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The Institute for European Studies is an autonomous department of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB). It was created in 2001 through an initiative taken by the Flemish Government (Decree of 20/04/2001 (GG 13/07/2001), amended by the decree of 07/12/2001 (GG 12/2/2002), amended by the decree of 21/12/2001 (GG 29/12/2001) – coming into force on 01/01/2001).

As a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, the IES is committed to providing research, education and academic services that are focused on the European Union in an international setting and recognised for their quality, multidisciplinarity and policy-relevance.

While promoting European Studies in general, the IES specifically focuses on the interface between the EU and international affairs and institutions. It explores EU institutions, policies and law within the context of globalization and global governance. The disciplines applied at the IES are a mixture of law, social/political sciences, economics and communication sciences, and the Institute’s activities focus on the various ways in which institutions, law and politics intersect with each other in the EU, its member states and at the international level.

Research at the IES currently concentrates on four evolving areas:

- EU Foreign and Security Policy
- Environment & Sustainable Development
- Migration, Diversity and Justice
- European Economic Governance.

With own resources as well as external funding, these research areas are explored by research projects, conferences, and workshops. These activities regularly lead to high-quality academic publications (books and journal articles) and to working papers and policy briefs.

Fostered by its research, the IES constitutes the focal point for teaching European Studies at the VUB. It coordinates relevant MA programmes and, in particular, hosts the renowned LL.M. International and European Law, and the advanced MA European Integration and Development. In addition, the IES co-organises an annual Summer School on European Policy. A postgraduate programme including five e-learning modules on EU law, European history, institutions and decision-making, and European information sources on the internet (www.emodules.be) completes the educational portfolio of the IES.

The IES also provides a number of academic services to disseminate its research and promote its education and to stimulate academic and public discussion on topical European issues. The Institute utilizes its central location in Brussels for regularly organising events such as the EU in Close-Up training sessions, the IES Lecture Series, the IES Policy Forum and other conferences and workshops for academia and/or the interested public. Furthermore, the IES publishes a book series, the IES Working Papers, IES Policy Briefs and the quarterly IES Newsletter.

The Institute fosters academic cooperation with a wide range of Universities and other public as well as private research institutions in Belgium and abroad.
"Consolidation" was the word that, after more than 10 years of exponential growth, constituted the thinking of the Institute for European Studies in 2013. This consolidation, however, does not mean that the Institute was willing to stand still. Quite the contrary! The figures on delivered output are a case in point: 4 successful PhDs, more than half a dozen newly acquired externally funded projects, and more publications than ever before. "Consolidation" just means a deepening of our expertise and enhancing the talents of our academic and non-academic collaborators. Consolidation, in our case, also means harvesting the fruits that were planted as seeds several years ago. And 2013 was an exceptionally productive year.

The consolidation process also encompassed carrying out the strategic plan approved in 2010. This meant, amongst other things, acknowledging the professor status of most of our post-doctoral researchers. As the university Board approved the so-called IES ZAP (i.e. professorship) contingency plan back in 2011, university procedures started in 2012 to formally upgrade the academic corps of the Institute. This process finished in 2013 by appointing close to all post-doctoral researchers, at least partly, as university professors. It is hoped that these newly appointed professors will be able to further enhance research and successfully obtain more externally funded projects in the near future. Having witnessed their potential over the past years, and in the light of the 2013 results, I am most definitely convinced that this will be the case.

The Institute can also be proud of the renewal of its title of Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, which it has held since 2003. Through a new encompassing teaching and training project, the European Commission, through its Education and Culture Agency, re-awarded this prestigious title.

Less noticeable to the outside world, 2013 was also a year of internal changes. Two senior academics moved on and left the Institute, while the secretariat was re-organised to cope with the growth of personnel and especially output. It would be dishonest not to acknowledge that this did not impact the day-to-day business of the IES. However, as the Institute has matured over the past years, its capacity to cope with these changes also grew, so that their impact was channeled towards an opportunity to further consolidate the excellence that is so prominently present in our newly re-awarded title.

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With a financial but also political crisis in Europe, and with enormous challenges yet to come, the study of Europe and European issues is more essential than ever. Educating high-level students, and producing well-founded research, whilst explaining Europe to a wide variety of audiences, remains the ultimate task of our Institute. Amidst this, new challenges will need innovative and sound solutions and a huge amount of creative thinking. We remain committed to sharing our expertise and delivering the creative minds and insights needed for a better future.

Together with you, I am looking forward to taking up these tasks, and to further harvest in the next years to come. But to harvest, one needs to continuously sow. Our young and dynamic team of researchers and staff encourage me on a daily basis that, irrespective of heavy weather and challenging circumstances, the harvest will be plentiful!
NOTABLE FIGURES/ IES AT A GLANCE

The past year has been notable for achievements rising from both research and education. The IES continues to build on strong foundations.

30 IES events
12 Policy Forums
14 Research Colloquiums
8 Policy Briefs
35 Media Apperances
2 Lecture Series (i.e. 18 lectures)
2 Joint Conferences

5 Books
23 Peer Reviewed Articles
25 Book Chapters
10 Other Academic Articles
39 Policy Reports

102 Students
52 MA diplomas awarded

3 New PhDs awarded
3 New PhD projects started
6 New Staff Members

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Whereas growth had defined the first decade of the Institute’s history, consolidation seems to be the next logical step to strengthen the Institute’s position in Flanders, Europe and the world. Based on its research, teaching and services foundations that were laid out in the past, the IES has now deepened its focus on the EU in world affairs, through the prism of its four embedded research clusters (European Foreign and Security Policy, Environment and Sustainable Development, Migration Diversity and Justice, and European Economic Governance). This led to further research in these areas, the completion of four Ph.Ds and the start-up of three new ones.

Output-wise, the Institute contributed to more than 30 projects, leading to the publication of 5 books, 33 academic articles (of which 23 were peer-reviewed), 38 book chapters, and 39 policy reports and occasional papers.

The Institute also deepened its teaching portfolio. Next to the LL.M. in International and European Law and the MSc. in European Integration and Development, it boosted its postgraduate programme through a completely renewed e-learning platform (prepared in 2012 but further refined and operationalised in 2013) and a more coherent Summer School on European Policy Making. Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the latter, the Institute continues its now strengthened collaboration with the University of Vienna and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna.

2013 also marked the consolidation and renewal of the academic services contracts with Hendrix College and with the University of Southern California (USC). With two cooperation visits in the past year, the IES is now allowed to broaden its overall study abroad programmes, with high hopes for expanding the programmes to other colleges and universities in the United States and Asia.

As with wine, some years are better than others. The 2013 harvest is a good one for harvesting when it comes to defining success in terms of the organisation of activities and the valorisation of output. With more than 75 registered organised activities and three dozen media appearances, the Institute has definitely consolidated itself as a major player in the European field.

This is also visible through the level of external funding. The Institute was able to obtain slightly more projects than initially anticipated in the budget, and also has good prospects for the future. As in past years, around 40% of the Institute’s income finds its origin in organisations other than the Flemish Government.

Because of investment projects from the past, the IES closed 2013 with an operational loss of ± € 130,000, i.e. a little more than budgeted. This loss is however perfectly compensated by the building reserves that were created to this end. Financially healthy, the Institute is thus looking to the future to continue to harvest the seeds it has planted in the past.
INTRODUCTION

On 17 May 2002, the Flemish Government acknowledged the Institute’s ability to award the diploma of ‘Master in International and Comparative Law’. Following the audit of the programme prior to its accreditation, this Master programme changed its name to ‘LL.M. in International and European Law’. The Programme itself was created in 1971 as a postgraduate LL.M. programme in international and comparative law, and, as such, it is one of the most established of its kind in Europe. Throughout the years it has attracted a steady flow of high-quality applicants from all over the world, and, as an internationally oriented Masters Programme, it has always sought a diverse faculty with a mixture of academics and professionals from a broader European background.

Over the years, the focus of the Masters programme has gradually shifted from comparative law to international and European law. This was an understandable development due partly to the increasing importance of the European integration process, which has steadily deepened and widened throughout the years, and partly to the obvious advantage of the Masters programme being located in the capital of Europe and therefore close to the major European institutions. Internally, the programme may still be referred to with its old abbreviation of PILC (Programme on International Legal Cooperation), although with the recently recognised title of LL.M., the old abbreviation is less frequently used.

In November 2007, the VUB decided that the advanced Master programme in European Integration and Development should also fall under the organisational capacity of the IES. This programme, which had been organised since 2002 by the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, focuses on the integration processes of the European Union, and offers two study paths: one on economic integration, and one on political/social integration. It is geared towards international students but has been fruitfully recruiting from the international community in Brussels and those working with or in the European institutions. Contrary to the LL.M., this advanced Master’s programme is designed as an evening programme that can be taken either full-time or part-time. It is therefore not surprising that a large number of international (working) students from Brussels are interested in the programme. Internally, the programme is referred to as the EuroMaster.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011–2015

The Strategic Plan 2011–2015 described a number of objectives in the education field that are pertinent to 2013:

- LL.M in International and European Law and Master in European Integration and Development:
- Issuance of 50 diplomas per year on average (as required by the Government Agreement) while paying the necessary attention to quality control;
- Ensuring the attractiveness of programmes (through programme reviews, enhanced recruitment, quality control, etc.);
- Ensuring financial viability (through an increase in tuition fees, the search for external funding, etc.);
- Annual organisation of an IES Summer School and initiation of accreditation within the VUB (by 2012); regular review of contents;
- E-learning modules: accreditation, increase of income to € 20,000 by 2015;

Issuance of 50 diplomas per year (on average)

This objective stems from the obligation written down in the Government Agreement with the University, in which the IES is to deliver (on average over the five years) 50 diplomas per year for its LL.M. in International and European Law and its Master in European Integration and Development (combined). In 2013 (following the academic year 2012–2013), the IES delivered 31 diplomas in its LL.M. programme and another 21 diplomas in the EuroMaster.

Ensure the continued attractiveness of the two programmes

The IES continued to invest in publicity for the two programmes, and worked together with other departments of the University in order to be able to actively recruit students. The IES was also active online and in social media. It also continued its efforts to ensure quality, both at the intake of students and at the intake and prolongation of teaching staff.

Ensure financial viability of the programmes

The tuition fees for both programmes were enhanced to € 4,950 (LL.M.) and € 3,600 (EuroMaster), while the scheme for grants (through tuition fee waivers) was further refined. The increased income from tuition fees, together with the financial guarantees built into the Service Level Agreements with the Faculties of the University allow for the programmes to gradually become self-sustainable. Additional external funding, notably through three accepted projects in the European Commission’s Jean Monnet programme, further enhance the financial viability of the two programmes.

Organisation of the Summer School

The Institute successfully organised the 10th edition of the Summer School on European Policy Making in July 2013. Since 2012, the Summer School has benefitted from EU funding over a three-year period.

E-learning modules

Accredited in 2011, the e-learning modules were completely overhauled in 2012. The IES invested in a new online e-learning system (compatible with the overall VUB environment) in order to be able to fulfil its objectives of attracting more students (and income) in the years to come.
MSC EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The 60 ECTS MSc. in European Integration and Development can be taken in either a full-time (1 year) or part-time (2 years) format. Organised in the evenings, the programme attracts professionals who wish to study alongside their ongoing professional activities.

GRADUATES

Following the examination sessions in June and September 2013, a total of 31 students graduated from the programme.

For the academic year 2013-2014, 53 new candidates were selected of which 45 enrolled, and 25 students re-enrolled from previous academic years. Out of the 70 students, 46 came from within and 24 from outside the EU (11 from non-EU countries, 10 from Asia, 2 from North America and 1 from Africa. Out of these students, 48 were female and 22 male).

COURSE SETUP

Students choose between two specialisation streams: European Political and Social Integration (EPSI) and European Economic Integration (EEI).

Each stream shares 5 compulsory courses:

- Institutional and Political Aspects of European Integration (6 ECTS)
  Prof. Angela Liberatore
- Theory of European Economic Integration (6 ECTS)
  Prof. C. Buts
- The Rule of Law in the EU (6 ECTS)
  Prof. Irina Tanasescu
- Research Methods (3 ECTS)
  Prof. Manuela Alfé
- The EU and the Stakeholders of the Economy (6 ECTS)
  Prof. Harri Kallimo

Specific courses for each stream

European Politics and Social Integration (EPSI)

- EU Foreign Policy (6 ECTS) - Prof. Luis Simón
- European Culture and Mentalities in Historical and Comparative Perspective (6 ECTS) - Prof. Peter Scholliers
- Civil Society Representation and Diversity in the EU (6 ECTS) - Prof. Alison Woodward

European Economic Integration (EEI)

- European Monetary Policy (6 ECTS) - Prof. Leo Van Hove
- Competition Policy and State Aids (6 ECTS) - Prof. Doris Hildebrand
- Regional Development (6 ECTS) - Prof. Andrea Mairate

Master Thesis

Students also have to complete a Master thesis (15 ECTS) on a topic of relevance within the EPSI or EEI framework.

LLM INTERNATIONAL & EUROPEAN LAW

Since 2011-2012, the programme has consisted of two study paths: one in Public Law, and one in Business Law. Before this academic year, students had no optional courses in the LLM. The two study paths provide an answer to a demand that has existed for many years, and that was further suggested by the audit committee that served as a basis for the accreditation of the programme in 2010.

STUDENTS IN / OUT

85 potential students applied for the academic year 2013/2014. The LLM Academic Board originally selected 64 candidates. Of these, 33 students enrolled (32 new students (1 left after 2 weeks) and 1 student who failed the previous year). The group consisted of 24 female and 8 male students who came from 23 different countries. 7 students were born before 1982 – all the rest are between 22 and 29 years old. Out of the 33 enrolled students, 22 came from the EU and 11 from outside the EU (3 from Europe, 1 from South-America, 1 from Central-America, 1 from North-America, 3 from Asia and 2 from Africa).

COURSE SETUP

Each specialisation shares 7 compulsory courses:

- International and Comparative Law (Prof. A. Voiculescu (sabbatical Prof. E. Franckx) and Prof. R. Gosalbo Bono).
- Globalization, International Law and Sustainable Development (Prof. S. van Thiel).
- EU Economic Law (Prof. T. Joris).
- International and European Protection of Human Rights (Prof. S. Kouvo, acting professor Prof. S. Gutwirth).
- International Economic Law and Organisations (Prof. F. Hoffmeister).
- European and International competition law (Prof. B. Smulders).
- EU External Relations (Prof. B. Martenzcuk).

Option Public Law

- Case Study on public international/EU law (Prof. S. Oberthür, Prof. H. Kalimo)
- EU environmental law in an international context (Prof. S. Oberthür, Prof. H. Kalimo).
- International and European Criminal Law (Prof. S. Smis (sabbatical Prof. P. De Hert).

Option Business Law

- Case Study on European competition law (Prof. T. Joris).
- European and International Private Law (Prof. A. Nuyts).
- International and European Taxation (Prof. S. van Thiel).
Selection Policy

The overall recruitment policy for the LL.M. and the EuroMaster remained the same, i.e. the aim is for a wide geographical spread of the origin of the students, whilst for the LL.M., only students with a law degree are accepted. Only by way of exception and with special motivation from the candidates can the Academic Board deviate from this. It did not do so in 2013/2014.

When selecting candidates for both programmes, their command of English (e.g. by presenting TDEFL results), their prior study results (confirmed by letters of recommendation by academics or former employers) and their motivation are taken into account. Following the adoption of a university-wide automated application system (Campus Life-cycle system), students apply for the respective IES programme via an online tool. Their application is effective once they pay an administrative fee of € 50 (which may be considered an advance in case of enrolment). The system foresees the uploading of all necessary documents, such as study results and language certificates. All completed files are prepared by the secretariat and screened by the programme directors and members of the teaching staff, after which the most promising candidates are selected by the respective Academic Boards (endorsed by the IES Executive Board). For the LL.M., we aim for a maximum of 40 students. Because of the different study paths in the EuroMaster evening programme, a larger number may be accepted. Based on previous experience, a greater number of applicants are selected where possible with regard to quality – as on average 35% of the selected candidates subsequently decide not to register, or cannot do so for administrative or other reasons (e.g. visa, scholarship, etc.).

Programme Development

The programmes did not change in 2013/2014, as a major change was introduced in the previous academic year. However, two professors moved on and needed to be replaced. In the LLC programme, Prof. Jonathan Faull decided to retire from the programme after 20 years of teaching European and International Competition Law. He was replaced by Prof. Ben Smulders, who, like Prof. Faull, has a longstanding career in the European institutions.

In the EuroMaster programme, Prof. Dr. Amelia Haefield decided to leave as both programme director as well as teacher of the course EU Foreign Policy. She was temporarily replaced by IES researcher Prof. Dr. Luis Simón and a vacancy for her replacement has been advertised. Prof. Dr. Harri Kalimo and Prof. Dr. Marc Jegers were appointed EuroMaster Co-Directors.

As in 2012, both programmes benefited from external funding through the European Commission’s Jean Monnet programme (Jean Monnet Chair and one Jean Monnet module – assumed by Prof. Dr. Sebastian Oberthür and Prof. Dr. Kalimo).

Recruitment and Advertising

In 2013, the IES continued to advertise its Advanced Master programmes to a large audience through online advertisements and specific participations in study fairs. Both programmes figured on all advertising material (programme brochure, advertisements, website, etc.) issued by the IES.


The Institute worked together with the International Relations and Mobility Office of the VUB to attend study fairs in Bulgaria, UK, Greece and Romania. The IES was also present at The Economist/European Voice ‘European Study Fair’ in February 2013.

As in past years, and in line with the Strategic Plan, the IES limited its paper advertisements to one special study supplement of the European Voice and The Economist. Conversely, it invested further in its online marketing tools and was active on social media sites such as LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter. It also actively uses other services such as Twitter for marketing purposes. The IES continued to use the analytical tools at its disposal to constantly monitor which advertisement investments are worthwhile, thereby successfully adapting the online strategy on a continuous basis.

As part of the marketing strategy, in 2013 the IES changed all the advertising materials by creating their own style, largely following the VUB style guidelines. All the materials were made in-house and are part of the long-term strategic plan of strengthening the identity elements of the IES and creating consistency among them.

In July the IES, together with its long-standing partners the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the University of Vienna, organised the 10th edition of the Summer School on European Policy-Making. Fifteen students from ten countries, within and outside the EU, gathered for an intensive two-week programme in Brussels and Vienna.

The students came from different academic backgrounds and had a keen interest in European affairs. The IES offered them a comprehensive line-up of lectures on the structure and the functioning of the EU institutions, as well as the EU decision-making process and various policy areas. In addition to the lectures, the students visited the main EU institutions and had a chance to discuss with practitioners about their day-to-day-work and the policy fields they are involved in. In Vienna, the lectures focused on the legal and economic aspects of European integration and the policy fields they are involved in. In Vienna, the lectures focused on the legal and economic aspects of European integration and the policy fields they are involved in. In addition to the lectures, the students visited the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). True to the active learning principle, the Summer School also included two simulation-games: a Council negotiation on a conflict in an African country, and an inter-institutional negotiation process for the 2014-2020 EU Multiannual Financial Framework.

In collaboration with Erasmus Hogeschool Brussel, the IES developed a promotional video to advertise the summer school on the Institute’s website and the IES Brussels YouTube account.

www.ies.be/summerschool/


Under the auspices of her promoter, Prof. Dr. Irina Tanasescu, Radostina had worked on her dissertation in the framework of a VUB-sponsored Concerted Research Action project (GOA) between the Politics Department of the Economics and Social Sciences Faculty and the IES (promoters Kris Deschouwer and Sebastian Oberthür).

The thesis focuses on practices and accountability mechanisms in function of multi-level policy-making. The shift of competencies from the legislative to the executive branch in the process of European integration has raised concerns about how the exercise of power by unelected officials is being controlled. At the same time, traditional accountability concepts and mechanisms, which are applicable in a national context, do not match the evolving multi-level character of politics. Based on an analytical framework developed for the purposes of this research, the study assesses political and social accountability in EU policy-making at national (in three selected Member States) and supranational (EU) level, with a special focus on the EU internal energy market policy (i.e. third liberalisation package on energy).

The policy area is illustrative of the ideological frictions between the pro-liberal approach of the Commission and a number of Member States such as the UK, the Netherlands and Denmark, which have been pioneers in the energy market liberalisation, and the resistance of other Member States that favour more protectionist policies in this field. The EU internal energy market policy portrays also the divide between the supranational regulatory approach of the Commission and the European Parliament, on the one hand, and the unwillingness of national parliaments and some Member State governments to cede sensitive national competencies to the EU-level, on the other hand.

The empirical findings endorse the concerns of some scholars such as R. Dahl and P.C. Schmitter about the lack of a trade-off between institutional efficiency and accountability in supranational decision-making. This balance has not been sufficiently reinforced in the current institutional framework. Radostina concludes that the institutionalisation of internal checks and balances into the EU multi-level system of governance has not been matched by sufficient responsiveness to national parliaments and civil society actors in the particular policy field.

She also points to the weak interaction between the national and EU-level of policy-making, which could be improved by a more coherent and structured institutional framework for stakeholder involvement at the domestic level, increased media coverage and enhanced use of inter-parliamentary cooperation mechanisms for the purpose of EU law-making.

In the afternoon of 16 September 2013 the public defence of Claire Dupont’s Ph.D. ‘Climate Policy Integration into EU Energy Policy’ (Promoter: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Oberthür) took place at the IES.

Claire started her defence with a clear presentation and overview of her PhD project. Her PhD research is an analysis of the extent to which climate policy objectives are integrated in different EU energy policies. She became interested in this topic after the EU presented its 2009 integrated climate and energy package and its objective to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 80% to 95% by 2050 compared with 1990 levels. Claire answered two research questions in her Ph.D.: what is the extent of integration of climate policy objectives into EU energy policy? How can the extent of integration be explained? She selected three cases within EU energy policy (and two legislative texts per case, one from the early 2000s and one from the late 2000s), namely renewable energy, the energy performance of buildings and natural gas pipelines. The level of climate policy integration (CPI) is
insufficient in all three cases to meet the objective to reduce GHGE by 80% to 95% by 2050, Claire concluded. Also, the level of CPI barely evolved from the process to the output. To explain why this is the case, Claire made use of five explanatory variables inspired by the literature on environmental policy integration and European integration: the nature of the functional relations between climate and energy policy, the political commitment to climate change, the political commitment to CPI, the institutional and policy context and the dynamics of the policy process.

She concluded that the recognition of the functional interrelations between climate and energy policy seems to be a crucial first order variable, and that a combination of variables is necessary to explain the whole story.

As overarching conclusions of the study, Claire highlighted that the EU engages in "catch-up governance": as the time frame for meeting its objectives shortens, the EU has to make up for policies that failed in the past.

Another important conclusion is that long-term policy visions do not seem to be systematically part of day-to-day EU policy-making, and that a combination of variables is necessary to explain the whole story.

On 31 October 2013 Cem Tintin successfully defended his thesis entitled ‘Essays on Foreign Direct Investment and International Trade’. Another first at the IES: Cem completed his Ph.D. in three years, instead of the usual four.

On the last day of October of 2013, many interested people arrived at the IES premises to listen to Cem deliver his findings in the field of foreign direct investment (FDI). The jury consisted of Professor Bruno Heyndels (Chair of the Jury, VUB), Prof. Luc Hens (Ph.D. promoter, VUB), Prof. Leo van Hove (Jury Member, VUB), Professor Ludo Cuyvers (Jury Member, Universiteit Antwerpen), and Assistant-Prof. Annabel Sels (Jury Member, Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel).

Cem’s Ph.D. dissertation consists of four essays on the causes and the effects of globalisation. Since the 1980s the world economy has become increasingly integrated, known as globalisation. This integration process in the world economy has been triggered by FDI and international trade. By using statistical analysis and panel data regression methods, the essays in the Ph.D. dissertation investigate: the determinants of FDI inflows in the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC); whether and to what extent FDI affects labour income in the OECD member countries; the effects of FDI and international trade on economic growth development and development in developing, developed and least developed countries.

In addition, Karim Hamza from the Politics Department successfully defended his Ph.D. on ‘The Impact of Social Media and Network Governance on State Stability in Times of Turbulence – Egypt after the 2011 Revolution’, Karim’s promoter, Prof. Dr. Jamal Shahin, is a post-doctoral researcher at the IES, while Karim himself is a Visiting Fellow.

He publicly defended his PhD on 21 February at the IES. The revolutions in the Southern Mediterranean - sometimes referred to as the Arab Spring - have led to heated discussion on the impact of social media on the way in which Internet technologies help shape our societies. Whilst such a phenomenon cannot be ignored, the enthusiasm (or fear) for social media as an instrument of change needs to be placed in a context. The Big Brother of 1984 appears, according to some, to have been usurped by Little Sister. However, is this optimism warranted, particularly in countries where different models of governance have evolved? And - if social media is a positive force for democratic change - do ICTs help build new institutions, or are they useful only to launch protest and demands for change? Research undertaken in Egypt shows that in the post-revolution phase of the country’s development, the oft-heralded social media tools did not generate the same impact perceived by some during the period of revolution: protest through social media does not necessarily lead to change driven by the same actors. Karim Hamza, in his work with Prof. Dr. Jamal Shahin, highlighted some of the limitations of social media in a “state in transition”. Hamza’s work examined the role of values, networks and pre-existing institutions in post-revolution Egypt. It was carried out in the context of the VUB’s research theme on ‘The Governance and Politics of the Internet (in Europe)’, which is managed by Jamal Shahin. This work takes a broader perspective on the impact of ICT on governance, and addresses questions of democratic governance, accountability and transparency through Internet technologies in the world.
In 2013 the composition of the EDU saw some changes: as of May 2013 researcher Silviu Pinoiu officially joined the team, while Senior Researcher Amelia Hadfield left the IES in September.

E-learning

E-learning has always been a central activity of the EDU. In 2013 the migration process to the new Chamilo platform came to an end and, as of October, the EDU delivers five accredited online EU Modules on:

- History and Theories of European Integration (3 ECTS)
- European Union Institutions (3 ECTS)
- EU Decision-making and Law (3 ECTS)
- European Union Policies (6 ECTS)
- European Union Information Sources (5 ECTS)

The blended learning method proposed by the EDU combines the asynchronous aspects of e-learning (self-taught modules) with interactive assignments and live webinars. Moreover, the new platform allows for an interactive way of tutoring the students. Each e-learning student is assigned a tutor who will guide him or her through the (e-)learning process.

Teaching and Training

In 2013, the EDU continued to develop and offer its various teaching programmes. In spring, the Semester Abroad for the students from Hendrix College was organised for the fifth year in a row, including the EU REDUX course, tackling the EU institutions, decision-making and policies, the EU modules, one course of their choice from Vesalius College, an internship and a final paper on a EU topic. The EDU also organised, like in the previous year, two sessions (January and August) of the crash course on EU institutions and decision-making for Vesalius College exchange students. In July, the EDU was actively involved in organising, together with the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the University of Vienna, the 10th edition of the Summer School on European Policy-Making. Fifteen students from ten countries, in and beyond the EU, gathered for an intensive two-week programme in Brussels and Vienna. The programme includes lectures, visits to the EU institutions and the OSCE and two engaging simulation games whereby the students experienced the negotiation environment of the European Union.

The EDU also added a new component to its educational offer: the post-graduate Certificate in European Policy-Making (25 ECTS), bringing together the EU modules and the Summer School by using the Blended Learning method. Three students signed up in the first year and took part in the Summer School, followed by the study of the online modules for a period of one year. This brings a new dynamism to the Summer School by involving early career professionals alongside students to create a fruitful environment for learning and networking.

One of the ways in which the EDU team promotes the IES and knowledge about the EU is by hosting visits of interested groups of students and pupils. In 2013 three such study visits were organised: for a group of 40 pupils from Staatliche Kaufmännische Schule Rheine in Germany, a group of 20 students-members of the International Association for Political Science Studies and a group of 40 Polish students from the Faculty of International Business and Economy at Poznan University of Economics. In 2013 the EDU added a new component to its educational offer: the research on integrating technology in teaching.

In 2013, Alexandra Mihai continued to pursue her research on the use of technology by political science educators. She attended two conferences, both times tackling the role of the teacher in online education. At the American Political Science Association (APSA) Teaching and Learning Conference she offered a workshop on this topic, on the results of which went into a paper she wrote and presented at the Annual General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Science (ECPR).

External projects

Quo Vadis EU (Jean Monnet Module)

In 2013 the Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy saw minor formal changes in the second half of the year with the appointment of Prof. Dr. Luis Simón as course convenor in the place of Prof. Dr. Amelia Hadfield. Content-wise, the module delivered 60 hours of EU Foreign Policy lectures to the Political and Social stream of the MSc in European Integration and Development, four webinars (two in the spring semester and two in the fall semester) and two colloquia (the March and November EuroMaster Alumni Events).

Jean Monnet Chair

The ‘Springboard Brussels 2015’ Jean Monnet Chair at the IES kicked off its activities and had a few remarkable outputs throughout the first half of 2013. With the departure of Chair holder Prof. Dr. Amelia Hadfield, in the autumn of 2013 Academic Director Prof. Dr. Sebastian Oberthür was appointed as Jean Monnet Chair and the activities were resumed. The main outputs of the ‘Springboard Brussels 2015’ project included the ‘EU Foreign Affairs’ podcast series and the ‘Diplomacy in Action’ webinar series.

Tempus Project

In 2013 the EDU was part of a successful application for the TEMPUS funding stream. The EDU will be involved, as of January 2014, in a project entitled ‘Innovating Teaching and Learning of European Studies’ (INOTLES). The IES is one of the nine partners of the consortium led by the University of Maastricht and also involving universities from the UK, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The project aims to promote the convergence of European Studies core curricula between EU and the neighbouring countries and to provide teacher training in innovative teaching methods such as e-learning, blended learning, problem-based learning and the use of simulations.
Research
In accordance with the IES Research Strategy adopted in 2005 and updated in 2012, research at the Institute focuses on the EU in an international context. It explores EU institutions, policies and law within the context of globalisation and international law and politics. Research projects analyse the role of the EU as a global actor as well as the interaction between the internal and external dimensions of EU policies. They also address the inter-relationship between the EU and international organisations.

In implementing its research strategy, the IES aims for a multi-disciplinary approach, involving particular legal, economic, social and political expertise. It focuses on forward-looking research that produces results of interest to political decision-makers and the academic community.

While IES research principally embraces a wide range of issues, we try to focus our resources in a set of research clusters. In 2012 these were updated and are now:

- Environment and Sustainable Development (ENV)
- European Foreign and Security Policy (EFSP)
- Migration, Diversity and Justice (MIG)
- European Economic Governance (EEG)

One additional unit focuses on educational development through e-learning and training initiatives: the Educational Development Unit.

These clusters are nurtured by means of launching their own research projects (principally at Ph.D. level) as well as raising funds from external sponsors.

In 2013, the IES launched three new calls for Ph.D. projects in the fields of EFSP and European Economic Governance. As a result, three new researchers started working in the course of 2013. Academic Director Sébastien Oberthür, Assistant Director Alexander Mattelaer and seven Post-doctoral Researchers/researcher at the IES: Harri Kalimo (European Economic Governance / Environment and Sustainable Development), Jamal Shahin (European Economic Governance), Richard Lewis and Ilke Adam (Migration, Diversity and Justice), Luis Simon (European Foreign and Security Policy), Claire Dupont (Environment and Sustainable Development) and Magdalena Sapala (Educational Development).

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Dr. Eva Gross ended her contract as senior research fellow of the IES and research professor at VUB to focus more on policy-oriented research. She subsequently worked at a think-tank in Berlin and (currently) at the European Institute for Security Studies in Paris. She remained at the IES with a 10% affiliation until September 2013.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011–2015

The Strategic Plan 2011–2015 described a number of research objectives:

- Successful completion of at least 10 Ph.D.s (i.e., an average of 2 per year) and the launching of at least 12 PhD projects (of which at least 9 on its own resources);
- Strengthening IES involvement in national and international research networks;
- Consolidation and strengthening of national and international research networks with a thorough review of existing cluster structures;
- Implementation and further development of Guidelines for IES Academic Staff (including guidelines for PhD projects, cluster arrangements at the IES, a benchmarking approach for postdoctoral staff);
- Consolidation/increase of external project funding (for research projects and scientific services);
- Fostering cross-cluster collaboration and integration (e.g., by prioritisation of cross-cluster projects);

Successful completion of at least 10 Ph.D.s and the launching of at least 12 new projects

The IES was able to award four Ph.D. diplomas in 2013, bringing the total number of IES Ph.D.s to fifteen. At least two more Ph.D.s are expected to be finalised in the course of 2014. The Institute launched a call for three new Ph.D. projects in 2013 (one on its own resources, and two funded through an externally funded project).

Strengthening IES involvement in national and international networks

The Institute continued its involvement in national and international networks: on a national level, it co-organised the conference ‘The EU and Emerging Powers’, in collaboration with Faculté universitaire Saint-Louis Bruxelles (FUSB), L’Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Université catholique de Louvain (UCL), KU Leuven (KUL), Universiteit Antwerpen (UA) and Universiteit Gent (UGent), while on international level, it enhanced collaboration with the University of Vienna, the University of Southern California and Hendrix College. It also tightened relationships with universities in South Korea and Japan.

Consolidation and strengthening of academic focus areas

The Institute continued to invest in its four clusters, and explored further collaboration with other academics at VUB in the respective fields.

Consolidation / increase of external project funding

As indicated in the budget for 2013, the Institute further increased its share of externally funded projects.

Fostering Cross-cluster collaboration and integration

Next to a cross-cluster research project (started in 2012), the IES continued exploring measures that could foster joint research in the different clusters. The newly obtained EDGE Strategic Research Project continues this endeavour.

OVERVIEW OF EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

RESEARCH PROJECTS

EDGE: "Evaluating Democratic Governance in Europe"; Strategic Research Project (VUB, in cooperation with the Faculty ES Politics Department) September 2013 – August 2016

Sebastian Oberthür, Claire Dupont, Serena d’Agostina, Ferran Davesa, Ier Adam, Jamal Shahin and Alexander Mattelaer

MULTIDISC: Support Service for shaping the "multidisciplinary" approach in the Digital Agenda for Europe-relevant sections of H2020 July 2013 – August 2014 Jamal Shahin and Trisha Meyer

Optimising the role of ICI in EU policy-making April 2013 – April 2014 Jamal Shahin

Understanding the changing performance of the EU in International Environmental and Climate Governance (principal: Sebastian Oberthür) – FWO October 2012 – September 2016

Sebastian Oberthür, Lisanne Groen, Floris Ruhilz

ePolNet: Building a global multidisciplinary digital governance and policy modelling research and practice community – EC FP7 Cordis March 2012 – February 2015 Peter Burgess, Danusia Kiusa

EU-IEC Public Democracy
1 February 2012 – December 2013 Joachim Koops and Jamal Shahin


Harri Kalimo, Alexander Daniel, Klaus Christens


Joint Mobility project "Institutionalising EU-Korea Cooperation" – European Commission Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency in collaboration with Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux November 2010 – October 2013 Luis Simon, Anthony Antoine

Politics Beyond the State III – Representation, coordination and accountability in multilayered settings – Geconcerteerde Onderzoeks Actie (SOA) – VIB January 2009 – December 2013

Radostina Pironova, Joannes Spyridakis, Sebastian Oberthür

WRI (World Resources Institute) Agreement on Climate Transformations 2015 Sebastian Oberthür

TEACHING PROJECTS

Study Abroad (semester) Programme – Hendrix College Anthony Antoine

Summer School on European Security – University of California Luis Simon


EU Environmental Law teaching module – EC Jean Monnet Lifelong Learning Harri Kalimo, Sebastian Oberthür

Training Course EC Environmental Law and the Internal Market – EC DG Enterprise and Industry Harri Kalimo

Training Course US Interstate Commerce & EU Internal Market. Reflection on common aspects & alternative approaches – EC DG Enterprise and Industry Harri Kalimo

EC Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence Amelia Hadfeld | Sebastian Oberthür

EC Jean Monnet Module: Summer School Anthony Antoine

EC Jean Monnet Chair: Springboard Brussels 2015 Amelia Hadfeld | Sebastian Oberthür

The Environment and Sustainable Development Cluster covers a wide range of topics with particular emphasis on climate change, energy, sustainable production and consumption, biodiversity and the management of genetic resources, trade and the environment and maritime and marine issues. In doing so, it analyses relevant developments in the EU and international law and policy, compares relevant domestic law and policy in the EU and beyond and explores governance arrangements and institutions.

During the course of 2013, three senior researchers, Academic Director Sebastian Oberthür, Senior Research Fellow Harri Kalimo and (since October 2013) post-doctoral researcher Claire Dupont, and ten pre-doctoral IES researchers contributed to the cluster. Two of the latter successfully completed their Ph.D.s in 2013. In August, Radostina Primova defended her Ph.D. on assessing political and social accountability in EU policy-making on the EU internal energy market. Claire Dupont followed suit by defending her thesis on the integration of climate policy into the EU’s energy policies in September. She subsequently became a post-doctoral researcher in the research programme on ‘Evaluating Democratic Governance in Europe’ (see below). Justyna Pożarowska and Florian Rabitz continued to explore the management of genetic resources (both approaching the end of their Ph.D. research). Ioannis Spyridakis also came to the verge of finishing his Ph.D. project, which explores the relations between the EU Council of Ministers and the European Commission. Ph.D. researcher Thuy Van Tran is also scheduled to submit his Ph.D. thesis on EU policies in marine environmental protection shortly. Lisanne Groen continued her research on the role of the EU in international environmental governance (climate and biodiversity) in the context of an FWO-funded research project. Ernesto Roessing Neto, on a grant from the Brazilian Research Council, focuses on the legal aspects of reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), with a focus on interactions between the international and national/regional levels.

Max Salomon Jansson’s research on the reconciliation of economic and environmental values in law is linked both to the European Economic Governance and Environment clusters. Carlos Soria Rodríguez joined the cluster in October 2013 with a project focusing on the interface of EU and international (environmental) law in the use of renewable energy in European marine spaces.

Several associate and visiting researchers also contributed to the cluster in 2013. Dr. Katja Biedenkopf continues to focus on the diffusion and export of EU environmental policies to other parts of the world. Dr. Armelle Guvirtz continued her research on EU and international environmental law. Thomas Sattich and Dr. Kristian Krieger focus on the EU’s energy policies and risk governance in Europe, respectively. Koon Van Den Bosche (fisheries/law of the sea) remained Senior Research Associate. Dr. Mihalis Kritikos works on a number of issues relating to EU environmental policy and law. Johanna Kentalai-Lehtonen pursued her PhD research on the influence of big business actors on climate policy at the EU and international levels throughout 2013 as a visiting researcher. Marilena Zidianaki, Anne Wachter and Wietse Anton joined the cluster as interns or student assistants for part of 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

The environment cluster’s research output in 2013 was in total 6 book chapters and 8 academic articles (see the publications list in this Annual Report for details).

Members of the environment cluster furthermore authored or co-authored two of the eight IES Working Papers launched in 2013.

EVENTS

The environment cluster organised six lunchtime IES Policy Forums on topical issues of European environmental politics and law in 2013. They attracted an audience of approximately 25-40 people, on average.

TEACHING AND VISIBILITY

Sebastian Oberthür and Harri Kalimo jointly give the courses ‘European Environmental Law in an International Context’ and, together with Claire Dupont and Max Jansson, ‘Case Study on Public International/EU Law’ as a part of the IES’s master-after-master LL.M programme in International and European Law (‘PILC’). Harri Kalimo’s course ‘EU and the Stakeholders of the Economy’ in the EuroMaster, deals with environmental policies from the perspective of the internal market and interest representation. In addition, the cluster’s researchers lectured in other IES’ training and teaching programmes and made a large number of public appearances as keynote speakers, panellists and conference participants.

PROJECTS

The German Environment Ministry continued to support the work of Prof. Oberthür as a member of the enforcement branch of the Compliance Committee of the Kyoto Protocol. He also engaged in a small-scale project for the German Environment Ministry to develop innovative ideas for a global climate agreement to be concluded in 2015.

Two Ph.D. researchers (Florian Rabitz and Lisanne Groen) worked within the project ‘Understanding the Changing Performance of the European Union in International Environmental and Climate Governance’ funded by the Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO) (2012-2016). Another two PhD researchers (Radostina Primova and Ioannis Spyridakis) worked within the framework of a concerted research action (GOA) on ‘Politics Beyond the State III: Representation, Coordination and Accountability in Multilayered Settings’ (2009-2013).

In 2013, the cluster was furthermore successful in two project calls concerning EU and international climate policy. Since August 2013 (and lasting until mid-2015), the IES is part of a multi-national consortium cooperating in the project ‘Agreement on Climate Transformation 2015’ (ACT 2015). Funded by the European Commission under its EuropeAid programme, the project aims to draft a new climate agreement that has been informed by sound analysis and tested with key countries/constituencies (contact at the IES: Sebastian Oberthür). Towards the end of 2013, another consortium including the IES was awarded a two-year contract by DG CLIMA for supporting the development of EU climate diplomacy narratives (towards a global climate agreement in 2015 – contact at the IES: Sebastian Oberthür and Katja Biedenkopf).

The IES continued to manage the online knowledge brokerage platform CORPUS, which was developed by the IES under a previous FP7 CORPUS project, which has a user base of over 900, in three key areas of sustainable consumption: mobility, housing and food.

The cluster also continued its active collaboration with Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies on individual producer responsibility. Claire, Max and Harri are also part of a new joint project called ecosphere with the University of Turku, which explores funded by the Academy of Finland and exploring the reconciliation of environmental and economic values in EU law and policy (see the EEG cluster report) and it’s founded by the Academy of Finland.
The cluster continues to focus on areas of research that are relevant to public discourse in this important policy area that is high on the political agenda. These include: immigrant integration, especially from the European to the local level, return migration and diasporas, accommodation of minority religions, anti-racism policies, European identity issues, inter-sectionalities (the inter-relationship between multiple forms of discrimination) and European and international criminal law.

PERSONNEL

The cluster operated under the leadership of Professor Dr. Ilke Adam. Richard Lewis (a non-contractual Senior Research Fellow) provides a supporting and administrative role. Following a highly competitive call for applications, a further post-doctoral researcher, Dr. Christof Ross was appointed and will start working with us on 1 March 2014. The cluster is supported by an associated research professor (Professor Dr. Alison Woodward). In addition, the cluster includes six doctoral candidates (Neepa Acharya, Mathias Holvoet, Irene Wieczorek, Mathijs van Dijk, Auke Willems and Serena Hendrix College (USA)). All three projects were granted funding.

Ilke Adam co-organised with ICMPD a Policy Forum entitled ‘Climate Migration: from Research to EU Policy-Making’, looking at the state of research in the field of climate change, the environment and migration. The conclusions of this event resulted in an IES policy paper focusing on translating research results into evidence-based policy-making at the European-level.

TEACHING AND VISIBILITY

All the members of the cluster have been involved in conference presentations and/or guest lectures. Members of the cluster teach at the IES Summer School and the programme for students at Hendrix College (USA).

Mathias Holvoet contributed to the annual report of the Fundamental Rights Agency. Alison Woodward made three media appearances, on VTM, in an article in Flanders Today and for the China News network Corporation.

PROJECTS

In 2013, Ilke Adam was responsible for applications for funding for three external research projects (2 co-authored, 1 single-authored). All three projects were granted funding.

The first research project, (which Adam co-authored with Karen Criel (coordinator), Gily Coene, Eva Schandevyl and Alison Woodward) is entitled ‘Gendering Ethnicity and Ethnicising Gender in Politics and Policy’. The research project was submitted to the VUB strategic research Programme Groeiers (Starters) call. It is a 5-year project planning to hire one 80% post-doctoral researcher and one full-time Ph.D. researcher. The second project was awarded funding by the King Baudouin Foundation and will inquire into the multi-level governance mechanisms for immigrant integration and labour market policy in Belgium and other multinational and/or federal states (Canada, United Kingdom, Spain and Germany). Iike Adam and Mathijs Van Dijk will jointly execute this project. The third project proposal submitted in 2013 is a joint project with the Université Libre de Bruxelles (in particular the research groups GERME and Diver-city), which was also granted funding by the King Baudouin Foundation. The study will examine integration patterns of two important immigrant communities in Belgium: the Belgo-Turcs and the Belgo-Moroccans. The objective of the study is to better understand the socio-economic profile of these groups and the link between their socio-economic profile and their political attitudes, identity, patterns of political participation and religious practices.

Ilke Adam supervises three doctoral candidates. Richard Lewis has advised Masters’ students from both the LLM and EuroMaster programmes. Ilke Adam also teaches a course on the Introduction to Political Science at the ULB.

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Researchers that are part of the ‘European Foreign and Security Policy’ cluster develop and carry out projects that focus on the role of the EU as a global actor in the areas of foreign and security policy. These projects analyze European foreign policy in terms of decision-making processes, strategy development, evolving civilian and military crisis management capabilities and EU engagement with emerging powers such as China. Members of the cluster closely collaborate with other universities and think tanks for joint research initiatives as well as to disseminate the results of their research activities.

The cluster comprises of two research professors (Alexander Mattelaer and Luis Simón) and five Ph.D. researchers (Anna Stahl, Daniel Fiott, Esther Marijnen, Giorgios Alexandrakis and Gjovalin Macaj). In addition, the cluster is supported by ten researchers from within and beyond the IES-VUB (Peter Burgess, Joachim Koops, Giulia Terovich, Susan Penksa, Anna Rudakowska, Georgios Terzis, Dominik Tolksdorf, Hongyu Wang, Stephanie Wei and Sigrid Winkler). The cluster is also home to two visiting researchers (Niklas Novák and Hubertus Jürgenliemk).

2013 was a very productive academic year for the cluster, with research members actively publishing articles and engaging with public debate through media commentary and appearances. There were many highlights. Prof. Dr. Luis Simón wrapped-up a five-month, FWO-funded, trip to Columbia University to conduct research work on transatlantic relations. Anna Stahl visited the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in January for interviews with officials and to consult the library there. She went on to submit her Ph.D. thesis at the end of the year, the public defence of which is scheduled for early 2014. Esther Marijnen visited the Egmont Institute, organised a half-day expert roundtable on the Sahel crisis where over 120 participants and high-level speakers from the EU, a range of European foreign ministries and think tanks attended the event. In December the cluster, in collaboration with Vesalius College, organised a half-day expert roundtable on the European Council summit on defence, which saw the attendance of over a 100 participants. Partnering with Vesalius College, the Global Governance Institute. The cluster also supported the first edition of the 'Executive Training Course in Global Risk Analysis and Crisis Management’, organised in cooperation with Vesalius College and the Global Governance Institute.

**TEACHING AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

Cluster members remained active in the areas of teaching and educational services. Most notably, cluster members provided a four-day training course on fragility, security and development in EU external action for the European Commission’s DG Development and Cooperation. In 2013 researchers lectured on various courses at the European Security and Defence College, the University of Poznan, the IES-VUB EuroMaster course (EU Foreign Policy) and the summer programmes organised for students from Hendrix College and the University of Southern California(USC). The cluster also supported the first edition of the ‘Executive Training Course in Global Risk Analysis and Crisis Management’, organised in cooperation with Vesalius College and the Global Governance Institute.

**PROJECTS**

Prof. Dr. Luis Simón organised the 6th edition of the USC summer school. Eight USC students spent two-months (June–July) at the IES studying EU foreign policy and interning at Brussels-based think-tanks. He also continued to oversee the IES participation in the ‘Institutionalising Europe Korea Cooperation’ project through its third and final year. As part of this endeavour, Luis paid an academic visit to the partner universities in Seoul in November 2013.

Prof. Dr. Joachim Koops and Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer conducted a research project commissioned by the French Ministry of Defence, consisting of a comparative analysis of the military command structures of the UN, the EU and NATO. The resulting research papers are forthcoming in 2014. Prof. Dr. Alexander Matelaer was active in the preparation of the 2014 edition of the biennial EU in International Affairs conference. This included the preparation of a successful funding application under the European Commission’s Jean Monnet Programme.

**PUBLICATIONS**

The cluster had a very successful year. Most notably, the cluster’s two senior researchers each published a book with Palgrave Macmillan. Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer’s book is entitled The Politico-Military Dynamics of European Crisis Response Operations: Planning, Friction, Strategy and Prof. Dr. Luis Simón’s monograph is entitled Geopolitical Change, Grand Strategy and European Security: The EU-NATO Conundrum in Perspective. This was also a record year for peer-reviewed articles, with researchers publishing a total of nine articles with leading journals in the field. Five book chapters, eight policy papers, a host of media commentaries and a study for the European Parliament on the EU approach to Security Sector Reform were all published during 2013. Daniel Fiott and Alexander Mattelaer joined Luis Simon as Senior Editors of the online journal European Geostrategy, which underwent a complete revamp in November 2013 (see www.europeangeostrategy.org).

**EVENTS**

2013 saw the organisation of more than ten events. Highlights included the organisation of a one-day conference in February with the Egmont Institute and the Observatoire de l’Afrique on the Sahel crisis where over 120 participants and high-level speakers from the EU, a range of European foreign ministries and think tanks attended the event. In December the cluster, in collaboration with the Egmont Institute, organised a half-day expert roundtable on the European Council summit on defence, which saw the attendance of over a 100 participants. Partnering with Vesalius College, the cluster supported the organisation of the European Peace and Security Studies lecture series and a general conference as well as a high-level workshop on UN-EU cooperation in peace-building in March. Esther Marijnen, Anna Stahl and Daniel Fiott all delivered presentations at the IES research colloquia.

Cluster members presented their work at institutions such as the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies at Columbia University, the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, the Instituto d’Affari Internazionale, the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, the Real Instituto Elcano, the EU Military Staff, the United States Naval post-graduate School, the NATO Defence College, the European Parliament, the Baltic Defence College, Johns Hopkins University, Universiteit Paris Nord, the University of Warsaw and the School for Oriental and African Studies at the University of London.
Research Cluster: EUROPEAN ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

The European Economic Governance cluster conducts research and educational activities on issues related to European economic law, policy and governance. The work takes place on three overlapping themes:

- The Digital Single Market focuses on intellectual property rights, online content, e-commerce and taxation;
- E-Governance deals with governance and online democracy, participation and engagement;
- Value Balancing scrutinises various areas of economic governance – e.g. trade, competition, intellectual property rights and the budget – and their interactions with non-economic fields and values such as environmental protection, media, culture and regional policy.

The research themes cover public and private sector-related issues of economic governance, and combine on-line and off-line matters. The cluster interacts actively with other IES research clusters. The Europe 2020 strategy links economic competitiveness with a participatory and inclusive society and sustainable development. eCOHERENCE, eGovernance and CORPUS are good examples of cross-cutting projects.

In 2013 the cluster consisted of nine IES researchers, seven associates and two visiting researchers. Harri Kalimo is a Senior Research Fellow. His work dealt mainly with the value balancing theme, in particular the EU’s internal market, softness in legal arrangements, and the budget – and their interactions with non-economic fields and values such as environmental protection, media, culture and regional policy. The Digital Single Market theme, in particular the EU internal market, softness in legal arrangements, and the budget – and their interactions with non-economic fields and values such as environmental protection, media, culture and regional policy.

The cluster also emerged as a partner in several new externally financed projects. In 2013, three projects that have a role on the project of ICT in optimising EU policy-making processes in the context of a Framework Contract for work on strategies and visions in DG CONNECT. A contract for DG CONNECT’s International Unit was awarded at the end of 2013, with work starting early 2014. The IES will conduct a feasibility study on using automated technologies to support policy-making, in collaboration with Open Evidence.

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RESEARCH COLLOQUIUMS

15/01/2013
Understanding the Changing Effectiveness of the European Union in International Biodiversity and Climate Change Governance
Research Colloquium Speaker: Lisanne Groen
Research Colloquium Chair: Jamal Shahin
29/01/2013
Finishing your PhD
Group discussion
12/02/2013
Starting your PhD
Group discussion
26/02/2013
PhD Presentation – Development and the EU-China-Africa Triangle
Research Colloquium Speaker: Anna Stahl
Research Colloquium Chair: Richard Lewis
12/03/2013
Recent Developments in the US European Posture
Research Colloquium Speaker: Luis Simon
Research Colloquium Chair: Alexander Mattelaer
26/03/2013
PhD Presentation – Climate Policy Integration in the EU
Research Colloquium Speaker: Claire Dupont
Research Colloquium Chair: Sebastian Oberthür
16/04/2013
PhD Presentation – European Substantive Criminal Law
Research Colloquium Speaker: Irene Wieczorek
Research Colloquium Chair: Ilke Adam
30/04/2013
PhD Presentation – The political Economy of the CSDP
Research Colloquium Speaker: Daniel Fiott
Research Colloquium Chair: Harri Kalimo
14/05/2013
PhD Presentation – Copyright and Internet Governance
Research Colloquium Speaker: Trisha Meyer
Research Colloquium Chair: Amelia Hadfield
28/05/2013
PhD Presentation – Value Balancing in Economic Law
Research Colloquium Speaker: Max Jansson
Research Colloquium Chair: Luis Simon
11/06/2013
PhD Presentation – Defining Crimes against Humanities in the ICC
Research Colloquium Speaker: Mathias Holvoet
Research Colloquium Chair: Magdalena Sapala
25/06/2013
PhD Presentation – The EU and Conflict Transformation in Africa
Research Colloquium Speaker: Esther Marijnen
Research Colloquium Chair: Sebastian Oberthür
22/10/2013
EU Modules Launch Event
Research Colloquium Speaker: Ricardo Ferreira
Research Colloquium Chair: Anthony Antoine
11/10/2013
Brain-Gain Return of India’s High-Skilled Entrepreneurs: Home, Transformation, and Power Politics in the Cosmopolitan Global South
Research Colloquium Speaker: Malasree Neepa Acharya
Research Colloquium Chair: ?
29/10/2013
PhD Presentation – Delegation and Control – A Critical Analysis on Principal-Agent Theory in the context of EU External Policy Making
Research Colloquium Speaker: Ioannis Spyridakis
Research Colloquium Chair: Sebastian Oberthür
12/11/2013
Trilateral Relations Between the EU, China and Africa
Research Colloquium Speaker: Anna Stahl
Research Colloquium Chair: ?
26/11/2013
Neutrality assessment of the EU VAT treatment of online supplies
Research Colloquium Speaker: Marie Lamensch
Research Colloquium Chair: Sebastian Oberthür

IES PUBLICATIONS

Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2015

In the field of publications, the Strategic Plan 2011-2015 stipulates the following:

- Publication of 25-30 articles in recognised international journals or major book publications per year, on average (with the share of peer-reviewed publications reaching at least one third by 2015);
- Publication of 1-2 books per year on average;
- Publication of 3-4 IES Working Papers per year on average (pending interim review of Working Paper series).

ARTICLES

In line with the strategic plan, the IES published 74 articles in international journals and book publications, of which 24 on peer-reviewed journals. Another 12 papers were published online or in the media.

BOOKS

IES scholars published a total of 5 books in 2013. To enhance quality and international visibility & impact, the IES implemented international peer review in its own Book Series, and changed its academic publisher to Palgrave Macmillan.

WORKING PAPERS AND POLICY BRIEFS

The IES published 8 working papers, yet it started with the publication of Policy Briefs, of which nine were published in 2013.

NEWSLETTERS

Non-academically, the IES also published 4 Newsletters in 2013, destined to inform the general public about IES activities and research outcomes.
LIST OF IES PUBLICATIONS

Books


Peer Reviewed Articles


Grien, Lisanne & Niemann, Arne (University of Mainz). 2013. EU actorness and effectiveness under political pressure at the Copenhagen climate change negotiations, International Relations, Vol. 27, No. 3 (3), pp. 308-324


Tintin, Cem. 2013. The Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in the Central and Eastern European Countries: The Importance of Institutions, Communist and Post-Communist Studies, Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 287-298


Book Chapters


Chapters in scientific monographs/edited volumes with international peer review


Chapters in scientific monographs/edited volumes with national peer review

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS


Articles in scientific journals without peer review


Scientific editor of an edited volume or special issue


All other publications aimed at the scientific community

Adam, Ike. 2013, ‘Pourquoi le parcours d’accueil pour primo-arrivants vott le jour à Bruxelles aujourd’hui?’, Conseil Bruxellois de coordination socio-politique


LIST OF PUBLICATIONS


MEDIA APPEARANCES BY IES STAFF

Jamal Shahin: Wat is dat toch met die Britten?
17 January 2013 in: Het Parool

Alexander Mattelaer: De Franse plannen in Mali afkraken is gemakkelijk
21 January 2013 in: De Morgen

Daniel Fiott: A European-level review process is needed for all non-EU defence foreign investment.
1 February 2013 in: LSE EUROPP blog

Daniel Fiott: Interview with Jamie Shea
3 March 2013 in: European Geostrategy

Alexander Mattelaer: De zandbak is van iedereen Europa in het Malinese wespennest
9 March 2013 in: De Standaard

Luis Simon: Germany risks overplaying its hand
23 May 2013 in: European Voice

Joachim Koops: The UN and the World Bank - Rare Co-operation: The men heading two world bodies speak more than just the same language
1 June 2013 in: The Economist

Daniel Fiott: Interview with Robert Johnson (Part 1)
2 June 2013 in: European Geostrategy

Alexander Mattelaer: Virtueel Pearl Harbor
6 June 2013 in: De Standaard

Ilke Adam: Vlaanderen sterk in diversiteit, Franstalig België niet
6 June 2013 in: De Standaard
Ilke Adam: Immigration: Cette Flandre Schizophrène
15 June 2013 in: Marianne Belgique

Alexander Mattelaer: Politiek-militair dovemansgesprek
17 August 2013 in: De Standaard

Alexander Mattelaer: Bondgenoten wachten op Belgische beslissing over F-16
17 August 2013 in: De Standaard

Daniel Fiott: The Common Security and Defence Policy and IR Theory
20 August 2013 in: e-International Relations (e-IR)

Anna Stahl: The EU’s foreign policy response to the recent violence in Egypt (in Chinese)
23 August 2013 in: People’s Daily

Ilke Adam: How France became Obama’s best friend in Europe on defence issues
4 September 2013 in: The Globe and Mail

Alexander Mattelaer: Wordt de F-35 de opvolger van onze F-16’s?
19 September 2013 in: Ter Zake

Greta Barbone @ IES Policy Forum: NGO says EU should push Kenya to cooperate with ICC
2 October 2013 in: New Europe

Medir Mema: The ICC on the ropes: What can the EU do about it?
7 October 2013 in: EurActiv

Ilke Adam: Politique commune des migrations: une urgence absolue
24 October 2013 in: Le Soir
Daniel Fiott: European Defence Under a Transatlantic Trade Pact
14 October 2013 in: European Global Strategy

Magdalena Sapala: EU cohesion policy: ‘No more business as usual’
22 October 2013 in: EUobserver

Ilke Adam: Versterken van grenscontroles is een zwaktebod
24 October 2013 in: De Morgen

Daniel Fiott: No ‘Last Supper’ for EU Armsmakers Amid National Blinders
11 December 2013 in: Bloomberg News

Daniel Fiott: Leaving the EU would harm the UK’s number one national interest – trade
21 December 2013 in: Carta Capital

Ilke Adam: Brussel wereldstad is rode draad van Nacht van de Kennis
21 November 2013 in: Brussel Deze Week

Daniel Fiott: Interview with Lord Douglas Hurd
26 November 2013 in: European Geostrategy

Daniel Fiott: Judy Asks: Has the EU Lost Both Its Neighbourhoods?
4 December 2013 in: Carnegie Europe

IES and Egmont Conference: Conférence sur l’état de la défense européenne... Il y a urgence!
5 December 2013 in: Bruxelles2 B2

Daniel Fiott and Katherine Prizeman

This paper seeks to delineate some preliminary factors and working methods that could work in favour of establishing a workable international export control regime for dual-use goods and technologies. Drawing on the work initiated by various United Nations initiatives and the Wassenaar Agreement, but specifically looking at the European Union export regime model, this working paper asks if and how a similar model could be adopted at the international level. Far from suggesting that the EU regime should or could be adopted on a global basis or that the regime is full-proof, the authors acknowledge that EU regulations are seen as among the most stringent of frameworks on dual-use goods and technologies available. Accordingly, this paper asks what elements of the EU’s control regime could be of international benefit after the ATT negotiations and how it could be adopted on a more international basis. Indeed, any future ATT control mechanism for dual-use items will have to draw on existing arms transfer and control regimes.

Daniel Fiott holds an MPhil degree in International Relations from the University of Cambridge, UK and a BSc degree in International Studies from the Open University, United Kingdom. He currently serves as a doctoral researcher at the Institute for European Studies, Vrije Universiteit Brussel. His research interests include the EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy, European defence-industrial integration and International Relations theory.

Katherine Prizeman holds an MSc degree in Global Affairs from New York University, United States and a BA in International Language/Business and Philosophy from the University of Soest, United States. She currently serves as the International Coordinator of the Disarmament Program at Global Action to Prevent War, New York. Her expertise is in conventional arms control, disarmament, the arms trade and she has substantial experience with the United Nations system and global NGO networks.

Coalitions, Power and Institutional Change in Global Patent Politics

Florian Rabitz

With the 1995 Agreement on Trade–related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), a centralised rule system for the international governance of patents was put in place under the general framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Since then, the number of patent related institutions has increased monotonically on the multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral levels. I will explain this case of institutional change by focusing on the norm setting activities of both industrialised and developing countries, arguing that both groups constitute internally highly cohesive coalitions in global patent politics, while institutional change occurs when both coalitions engage in those negotiating settings in which they enjoy a comparative advantage over the other coalition. Specifically, I make the point that industrialised countries’ norm setting activities take place on the plurilateral and bilateral level, where economic factors can be effectively translated into political outcomes while simultaneously avoiding unacceptably high legitimacy costs; whereas developing countries, on the other hand, use various multilateral and bilateral United Nations forums where their claims possess a high degree of legitimacy, but cannot translate into effective political outcomes. The paper concludes with some remarks on how this case yields new insights into ongoing debates in institutionalist International Relations (IR), as pertaining to present discussions on “regime complexity”.

Florian Rabitz is a researcher at the Institute for European Studies, working within the Environment and Sustainable Development cluster. His main focus of work is on issues of institutionalist theory, global environmental politics and global governance.

EU Enlargement: Lessons from, and Prospects for, Western Balkan states and possibly Turkey in the long term. Enlargement therefore will soon come back into focus. Focusing on climate and energy security policy, this working paper reflects upon the impact of the 2004/2007 enlargement on the EU.

Emmanuel Dalle Mule is a PhD candidate and Teaching Assistant in International History and Politics, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. He is working on a thesis entitled Nationalism of the Rich: Discourses and Strategies of Separatist Parties in Padania, Catalonia, Scotland and Flanders.

Gerben Wedekind is an expert in EU enlargement and EU-Turkey affairs. He is currently researching the integration of interest groups from EU Candidate States in EU governance structures as part of his PhD at Ghent University.

Inge Depoorter is writing a PhD thesis on the impact of the EU enlargement on the decision-making process.

Thomas Sattich is an expert in EU enlargement and EU-Turkey affairs. He is currently researching the integration of interest groups from EU Candidate States in EU governance structures as part of his PhD at Ghent University.

Ingo Depoorter is writing a PhD thesis on the impact of the EU enlargement on the decision-making process.

Tomas Malby is a PhD candidate in the Politics department at the University of Manchester, and a former Visiting Researcher at IES. His research focuses on energy policy, EU enlargement and EU agenda-setting.

Linking Policy and Practice: The Case of EU-UNICEF Cooperation on the Rights of the Child in Third Countries

Gosia Pearson

This Working Paper offers detailed analysis of EU-UNICEF cooperation on the rights of the child in the European Union’s external relations, in particular as regards linkages between the EU policy priorities and concrete actions to advance the protection and promotion of child rights in third countries. It addresses a number of crucial questions: how has the EU’s external policy on the rights of the child developed over the past decade, what were these developments influenced by and what role did UNICEF play in these processes, what is the legal and policy framework for EU-UNICEF cooperation in foreign policy and what added-value it brings; what mechanisms are used by the EU and UNICEF to improve child rights protection in third countries and what are the motivations behind their field cooperation. The study starts by examining the development of the EU’s foreign policy on the rights of the child and covers the legal basis enshrined in EU treaties, the policy framework, and the implementation instruments and then investigates the evolution of the EU’s relations with the United Nations. The paper focuses on the EU’s cooperation with UNICEF by looking into the legal and political framework for EU-UNICEF relations, the policy-oriented cooperation and joint implementation of projects on the ground in third countries. Finally, the Working Paper concludes with suggestions on how EU-UNICEF cooperation could be further enhanced following recent developments, namely the 2013 EU Strategic Framework and the Action Plan on Human Rights as well as human rights country strategies.

Dr Gosia Pearson has experience in human rights from both academia (Aiglierian University, Oxford University) and as a policy-maker and practitioner (European Commission, European External Action Service). All views expressed in this Working Paper are solely of the author and may not necessarily reflect the views of EU institutions and services.

Marta Miglietti

The aim of this paper is to analyse the proposed Directive on criminal sanctions for insider dealing and market manipulation (COM(2011)664 Final), which represents the first exercise of the European Union competence provided for by Article 83(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU. The proposal aims at harmonising the sanctioning regimes provided by the Member States for market abuse, imposing the introduction of criminal sanctions and providing an opportunity to critically reflect on the position taken by the Commission towards the use of criminal law.

The paper will discuss briefly the evolution of the EU’s criminal law competence, focusing on the Union and Treaty. It will analyse the “essentiality standard” for the harmonisation of criminal law included in Article 83(2) TFEU, concluding that this standard encompasses both the subsidiarity and the ultimate ratio principles and implies important practical consequences for the Union’s legislator.

The research will then focus on the proposal Directive, trying to assess if the Union’s legislators, notwithstanding the “symbolic” function of this proposal in the financial crisis, provides consistent arguments on the respect of the “essentiality standard”. The paper will note that the proposal raises some concerns, because of the lack of a clear reliance on empirical data regarding the essential need for the introduction of criminal law provisions. It will be stressed that only the assessment of the essential need of an EU action, according to the standard set in Article 83(2) TFEU, can guarantee a coherent choice of the areas interested by the harmonisation process, preventing the legislator to choose on the basis of other grounds.

Marta Miglietti, Lawyer of the Italian Bar, holds an LL.M summa cum laude on International and European Law (IES-VUB) and a Proficiency Certificate in Parliamentary Studies (University of Florence).

An Assessment of the Penalties System for Infringements of EU Competition Law: Can Personal Sanctions be the Missing Piece of the Puzzle?

Kalliopi Kokkinaki

Competition law seeks to protect competition on the market as a means of enhancing consumer welfare and of ensuring an efficient allocation of resources. In order to be successful, therefore, competition authorities should be adequately equipped and have at their disposal all necessary enforcement tools. However, at the EU level the current enforcement system of competition rules allows only for the imposition of administrative fines by the European Commission to liable undertakings.

The main objectives, in turn, of an enforcement policy based on financial penalties are two fold: to impose sanctions on infringing undertakings which reflect the seriousness of the violation, and to ensure that the risk of penalties will deter both the infringing undertakings (often referred to as “specific deterrence”) and other undertakings that may be considering anti-competitive activities (often referred to as “general deterrence”).

It is submitted that a competition law regime in order to be effective should be able to deliver policy objectives through a variety of tools, not simply by imposing significant pecuniary sanctions to infringing undertakings. It is also clear that individual sanctions, mostly of an administrative nature, are likely to play an increasingly important role as they focus the minds of those in business who might otherwise be inclined to regard infringing the law as a matter of corporate risk rather than of personal risk. At the EU level, in particular, the adoption of directors’ disqualification promises to deliver more effective compliance and greater overall economic impact.

Kalliopi Kokkinaki holds a degree in Law from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and joined Athens Bar Association in 2010. She holds a Master in International and European Law from the IES-VUB (Magna cum Laude). Since September 2013 Kalliopi has been a Trainee with DG COMP, European Commission.

The Second Phase of the Common European Asylum System: A Step Forward in the Protection of Asylum Seekers?

Federica Toscana

The aim of this paper is to analyse the impact of the second phase of the creation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) in the protection of rights of Asylum Seekers in the European Union.

The establishment of a CEAS has been always a part of the development of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. Its implementation was planned in two phases: the first one, focused on the harmonisation of internal legislation on minimum common standards; the second, based on the result of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the agreed legal instruments, should improve the effectiveness of the protection granted.

The research focuses on the development in the protection of asylum seekers after the recasting of legislative instruments and notes that the European standards result now improved, especially concerning the treatment of vulnerable people, the quality of the application procedure, the effectiveness of the appeal, the treatment of gender issues in decision concerning procedures and reception. However, Member States maintained a wide margin of appreciation in many fields, which can lead to the compression of important guarantees. This margin concerns, e.g., the access to free legal assistance, the definition of the material support to be granted to each applicant for international protection, the access to labour market, the application of the presumptions of the “safety” of a third country.

The paper stresses that the long negotiations that characterised the second phase of the CEAS undermined to some progress in the protection of Asylum Seekers in the EU.

Federica Toscana holds a degree in Law from the University of Ferrara, Italy, and a Masters degree in International and European Law from the IES-VUB (Magna cum Laude). Amongst other jobs in the nonprofit sector, Federica worked also at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and at the District Court of Ferrara.
Institute for European Studies Annual Report 2013

POLICY BRIEFS

Lessons for the EU from the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands Crisis  
by Anna Rudakowska

From April until October 2012, China witnessed a series of public protests against the Japanese purchase of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands. Besides providing further evidence of growing Chinese nationalism, this unrest is interesting for other reasons relevant to EU policy. The Beijing leadership, which is traditionally perceived as the only source of foreign policy decisions in China, faces a changing domestic constellation. Domestic opinion increasingly constrains Chinese foreign policy, and it becomes obvious that foreign policy decision-making in Beijing is not insulated from larger social developments. Even if foreign policy decisions in China are still made without direct input from civil society, the influence of social forces on Chinese foreign policies has to be taken seriously.

The EU thus might want to reconsider its approach to China: as the only source of foreign policy decisions in China, faces a constrains Chinese foreign policy, and it becomes obvious that foreign policy decision-making in Beijing is not insulated from larger social developments. Even if foreign policy decisions in China are still made without direct input from civil society, the influence of social forces on Chinese foreign policies has to be taken seriously.

The Sahel Crisis: Where do European and African perspectives Meet?  
by Daniel Fiott, Hans Hoebeke Esther Marijnen, and Alexander Mattelaer

The crisis in Mali has brought the Sahel to the centre of international attention. This fragile region not only suffers from longstanding development challenges, but also from an acute security vacuum that has triggered military intervention. Many questions have arisen as a consequence of the crisis. Has the European Union the ability to cope with such a complex and dynamically evolving security environment? How have divergent views on the political roadmap to be adopted, and the lack of resources at the African level, impacted the crisis response? Can the different players involved agree on what are the most pertinent needs and challenges to be addressed? Are they ready for long-term engagement? Can regional organisations effectively collaborate and are they able to successfully integrate different agendas? Following a conference organised by the Institute for European Studies, the Egmont Institute and the Observatoire de l'Afrique on these questions this Policy Brief builds on the findings of the conference and provides an analytical overview of the regional developments. Even if foreign policy decisions in China are still made without direct input from civil society, the influence of social forces on Chinese foreign policies has to be taken seriously.

DG CONNECT’S Stakeholder Engagement Strategy  
by Jamal Shahin, Mark Verheyden and Julia Glidden

How do we ensure that public policy represents the interests of all, rather than a select few? How will we ensure it draws upon the best insights and talents of key stakeholders? The European Commission’s DG CONNECT recently announced the results of its Stakeholder Engagement Survey, which is designed to ‘provide empirical results and feedback about existing practices and signal gaps and challenges for action in the area of stakeholder engagement’. The survey launched a new round of reflection on the Commission’s relations with its stakeholders by asking respondents to reflect on the way in which they interact with DG CONNECT. The strategic objective is to see how ICTs can be used in novel ways to enhance support for policymaking from stakeholders in the EU. The Stakeholder Engagement Survey makes a start at answering critical questions about use of ICT as a tool to build “smarter policy” as part of DG CONNECT’s wider step toward defining a strategy for stakeholder engagement. This IES Policy Brief welcomes this current work-in-progress, and outlines some of the challenges that may await the European Commission as it seeks to exploit the full potential of ICT in stakeholder engagement. It provides an initial analysis of the results of this first Stakeholder Engagement Survey, and concludes that whilst many things have changed with regards to tools that policy-makers can use to elicit input into policy-making, certain challenges have remained very much the same.

The UN General Assembly Resolution on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings – an Example of Europe  
by Auke Willems

The EU’s attempts to adopt an EU-wide instrument on the right to access to legal aid in criminal proceedings have not been successful so far. The important issue was originally part of Measure C of the Roadmap for criminal procedural rights, but due to political difficulties legal aid was dropped from the agenda. However, on a different plane agreement was reached on this topic as the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has adopted the world’s first international instrument dedicated to access to legal aid in December 2012. This Policy Brief argues that the EU should carry on in the “spirit” of these recent developments and adopt a directive towards policy-makers and other interested public. They are available to download on our website. Hard copies are always provided at IES events and on request. We also distribute Policy Briefs to our networks including the relevant Committees of the Flemish Parliament.

IES Policy Briefs, launched in 2012, are timely, concise and policy-relevant. They are geared towards policy-makers and other interested public. They are available to download on our website. Hard copies are always provided at IES events and on request. We also distribute Policy Briefs to our networks including the relevant Committees of the Flemish Parliament.
The European Union Multiannual Financial Framework 2014 – 2020: How to do more for less?

by Magdalena Sapala

The European Council meeting on 7 and 8 February 2013 attracted an unusual level of attention from media and citizens. For a couple of days, Europe played a more important role in national politics and news. Sensation-frenzied media and excited politicians spouted notions of “a battle”, “winners”, “losers” or “striking deals”, as if Europe had gone back to the time when its military powers still conflicted. After more than 24 hours of intense negotiations, the respective Member States leaders left Brussels with “good news” for their citizens. However, those with more Euro-federalist feelings were left with a sense of non-accomplishment and missed opportunities, not only because the EU budget for the first time in history was set for a net decrease, but also because the European Council’s conclusions did not contain any ground-breaking changes to this system. Nevertheless, the European Parliament (EP) immediately reminded Europe about its role and outlined its conditions for further negotiations. Thus, the supporters of a modern Europe had gone back to the time when its military powers still conflicted. After more than 24 hours of intense negotiations, Europe played a more important role in national politics and news. Sensation-frenzied media and excited politicians spouted notions of “a battle”, “winners”, “losers” or “striking deals”, as if Europe had gone back to the time when its military powers still conflicted. After more than 24 hours of intense negotiations, the respective Member States leaders left Brussels with “good news” for their citizens. However, those with more Euro-federalist feelings were left with a sense of non-accomplishment and missed opportunities, not only because the EU budget for the first time in history was set for a net decrease, but also because the European Council’s conclusions did not contain any ground-breaking changes to this system. Nevertheless, the European Parliament (EP) immediately reminded Europe about its role and outlined its conditions for further negotiations. Thus, the supporters of a modern Europe

The UN General Assembly Vote: Upgrading the Status of Palestine and Its Implications for a Possible Role of ICC

by Matthias Holvoet and Medlir Mema

On 29 November 2012, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) voted overwhelmingly to accord Palestine “Non-Member Observer State” Status in the UN. In the first part of this Policy Brief, the implications of upgrading the status of Palestine with regard to the possible role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) will be assessed. In April 2012, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC declined to accept jurisdiction for acts committed on the territory of Palestine since 1 July 2002, justifying its decision based on the fact that Palestine had, at the time, only the status of an “Observer Entity” at the UN. Subsequently, it will be analysed if the Palestinian pursuit of its cause before the ICC can be considered as an effective lawfare strategy or rather as a poisoned chalice.

The Racial Equality Directive–from law to practice

by Thien Uyen DO

The transposition of the Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) has immensely enhanced legal protection against discrimination on the grounds of racial and ethnic origin throughout the EU. More than 10 years after its adoption, the main challenge identified in many Member States is the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws in practice, in particular with regard to access to justice. Ultimately it is up to the domestic courts to ensure effective implementation of anti-discrimination law. Polls regularly show that the discrepancy between the levels of discrimination experienced and discrimination reported by victims must be seriously addressed. Awareness is low not only among the public but also among the members of the legal professions, leading to under-reporting of discrimination cases. In addition, data that reflect the ethnic or racial composition of the population are scarce which makes it difficult to prove discrimination before the competent authorities. Moreover, certain procedural difficulties that affect access to justice and effective enforcement also stem from the short limitation periods foreseen in legislation, lengthy procedures, evidence, high costs and failures in the provision of legal aid, ineffective sanctions, as well as barriers in the form of language and issues relating to legal standing or legitimate interest. The law remains complex and remedies often inadequate.

Environmental Degradation, Climate Change and Migration: from Research to Policy-Making

by Aurelie Sgro, Julie Marchal and Chantal Lacroix

In recent months, the migratory impacts of environmental degradation and climate change have gained increased worldwide attention. In response to the publication of the EC Staff Working Document on Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration, this Policy Brief critically outlines current themes and issues that surround this global phenomenon, specifically the findings of current international research which frame the discussions on terminology and current legal, political and institutional conceptual debates. Several proposals were put forward during a Policy Forum in January 2013. Firstly, there is a need for tailored and actionable research outputs that take into account political pressures and realities on the ground. Secondly, migration and climate policies would be clearly boosted through the elaboration of a common policy-oriented research agenda of which elements were put forward at the event. Finally, efficient communication tools and channels could be developed to transfer research findings to policy-makers.
The ICC and its Deteriorating Relationship with Africa in the Light of Kenya Cases: What Should the EU Position Be?

by Mathias Holvoet and Medir Mema

The African Union, a union consisting of 54 African States, held an Extraordinary Summit on 11-12 October 2013, to discuss its relationship with the International Criminal Court (ICC or the Court). The meeting took place just weeks before the trial of Kenya’s President Uhuru Kenyatta is scheduled to begin, and was clearly intended to voice discontent and put on hold the ongoing ICC proceedings against Kenyatta as well as his deputy, Vice President William Ruto. Before the Summit, there were even widespread rumors that the Assembly of the AU would call for a mass withdrawal of African States Parties from the ICC Statute. Eventually, the Assembly did not go that far and took two important, but less controversial decisions. It called for the granting of immunities to Heads of States from prosecutions by international criminal tribunals and requested a deferral of the ICC cases against Kenyatta and Ruto through a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council.

After providing a background to the Kenya cases, this Policy Brief aims to evaluate what the position of the EU and its Member States as outspoken supporters of the ICC and the fight against impunity should be, especially given the fact that France and the UK, as permanent UNSC members, could block a UNSC deferral at any time.

The e-version of the policy briefs can be found online at: www.ies.be/publications/policy briefs.
In 2013, the IES organised numerous activities among which were two lecture series (one on The Multi-level Governance of Migration and Immigrant Integration, and one on EU Economic Law in a Time of Crisis).

IES SPRING LECTURE SERIES 2013: The Multi-level Governance of Migration and Immigrant Integration

The opening lecture on of the IES Lecture Series on multilevel migration governance, presented the state of the art of migration governance at the global level. The speakers addressed the issue of the history, present situation as well as future perspectives. Their summaries illustrated what has already been achieved and where challenges remain. Gervais Appave, special adviser to the Director General for the International Organization for Migration (IOM), saw room for optimism although he pointed out that progress towards effective governance has been uneasy. Alexander Betts of Oxford University added that there are already a variety of fora on global migration governance. However, the international relations question of balance of power between the various actors remains. There are no conclusive answers to the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), discussion. Ralph Genetzke, head of the Brussels Mission of the IOM, said that progress towards effective governance has been uneasy. Alexander Betts of Oxford University added that there are already a variety of fora on global migration governance. However, the international relations question of balance of power between the various actors remains.

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In the second lecture of 27 February, Kris Pullet of the European Council for Refugees (ECR) provided a critical appraisal of the current legislative framework. In his lecture, he stressed how some positive amendments have been introduced in the second phase of the Common European Asylum System (e.g. enhanced procedural guarantees for asylum seekers), while other aspects still merit improvement (e.g. free legal assistance for asylum seekers, or access to the labour market). Moreover, the detention of asylum seekers remains controversial. Mr. Pullet highlighted how practical cooperation supported by the European Asylum Support Office will be crucial for the future implementation of asylum policies.

Prof. Marcelle Reeneman (Leiden University) illustrated how the case law of the Court of Justice has provided important contributions in filling the gaps of asylum law. She highlighted that the acknowledgement of asylum law within the EU’s jurisdiction has allowed the Court of Justice to read asylum law in light of the refugee convention and the Charter of Fundamental Rights as well as the ECHR. Interaction between local, national and European policies was dealt with in the third lecture, entitled ‘Local Governance of Immigrant Integration in Europe: multi-level dynamics, convergence and divergence’. Guest speaker Peter Scholten (Erasmus University Rotterdam) presented his comparative research on multilevel dynamics of local integration in France, the UK and the Netherlands, and observed the different approaches in these three countries. Whereas the Dutch government opts for a centralised approach, the UK is very decentralised and lacks a central policy. In both cases, yet for different reasons, this leads to strong differences between regions and cities, concluding that multilevel governance rarely happens. What is missing are proper venues for practical vertical interaction and joint policy coordination.

Kent Andersson, Mayor of Malmö, Sweden, presented the policies of his city as a successful example of local integration strategy. Malmö has progressively absorbed the highest percentage (Muslim and other) of immigrants in Sweden, and transformed from an ethnically homogeneous city to a city where 30% of the inhabitants are foreign born, representing 175 nationalities. He explained how Swedish integration policies are very much related to integration in the job market, and how this has been successful for Malmö.

With a closing session on 24 April, the Lecture Series concluded with presentations by Dr. Stefano Manservisi (Director General for Home Affairs at the European Commission) and Prof. Marco Martiniello (University of Liège). Dr. Manservisi set out to provide reference points for the past and future of the global approach to migration policy. As there will likely be more, not less migration in the future, the topic of migration governance in international relations will have to be addressed much more strategically, especially with a view to our labour market in Europe. With increasing global competition for talent, Europe has to take care of its attractiveness. Partners of the EU around the world also look to the EU to move from a defensive attitude to creating its own vision for dealing with migration. The mobility issue, for example, is today at the top of the agenda in EU relations with China, Russia and others.

Prof. Martiniello emphasised that international migration is truly an intractable issue. Europe still has to come to terms with the question of migration and EU citizens have to start seeing their continent as a continent of immigration (as, for instance, Australians do).

This is especially important in the context of economic crisis.

IES AUTUMN LECTURE SERIES 2013 EU Economic Law in a Time of Crisis

Setting the Scene: EU in an Economic, Political and Legal Crisis?

What seemingly started as a credit crunch and sovereign debt crises have grown into a political litmus test on the entire Union. Additionally, the developments in terms of another key characteristic of the Union, the rule of law, have been problematic: there seems to be increased questions on the means, objectives as well as democratic legitimacy of the past changes in the area of economic law in particular. How is the interaction between law, economics and politics taking shape under these demanding conditions? These questions are at the core of the IES 2013 Autumn Lecture Series on ‘EU Economic Law in a Time of Crisis’, which got underway on 25 September. The first session of the series set the scene for this debate. The speech of the Head of Cabinet to Commissioner Karel de Gucht, Mr. Marc Vanheukelen, emphasised that Europe has become less attractive for outside investors and is facing several challenges, both political and economic. The population of Europe is ageing – hence, growth will be essential for the future of the welfare state. However, under current circumstances very painful cuts are still needed to pull Europe fully out of the crisis. The economic problems have also triggered political unrest. On a national level the euro sceptics are arguing for less integration. Furthermore, the economic realities seem to cause a split: Europe is divided especially in terms of the unemployment rate.

Coordinating Monetary and Economic Policy – Too Little Too Late?

The second session of the Autumn Lecture Series 2013 was on the coordination of monetary and economic policy. First up was Dr. Taneti Lahti, Member of the Cabinet to the Commission Vice
President Olli Rehn. Dr. Lahti stated that quantum leaps have been taken in fiscal policy and economic governance integration. Member states have agreed that economic policies are a common concern because the economic and fiscal policy of one member states will affect all other member states. Today they have to coordinate their economic policies in the Council. Fiscal developments are monitored more closely at the EU level, and although financial sanctions for imbalances have yet to be applied, the possible threat of sanctions has proven effective.

The second speaker of the day was Jan Strupczewski, EU Economic and Monetary Affairs Correspondent at Reuters. Mr. Strupczewski, Mr. Strupczewski began by stating that even if the crisis has been a disaster from an economic point of view, it has brought an opportunity to complete the economic and monetary union.

The Internal Market – Towards a Social Market Place?

The third session of the Autumn Lecture Series 2013 dealt with the developments on the internal market during the financial crisis. The speaker of the day was Em. Prof. Dr. Jonathan Faull, Director General, DG Internal Market and Services. Faull started off by emphasising that a lot has been done lately on developing a monetary union, but the economic union, including its social dimensions, was been given less attention. According to Faull, it would be important to strengthen the social dimension of the economic and monetary union.

EU on a Global Market Place – A New Wave of Trade Protectionism?

The session on public procurement began with an overview presented by Mr. Maarten Meulenbelt, Partner at Sidley Austin LLP. The 2004 directives on public procurement build on the principles of non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency. There has traditionally been a need to sharply distinguish between qualification and award criteria, but during recent years more flexibility regarding that has been accepted.

Public Procurement in Times of Crisis – Exploiting a Window of Opportunity?

The theme of the day was the role of EU in world trade during financial crisis. First up was Mr. Joakim Reiter, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the WTO. Reiter started off by pointing out that protectionism has become somewhat less attractive in recent years, since states have realised the need to import in order to get the components necessary to boost their domestic industry. That being said, a few states have still cut themselves off from the global value chain.

The second speaker was Prof. Dr. Nicolas Petit from the University of Liège and the Director of the Global Competition Law Center at the College of Europe. According to Prof. Petit competition law can be used as a tool for advancing an industrial policy. A targeted industrial policy is anti-competitive but empirical evidence is still inconclusive on whether such a policy has more negative than positive effects. Commissioner Almunia has, however, stated that competition law will not be a tool for such a policy.

Competition Law – Does the Crisis Justify Different Rules?

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Getting Tough on Taxes, The Uprise of Public Finances

In our seventh lecture we tackled the field of taxation. During a period of crisis and budget constraint there is increased interest to examine upstream how governments gain revenues and how taxes impact growth. Our first speaker was Andreas Strub is Head of Unit in Tax Policy, Export Credits and Regional Policy, at the Council of the European Union. Mr. Strub provided us with insight into the Council’s planned actions. He indicated positively that the crisis has resulted in more dialogue between Member States on coordinating taxes.

The prime argument developed by Dr. Lenaerts concerned the role of the Court of Justice of the EU is assigned in the context of the economic and financial crisis. It is confronted with the need to solve legal problems triggered by the political responses to the crisis, a prime example of which is the creation of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The establishment of new institutions, which formally can be outside the legal structure of the EU, implies the questions of the compatibility of their creation and operation with the EU law and Member States’ commitments under the Treaties.

As indicated by Dr. Kovacic, the crisis constitutes the “external shock” and hence an opportunity to introduce amendments of regulatory frameworks and policies that eventually could greatly improve the well – being of consumers. To exemplify, bad economic performance in the US in the 1970s and 1980s was a key driver to remove “crippling” restrictions on competition, communications, and transportation and this proved to benefit consumers. One of the most complex issues for democracies, however, is to address a serious problem that unfolds slowly. What is crucial is to respond to a problem and make needed adjustments at an early stage; otherwise, it can develop to the point where the possibilities for solving it become limited.

The impact of environmental degradation including the adverse effects of climate change on migration, is a topic of growing concern and interest worldwide. In recent years an impressive number of reports has been released on this topic by various sources, including international organisations, government departments, academic institutions, NGOs and think tanks.

Towards the end of April 2013, the European Commission will publish a Staff Working Paper on Migration and Climate Change, its first paper on this issue. Therefore, the moment was considered timely to examine existing research findings, their use for evidence-based policy-making and the best means for translating research into policy practice. To stimulate this research-policy dialogue, the Migration, Diversity and Justice cluster and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), and the Greens/ EFA organised a Policy Forum 18 January 2013, entitled ‘Climate Change, the Environment and Migration: From Research to Policy-Making’.

The invited speakers were, Ms. Jean Lambert, Green MEP; Ms. Aurelie Sgro, Associate Project Officer at the ICMPD Brussels Mission and PhD candidate at the University of Nice, and Dr. François Gemmenne, Research Fellow at the Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) – Science Po Paris and CEDDEM/Université de Liège. The conclusions of this first event will provide the basis for a follow-up discussion focussing on translating research results into evidence-based policy-making. This will take place at the European-level in the European Parliament in May 2013 (date to be confirmed). François Crépeau, United Nations Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of Migrants has already confirmed his presence as a key note speaker.

Racism(s) in Europe Today: Is Better Data Collection the Solution? – 7 March 2013

On 7 March 2013 academics and civil society organisations (migrant, faith-based, and anti-discrimination organisations) gathered at an IES Policy Forum organised by the Migration, Diversity and Justice cluster, entitled ‘Recycling Hatred: Racism(s) in Europe Today: Is it Better Data Collection the Solution?’. At this event, the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) launched a publication of the same title. This report emanates in turn from an ENAR symposium on ‘Varieties of European Racism(s)’, which took place in September 2012 in Brussels, and which was supported by the Open Society Foundations and the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity - PROGRESS (2007-2013).

One of the main conclusions from the symposium and the publication is that the lack of official data disaggregated by ethnicity makes it difficult to pinpoint and to tackle racism and discrimination efficiently. There are many ideological, technical and legal barriers to overcome before making any effective progress in measuring discrimination and equality in Europe. This is why ENAR has decided to make the adoption of a European strategy on data collection disaggregated by ethnicity a priority for the coming years. Through this publication and event, ENAR and IES have aimed to build on the collective knowledge of academics and activists alike.

The Politics of Shale Gas – 15 March 2013

On Friday, 15 March 2013, the IES organised a Policy Forum on ‘The Politics of Shale Gas’. Prof. Dr. Andreas Goldthau of the Central European University in Budapest, Torsten Wüllert, Deputy Head of the Low Carbon Technologies Unit of the European Commission’s DG CLIMA and Dr. Geert De Cock of the NGO Food & Water Europe, presented European and US perspectives on shale gas.

Prof. Dr. Andreas Goldthau’s presentation addressed the politics of shale gas in Poland and Bulgaria and highlighted the importance of stakeholder process and discourse. Bulgaria has banned shale gas exploration and production, whereas Poland remains firmly committed to fostering it. Prof. Goldthau explained the differences especially with reference to processes: whereas in Bulgaria shale gas exploration permits have been withdrawn due to public distrust in the government, Poland has incorporated all stakeholders and highlighted the economic benefits.

Torsten Wüllert presented an EU perspective on shale gas, in particular with regard to climate aspects. The European Commission is developing an EU framework on shale gas: a set of common rules on how to deal with this unconventional fuel to be implemented at the national level. He pointed to the lack of reliable data on the environmental and climate impact of shale gas. He furthermore highlighted the importance of regional authorities having sufficient capacity to ensure the effective implementation of rules.

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Associate Researcher Thomas Sattich organised a Policy Forum on the impact of Europe’s energy transition on the Benelux countries on 18 March 2013. The Benelux countries provide an interesting testing ground for the dynamics in Europe’s energy system. Chaired by Sebastian Oberthilä, IES Academic Director, the meeting featured four speakers: Dominique Gusbín, Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium; Machiel Mulder, Benelux Association for Energy Economics, Netherlands Competition Authority and University of Groningen; Pierre Schlosser, Eurelectric; Jan Duerinck, Vito, Unit Transition, Energy and Environment.

Pierre Schlosser presented elements of the transition of Europe’s power sector and evaluated the role of regional cooperation in general and the Benelux in particular. He highlighted the importance of the transnational level for the operation of Europe’s future power system. The cooperation of the Benelux countries could follow the example of the Nordic countries, which successfully integrated their markets.Mr Mulder assessed the impact of market integration on the functioning of the Dutch energy system and the role of wind power in this regard. Increasing interconnection with neighbouring countries helped reduce market power in the Dutch market and led to a decrease in prices. Mr Mulder underlined the impact Germany’s energy transition will have on the Dutch energy sector.Dominique Gusbín presented energy scenarios for Belgium and addressed the controversial question of a nuclear phase-out. In this regard she pointed to the tremendous investment and growth rates needed in the Belgian energy sector. Interestingly, the scenarios presented discount the possibility of growing imports of electricity as a substitute for phased out generation capacity.

Mr Duerinck presented scenarios for renewables in Belgium and explored, and affirmed, the feasibility to reach 100% renewables (notwithstanding some limitations and difficulties). During the Q&A questions on the coherence of the EU’s climate and energy policy, Carbon Capture Storage and the role of shale gas were raised.
China’s Leadership Transition and the EU-China Trade Frictions – 19 March 2013

IES, Faculty of Law and Criminology and BICCS

Data Talks Policy Forums // 'Cyber-Security in the European Union' on 26 April, 'Data Protection and Innovation' on 2 May and 'Open Data in the European Union' on 29 May 2013

The IES, in collaboration with iMinds-SMIT (Studies on Media, Information and Telecommunication) and LSTS (Law, Science, Technology and Society Studies) of the VUB, organised three Data Talks. In these talks, academic and policy experts discussed current issues of Cyber-Security, Data Protection and Innovation, and Open Data in the European Union. In February 2013, the European Commission and the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy jointly published the 'Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace'. Against this background, the discussion in the first session was guided by the following questions: How can we achieve a resilient and secure cyberspace while fostering an open and free Internet? What are the EU's limits in building a resilient and secure cyberspace? In the second session, panelists discussed data protection and innovation in light of the ongoing Parliamentary debate and the continued discussions in the Council. Views were presented on whether or not the EU's proposed Data Protection Regulation improves data protection for the citizen and permits the development of innovative data-based business models and applications. Further options in reducing the administrative burden for companies were also discussed. Finally, some thoughts were presented on whether the proposal will align or further detach the European and American approaches to data protection and what risks exist for the EU's global competitiveness. The final session was on Open Data, which has been seen by the EU as one of the engines of economic growth, through the development of innovative and more structured use of public data. However, one of the major challenges surrounding this principle is how it can actually be implemented at the national and sub-national levels, where for example legacy systems and privacy concerns form barriers to opening up data. What are the concrete consequences of opening up public data and how effective have European approaches been?

The International Governance of Climate Engineering – 28 June 2013

On 28 June, this Policy Forum discussed options for the international governance of climate engineering or "geo-engineering", i.e. the deliberate intervention in the climate system to counter the effects of climate change (e.g. through blocking/reducing solar radiation in the upper atmosphere or enhancing the uptake of carbon dioxide through ocean "fertilisation"). Ralph Bodle of Ecologic Institute in Berlin and IES Academic Director Sebastian Oberthür presented the results of a study conducted for the German Federal Environment Agency. They argued for a general prohibition of geoengineering with the possibility of specific exemptions and suggested a strengthening of international governance institutions, especially building on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Jacob Werksman, Principal Advisor in DG Climate Action of the European Commission, opened a lively debate with his comments that questioned the suitability of the CBD and explored the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as an alternative.

Europe's Rescue Plan for Honeybee Colonies. From an EU-wide Ban on Pesticide Use to a Long-term Strategy for Bee Health – 27 September 2013

On 27 September, the Environmental Cluster organised a Policy Forum on 'Europe's rescue plan for honeybee colonies - from an EU-wide ban on pesticide use to a long-term strategy for bee health!'. The meeting was chaired by IES researcher Dr. Radostina Primova and featured two speakers from relevant policy fields: Ms. Francesca Arena, Deputy Head of Unit E3 at DG SANCO (European Commission) and Mr. Marco Contiero, EU Policy Director on Agriculture from Greenpeace’s European Unit.

Ms. Francesca Arena presented the Commission’s policies on bee health and the EU’s overarching regulatory framework that has evolved over time. The overall EU strategy to protect bees is managed by a wide inter-service coordination at the Commission, covering legislative and policy measures in a number of areas: pesticides, animal health, veterinary medicines, agriculture and research. Most of these measures have been based on scientific studies and data, in particular on the risks identified by the European Food and Safety Authority (EFSA). Although constant monitoring of regulatory measures takes place, risk management solutions have been difficult to identify, mainly as a result of gaps in scientific knowledge.

Mr. Marco Contiero from Greenpeace outlined the main causes of bee decline and raised concerns about the weaknesses of the EU ban, such as its very limited timeframe, the non-consideration of neonicotinoids’ persistence in soil, their synergistic effects with other agro-chemicals (e.g. fungicides) and pesticide uptake by non-crop natural vegetation. Some of Greenpeace’s major demands are: to fill remaining knowledge gaps, to make the existing ban permanent and to extend its scope to non-flowering crops, to ban a larger group of harmful pesticides, to encourage the use of non-chemical alternatives to pest management and to analyse the economic cost of the systematic use of Plant Protection Products. Mr. Contiero proposed biological control and integrated pest management as alternative solutions.

The International Criminal Court and Africa: Reconsidering the EU's Options – 2 October 2013

On 2 October, the Migration cluster opened an interesting debate about the difficult question raised by the EU and many of its member states de to the election of Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta as the president of Kenya despite the fact that both he and his deputy William Ruto will face trials later this year at the ICC in The Hague on charges of crimes against humanity. For example, are ICC State Parties and non-State Parties allowed to host Heads of States and other Senior Officials under indictment for international crimes? The participants included representatives from the European Union, No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) and IES academics Medhir Mem and Mathias Holvoet. This Policy Forum took place in the context of a continuing discussion on the International Criminal Court, which Medhir and Mathias started during the IES Spring Lecture Series in 2012.
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The Politico-Military Dynamics of European Crisis Response Operations – 8 October 2013

On 8 October, the IES hosted a Policy Forum at which Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer presented his recent book – The Politico-Military Dynamics of European Crisis Response Operations – alongside thoughtful commentaries on his ideas by General Yves de Kerbalon, Special Counsellor to the European External Action Service (EEAS) Secretary General, and NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General Jamie Shea. In his presentation Alexander outlined the three principal storylines of the book, pertaining to the strategic instrumentalities of crisis response operations, the designing of modern military campaigns and the state of civil-military relations in Europe. A summary of Alexander’s presentation was subsequently published on European Geostrategy.

In addition, Alexander spoke at the High Level Course organised by the European Security and Defence College and hosted by the Escuela de altos estudios de la defensa. His panel appearance focused on the EU’s indirect approach to crisis management. The presentation offered a sneak preview of a forthcoming book chapter prepared together with Esther Marijnen.

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EU and US Environmental Policy: Convergence, Divergence and Cooperation – 23 October 2013

The IES Policy Forum on the EU and US Environmental Policy: Convergence, Divergence and Cooperation took place on 23 October 2013 with two distinguished speakers: Prof. David Vogel from the University of California at Berkeley and Dr. Patrick Ravillard from the European Commission, DG Environment. While Prof. Vogel lectured about the findings of his award winning book, The Politics of Precaution: Regulating Health, Safety, and Environmental Risks in Europe and the United States, Dr. Ravillard presented a practitioner’s view on the current transatlantic trade negotiations from the perspective of environmental regulation.

Dr. Ravillard recognised many good opportunities in transatlantic trade negotiations, where environmental and labour issues have been named as among the high-level topics in the negotiations. “Regulation is here to stay and for good reasons”, Dr. Ravillard argued. Both the US and the EU have the right to protect their citizens from environmental risks and should not be limited in their democratic choices. However, relying on his years of research and experience, Prof. Vogel was ready to claim, relying on his years of research and experience, that the transatlantic trade agreement would most probably not happen due to unresolved disagreements on the issues of food and safety. The Policy Forum concluded with a lively debate between the speakers and with the audience.

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The EU Budget for 2014-2020: Major Reform or Status Quo? – 28 November 2013

One of the hardest challenges for the EU in 2013 was to agree on a Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the years 2014-2020. The negotiations, which officially started in 2011, seemed to have no end and were full of deadlocks and twists. The adoption of the MFF by the European Parliament was postponed time and again, finally taking place in the month of November; only several weeks before the start of the budgeting period. Soon after this pivotal decision, the IES organised a Policy Forum on the topic. For answers to this timely question, Dr Magdalena Sapala invited expert representatives of the three EU budgetary arms: Patrizio Fiorilli (the European Commission), Antoine Kasel (the Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the EU) and Ivalio Kallin (the European Parliament, S&D).

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Institute for European Studies Annual Report 2013

From Warsaw to Lima to Paris: European Leadership towards a 2015 Global Climate Agreement – 11 December 2013

On 11 December 2013, the IES convened a Policy Forum on EU leadership towards a 2015 Global Climate Agreement. The Forum was chaired by Claire Dupont, who welcomed Jacob Oberthür (EU Commission, DG Climate Action), Sebastian Oberthür and Lisanne Groen on the panel of speakers. The debate focused on the outcomes of the 19th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-19), which took place in November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, and its impact on the negotiations towards a new international legal instrument to be adopted in 2015. The challenges for the negotiations and the potential leadership role to be played by the EU were also discussed. Jacob Werkman presented the EU stepwise approach to climate negotiations and shared his impressions on what was achieved by the EU and by the international community as a whole. Sebastian Oberthür and Lisanne Groen presented their analysis of the EU’s performance at COP-19 and its impact in the future negotiations. They found that EU performance was mixed, with partially successful results, although it was actively engaged in climate diplomacy. They also argued that the EU needs to advance its domestic climate policies towards 2030 and there is a need to form a “leadership alliance” including the EU and other progressive states.
JOINT CONFERENCES: THE SAHEL CRISIS

The Sahel Crisis: Where European and African Perspectives Meet?

The IES is pleased to report on the outstanding success of the one-day conference The Sahel Crisis: Where European and African Perspectives Meet? held on 27 February at the IES, organised by the European Foreign and Security Policy research cluster. Organised in cooperation with the Egmont Institute and the Observatoire de l’Afrique, Three panels focused on the main challenges facing the region, the local and regional dynamics and military intervention and security assistance.

A key aim for the organisers was to understand the principal challenges to achieving political stability and economic development in the Sahel. The organisers were also interested in analysing the EU’s engagement in the region, and whether it – in cooperation with local, regional and international actors can help break the fragility cycle of humanitarian emergencies, economic under-development, political instability, porous borders and a lack of security.

Indeed, event speakers agreed that the Sahel is a belt of instability marked by migrations of people, refugees, the trafficking of goods (including weapons), weak governance, the marginalisation of minority groups, chronic economic under-development, humanitarian emergencies, widespread malnutrition and competition for natural resources such as food. Given such problems, most speakers acknowledged that the crisis in Mali should have come as no surprise. Furthermore, audience members learned that the EU response has been multi-faceted with development aid to Mali, humanitarian assistance to the region and civil-military operations to the region to boost rule of law and police/army training fitting in with the EU’s overall Sahel Strategy. It was argued that the Sahel crisis represents a major test for the EU’s Comprehensive Approach to crisis situations.

Moving forward, speakers stated that a long-term vision for the Sahel region should involve all local and regional actors, especially with a focus on people on the ground to help build resilience and increase citizen participation. States such as Algeria, Niger, Libya and Mauritania need to be brought into a coherent regional response over the longer-term. Participants also learned that a lack of political accountability, failures in democratic governance and the rule of law, human rights abuses and socio-economic under-development are cross-border issues and needed to be treated as such. The conference concluded that the long-term response to the Sahel region had only just begun and that efforts to reinforce security capacities in the region will have to go hand-in-hand with a legitimate political process to lay the foundations for a renewed social and economic development process.

Event speakers came from the African Union, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission, the European External Action Service and the French, Spanish and German EU Permanent Representations, plus a host of NGOs, universities and think tanks.

The fifth edition of the University of Southern California (USC) Summer School, organised by the EFSP cluster, took place in 2013. 11 students from the USC arrived on the 26th of May and spent five weeks at the IES, where they took an intensive course on European Foreign and Security Policy organised by Prof. Dr. Luis Simón. During their time in Brussels, the students immersed for a wide range of organizations dealing with foreign and security policy issues and took two study trips to the European Action Service and the European Parliament.

TEACHING & TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The EU in Close-up Training

The spring training "EU in Close-up" took place on 13–15 March. During the 3-day intensive seminar we hosted 15 participants from 7 countries, including the United Arab Emirates. The aim of the programme was to improve participants’ knowledge and understanding of the EU, especially as far as the institutional set-up and policy-making are concerned. The lectures were given both by the IES’ in-house experts and several external practitioners.

Therefore, the training included an optimal composition of ex-cathedra lectures, discussions and practice. The participants had an opportunity to get acquainted with the details of various types of decision-making processes and to consolidate their knowledge with a practical situation of interinstitutional negotiations created during the simulation game on the EU budget.

In October 2013, the EDU organised the second “EU in Close-up” session of the year. The three-day intensive training brought together participants from various sectors (public, private, non-profit) that work on EU affairs and are interested in learning how the EU policy-making mechanism works in practice.

For this session a few changes were introduced to the programme, in order to provide the participants with a more complete and detailed picture of the EU decision-making process. The new lectures on EU law and its relation with national legislation as well as EU lobbying were considered an added value to the overall programme, facilitating a deeper understanding of how the EU Legislation impacts the everyday life of EU citizens and how various organisations can try to influence EU policies to promote their interests.

Moreover, on the third day, the participants were given the option to choose from two panels that went into more depth explaining two policy areas: EU environmental policy and EU foreign policy.

Aimed to customise the programme and adjust it to the participants’ interests, the panels brought together academics and policy-makers from the respective fields and concluded with lively debates.

Hendrix Programme

The annual Hendrix Semester Abroad programme has been running for five consecutive years. Six American students followed courses at the IES and Vesalius College for one semester, focusing on learning about the functioning of the EU and the EU’s role in the world. In parallel to their studies, they had to do an internship, which allowed them to familiarise themselves with the working environment in Brussels and at the same time get first hand experience of some EU-related issues studied in their courses.

At the end of the semester they defended their final paper and it was a pleasure to witness, like each year, that the students had absorbed and thoroughly processed the great amount of information they received on the complexities of the EU.
Structure & Organisation
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Members of the IES Board

- Fabienne Brison
  Professor of Law VUB
- Kris Deschouwer
  Prof. Political Science VUB
- Bart De Schutter
  IES President
- Jonathan Faull
  Director-General Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission
- Erik Franckx
  Repr. of the Fac. of Law
- Tony Joens
  Professor European Law VUB
- Annemie Nys
  Member of the EP
- Michel Peeri
  Member of the Cabinet of E U President Herman Van Rompuy
- Gerard Van Ackx
  Member of Boards of Directors
- Leo Van Audenhove
  Professor Communication Science VUB
- Freddy Van den Speel
  Prof. Econ. & Finances VUB

Members of the IES Executive Board

- Paul De Hert
  Representative of the Faculty of Law
- Marijke Dejonghe
  Administrator, Flemish Media Regulator
- Bart De Schutter
  IES President
- Erik Franckx
  Representative of the Faculty of Law
- Marc Joens
  Representative of the Faculty ES
- Tony Joens
  Representative of the IES Board
- Harri Kalimo
  Programme Director LL.M. & Euromaster
- Sebastian Oberthür
  IES Academic Director
- Stephen Smirks
  Lawyer, LL.M. alumnus
- Leo Van Audenhove
  Representative of the IES Board
- Alison Woodward
  Representative of the Faculty ES
- Secretary of the boards: Anthony Antoine

The IES Board is responsible for the general policy of the Institute and for the appointment of directors and senior staff. It is assisted by an Executive Board that has a specific role in the coordination of the European teaching programmes of the University, and in the appointment of researchers and teaching staff.

The Academic Director, Prof. Dr. Sebastian Oberthür, along with the Executive Director, Anthony Antoine, manages the IES. Both operate under the authority of President Bart De Schutter and are assisted by the Assistant-Director Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer.

In the area of finance, all accounts and financial transactions are dealt with by the IES itself, as has been the case since 2003. In 2002 the Board of Governors of the VUB ratified the University decree. This provides for de facto delegation of financial policy to the IES.

The IES Board

The IES Board is responsible for approving the general strategy, the policy plan, budget and annual report and audit. The Board also decides on the research strategy and on the appointment of senior staff, including teaching staff and full professors (ZAP). It is the highest management authority of the Institute.

In particular, and without prejudice to any other of its responsibilities, the Board is competent in defining the general guidelines and to approve the general regulations of the IES, to define and approve the policy plan, to define, approve and if necessary adapt the budget, to establish staff training, to appoint directors and senior research fellows, and to take decisions in relation to postgraduate educational initiatives. Following the adoption of the Service Level Agreements between the IES and the faculties, the Institute is also competent in deciding in matters of MaNaMa (Advanced Masters) previously “belonging” to the faculties.

In particular, the Executive Board is responsible for considering proposals from the Academic Director, to formulate proposals for the appointment, promotion and, if applicable, renewal of appointments of members of staff, to approve research awards, to appoint researchers, to define the duties of the junior researchers and to consider proposals concerning educational and research matters. As for the latter matter, the IES obtained further delegation from university, meaning the prerogatives of the Executive Board in this field grew.

Following the resignation of Board members Gutwirth and Pauwels, two new Board members were appointed by the university Board: Fabienne Brison and Leo Van Audenhove. Both started their mandate in September 2013.

Daily management

Daily management is the responsibility of the Academic and Executive Directors and in accordance with the President of the Institute. Since 2012, they have been assisted by an Assistant-Director.

Operational Clusters

Research management at the IES is primarily done through thematical clusters with a certain degree of managerial capacity. Members of each cluster meet at least monthly, and their findings / suggestions / activity reports are communicated in overall staff meetings, which take place on a monthly basis. Each cluster is headed by a cluster coordinator (a senior research fellow or other postdoctoral researcher). All members of the academic staff belong to one or more clusters through which they report or organise their activities. Cluster coordinators meet once per month in a postdoc meeting to discuss academic and organisational issues, and to coordinate activities.

As in previous years, the IES organised strategic “away days” - two-day strategy meetings amongst management, postdoctoral researchers and a selection of staff, that serve as a basis for further decision-making.
Security issues that the IES has been organising for USC in the past years.

Ties with Hendrix College (Arkansas) were also enhanced, and a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed that reformed and updated the collaboration between the two institutions to further organise a Study Abroad programme on European studies.

Postdoctoral fellow Luis Simón enhanced partnership with Asia, through a visit to South Korea and Japan. Universities in both countries are interested in the study abroad programmes of the IES (cfr. the initiatives with USC and Hendrix) and also see possible research collaboration in the future. A joint conference on security issues is envisaged to take place in 2014.

In 2013, the IES was also a member of larger international research groups:

- The IES remained a member of the European Concerted Research Action on ‘The Transformation of Global Environmental Governance: Risks and Opportunities Security Issues that the IES has been organising for USC in the past years. Ties with Hendrix College (Arkansas) were also enhanced, and a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed that reformed and updated the collaboration between the two institutions to further organise a Study Abroad programme on European studies.

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- The Institute's Executive Director also had the opportunity to join the Belgian economic mission to the West Coast of the United States, led by H.E. Prince Philippe, to further enhance collaboration with its Californian partners, and to explore new possibilities for cooperation. Within the visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco, discussions with representatives of Berkeley, Stanford and the University of Southern California were conducted. As a result, a new cooperation agreement with USC was signed, securing the continuation of the Summer School on European
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- The IES developed a close partnership with RAND Europe and other policy consultancy companies to provide support to DG CONNECT (DG Communications, NETworks and ConTent) in the development of their visions and strategies for the forthcoming four years. This is in the form of a Framework Contract, with projects that ran throughout 2013;

- In the framework of an FP7 funded project eGovPoliNet (e-Government Policy Network), the Institute collaborated with 18 different partners, i.e. the University of Koblenz-Landau (coordinator), Germany, the Technical University Kosice (Slovakia), Technical University Delft, (The Netherlands), Centre for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH) (Greece), Volterra Partners LLP (UK), Innova SPA (Italy), University Laval (Canada), Brunel University, UK, Center for Technology in Government, University at Albany (US), University Groningen (The Netherlands), University of Auckland (New Zealand), Khmel’ñiskyi National University (Ukraine), Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná (Brazil), United Nations University International Institute for Software Technology (UNU-IST) (People’s Republic of China), Moscow State University (Russian Federation), University College Dublin, National University of Ireland (Dublin, Ireland) and University of Technology (Sydney, Australia). eGovPoliNet aims at building a global multi-disciplinary digital governance and policy modelling research and practice community;

- The IES also collaborated with Tampere University (Finland), where Senior Research Fellow Harri Kalimo is guest lecturer in charge of the course on EU law. In Fall 2013 eCoherence, which is a research exchange project between the IES and Turku University on the balancing of non-economic values in EU economic law, was launched in Turku. The Project’s funding by the Academy of Finland will provide 2-12 man months of project work for six IES researchers by September 2016;

- The IES is cooperating with the University of Aarhus, the University of Bologna, the Institut d’Estudis Internacionals, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUIP) and the Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael), within the EUPERFORM network (http://www.ies.be/euperform). As a result of this project, many spin-off academic partnerships have emerged, for example with the KU Leuven, International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE), Council for European Studies (CES);

- Through an EU-sponsored project on academic exchange, the IES works together with Sciences Po Bordeaux, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (S-Korea), the Graduate School of International Area Studies of Sogang University (S-Korea), the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), and the Universita Ca’ Foscari Venezia; The IES was furthermore active on the same topic in a research team that is led by INSEAD Business School and includes seven academic institutions and ten corporations;

- The Institute is also involved in the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the European Sociological Association, the International Sociological Association, the International Studies Association, the UK Political Science Association, the American Anthropological Association, University Association for Contemporary European Studies, GIGANet (Global Internet Governance Academic Network) and Metropolis;

- Throughout 2013, the IES continued to work together with the GRITIM research centre of the University Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona), the Graduate Institute of International & Development Studies (University Geneva), the University of Pennsylvania, the Stanford Center for South Asia, the London School of Economics, the CEMIS research institute of the University of Antwerp, the Ruppin Academic Centre (Israel), CEDEM (Université de Liège); GERME (Université Libre de Bruxelles), Erasmus University Rotterdam, KU Leuven and the EU Institute for Security Studies (Paris);

- IES staff holds ties with and gave guest lectures at Kent University, the Belgian Royal Military Academy, the European Security and Defence College, the European Institute of Public Administration, the University of Amsterdam and the NATO Defence College;

- The IES also continued its active collaboration with Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies on individual producer responsibility;
Personnel Management
Overview of personnel at the IES

MANAGEMENT

President: Bart De Schutter n/a
Academic Director: Sebastian Obertür n/a
Executive Director: Anthony Antoine 100 %
Assistant Director: Alexander Mattelaer 50 %

SENIOR RESEARCH STAFF

Economic Governance
Hartl Kalimo 100 %
Jamal Shahin 60 %

European Foreign Security Policy
Alexander Mattelaer 100 %
Luis Simon 90 %

Migration, Diversity and Justice
Richard Lewis n/a
Ilke Adam 100 %
Peter Burgess 50 %

PHD-Students

Environment and Sustainable Development
Claire Dupont 100 % (since September 2013)
Hartl Kalimo n/a
Sebastian Obertür n/a

Educational Development Unit
Amelia Hadfield 50 % (until September 2013)
Magdalena Sapaja 80 %

JUNIOR RESEARCHERS

E-Learning
Alexandra Mihai 100 %
Silviu Plos 100 %

SUPPORT STAFF

Management Assistance: Jocintha Liem 100 %
Finances: Photis Schurmans 50 %
HR & Finances: Anne Sterckx (since November 2013) 80 %
Communication & Marketing: Marie Tuley 100 %
Events: Kristof Rogge 100 % (until September)
Education: Lynn Tytgat 100 % & Marleen Van Impe 80 %
IT: Klaus Cihelns 100 %
Secretariat: Hilde Vanderheyden 80 %

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED TEACHING STAFF

LLM in International and European Law
Dirk Arts 5 %
Yoeri Donsuyt 10 %
Jonathan Fauil 10 %
Ricardo Gosalia Bono 5 %
Frank Hoffmeister 10 %
Hartl Kalimo n/a
Marc Maresseau 5 %
Bernard Martenszuk 10 %
Arnaud Nyuts 10 %
Hartl Obertür n/a
Sviatoslav Van Thielen 20 %

European Integration & Development
Hartl Kalimo n/a
Doris Hildebrand 10 %
Manuela Aife 10 %
Angela Liberatore 10 %
Andrea Malnaitz 10 %
Ferda Tanaseka 10 %

VUB-PAYED TEACHING / SUPPORT STAFF

LLM in International & European Law
Sari Kousa 10 %
Pauil de Hert 10 %
Aurora Vociutnytse 5 %
Tony Iorio 25 %

European Integration & Development
Jef Vuchelen 10 %
Leo Van Hove 10 %
Aliison Woodward 10 %
Peter Schollers 10 %
IES Gender and Diversity

During the IES Staff Meeting of 9 April 2012, an open debate took place on cross-cultural communication and gender awareness in the context of growing and ever more diverse Institute. During that meeting it was decided that a Diversity and Gender Taskforce (DIVGEN) would be created, which would launch recommendations to IES management as to how to create awareness to gender, cultural and diversity issues at the IES. An IES gender and diversity awareness policy fits well in the VUB, Flemish Government and European Strategies on how to foster gender, diversity and cultural equality in research and academia. The VUB launched its Gender Action Plan in December 2013 which was submitted to the Minister in February 2014. The Good Governance Plan of the VUB (reform of the faculties and decision making procedures) gave central importance to gender equality, and looks into the options of the proportional representation of executive organs (1/3-2/3). Engagement was asked from all departments in the University. In the public audit of the VUB (2015-2017), gender equality will be one of the evaluation criteria.

Taskforce working procedure

DIVGEN met twice (16/4 and 13/5/2013) to discuss possible recommendations for the IES management. The Taskforce also expressed the need to be assisted by a VUB or external expert with experience in the set up of gender and diversity policies in organisations. After its first two meetings, DIVGEN delegated to Esther Marijnen and Ilke Adam the task to meet with a VUB expert on gender and diversity policy (Lisa Wouters) as well as to draft a proposal for recommendations to IES management. The DIVGEN taskforce found out that the IES does not need drastic changes:

- The need for the appointment of a confidential counselor was expressed during the 9 April staff meeting. In the gender and diversity mainstreaming literature this measure is considered as an action that contributes to stimulating a positive working environment for women and ethnic minorities.
- In vacancies and the selection process we should favour diversity and equality where possible and strive to improve the gender and diversity balance at all levels of the organisation. A general rule, where that in the case of equal qualifications of candidates the under-represented group should receive preference can be put in place. Advertising should indicate that the IES is an employer that welcomes applications from women and a diverse pool. Flemish legislation already obliges the mention that women are especially encouraged to apply.
- As we do for the printing of documents at the IES, we could also do an internal check-up of the events we organise: how many women did we invite for events? Did we do enough to get women speakers on board?
- Monitoring is an essential condition for the success of a gender and diversity policy to succeed. To do so at the IES, we could reserve a small section in the annual report on the progress on gender issues, in particular on the gender balance within the institute, and on the gender and diversity measures taken.
Ensuring high(est) quality constitutes the most important guiding principle for all decisions by IES Management. Management applies quality control measures ex ante as well as ex post.

In attracting academic personnel, the IES applies the highest standards (international vacancy, external scrutiny, interviews/test lectures). Likewise in its financial management, the IES implements both internal and external control (bookkeeping controlled by external auditors); equally in its services, the IES delivers the best possible services and tries to improve them through feedback from its clients (feedback forms after all activities).

Quality of Services: for all relevant major activities organised at the IES, an evaluation form is distributed to participants to assess the quality of the rendered services. After each major event/activity, management and organising staff jointly assess the strengths and weaknesses of the outcomes in order to identify potential for improvement.

Quality of Personnel: all personnel are hired through a quality control procedure, which, as a general rule, begins after the publication of an external vacancy. In the case of academic personnel, these vacancies are published internationally through relevant Internet sources, specialised email distribution lists, newspapers and/or journals. The files of candidates are scrutinised by (external) evaluators, with top-ranked individuals invited for an interview with management, senior IES researchers and experts in the field. After interviews with the most promising candidates (involving also IES Management), three PhD researchers were appointed and awarded a scholarship for a maximum duration of four years.

On the post-doctoral level, a vacancy was launched to attract a full time research professor in the field of Migration, Diversity and Justice. The vacancy was launched internationally and attracted 13 candidates. After interviews with the 5 most promising candidates, Christof Roos (Bremen, Germany) was appointed to take up the job as of March 2014.

In 2013, the IES also initiated the procedure for launching a vacancy for the appointment of a new full time professor in cooperation with the Faculty ES, to replace Amelia Hadfield as director of the EuroMaster programme. The vacancy is to be published in the course of 2014.

The quality of personnel is further monitored through periodical evaluations. Ph.D. researchers are to meet their promoter and cluster coordinator at least twice per year, while all other academic personnel are assessed on a yearly basis, using benchmark sheets that were created in 2010 and further refined throughout 2012. The evaluations serve as benchmarking for the upcoming six months.

Quality of Research: Ph.D. and senior researchers are appointed and awarded a scholarship for a maximum duration of four years. For a specific Ph.D. programme, the IES Board has approved the appointment of a full time professor in the field of Migration, Diversity and Justice. The vacancy was launched internationally and attracted 13 candidates. After interviews with the 5 most promising candidates, Christof Roos (Bremen, Germany) was appointed to take up the job as of March 2014.

In 2013, the IES launched three of these calls: one in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development, one in the field of European Economic Governance and one in the Migration, Diversity and Justice cluster. All attracted a lot of candidates, which were scrutinised by a team of scholars, led by the respective cluster coordinator who is specialised in the field. After interviews with the most promising candidates (involving also IES Management), three PhD researchers were appointed and awarded a scholarship for a maximum duration of four years.

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Financial Report
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FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial Review of the Year

In 2013, the IES can boast a great palmares of externally acquired projects and resources. Its output also steadily grew, with four new finalised PhDs on the counter, and a new book series with five new volumes to show for. The IES also celebrated the 10th anniversary of its Summer School, and was able to expand overall teaching and research activities. Against this background, the Institute closed the financial year 2013 with a loss of € 138,111, which is a little more than was initially budgeted. This additional loss is partly due to a reduced government subsidy, and partly because of additional personnel that came at a higher cost than originally budgeted.

However, the Institute held the other costs within the budget. Both investment and operating costs remained tightly within budget, and revenues were, despite the government adjustment, a little higher than initially foreseen. The Institute could operate in 2013 on a total income of € 3,243,609.

The share of government funding in the totality of this revenue remained constant at 60%. The remaining 40% is financed by external research projects (17%), VUB-subsidies (6%) and other revenues (17%). The latter exists of registration fees, conference fees, and logistical service. The Institute was able to raise its share of externally funded projects back from 16% in 2012 to 17% in 2013, as new European and nationally financed projects unfolded.

With 60% of staff costs (identical to last year), the IES keeps its expenditure well within budget.

The investments in 2013 remained at the same level (8%) of those in 2011. This is logical, since the bulk of the investment costs relate to the depreciation values from previous years.

The IES ended the year with a loss of € 138,111, which is approx. € 26,000 more than the budgeted loss of € 111,809. This difference is mainly due to a series of one-time expenditures (or minimised revenues), which do not affect the long-term budget and the related future expenses of the IES:

a. on the income side:

1. Government reduced its promised budgeted subsidy from €1,968,000 to €1,956,000;
2. Unlike 2012, the Institute did not receive any gifts or scholarships that would allow for an extra income of €10,000 as foreseen;
3. The economic crisis kept the revenue from interests of capital lower than anticipated;

b. on the expenses side:

1. Some externally funded projects have encountered higher expenses than planned;
2. Despite serious efforts to reduce costs for the maintenance of the IES facilities, these costs remained higher than anticipated;
3. As in previous years, the loss of € 138,111 should, however, be placed in perspective. As foreseen in the budget, the amortisation of the building costs (for a total of € 160,000) is countered by the use of a building fund, specifically created to this end. Another €10,000 i.e. the net costs of the organisation of the MA programmes, is further compensated by reserves built up by the programmes in the past. The IES therefore is able to add €31,889 to its operating reserves.

The financial situation of the Institute for European Studies thus remains very healthy.
### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government grant</td>
<td>€ 1,004,000</td>
<td>€ 1,056,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUB grant</td>
<td>€ 297,115</td>
<td>€ 198,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Externally financed projects</td>
<td>€ 535,000</td>
<td>€ 536,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>€ 15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition fees, PCL and EUROMASTER</td>
<td>€ 306,000</td>
<td>€ 346,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference fees</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
<td>€ 51,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ 37,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training &amp; E-learning</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>€ 190,000</td>
<td>€ 129,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€ 272,741</td>
<td>€ 276,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Running Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€ 1,064,611</td>
<td>€ 1,064,246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Personnel</td>
<td>€ 595,012</td>
<td>€ 691,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Academic Personnel</td>
<td>€ 477,780</td>
<td>€ 456,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers and Doctoral Students</td>
<td>€ 829,094</td>
<td>€ 905,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Fund</td>
<td>€ 51,493</td>
<td>€ 34,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Provisions and Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Enhancement Fund</td>
<td>€ 30,000</td>
<td>€ 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of the Res. Enh. Fund</td>
<td>€ (8,326)</td>
<td>€ (11,034)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of the relocation fund</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>€ 3,216,715</td>
<td>€ 3,243,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>€ 3,326,662</td>
<td>€ 3,362,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Provisions</td>
<td>€ 31,872</td>
<td>€ 18,882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Year Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€ (111,805)</td>
<td>€ (138,111)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Destination of the Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Budget</th>
<th>2013 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building investment fund</td>
<td>€ (165,000)</td>
<td>€ (165,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social fund</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ 39,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Senior Research fellow</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Programme fund</td>
<td>€ (17,496)</td>
<td>€ (10,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of / addition to the surplus</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of / addition to the project reserve</td>
<td>€ 55,687</td>
<td>€ (17,354)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Personnel cost vs. Total cost (%) | 59,58 | 59,93 |
| Surplus/Deficit vs. Total income (%) | 3,45 | -4,26 |