. The reform of Art. 82 is an ongoing project. Guidelines on exclusionary abuses of market power are to be expected soon, guidelines on exploitative abuses are to follow. One of the major policy issues is the Commission's proposal to make Art. 81(3) applicable in the context of Art. 82. Particularly relevant is the compatibility of the Commission's proposal with the case law of the ECJ. New approaches are discussed as well with respect to state aid.

petition law. However, law has to take into account the constraints that follow from the structure and function of legal rules and their application in all administrative and judicial proceedings.

In addition to the more general competition policy issues highlighted above there are important special areas: deregulation and competition in regulated industries; market power in network industries; merger control in high-tech markets, to name just a few.

Mergers and Acquisitions are an area of research that I am interested in also as a matter of corporate law and contract law. M&A-activity, including cross-border transactions, are of key importance for Europe. Mergers are part of the creation and constant restructuring of markets and market actors in the light of changing market boundaries. Firms are a very special object of market exchanges however. 'Markets for firms', where they can be said to exist, are different from markets for commodities

'international contract law'). Corporate law has to contribute to the efficiency of mergers and acquisitions. Problem areas are the judicial control of management and /or shareholder decisions. The relevant agency problems are, of course, not limited to mergers and acquisitions, but are of general relevance. Legal rules that are to cope with these issues have to take into account European as well as global capital markets.

We shall soon celebrate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome. The EUI and the Robert Schuman Centre, with their unique, truly European research community, and the strong institutional links to both the European and Member States' institutions are very special places to participate in the discourse on Europe and to ensure that the study of European law remains a study of the 'science of liberty'.

HEIKE SCHWEITZER
Professor of Competition Law,
Law Dept.



Villa Schifanoia, location of the Law Department

All these issues concern the interaction of law and economics. Economics is not only a fertile input, it is an imperative one into the understanding and design of com-

in almost all relevant aspects. With respect to contract law, we see a transnational contracting practice emerge that is standardized to a certain extent (a bottom-up

Harold James, New Marie Curie Chair

I am delighted to be at the EUI (in the History and Civilisation Department) as Marie Curie Chair. The aim of the EU's Marie Curie program is to sponsor transnational mobility, and I am very pleased to be able to spend the next four years trying to create links between the EUI and my other base in Princeton. Many EUI researchers would I think benefit from the exposure to the academic culture of the United States, which is often surprisingly different from that of Europe; and also, I think it is good to signal to students at American institutions (many of whom are international) that the EUI is *the* focus of serious comparative work on Europe, in which the disciplines of economics, history, law and politics are brought together. In my view, Europeans would benefit from the intensely competitive climate of academic life in North America, while American researchers could use some calm reflexivity about their work and their topics. One of the chief benefits of a place as genuinely international as the EUI is the awareness that there is not simply one prevalent intellectual fashion that has to be followed.

While I am here, my major research effort is a project examining the legal, social and ethical dimensions of different sorts of business organization in Europe. I am trying to look at the evolution over the past two centuries of family firms, *sociétés en commandite*, joint stock corporations, and private equity corporations. This new project represents an extension of my work on *Family Capitalism* (Harvard University Press, 2006), in which I tried to explain why family firms were so prominent in the business life of continental Europe, and why frequently firms move from being publicly quoted companies and seem to go 'back' to the form of family firms. The new work looks at firms in a context of informal networks and patterns of

sociability, and examines how these networks are affected by differences in cultural, political, as well as legal and regulatory settings. We think we know what a company is, yet the legal framework and the areas of operations of companies have changed enormously over the past two centuries. In the nineteenth



century, most people accepted that the company was defined by a fixed field of activity, in a particular location; today's companies change their focus with great rapidity and shift their activities from one place to the next. How did this idea of a flexible company as a sort of super-brand come to be so attractive?

More particularly, there is a whole range of other questions that are intricately connected with each other. How do the legal concepts of limited liability and the joint stock corporation change the nature of corporate activity? How did management develop in a different direction to ownership? What is the link between economic organization and economic efficiency, and what effects are there on macro-economic performance? How do cross-border activities of corporations affect developments in other countries? How has the availability of finance, and the character of state regulation, affected the development of business structure? Are there particular moments of crisis and opportunity, and what circumstances and conditions make for

effective or ineffective responses to crisis? Many European economists and political scientists are reflecting on these issues, and one of the great attractions of the EUI is that it is a magnet for discussions, colloquia and conferences.

There is obviously a particular attraction to having an Italian base for this project. Not only am I in the city *par excellence* of family capitalism, of the Bardi, Peruzzi and of course the Medici; but there is also today an intense discussion of how the family style shapes the peculiarities of 'Made in Italy' business life. It helps me to understand the issues to converse, not just historically as it were with the ghost of the Medici, but with a wide range of dynamic (and in some cases not so dynamic) Italian family business people and managers.

I am also still very much involved in debates that arose from my books on *The End of Globalization* and *The Roman Predicament: How the Rules of International Order Create the Politics of Empire*. There is still a fascination in Europe with the advantages and dangers of globalization. In November I am going to London for a dialogue with George Soros, and in January to Tokyo to debate globalization with a Latin American liberation theologian. One of the questions that will arise here is whether there are different regional variations of globalization: is there an Asian model that is quite different from that preached in the United States? And where does Europe fit in? When people think about the future of their societies, they are acutely aware of the range of approaches and models, and I think much less confident than at most times in the past that their own society and their own traditions offer all the answers.

HAROLD JAMES,
Marie Curie Professor,
Dept. of History and Civilisation.

New People at the EUI



Ana Aguado

From February 2007, **Ana Aguado** will assist the European University Institute in the fields of public relations and fund-raising. She will be based in Brussels.

Ana Aguado is a graduate in Law (University of Valencia, ES); she

obtained her MA in Business Law from University of London, and in Private International Law from The Hague University.

She is at present the Secretary General of ETSO, the European Association of Electricity Transmission System Operators. In the past she has held positions in EURELECTRIC, the association of the European electricity industry, and the European Commission (DG TREN).

Ana Aguado is member of the editorial staff of the magazine on the development of the Community internal market *La revue du Marché Européen* guided by Mr Mattera, former Director at the European Commission.

She is married with two daughters.

Vincenzo Zeno-Zencovich, will be at the EUI (Law department at Villa Schifanoia) during the autumn, substituting professor Fabrizio Cafaggi at present on leave at Columbia University. He is Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Roma Tre.

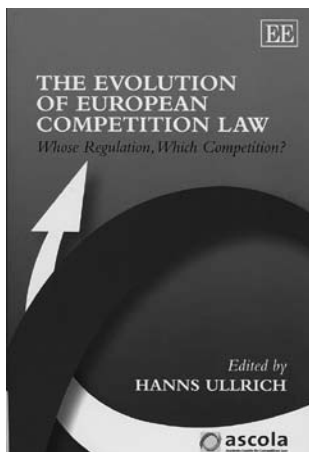
Among his present main topics of research are, apart from torts and media law, various issues ranging from ICT law to medical malpractice, from consumer law to the Europeanization of private law, from legal education to linguistic factors in comparative law, subjects on which he has written extensively.

A Farewell to...



Hanns Ullrich

Hanns Ullrich, Professor of the Law Department, who left the Institute at the end of September, after years of valuable co-operation with us in one form or another. We wish him some well-earned relaxation!



Pascaline Winand

Pascaline Winand, Professor of the History Department, who will shortly leave us to take up an exciting post at Monash University, Australia. All our best wishes go to her, although she will still be involved in many Institute projects and activities.... even if from afar!

The 2006 Summer School on Comparative and Trans-National Approaches to the History of Early Modern and Modern Europe

'Do you want to do historical research that goes beyond the boundaries of your own country? Do you feel that the EUI is the right institution for carrying out your doctoral thesis to give it a comparative and/or trans-national approach?'

These are a few of the questions that the Summer School, organised by the Department of History and Civilisation over the last two years, has asked in order to attract the attention of students throughout Europe. And it seems that this system has managed to do so efficiently. The 180 applications received each year from a large range of European countries and also from several North American universities constitute the proof that the Summer School itself has been a success. Each year between 30 and 35 students carefully chosen according to criteria of diversity of origin and gender, fields of investigation and projects which hold interest for the History Department, have met in Villa Schifanoia to debate core issues of Europe's past and present with a half dozen invited professors and more or less the same number from the Department.

The theme could be no other than the History of Europe from a Comparative and Trans-national perspective, an area of investigation and reflection that is increasingly defined as an essential part of the HEC profile.

Organized by Professors Heinz Gerhard Haupt and Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla with the support of Francesca Parenti and the administrative staff of the History

Department, the Summer School sets out to give its students a theoretical as well as practical experience in an atmosphere of discussion and intellectual interchange. Thus methodological sessions are combined with discussions of case studies presented by professors of the History Department as well as by some of the most well-known European specialists in the field. From a theoretical reflection, comparative method, and explanation of the actual techniques of trans-national approaches one continues on to the study of diasporas, the relationships between Europe and the 'other' worlds, to the study of the family in a comparative perspective and to other very essential aspects for understanding the past and present of Europe.

And this is all to illustrate to the students the different methods of teaching that currently characterize this Department: presentations of the main methods and theories of comparative and trans-national history by the HEC professors, the discussion of papers and thesis projects by current EUI doctoral researchers, the discussion of articles and books. The Summer School intends to open our doors to the outside world, searching for a balance between scientific rigour, work and image. It does so in an harmonious manner, introducing as well our work surroundings, library, archives and lifestyle.

It is no surprise that many of our Summer School members want to return to carry out further research. As it is no surprise that many of them have applied to our doctoral programme. The Summer School is becoming a point of



Heinz Gerhard Haupt



Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla

reference in other countries and a worthy letter of presentation for the Institute and Department of History and Civilisation.

2006 History Summer School

Training Asian Experts about International Penal Courts: The EUI in Beijing

ETHICS is the acronym for European Training in Higher International Criminal Sciences. This project was launched at the Robert Schuman Centre in June 2003, supported by generous funding of the European Commission.

One of the purposes of this project was to emphasise the difference of attitude between Europe and the United States towards the International Criminal Court, and it intended to give a concrete sign in support of international criminal justice.

More specifically the project aimed at providing high-level training in international criminal law targeting mainly (but not only) judges and prosecutors in the States, parties to the ICC Statute.

During the first year, a two-week intensive training course took place in Florence (February 2004). Thereafter, the project consisted of a series of shorter (2 - 4 days) Regional Workshops in various continents. In 2005 Regional Workshops were held in Latin America, in Lima (Perù), and in Africa, in Dakar (Senegal). In 2006, two other workshops took place: one in Europe, in Riga (Latvia), and one in Beijing (China).

This was the last workshop of the first phase of this project and it was particularly successful. The Conference in Beijing was organized in partnership with the Law School of the University of Tsinghua (which has its seat in a very large campus located in the Haidan District). It took place at the Tsinghua conference centre. During four intense days, an outstanding set of renowned judges, academics, and practitioners in the field discussed on various aspects of international criminal law ranging from institutional problems to issue relating to

state cooperation in the field. Over 100 persons took part in the conference and debated the most sensitive topics of international criminal law, including the position of China towards the ICC and international

China vis-à-vis international criminal law in the closing address to the Conference.

Finally, it is worth emphasising for our community at the EUI, that



criminal justice more broadly. The speakers included the Presidents of the two UN ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, Judge Fausto Pocar (Italy) and Judge Erik Møse (Norway), the Vice-President of the ICC, Judge Blattman (Bolivia), as well as the First Vice-President of the Supreme Court, Judge Cao, who delivered the opening speech, and the H.E. Duan Jie Long, Director General of the Law and Treaties in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who gave an overview the current position of

on this occasion the President of the Institute, Yves Mény, started preliminary talks with the Dean of Tsinghua Law School, Prof. Wang, to explore the possibilities of closer cooperation between the EUI and the University of Tsinghua, which could entail – provided that appropriate funding is identified – fruitful exchanges for researchers of both institutions.

SALVATORE ZAPPALÀ
Scientific Project Manager
of the ETHICS

Alumni News

20th Anniversary. In 2006 the AA commemorates its 20th anniversary. For the occasion, the Executive Committee organised a series of events starting with the June Ball in June that was followed by a 2-day relaxed walk through the Chianti: Gaiole, Badia a Coltibuono and Brolio, visiting the Castle and tasting its wine. Participants were invited by alumnus Jens Hoiberg and his wife Birgitte for a garden party at their house in San Martino and also gathered for an outdoor dinner in Piazza del Mercato in Siena.

2nd Chianti Walk. Following the success of the first Chianti Walk, a second walk was organized on 8 October 2006. This walk took alumni and members of the EUI community around Mugnana, Dudda and Greve in Chianti.

Alumni weekend conferences. The AA organised two different conferences during this year's Alumni Weekend. A conference on 'the Maastricht Treaty: a Watershed in European Integration?' took place on 5-6 October with the support of the EUI and the EUI Archives. There were about 21 active participants and the majority of papers were presented by alumni of the four disciplines. On 6-7 October a larger Alumni Conference on 'Interpreting globalisation:

bringing together over 35 active participants. It featured 22 papers that were presented by EUI alumni of the four disciplines and there was a final roundtable with distinguished guests. This conference was supported by the European Investment Bank and the Alumni Association.

The second EUI Alumni Association Prize for the best interdisciplinary Ph.D. thesis on relevant European issues (Alumni Prize) was awarded to Valérie Hayaert (HEC) for her thesis *Mens Emblematica et Humanisme Juridique*:

ident of the EUI and all heads of department. Valérie Hayaert also presented her work during the Alumni Prize seminar on that day and received a diploma and a medal designed by Florence-based artist Onofrio Pepe on the Myth of Europe together with an award of 3.000 Euro. To quote the jury's report: 'Valérie Hayaert has produced a dissertation that is exceptionally erudite and original. Moreover, it casts its net over a wide range of topics and draws from several academic disciplines: History, Law, Political Thought, Art, Literature and even Philology.'



Le cas du Pegma cum narrationibus philosophicis de Pierre Coustau (1555), during the degree-conferring ceremony on Friday 6 October 2006. The Prize was conferred on

Publications

The book *EMU Rules: the Political and Economic Consequences of European Monetary Integration* edited by F. Torres, A. Verdun and H. Zimmermann, published by Nomos, came out in the beginning of September and presented during the alumni weekend, featuring a roundtable discussion with Paul De Grauwe, U. Leuven, Jürgen Kröger- EU Commission, and all the authors present. The book is a significantly different version of a previous EUI publication by the same editors. It features a new structure and new papers and a preface by Paul De Grauwe. The volume explores issues of economic and political governance in the European Monetary Union. Combining the perspectives of economics, law, political science and historical



Evidence and theories from the four EUI disciplines' took place,

the winner in the presence of the jury members and of the Pres-

research, it provides an up-to-date analysis of the development of the Eurozone and assesses the prospects for the economic and political sustainability of the euro.

The AA General Assembly 2006 has elected a new Executive Committee for 2006-2008, composed of Francisco Torres (President), Annette Bongardt (Vice-President), Milica Uvalic (Treasurer), Valérie Hayaert (Secretary) and Pompeo Della Posta (Member).

The AA Annual Dinner took place on Friday 6 October. All conference participants, registered alumni, guests and members of the EUI community who registered were invited by the AA. The dinner took place at the Badi's lower loggia and counted on Stefano Zamagni, U. Bologna, as keynote guest speaker on the topic of globalisation.



What next?

ECB presentation and alumni meeting. The Nomos book, *EMU Rules* was also to be presented at the ECB by Francisco Torres and Amy Verdun on 20 October 2006, following a lunch with alumni working at the ECB, including Chiara Zilioli, Marta Lopez and alumnus Bernhard Winkler.

History of the Alumni Association. The history of the past 20 years of the AA has been completed and will be published soon. Both

the former EC and the newly elected one endorsed the final docu-

We intend to keep walking in the coming year. Suggestions of differ-



Presentation of the Nomos book at the ECB

ment produced and confirmed the approval of its publication. The AA history was mainly written (in Italian) by Valentina Baggiani who carried out original research based on archived material and later on completed (and translated into English) by alumna Eve Hepburn.

ent itineraries and of other activities are most welcome. Please keep an eye on our web page (<http://www.eui.eu/Alumni>) and get in touch with us (alumni@eui.eu) and with Nancy (Nancy.Altobelli@eui.eu) for all the relevant information. You can also register in the Alumni



A new AA logo. The Executive Committee approved the adoption of a new AA logo encompassing the new EUI logo. The AA should adopt one (possibly with some adaptations) of the logo proposals solicited by the EC president to the new EUI logo designers.

Association and get your Electronic Alumni card, giving access to several facilities and a permanent EUI e-mail address.

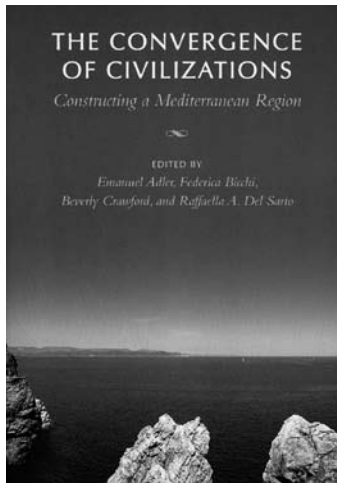
FRANCISCO TORRES,
President of the
EUI Alumni Association

AA Archive. The selection of the documents to keep from those not pertaining to the AA or of no interest for the association was finished. Additional documentation was given to the EU archives and a new inventory is to be made by Prisca Giordani of the EU Archives. The EC will soon make a formal deposit with the EU Archives.

Recent EUI Books from Cadmus

<http://cadmus.eui.eu/>

ADLER, Emanuel, BICCHI, Federica, CRAWFORD, Beverly, and DEL SARTO, Raffaella, *The Convergence of Civilizations: Constructing a Mediterranean Region*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2006



ALBANESE, Giulia, *La marcia su Roma*, Roma, Laterza, 2006

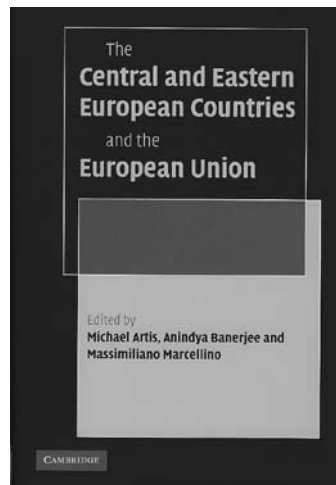
ANDRETTA, Massimiliano, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, MOSCA, Lorenzo, and REITER, Herbert, *Globalization from Below*, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 2006

ARANHA, Paolo, *Il Cristianesimo Latino in India nel XVI secolo*, Milano, Franco Angeli, 2006

ARTIS, Michael J., BANERJEE, Anindya, and MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (eds), *The Central and Eastern European Countries and the European Union*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006

ATANASIU, Isabella, EHLER-MANN, Claus-Dieter (eds), *What Is an Abuse of a Dominant Position?*, Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2006, *European Competition Law Annual 2003*, 8

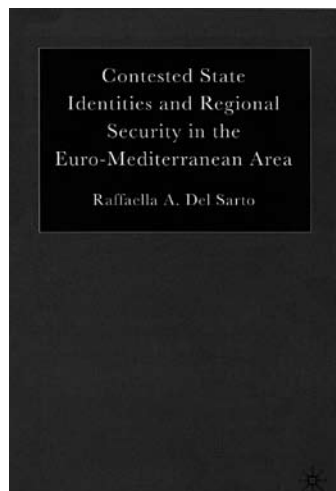
ATANASIU, Isabela, EHLER-MANN, Claus-Dieter (eds), *The*



Relationship Between Competition Law and the (Liberal) Professions, Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2006, *European Competition Law Annual 2004*, 9

CAIANI, Manuela, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, *Quale Europa? Europeizzazione, identità e conflitti*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2006

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio (ed.), *The Institutional Framework of European Private Law*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006, *Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law*, XV/II



DEL SARTO, Raffaella, *Contested State Identities and Regional Security in the Euro-Mediterranean*

Area, New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, DIANI, Mario, *Social Movements: an Introduction (2nd edition)*, Oxford, Blackwell, 2006

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, FILLIEULE, Olivier, *Police et manifestants*, Paris, Presses de Science Po, 2006

EPSTEIN, Rachel, VENNESSON, Pascal (eds), *Globalization and Transatlantic Security*, San Domenico di Fiesole (Florence), EURSCAS, 2006

HAVERLAND, Markus, HOLZHACKER, Ronald (eds), *European Research Reloaded: Cooperation and Integration Among Europeanized States*, Dordrecht, Springer, 2006, *Library of Public Policy and Public Administration*, 9

HAYES-RENSHAW, Fiona, WALLACE, Helen, *The Council of Ministers (2nd ed.)*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006

KEATING, Michael, MCGARRY, John (eds), *European Integration and the Nationalities Question*, London, Routledge, 2006

MOREAU, Marie-Ange, *Normes sociales, droit du travail et mondialisation: confrontations et mutations*, Paris, Dalloz, 2006

PALAYRET, Jean Marie, WALLACE, Helen, and WINAND, Pascaline (eds), *Visions, Votes, and Vetoes: the Empty Chair Crisis and the Luxembourg Compromise Forty Years On*, Brussels, Peter Lang, 2006, *La cité européenne*, 34

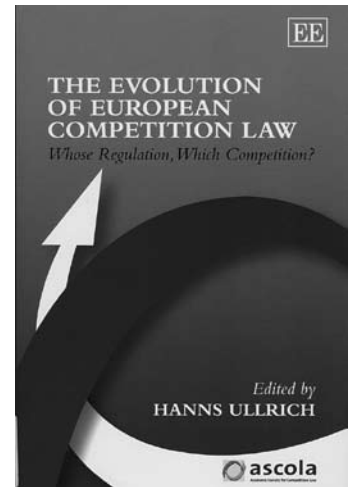
SADURSKI, Wojciech, ZILLER, Jacques, and ZUREK, Karolina (eds), *Après Enlargement: Legal and Political Responses in Central*



and Eastern Europe, San Domenico di Fiesole (Florence), EUI-RSCAS, 2006

ULLRICH, Hanns (ed.), *The Evolution of European Competition Law: Whose Regulation, Which Competition?*, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2006

ELENA BRIZIOLI
Library



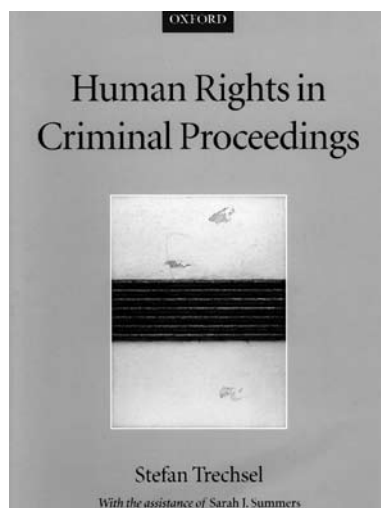
Congratulations to...

Quentin Skinner, member of the EUI Research Council, who has been awarded the 2006 Balzan Prize for his remarkable academic achievements.

Edmund Phelps who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics on 9 October 2006. Professor Phelps was part-time professor at the Department of Economics in 1983 and in 1986.

EUI Alumnus, **Nuno Severiano Teixeira**, former member of the Institute's High Council, who has been nominated Minister of Defence for Portugal.

Stefan Trechsel, whose book *Human Rights in Criminal Proceedings*, Collected Courses of the



Academy of European Law, XII/3 (Oxford University Press 2005) has been awarded the 2006 Certificate of Merit by the American Society of International Law (ASIL). The prize was awarded for 'High Technical Craftsmanship and High Utility to Practicing Lawyers and Scholars.'

Giovanni Capoccia, who has been awarded the prize for Best Book in European politics published in 2005 by the European Politics and Society Organized Section of the American Political Science Association, *Defending Democracy: Reactions to Extremism in Interwar Europe* (Johns Hopkins University Press). Capoccia has also been awarded the 2006 Sage Award for the paper 'Theory, Narrative and Counterfactuals in the Analysis of Critical Junctures' (written with Dr Dan Kelemen, Lincoln College Oxford).

Nelius Carey, who has been awarded the Mauro Cappelletti Prize for his thesis entitled 'Opening Up Marriage to Same-Sex Couples: Why Separate But Equal'.

Jo Murkens, who has been awarded a Special Distinction (2nd place, 2006) by the European Group of Public Law in Athens for his thesis 'Contested Constitutional Concepts: State, Constitu-

tion and Sovereignty in Germany and the United Kingdom, and the European Challenge', defended in September 2005.



Jo Murkens

Markus Poschke, who has been awarded the Young Economist Award by the European Economics Association for his paper: 'Technology Choice, Entry Cost and Productivity Differences between similar Countries: A Heterogeneous Firm Approach'.

Pontus Rendhl, for his paper 'Inequality Constraints in Recursive Economies' and to **Mauro Bambi**, for his paper 'Endogenous Growth and Time to Build: the AK Case'. Rendhl and Bambi won student prizes for the best papers at the meeting of the Society for Computational Economics, 2005-2006 Student Contest.

In Memoriam Gastone Agostini, 1925–2006

When I arrived at the Badia as a raw recruit in early 1982, it was Gastone, the head porter—indeed, the one and only porter—who put me through my paces in the portineria. It was a personal and professional apprenticeship that was to last for over ten years. Scrupulous, at times polemical, but always thorough, it was a training that was to stand me in good stead.

Gastone was the Badia's 'gatekeeper' in more than one sense. Long before the European Communities made the place their academic flagship in the 1970s, he had been the portiere at the Scolopi's prestigious collegio and had seen generations of schoolboys pass through its portals.

The days when Gastone opened the offices at 7 in the morning armed with two huge bags of keys, dealt with every tradesman and artisan, turned on the heating, sold *gettoni* for the telephone and the coffee machine, dispensed advice and insisted that the same rules applied to everyone, and when his wife, the excellent and much-loved Marisa, looked after the crèche, gave us injections and baked cakes

for birthdays are now long gone, but there are generations of Badia students throughout Europe and beyond, now successful professionals and parents, who will remember him as a steady and unimpeachable presence and his tiny portineria as an indispensable and instinctive port of call for all of us.

Gastone belonged to that generation for whom being a *portiere* was not a job, but a calling. Dressed in his impeccable blue suit and peering over his glasses, he was a formidable yet familiar figure for all those entering the Badia. Both loved and sometimes feared, he saw much, said little, and knew all.

Gastone Agostini was born on 4 May 1925 in Maradi, and died peacefully in his sleep at his home in Florence, 24 June 2006. He leaves a wife, Marisa, a son, Alessandro, a daughter-in-law, Manuela, and a grandson, Lorenzo.

DARIO CENTRONE
Logistics Service



Thirty Years: A European Journey



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