Mission Statement

"As a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, the IES aims to provide research, education and academic services that are focused on the European Union in an international setting and recognised for their quality, multi-disciplinarity and policy-relevance."
A message from the President

"Plus est en vous"

One of the oldest mottos of Flemish noblemen – the lords of Grouthuise – may as well serve the much younger Institute for European Studies. Its entrepreneurial spirit and quality core of law and policy researchers led this year to an inimitable output of which, throughout my legacy as President, we can be very proud.

If the Institute has planted seeds over the past years, then now is the time that we are harvesting. Since IES has invested in its research ‘middle management’ by attracting extra postdoctoral researchers, more time has been spent on project proposals and finding non-governmental funding. These efforts are now paying off. In 2014, the Institute produced a quality output of PhDs, Master diplomas and publications, and realised turnover on externally funded projects that is higher ever before. The IES has become a much-solicited partner for individual researchers coming to Brussels and for research consortia worldwide and is now building on this success.

Obviously, that is not to say that we are satisfied, and that everything in the garden is rosy. More projects also mean more administrative follow-up, and more responsibilities ultimately means more work. A growing institute also faces growing contests to its unity and governance structures. As we previously successfully managed to transform the Institute from a small family business to a medium-sized enterprise, we are confident to do so again and to convert it into a professional larger-scale organisation. This internal reorganisation should therefore ensure continuing success for the coming years.

Embedded in the spirit of critical thinking that distinguishes our university, the Institute is constantly questioning itself to find better ways to work and to improve its overall quality. As with most companies, the challenge is not to grow, but to grow sustainably, and to see to it that the booked successes are not “one offs” but instead secure strong foundations for the future. Therefore, “Plus est en nous”, and we are determined to prove it.

Prof. Dr. Em. Bart De Schutter, President
March 2015.
The Institute for European Studies just started its 13th operational year. Whereas 13 is usually associated with bad luck, our Institute can, on the verge of its 13th birthday, look back at good fortune, albeit that this fortune was only possible through hard work and good investments. These investments – in quality researchers and postdoctoral staff – have come to fruition in 2014. The Institute awarded no less than six new PhDs in the course of the year, bringing the total number of awarded PhDs from 13 up to 19, while a total of 60 students obtained their advanced Masters diploma. The Institute also initiated three new PhD projects. Output-wise, IES researchers contributed to more than 90 scientific articles, of which 56 peer-reviewed.

With the organisation of the fourth edition of the EU in International Affairs Conference (EUIA) at the Royal Flemish Academy for Arts and Sciences, the Institute confirmed its position as a major academic player in the European field, attracting more than 300 top scholars from all over the world, as well as several high level European and international policy-makers and other stakeholders.

The Institute delivered further services to the wider Flemish and European community via the organisation of over 70 other events in the past year – most of which were open to the public. With nearly 50 media appearances in national and international press, IES researchers and staff saw to an ever increasing visibility of the institute, providing service to the wider community.

The Institute did not grow in quantity - its amount of employed FTEs hardly changed over the past year - yet it definitely grew in quality. Building on its four research clusters (EFFP, Environment & Sustainable Development, Migration Diversity & Justice, and European Economic Governance) and its Educational Development Unit, the Institute contributed to more than 45 academic research and/or teaching projects (of which more than 30 externally funded). This was also reflected at the income side of our accounts, as the Institute was able to obtain more than 45% of its funding from non-governmental sources (half of which stems from externally funded projects). Because of the volume of external funding, the Institute was able to close its accounts with a slight 2% surplus of € 73,875.
Education

Education is at the heart of IES strategy and plays out on a number of fronts. Formally, the Institute is required to issue 50 diplomas per year for its two Master-after-Master Programmes (LL.M. International and European Law and MSc European Integration and Development), which IES has comfortably achieved since its inception. The IES also organizes an annual Summer School on European Policy-Making (together with the University of Vienna and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna), five online EU-Modules courses, a Post-graduate certificate in European Policy-Making as well as a number of other activities such as the “EU in Close-up”, a 3-day intensive seminar.

Highlights of the year

In the second semester of the academic year 2013-2014, the LL.M. students visited the EUCJ in Luxemburg. They also had the opportunity to meet LL.M. alumni, sharing their academic and professional experiences, over a career lunch at the IES. In March EuroMaster students and alumni attended the EuroMaster Spring Event “The UK and the Geopolitics of Europe” as well as other more informal activities.

A joint graduation ceremony was organized for IES advanced Master graduates. The ceremony featured a musical performance by an IES PhD researcher and a speech by an LL.M. alumnus.

During the first semester of the academic year 2014-15, students were invited to join the inaugural lecture given by Prof. Em. Faull, take a bus tour around Brussels, visit the European Commission, and skate away at the IES Ice Hockey Championship (brining together IES students and alumni).
History of the LLM Programme

The LLM in International and European Law (internally referred to by its historical name the “PILC Programme”) – was created in 1971 as a postgraduate Programme in International and Comparative Law. PILC is one of the oldest of its kind in Europe, and has over the years attracted over 1200 high quality graduate students of 107 nationalities from all continents of the world. The PILC staff has throughout its history consisted of academics and professionals from diverse international backgrounds. Following the European integration process, and taking advantage of its location in the heart of the EU’s capital, the focus of the LLM has gradually shifted from international and comparative law to international and European law. In 2001, PILC was integrated into the then newly created Institute for European Studies (IES). Indeed, the IES was originally set up to consolidate the educational proficiency of PILC with a solid research base in international and European law and policy. The strategic focus of the IES – the European Union in its international context – has provided an excellent fit with PILC’s evolution towards international and European law. The Programme’s contents were adjusted and its name changed to “LL.M. in International and European Law” in 2007. PILC retains its close ties with the Faculty of Law and Criminology (RC) of the VUB. The PILC professors are part of either the RC Faculty (L) or the IES (H). The research output of the PILC professors thereby links to the robust research base of the Faculty and the IES.

Vision and strategy

The IES LLM in International and European Law aspires to be a postgraduate LLM programme renowned for its outstanding quality, international character, and a unique curriculum that combines international and European law, on the one hand, and academic excellence, an independent humanist enquiring attitude and the latest practical insights, on the other. It thereby excels in preparing students for international legal career paths for a sustainable global society.

The programme transposes the five key aspects of the VUB’s vision on education: reasonably steadfast individuals, sustainable humanist society, world citizens, independent inquiring attitude and preparation for professional working life.

To reach its vision, the strategy of the LLM is to pursue a seven-pronged didactic concept that is closely aligned with that of the VUB.

The LLM:

- offers a student-centric education: high interaction and contact between the students and the professors and within the student group itself of maximum 40 students
- offers a demanding, exclusive advanced master level curriculum, that builds on over 40 years of experience and covers in a parallel fashion essential aspects of international and European law
- is a part of a thriving, cutting edge research environment specialising in the areas of law taught
- attracts students of versatile international backgrounds and outstanding quality
- applies a competitive tuition fee policy where affordability for students meets the financial sustainability of the Programme, and
- makes use of its extensive alumni network, state-of-the-art facilities and educational tools, and central location in the heart of the EU.

Typically, the 100 students come annually from around 20 different countries. The success rate in both programmes differs: whereas more than 90% of students succeed after studying one year in the LLM programme, only 60% of the full-time students in the MSc. Programme graduate after one year. This is largely due to the nature of the programme (evening programme, catering to working students, who frequently take the MSc. as a part-time study).
Teaching

**Excellence in teaching** is a core part of the LL.M.'s vision: a highly dedicated staff of outstanding international standard is set up to offer students a centric education to a small group of maximum 40 students in an environment characterized by high interaction.

The programme’s distinctive, parallel focus on both international and European law is a common theme that cuts vertically across the entire curriculum. Horizontally, the 60 credits of the courses are divided into three groups: compulsory courses (30 credits), optional courses on either Business or Public law (12 credits) and the Master Thesis (18 credits). The Learning Outcomes, as well as the evaluation and teaching methods of each course, are made openly available in separate course content descriptions (“Opleidingsonderdeelfiches”)

The first three compulsory courses (15 credits) give a broad overview of the main topics of International and European law, and serve as an introduction or a refresher (depending on, and taking into account, the variance in the students’ background knowledge). In preparation for the thesis writing, and to gain experience of teamwork in an international context, the students write a research paper (Globalisation) in multinational groups of three to four students.

- International and European protection of human rights (Dutwurf)
- EU economic law (Siers)
- International economic law and organisations (Hoffmeister)
- International and EU competition law (Smulders)
- EU external relations (Martenczuk)

The first semester also offers practical experience in the form of expert-led fieldtrips to the libraries of the EU and the VUB, and the major European Union institutions in Brussels (Commission, Council, the European Parliament). In the EU Court of Justice in Luxembourg, the LL.M. has been hosted for over 15 years, first by Judge Jillpit and since by Vice-President Karen Lenaerts.

The optional courses on Business Law or Public Law allow students flexibility to specialize their international and European law learning paths along the track they find more suitable in light of their preferred career plans. Both options have three courses (12 credits). Flexibility in the learning path was recommended in the previous VLUHR assessment of the LL.M. (see Supplement 8), and the Alumni survey data indicate that students are now very satisfied with the choice available.

Public Law option

- International and EU Criminal law (De Hert)
- EU Environmental law in an International Context (Kalimo and Oberthür)
- Case Study in Public International/EU Public Law (Kalimo and Oberthür)

Business Law option

- International and EU Private law (Nuyts)
- International and EU Taxation (Van Thiel)
- Case Study on European Competition Law (Joris)

These courses are accompanied by a block of five compulsory courses (15 credits), which deepen the knowledge and insights in key fields of international and European law.

- EU institutional framework and judicial protection (Duquoy and Arts)
- International and comparative law (Franckx Smis) and Gosalbo)
- EU institutional framework and judicial protection (Devuyst and Arts)
- Case Study on EU Competition Law (Joris)
- International and European protection of human rights (Dutwurf)
- EU economic law (Siers)
- International economic law and organisations (Hoffmeister)
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- International and EU competition law (Smulders)
- EU external relations (Martenczuk)

The case study seminars provide the students with practical field experience either in European competition law (Business Law option) or in EU and/or international decision-making (Public Law option). They conclude the teaching in mid-May by drawing together and fine-tuning the students’ analytical and presentation skills in a real life simulation with the LL.M. alumni and other experts from law offices, EU institutions and corporations.

The thesis writing offers students a further element of choice: the wide expertise of all the LL.M. Professors allows for specializing in topics of international or European law, including topics not covered by the Programme itself.

Employability of PILC students

The PILC Alumni survey indicates that in 2008–2011 a third, and in 2011–2013 a half of the PILC graduates have been employed in less than one month. Over the six-month period following the graduation, the rate of becoming employed has increased from 66% to 83% in the same timeframe. Only 5 – 10 % of the surveyed alumni were dissatisfied with their current job. The Job Application Workshop and the PILC Job Market are examples of new initiatives taken to address the issue in 2014.

Alumni

Due to its long history, PILC can offer its graduates the privileged network of over 1200 PILC alumni, many of them in very senior positions in EU Institutions, high-profile international law firms and organizations in the public and private sector. Alumni activities such as the Alumni Career Lunches, have been undertaken to foster the network. The Alumni survey indicates that around 40% of the respondents have found the network useful so far during their professional careers.

Facts and Figures on Enrolment

Candidate students for the LL.M. programme submit their application by the end of February of the year in which they wish to commence their studies. The LL.M. Academic Board makes a selection of the applications on the basis of academic background, academic letters of recommendation, motivation of the candidate and knowledge of the English language.
In 2013-2014, there were 85 applications. Of these, 64 applicants were originally selected. Only students with a prior education of ‘Master in law’ (previously ‘licentiaat’) or an equivalent legal diploma with a minimum of 240 ECTS were accepted.

**Graduates and Student Profiles**

In 2013-2014 six students (1 from 1975; 1 from 1976; 1 from 1978; 1 from 1979; 2 from 1982); were born before 1983 – all the rest are between 22 and 30 years old.

Of the 31 students, 25 students graduated from the programme. Five students graduated with the grade greatest distinction, 9 with the grade of great distinction, 11 with the grade of distinction. Six students did not graduate from the programme; all of these re-enrolled for the academic year 2014-2015.

There were 78 students who applied for the programme for the academic year 2014-2015. The LL.M. Academic Board originally selected 52 candidates. Of these, 36 students enrolled (30 new students and 6 students from 2013-2014). The group consisted of 29 female and 7 male students who came from 23 different countries. Four students were born before 1985 – all the rest are between 22 and 30 years old. Out of the 36 enrolled students, 11 originated from the EU and 12 from outside the EU (4 from Europe, 1 from South-America, 1 from Central-America, 2 from North-America, 4 from Asia).

**Accreditation**

The LL.M. International and European Law, together with a number of similar programmes in Flanders, was audited by the Flemish educational authorities (“VLUHR”) on Monday 24 November 2014. Through these audits, which take place every seven years, the Flemish government is able to determine whether to accredit the Programme in question for the next 7-year period. The accreditation report is a detailed, publicly available description of the programme, including its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. An important part of the accreditation visit is the writing of a “Self-evaluation Report”, which sums up the programme’s current status. The Committee also wanted to collect real insights into the Programme from those who actually study it, or have already completed it. The audit went very well. At the end of the audit, the Committee gave its initial assessment of the programme, saying that if the Programme were to be summed up in one word, that would be “Professional”.

**M.Sc. European Integration and Development**

**Aims and objectives**

The Master in European Integration and Development (‘EuroMaster’) is an advanced programme in the study of the European integration process organised by the Institute for European Studies in collaboration with the VUB Faculty of economics, social and political sciences and Solvay Business School. The EuroMaster is an interdisciplinary programme taught in English geared towards an international range of young and mid-level professionals as well as advanced students from across the political sciences. It provides students with advanced academic training across a wide range of EU policies and concepts in order to gain a thorough understanding of the process of European integration in both its economic and political dimensions. The Programme operates as a ‘Master after Master’, requiring students to have strong and consistent marks across a minimum of 4 years of study.

**Mission Statement**

“The post-war European integration process is the central focus of the EuroMaster. The Master’s overall orientation is to provide students with an advanced academic training to gain a thorough understanding of the European integration process in its economic and social-political dimensions. The specific focus on European integration is warranted because the European Union has an increasing impact on a wide variety of public and private actors within and beyond its borders. Given the EU’s influence on domestic and international contexts, an analytical and academic understanding of its functioning is much needed. The programme is particularly oriented towards providing an academic, theory-based understanding of the policies, the institutions and the socioeconomic processes in the European Union.”

**Teaching**

The EuroMaster teaching staff is a unique mixture of renowned EU scholars and top-level EU practitioners who together combine academic excellence with the latest practical insights on EU policy-making. The key to the EuroMaster is a concrete matching of conceptual and practical, theoretical and policy-based understandings of the EU. Drawn from across Eastern and Western Europe as well as North America, the Programme faculty is international indeed, giving students a great opportunity to experience a range of different academic traditions.
M.Sc. European Integration and Development

History of the Programme

The Euromaster started in 2000-2001 as a post-graduate and advanced study programme, and was organised by the Faculty of Economic, Social and Political Sciences (ESP). Its goal was to offer an advanced programme on the European Integration process for students and practitioners with a Master's degree in Human Sciences. To make the programme accessible for working students, lectures are held in the (early) evening. In-house faculty staff and professional teachers with a thorough academic background and a clear practitioner's perspective taught in the programme.

In 2004-2005, the Bachelor-Master reform initiated the transformation of the programme to an advanced master’s programme. This transition resulted in stricter admission requirements (i.e. higher language test scores and a more rigid check of the student’s prior knowledge and degree).

At the end of 2007 the Euromaster was placed under the joint management of both the ES Faculty of the VUB and the Institute for European Studies. Since 2011, the programme has been fully delegated to the IES and integrated in its activities.

The EuroMaster counts for 60 ECTS, with courses ranging from 3 to 6 ECTS, and a 15,000 word thesis of 15 ECTS. It offers a common core of courses on the essential features of European Integration. Students can choose between two specialisation streams: Political and Social Integration (EPSI) and Economic Integration (EI). The programme can be taken in either a full-time (1 year) or part-time (2 years) format.

Each stream shares 5 compulsory courses:

- Institutional & Political Aspects of European Integration (6 ECTS) Prof. Youri Devuyst
- Theory of European Economic Integration (6 ECTS) Prof. C. Bols
- The Rule of Law in the EU (6 ECTS) Prof. Amina Temanisicu
- 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 Simon
- Cultures in Europe (6 ECTS) Prof. Annette Geijts
- 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 Völkerbrand
- Regional Development (6 ECTS) Prof. Andrea Mánate

"As a parliamentary assistant at the European Parliament, the programme gave me broader understanding of the pros and cons of the European Integration and the complexity of the decision-making process. This theoretical knowledge helped me comprehend better the incentives for action of the different institutional stakeholders. Studying in an international environment was a life-time experience which showed me the practical dimension of the European motto "United in diversity" and revealed the opportunity to meet like-minded and creative free-thinkers."

Yoana Ilieva, Parliamentary Assistant, European Parliament
Master Thesis

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

Graduates and Student Profiles

Following the examination sessions in January, June and August/September 2014, a total of 35 students graduated from the programme.

For the academic year 2014-2015, 52 new candidates were selected of which 40 enrolled (20 females and 20 males), and 29 students re-enrolled from previous academic years continuing their student trajectory. Out of the 69 students, 51 came from within and 18 from outside the EU (16 from non-EU countries, 15 from Asia, 1 from North America and 2 from Africa).

Selection Process LL.M. and EuroMaster

For both advanced master’s programmes, to attain the target number of 30-40 students new students, a Selection Committee chooses 50-60 students on the basis of e.g. academic merits, motivation and (international) work experience. The Programme has always boasted a versatile, international selection of high-quality students from all around the world. The committee takes into account a balanced representation of geographic regions, including when possible the legal advancement of developing countries.

E-Learning and the IES

Postgraduate Programme on European Policy

Stemming from its legal obligation to engage teaching on virtual platforms (Art. II.22 of the Codex Higher Education: “De opdracht van het IES is het organiseren en verschaffen van postinitieel onderwijs, het verrichten van wetenschappelijk onderzoek en het verstrekken van wetenschappelijk dienstenverlening op het gebied van Europese studies, onder meer door gebruik te maken van virtuele onderwijsplatformen.”), the Institute also invested in its online learning platform. In 2012/2013, the technical architecture of the e-learning modules was renewed, and the modules migrated from the previously custom-made database to an open source platform (Chamillo). The Institute’s E-learning and Training cluster was transformed into an Educational Development Unit (EDU), fostering learning technology in the context of European studies. Furthermore, the renewed of the EDU modules were imbedded in a new Postgraduate Programme that has been accredited by university. Accreditation for the modules was one of the objectives in the 5-year planning. The pricing structure was aligned with other IES programmes (i.e. a fixed price per credit, which is the same for all IES programmes). Evidently, the modules were further updated to reflect important political changes and new policies. With EU Jean Monnet funding, the IES is investigating whether it can further expand its portfolio. An additional module on European Foreign Policy is currently in the making. In 2014, the Institute welcomed the first 11 students in its postgraduate programme.

In July the IES organised, together the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the University of Vienna, the 11th edition of the Summer School on European Policy-making. Eighteen students from fourteen countries, in and beyond the EU, gathered for an intensive two-week programme in Brussels in Vienna. Eighteen from fourteen countries, in and beyond the EU, gathered for an intensive two-week programme in Brussels in Vienna.
On 24 January 2014 Steffi Weil successfully defended her doctoral thesis. Crowning her hard work, she was awarded a double PhD degree from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Goethe University Frankfurt. During the course of her research in Brussels, Steffi was hosted at the IES. In her thesis, she convincingly demonstrated that Western interest groups in operating China have created membership-based organisations that form the basis for their efforts to create a beneficial business environment. Just like lobby groups in Western democratic-pluralist systems, they mobilise members to organise briefings, events and meetings with Western and to a lesser degree with Chinese policy-makers. Nevertheless, Western interest groups operate inside China’s political system, which could be one reason why they refrain from confrontational lobbying techniques such as protests. In their lobbying attempts Western interest groups prefer to target the often like-minded policy-makers from the US and the EU rather than Chinese policy-makers.

On 13 February Ioannis Spyridakis publicly defended his PhD, which started with a presentation where he highlighted the main argument of his thesis, which can be summarised as follows: the EU has concluded over the last decades a variety of internationally binding agreements in diverse policy areas such as trade, environmental protection, transport or development cooperation. The EU’s two central institutions in this process have been the Council of Ministers representing the Member States and the European Commission. In this relationship the practice of delegation, whereby Member States surrender part of their autonomy to the supranational level, has become an indispensable element in the EU’s international treaty making practice. While the act of delegation is undoubtedly a crucial device for achieving the EU’s goals, it has frequently stirred heated debates about the wider implications of a phenomenon in which the European Commission seems to acquire authority in an ever-increasing number of policy domains. The theoretical model that has become the dominant approach in EU studies over the last few years, the Principal-Agent (P-A) model, analyses the dynamics of delegation within the context of external policy making. The PhD thesis offers a critical approach to this particular theoretical model by attempting to re-evaluate the relationship between the European Commission and the Council of Ministers, and going beyond the conception of an intergovernmental-supranational divide.

On the afternoon of the 5 March the public defence of Florian Rabitz’s thesis ‘Power and Institutional Complexity’ took place at the IES. His thesis emerged from a FWO-financed project on the European and International governance of resources involving Prof Sebastian Obertür and Justyna Pozarowska and himself. He became interested in this topic in September 2009 and the dissertation went through a variety of transmutations before taking its final shape. The core argument he made drawing on foundational debates in 1970s and 80s regime theory was that the transition from isolated institutions to institutional complexes in a variety of issue areas of global governance did not diminish the capacity of powerful actors to significantly shape the rules of the international system. In the near future, Florian will continue to work empirically on global environmental politics and intellectual property rights but somehow shifting the theoretical angle to multilateralism and the sources of interstate cooperation. Pending the resolution of some formalities, Florian will take up a position as visiting professor at the University of Sao Paolo in the coming weeks. For the time being, he is happy to spend some time reading books which are not in the slightest related to his dissertation as well as taking some language classes.

On 4 April 2014, Anna Stahl successfully defended her PhD thesis on trilateral relations between the European Union, China and Africa. Anna’s dissertation argues that despite a constructive foreign policy response to China’s rise in Africa, the EU has only experienced a limited success in reaching out to its Chinese and African partners. Her research therefore shows that the EU needs to adopt a new type of foreign policy.
Based on a reciprocal exchange with China and Africa, apart from offering a new analytical framework for the study of EU foreign policy, Anna’s use of three empirical case studies resulted in new empirical evidence on the emerging EU-China-Africa triangular relations. The case studies draw on a rich body of evidence collected through fieldwork in Africa and China, and more than 100 interviews with experts and policymakers from different European institutions, the Chinese government, the African Union, several African countries and the OECD.

Public PhD Defence Anna Meyer: Value-added-tax in the digital era: a critical analysis and proposals for reform

On 19 June 2014, Trisha Meyer publicly defended her PhD thesis. Her thesis investigates recent policy initiatives dealing with the online enforcement of copyright in the European Union. Trisha became interested in this topic due to the difficulty to enforce copyright on the Internet. While copyright seeks to protect creative content, the Internet. Trisha answers the research question:

1. How and why online copyright enforcement policies have developed in the European Union.
2. How strong online copyright enforcement is debated.
3. How online copyright enforcement policies have developed in the European Union. Of the five policy initiatives analysed, two pass into European Union.
4. Strong online copyright enforcement is heavily contested. While copyright seeks to protect creative content, the Internet.
5. Difficulty to enforce copyright on the Internet. While copyright seeks to protect creative content, the Internet.

The research unfortunately identifies several flaws in the existing and forthcoming provisions, essentially due to the fact that their scope of application is too narrow, and because they are based on the overly simplistic assumption that online suppliers can verify the identity and location of their customers on a transaction basis, which is unrealistic in the context of online supplies in which reliable information is often lacking, and in which case by case verifications cannot be achieved on a real time basis. The research also concludes that the current specific EU VAT provisions for electronically supplied services in some cases result in discrimination. The research, therefore, also seeks to explore possible solutions and to make practical proposals on possible ways forward to remedy these flaws.

Public PhD Defence Gjovalin Macaj: Dysfunctional Endeavour: The Pursuit of EU Unity in the UN Human Rights Council

On 22 July 2014, Marie Lamesh successfully defended her PhD thesis. In 1998, the OECD proposed a series of framework conditions for tackling the consumption tax (including VAT) treatment of online supplies, which is the outcome of discussions between tax authorities of OECD members and representatives of the business community. The EU implemented these framework conditions in its harmonised VAT system by means of specific provisions for “electronically supplied services” that are effective since July 2003. Substantial amendments to these provisions will enter into effect in January 2015.

The objective of this research is to assess the practical feasibility of these provisions, as well as their compliance with the widely acknowledged OECD recommendations that they are meant to implement. In addition, the research also seeks to test these provisions against the “constitutional” principle of non-discrimination that is embedded in international and European economic law.

On 10 September 2014, Gjovalin Macaj’s thesis explores the pursuit of collective action among the constituent members of the European Union (EU) in the United Nations Human Rights Council (henceforth the Council or the HRC), the UN’s prime organ in the field of human rights. It scrutinises the endeavour for collective EU action in function of its expected benefits for the EU’s influence in global governance and its codified commitment to advancing human rights globally. More specifically, the thesis explores the mechanism and the process by which EU member states and institutions mobilise to form, negotiate and build support for their collective initiatives and positions in relation to human rights standard-setting and protection activities of the HRC.

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Gjovalin Macaj’s PhD has been short-listed by the Political Science Associations of the Netherlands (NKVP) and Belgium (VPW) for the best doctoral dissertation award for the year 2014. The final prize award will be announced on 11 June 2015.
In 2014 researchers Alexandra Mihai and Silvia Pintea continued to work full-time. Postdoc researcher Magdalena Sapala was on maternity leave between June and December.

In 2014, the EDU activities continued to develop along four main tracks:

1. **E-learning**

   After the 2013 migration to the new Chamilo platform, the EDU continues to deliver 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). Interest in the modules has been steadily increasing. The EDU currently works with a cohort of about 30 students. 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, each student is assigned a tutor ready to guide him or her through the learning process.

2. **Teaching and training**

   In 2014, the EDU continued to develop and offer its various teaching programmes. In spring, the sixth edition of the Semester Abroad for the students from Hendrix College was organised, including the EU REDUX course, the EU modules, one course of their choice from Vesalius College, an internship and a final paper on a EU topic. In January the EDU also organized, like in the previous year, a crash course on EU institutions and decision-making for Vesalius College exchange students. In July the EDU organised, together the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the University of Vienna, the 11th edition of the Summer School on European Policy-making. Eighteen students from fourteen countries, in and beyond the EU, gathered for an intensive two-weeks programme in Brussels, including lectures, visits to the EU institutions and the UN and two engaging simulation games whereby the students experienced the negotiations environment of the European Union. In 2014, the EDU consolidated its Postgraduate Programme.

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**Name** | Grad. Year | Current position
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Sevidzem Kingah | 2008 | Senior Research Fellow at United Nations University CRIS, Brugge
Koen Van den Boschte | 2009 | European Commission, DG MARE
Kerne Donners | 2010 | Postdoctoral researcher at IBBT; Lecturer at VUB and coordinator strategic projects at IRT
Hongyu Wang | 2011 | Assistant Professor in the School of International Relations, University of International Business and Economics (SIR-UIBE), China
Anna Rudzewska | 2011 | Assistant Professor at the Department of Global Politics and Economics, Tamkang University, Taiwan
Alexander Maitlaser | 2011 | Assistant-Director at Institute for European Studies, VUB
Ben Van Remmap | 2011 | Senior Researcher, Asse Institute, Netherlands
Celine Francis | 2011 | Liaison Officer at European Federation of the Community of Sant’Egidio
Sigrid Winkler | 2011 | Head, Austrian Cultural and Education Office, Shanghai, China
Katja Birdenkof | 2012 | Assistant professor, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Annette Gauvin | 2012 | Research fellow, law faculty, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico
Hannelore Oomman | 2013 | Secretary of the eu faction, Brussels Hoofdblokrijk Groen
Karim Hamza | 2013 | Cairo Governor Advisor, Egypt
Claire Dupont | 2013 | Postdoctoral Researcher, IES
Radiolina Primiova | 2013 | EU Affairs Consultant
Cara Testa | 2013 | Researcher at the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC), Ankara, Turkey
Seiffi Weil | 2014 | Assistant Professor at Vesalius College
Ioannis Spyridakis | 2014 | no information
Florian Rabitz | 2014 | Researcher, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Anna Stahl | 2014 | Research Fellow at EU-China Research Centre of the College of Europe, Brugge
Yinlu Meyer | 2014 | Postdoctoral Researcher IES
Marie Lammersch | 2014 | Lecturer, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve | Postdoctoral Researcher IES
Gjovalin Macaj | 2014 | Assistant Professor, University of Oxford, UK

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**Education Development Unit**

In 2014 researchers Alexandra Mihai and Silvia Pintea continued to work full-time. Postdoc researcher Magdalena Sapala was on maternity leave between June and December.

In 2014, the EDU activities continued to develop along four main tracks:

1. **E-learning**

   After the 2013 migration to the new Chamilo platform, the EDU continues to deliver 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). Interest in the modules has been steadily increasing. The EDU currently works with a cohort of about 30 students. 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, each student is assigned a tutor ready to guide him or her through the learning process.

2. **Teaching and training**

   In 2014, the EDU continued to develop and offer its various teaching programmes. In spring, the sixth edition of the Semester Abroad for the students from Hendrix College was organised, including the EU REDUX course, the EU modules, one course of their choice from Vesalius College, an internship and a final paper on a EU topic. In January the EDU also organized, like in the previous year, a crash course on EU institutions and decision-making for Vesalius College exchange students. In July the EDU organised, together the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the University of Vienna, the 11th edition of the Summer School on European Policy-making. Eighteen students from fourteen countries, in and beyond the EU, gathered for an intensive two-weeks programme in Brussels, including lectures, visits to the EU institutions and the UN and two engaging simulation games whereby the students experienced the negotiations environment of the European Union. In 2014, the EDU consolidated its Postgraduate Programme.
In November the EDU organised a tailor-made training session for the
Partnership (TTIP).
focus was the link between the EU institutions and policy-making process
devolutions and how they could affect the EU-US relation. The main
various EU capitals, offered a detailed insight into the functioning of the
Union. The training, attended by 19 US diplomats, based in Brussels and
Agriculture Section of the United States Mission to the European
supported by the World Bank.
process, in the wake of the newly established Eurasian Customs Union. The
was to get accustomed with the key components of the EU integration
and main features of the internal market. The participants’ main interest
on the main aspects of the European Union’s institutional setup and decision-making process, as well as the functioning
and main features of the internal market. The participants’ main interest
was to get accustomed with the key components of the EU integration
process, in the wake of the newly established Eurasian Customs Union. The
training was part of an extended study trip in Brussels and was financially
supported by the World Bank.
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process, in the wake of the newly established Eurasian Customs Union. The
training was part of an extended study trip in Brussels and was financially
supported by the World Bank.
In May 2014 the EDU started a new project in partnership with the National School for Political and
Administrative Studies (ENSA) in Bucharest (based on EU Structural Fund). The 18-month project, entitled
“Euro-Entrepreneurship – university qualifications for the Europeanization of the Romanian society”, involves
a series of training sessions for Romanian students and professors, to be carried out in Brussels. In autumn
2014 the EDU delivered three one-week training sessions for 36 Romanian professors, including lectures on
the EU, workshops on pedagogical methods and study visits to the European institutions. Moreover, a
study was conducted to identify the qualifications and competencies required from university graduates to
improve their access to the European job market.
4. Research on integrating technology in teaching
In 2014 Alexandra officially started her PhD research on the relation between technology and pedagogy in
teaching political science, in close connection to her work within the EDU. She organised a workshop on challenges of researching educational design at the EDEN Research Workshop in Oxford in October and also
presented about how (not) to teach politics with technology at Online Educa Berlin in December. Moreover,
together with Silviu, she offered a workshop on how to organise and moderate webinars at the first European
Conference on Teaching and Learning Politics, International Relations and European Studies in Maastricht,
organised jointly by UACES, ECPR, BISA and PSA.
In 2014, the EDU was involved in a number of three EU endorsed projects through the Jean Monnet funding stream. For the Jean Monnet Module ‘Quo Vadis EU’ this was the third and final year of activities, delivering, like
in the previous years its course on EU Foreign Policy for the EuroMaster programme, with a number of additional outputs, such as webinars, colloquia and an online module on teaching EU Foreign Policy. The Jean
Monnet Chair ‘Springboard Brussels 2015’, continued in 2014 to deliver its series of lectures through the Hendrix study abroad programme, the IMI Chair Research Colloquium and the online lifelong learning materials via
the ‘EU Foreign Affairs’ Podcast series and ‘Diplomacy in Action’ webinar series. Finally, the EDU continued in 2014 to support the activities of
the IES Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence including the Postgraduate Certificate programme and the Autumn Lecture Podcast Series ‘The Future of European Geostrategy’

In 2014, the EDU was very actively involved in the first two work packages of the “Innovating Teaching and Learning European Studies” (INOTLES) project. After delivering a literature review on teaching European Studies, the EDU assumed leadership for the work package focusing on teacher training. The training was delivered in a blended learning manner, starting with a four-day kick-off event in Brussels in June, attended by 50 professors from the participating universities in Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, the Netherlands, UK and from the IES. The next stage consisted in an online
training, from July until December and included both asynchronous work, on three specially created modules on the EU modules platform, and synchronous sessions via Adobe Connect. The participants were split into
three groups tackling three active learning methods: simulation games, Problem-Based Learning (PBL) and e-learning/blended learning (led by the EDU).

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the EU, workshops on pedagogical methods and study visits to the European institutions. Moreover, a
study was conducted to identify the qualifications and competencies required from university graduates to
improve their access to the European job market.
The Strategic Plan 2011-2015 described a number of research objectives:

- Successful completion of at least 10 PhDs (i.e. an average of 2 per year) and launching of at least 12 PhD projects (of which at least 9 on own resources);
- In 2014, the IES initiated three new PhD projects, and was able to deliver 6 doctoral diplomas.
- Strengthening IES involvement in national and international research networks;
  - The IES continued to build on its existing networks through the organisation of joint events (summer school, EUIA conference, ... ) and was involved in numerous EU projects with different consortia.
- Consolidation and strengthening of academic focus areas with thorough review of existing cluster structure;
  - Already in 2012, the IES restructured into four clusters and one Educational Development Unit. It continued to strengthen these clusters throughout 2014 (e.g. by appointing a postdoctoral researcher in one cluster, while adding three PhD researchers in other clusters).
- Implementation and further development of Guidelines for IES Academic Staff (including guidelines for PhD projects, cluster arrangements at the IES, benchmarking approach for postdoctoral staff);
  - The guidelines were already finalized in 2012. Benchmark talks with research staff is done on an annual basis.
- Consolidation/increase of external project funding (for research projects and scientific services);
  - The Institute was able to attract over € 880,000 external funding, which is 30% more than last year.
- Fostering cross-cluster collaboration and integration (e.g. by prioritisation of cross-cluster projects);
  - The Institute fostered cross-cluster publishing and has several of its researchers involved in cross-cluster projects.
List of Externally Funded Projects

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Understanding the changing performance of the EU in International Environmental and Climate Governance
FWO
October 2012 - September 2016
Sebastian Oberthür, Lisanne Groen, Florian Rabitz

Advise: Advanced Video Surveillance archives search Engine for security applications
EC FP7 Cordis, 2012 - 2015
Peter Burgers, Dariusz Klusa

ecoProfilNet: Building a global multidisciplinary digital governance and policy modeling research and practice community
EC FP7 Cordis, 2011 - 2014
Jamal Shahin

WRI ACT2015: Designing the 2015 Global Climate Change Agreement
DG CLIMA, 2013-2016
Sebastian Oberthür

SOURCE: Virtual Centre of Excellence for Research Support and Coordination on Societal Security
EC FP7, 2014-2019
Christof Roos, Anthony Antoine, Olof Soebech

KOM Climate Diplomacy Narratives (coordinated by Adelphi Consult GmbH)
EC service contract (DG CLIMA), 2014-2015
Tomas Wyns

Consultancy UCAM
University of Cambridge
2013 - 2014
Tomas Wyns

EU Governance of Renewable Energy post 2020 – risks and options
Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, 2014
Tomas Wyns

Technical Development of the Online platform for the global internet policy observatory (GIPO)
EC DG Chifc, 2014-2018
Jamal Shahin

TEACHING PROJECTS

Study Abroad (semester) Programme
Hendrix College
Anthony Antoine

EU Environmental Law teaching module
EC Jean Monnet, October 2011- September 2014
Harri Kalimo, Sebastian Oberthür

EU Governance of Renewable Energy post 2020 – risks and options
Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, 2014
Tomas Wyns

Technical Development of the Online platform for the global internet policy observatory (GIPO)
EC DG Chifc, 2014-2018
Jamal Shahin
Environment and Sustainable Development

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

PERSONNEL

During the course of 2014, three senior researchers, Academic Director Sebastian Oberthür, post-doctoral researcher Claire Dupont and Senior Research Fellow Harri Kalimo, one project researcher, Olaf Södebeck, and nine pre-doctoral IES researchers contributed to the cluster.

Two of the latter successfully concluded their PhDs during 2014: in February, Ioannis Spirolikas defended his PhD on “Deligation and Control: a Critical Analysis of Principal-Agent Theory in the Context of EU External Policy” under Florian Rabitz. In March, Florian subsequently took up a research position in Brazil, while Ioannis moved to China. Justyna Pozarowska continued to explore the management of genetic resources (access and benefit sharing) at the international level and is scheduled to submit her PhD thesis early in 2015. They Van Tran is also scheduled to submit his PhD thesis on EU policies in marine environmental protection shortly. Lisanne Green 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, 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 national and regional/international levels. Max Salomon Janson, who is also linked to the European economic governance cluster, analyses the reconciliation of economic and environmental values in law with biofuels as a case study. Sebastian Oberthür and Harri Kalimo jointly gave the course “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 Institutional Complexity (Tomas Wyns). The cluster’s researchers lectured in other IES’ training and teaching programmes focused on climate change, energy, trade and the environment, biodiversity and maritime and marine issues. Dr. Thomas Sattich, Dr. Kristian Krieger, Dr. Koen Van Den Bossche, Dr. Ioannis Spyridakis, Dr. Katja Biedenkopf, Dr. Armelle Gouritin, Dr. Radostina Primova, Dr. Thomas Sattich, Dr. Kristian Kröger, Dr. Koen Van Den Bossche, Dr. Mihails Kriļšokš, Johanna Kottalai-Lehtonen and Arianna Katchadourian, and conference participants.

PUBLICATIONS

Books: 1
Articles in scientific journal with international peer review: 5
Chapters with international peer review: 7
Chapters without peer review: 1
Papers presented at conferences: 11
Final project reports: 2

EVENTS

The environment cluster organises a number of recurring and ad hoc events. The IES hosted six lunchtime Environmental Policy Forums on topical issues of European environmental politics and law in 2014. They attracted an audience of approximately 25–40 people, on average. Cluster members also organised three webinars.

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 Janson, “Case Study on Public International/EU Law” as a part of the IES’s master-after-master LL.M. programme in International and Institutional Complexity (Tomas Wyns). The cluster also continued the FP7 Project CORPUS in 2014 under the funding of Environmental Ministry of Finland, as well as its active collaboration with Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies on extended producer responsibility (Harri Kalimo and Olaf Södebeck).
The cluster’s main focus is on immigration, integration and diversity politics in a multi-level European setting. The policy area is of increasing political importance to European immigrant societies and receives great attention in the media and public discourse. The researchers in the cluster focus on diverse topics such as immigrant integration and immigration policies, from the European to the local level, EU external borders, return migration and diasporas, anti-racism policies, intersectionality (the interrelationship between multiple forms of discrimination), gender equality and European and international criminal law.

EVENTS

The cluster worked closely with a number of centres and research institutes. The cluster organized several International Workshops, including at the European University Institute in Florence, the Anthropological Association Conference, a workshop of the High Level Working Group of the European Parliament in immigration policy-making after the Lisbon Treaty was set up a dialogue between an academic and policy officers of EU party factions. After an introduction to the EPS involvement in the policy area, given by Ariadna Ripoll-Servent (University of Bamberg), policy officers talked about their parties’ different approaches to migration policy. The hope is that these positions can become EU legislation in a decision with the Council and how different majorities and coalitions impact on policy output was discussed. A crowd of interested public attended both events.

TEACHING AND VISIBILITY

All the members of the cluster have been involved in conference presentations and/or guest lectures in international and national venues as diverse as: the European Studies Conference, the Dutch-French Political Science Conference, the Committee of the Regions, Europe for Public Policy Exchange, Aula Magna, ministerial cabinets of the Flemish and Brussels Region, the International Sociological Association World Conference, the American Anthropological Association Conference, a workshop of the High Level Working on Diaspora of the World Bank in Washington DC, a Global Governance Programme Workshop at the European University Institute in Florence, the

PUBLICATIONS

Books: 1

Articles in scientific journal with international peer review: 6

Chapters with international peer review: 6

Chapters with national peer review: 1

All other publications aimed at the scientific community: 1

Papers presented at conferences: 10

PROJECTS

In 2014, Christof Roos, together with Olaf Scharbrodt, took the lead for the VUB part of the EU FP 7 Project on "Squad - Creation of a virtual centre of excellence for societal security". The task involves the development of a news and media database in the area of societal security, education and training materials for professionals working in areas pertaining to societal security (security industry, police, policy makers, academics).

Ilke Adam worked on 3 externally funded research projects in 2014. A first research project was awarded funding by the King Baudouin Foundation and inquired 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).

Ilke Adam and Mathijs Van Dijk jointly executed this project. The research report was submitted to the funding institution in September. The second research project is a joint project with Université Libre de Bruxelles (in particular the research groups GERME and Diver-city) and also granted funding by the King Baudouin Foundation. The study inquired into the integration patterns of two important immigrant communities in Belgium: the Belgian Turks and the Belgian Moroccans, and did so by means of a quantitative survey followed by a qualitative research part. Ilke Adam was assisted by PhD researcher Mathijs van Dijk and Laura Westeven from Groningen University supported the cluster as an intern.

Research Portfolio

Migration, Diversity and Justice

International Political Science (IPSA) Conference in Montreal, the 8th European Conference in Gender Equality in Higher Education in Vienna, the Comparative Law discussion group at Cambridge University, the 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, a workshop on International Criminal Justice at the University of Oslo, a seminar at the Center for Migration and Law at Malmö University, a Conference on the transformation of the state at University of Bremen, a workshop on crisis migration at University of Liège, and a conference on policy diffusion in migration organized by the University of Leiden, and last but not least, the IES European Union in International Affairs N’ conference.

Ilke Adam co-supervised the cluster’s PhD Students: Mathijs van Dijk (with Sebastian Oëterbier, IES), Malakure Nosa Achnah (with Alison Woodward, promoter, senior associate to the cluster), and Serena D’Agostino (with Karen Ceris, Political Science department).

Outside the IES, Ilke Adam teaches an "Introduction to Political Science" (bilingual Bachelor’s degree in Politics) at the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Ilke Adam’s cluster is entitled ‘Gendering ethnicity and Ethnicizing Gender in Politics and Policy’. The research project was submitted under the RHEA banner, the VUB’s interdisciplinary research center for Gender and Diversity. It is funded by the VUB Strategic Research Programme ‘Region’ (Starters), Sarah Brooks (postdoc) and Hellen Hueckevin (PhD candidate) were hired as researchers on the project.
Researchers belonging to the European Foreign and Security Policy (EFSP) cluster analyse the role of Europe as a global actor in the areas of foreign, security and defence policy. This includes the ongoing development of the EU’s institutional architecture, its evolving conflict prevention and crisis management capabilities – but also the EU’s strategic engagement with its international partners.

PERSONNEL

In 2014 the EFSP team consisted of two research professors (Alexandre Mattelaer and Luis Simon) and six doctoral researchers (Daniel Fiat, Stephan Klose, Gjovalin Macaj, Esther Marijnen, Antonios Nestoras and Anna Stahl). In addition, the cluster was supported by six associate researchers from within and beyond the EUI-VUB (Peter Burgers, Isabelle Juanvides, Joachim Koons, Giulia Tercovich, Dominik Tzaskov and Steffi Weil). The cluster also hosted three visiting researchers (Andrew Byrne of the Financial Times, Hekturus Jönnszick from Cambridge and Katharina Meissner from the EUI).

Three doctoral researchers completed their PhDs in the course of 2014. On 24 January, Steffi Weil earned a double-degree PhD in collaboration with the Oxford University-Frankfurt for her work on The Role of Foreign Interest Groups in China’s Political Bargaining Process, focusing on the attempts of Western interest groups to lobby the Chinese government. Steffi subsequently started working as Assistant Professor and Head of China Relations at the Goethe University Frankfurt for her work on The Role of Foreign Interest Groups in China’s Political Bargaining Process, focusing on the attempts of Western interest groups to lobby the Chinese government. Steffi subsequently started working as Assistant Professor and Head of China Relations at the Goethe University Frankfurt.

In 2014 the EFSP team organised a total of eight events as well as the IES media appearances and other platforms aimed at reaching a wider audience. In 2014 the EFSP team organised a total of eight events as well as the IES media appearances and other platforms aimed at reaching a wider audience. In 2014 the EFSP team organised a total of eight events as well as the IES media appearances and other platforms aimed at reaching a wider audience.

The EFSP cluster generated a considerable amount of research output. Daniel Fiat and Joachim Koons jointly edited the book The Repossession of the Mediteranean, published by Palgrave Macmillan. Joachim Koons and Gjovalin Macaj produced another edited volume, The European Union as a Diplomatic Actor. The latter was published in the ‘European Union in International Affairs’ book series institutionally supported by the IES and published by Palgrave Macmillan. EFSP researchers also published a total of seven peer-reviewed articles, five book chapters and twelve policy papers. They translated their work into a large number of media appearances and other platforms aimed at reaching a wider audience.

In 2014 the EFSP team organised a total of eight events as well as the IES Autumn Lecture Series. Noteworthy highlights included the Future Airpower Policy Forum starring the Dutch and Belgian air force chiefs, the Europe-Japan and Asian Security conference featuring the Japanese national security policy director Takahiro Kane and the Wales Summit and the Future of NATO conference, at which the cluster welcomed British NATO Ambassador Adam Thompson and at which Professor Alexander Mattelaer and Luis Simon presented articles appearing in the prestigious RIUS Journal. In 2014 the EFSP team organised a total of eight events as well as the IES Autumn Lecture Series. Noteworthy highlights included the Future Airpower Policy Forum starring the Dutch and Belgian air force chiefs, the Europe-Japan and Asian Security conference featuring the Japanese national security policy director Takahiro Kane and the Wales Summit and the Future of NATO conference, at which the cluster welcomed British NATO Ambassador Adam Thompson and at which Professor Alexander Mattelaer and Luis Simon presented articles appearing in the prestigious RIUS Journal.

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European Economic Governance

The ‘European Economic Governance’ cluster conducts research and educational activities on issues related to European economic and democratic governance. The work covers public and private sector-related issues and combines on- and off-line matters around three overarching themes:

- The Digital Single Market focuses on intellectual property rights, online content, e-commerce, taxation as well as privacy and data protection.
- E-Governance deals with Internet governance, e-administration, public service governance, eGovernment, public participation, and global e-democracy and stakeholder engagement.
- Value Balancing scrutinizes e.g. trade, competition, intellectual property rights and the budget in relation to non-economic fields and values such as environmental protection, media, culture and regional policy.

PERSONNEL

In 2014 the cluster consisted of twelve IES researchers, eight associates and two visiting researchers. Harri Kalimo, a Senior Research Fellow, worked in 2014 mainly with the Value Balancing and Digital Single Market themes, in particular within the EU and US internal markets, as well as EU and US environmental regulation. Post-doctoral researcher Jamal Shahin’s activities in the cluster principally focused on the E-Governance theme, including public service governance, eAdministration, public participation, and global e-democracy and stakeholder engagement. Magdalena Sapala’s post-doctoral research continued on the EU budget and cohesion policy. Marie Lamensch currently is a PhD Candidate at IMT Lucca, Italy, on economic governance, including European Union governance as a part of the ‘Evaluating Democratic Governance in Europe’ (EDGE) programme. Daniel Acquah successfully defended his PhD project on on the value balancing tests in EU and US economic law in the context of renewable energy policies. The cluster also warmly welcomed two new doctoral researchers. After a fruitful internship at the IES, Klaudia Majcher successfully launched her PhD project on the international relationship between competition law and data protection policies. LLM. Filip Sotofew,Laureate from IES LLM. programme, similarly helped the cluster as a diligent intern while preparing for the start of his PhD on international economic law and renewable energy policies in 2015. Dariana Khasa is a PhD researcher from the VUB’s Law Faculty: his area of research is data protection and privacy. Visiting researchers in the cluster are currently Monica Kokkila, a PhD Candidate at IMF Lucca, Italy, on economic security policies as well as Marta Ottaniello, who works on competition law. EEE (Senior) Associates include David Anderson (BLP LLP), Dr. Julia Martin (21st Consultancy), Dr. Karin Hanza (Cairo Governor Adviser), Dr. Asimaklis Kominos (White & Case LLP), The ILM. alunosßyn Manni Mariakis (Jones Day), IES LLM. candidate Tielt Derijck (SESRIC, Ankara), IES PhD and VUB professor Ben Von Rompay and Hai Jun Zhu (YTO).

PUBLICATIONS

Articles in scientific journal with international peer review: 7 Chapters with international peer review: 4 All other publications aimed at the scientific community: 1 Papers presented at conferences: 5 Final project reports: 3

EVENTS

The European Economic Governance cluster (co-)organised a number of activities in 2014: “National Competition Law & Authorities” and “EU-China Competition Policy. Two mini-lecture series on competition-related themes started in 2014 mainly with the Value Balancing and Digital Single Market themes, as did Trisha Meyer, who finished her PhD on international economic law and renewable energy policies in 2015. Jamal Shahin was appointed professor at the Vesalius College of the VUB, Harri Kalimo gave his EuroMaster course EU and the Stakeholders of the economy, and his courses on Public International law and Research methodology in the cluster. The LL.M. alumnus Assimakis Karim Hamza was appointed a professor at the Université Catholique de Louvain. Harri Kalimo was appointed a professor at the Vesalius College of the VUB. Trisha Meyer was appointed a professor at the Vesalius College of the VUB, and has actively lectured in the IES EU’s in Close Up seminars. Jamal and Harri were doctoral opponents, chairmen and members in a number of PhD juries in Belgium and abroad. The cluster members actively participated in international academic conferences.

PROJECTS

- eCoherence a research exchange project between the IES and Turku University on the balancing of non-economic values in EU economic law, is funded by the Academy of Finland. It involves six IES researchers.
- The cluster is also a member of FP7 project eCoherence, which builds up an international research community on ICT solutions for governance and policy modeling.
- The cluster also continued work on the horizontal research project EURIPERFORM, focusing on the role of the EU in the International Telecommunication Union.
- Under a DG CONNECT Framework contract, a strategy-building project on the role of ICT in Optimising EU policymaking processes was completed.
- Also for DG CONNECT the IES collaborated on a feasibility study on using automated technologies to support policy-making (eUPD).
- Further, the cluster completed a study for the European Commission on “Shaping the ‘multiple disciplinarity’ approach in the Digital Agenda for Europe-relevant sections of H2020”.

Law and Policy. Both series had two sessions in 2014. The Policy Forums organised by the cluster were on the European Parliament elections (with Bialystok university) and on Multiple-disciplinarity in Policy Research.

TEACHING AND VISIBILITY

The EEG Cluster teaches actively at the IES and is widely networked: Marie Lamensch gave lectures in tax law in the IES LLM. programme and was appointed a Professor at the Université Catholique de Louvain. Trisha Meyer was appointed a professor at the Vesalius College of the VUB. Harri Kalimo gave his EuroMaster course EU and the Stakeholders of the economy, and his courses on Public International law and Research methodology in the ILM. His Guest lecturer position in Tampere university was turned into an Adjunct Professorship. Jamal Shahin teaches as a professor in University of Amsterdam, and has actively lectured in the IES EU’s in Close Up seminars. Jamal and Harri were doctoral opponents, chairmen and members in a number of PhD juries in Belgium and abroad. The cluster members actively participated in international academic conferences.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF VALUE BALANCING IN EU ECONOMIC LAW

Josip Milunovic

The Legal Aspects of Value Balancing in EU Economic Law is a project that started in 2013 under the leadership of Josip Milunovic. The project aims to study the legal aspects of value balancing in EU economic law, with a focus on the areas of competition law, state aid, and taxation.

The project is funded by the European Commission and involves researchers from various European universities. It focuses on the challenges and opportunities of integrating social and economic values into EU economic law, particularly in the context of the Digital Single Market and the EU’s approach to renewable energy policies.
Publications

Books


Articles in scientific journal with international peer review


Papers presented at conferences


DAVESSA, Ferran. 2014. The Impact of ICTs on EU governance. How can the democratic deficit benefit from online-based participation?, paper presented at the 5th Graduate Student Conference of the ECPR, Innsbruck.


HOLVOET, Mathias. 2014. The Policy Requirement within the Definition of Crimes against Humanity, paper presented at the Sixth Graduate Conference of the ECPR, Innsbruck.


SORIA RODRÍGUEZ, Carlos. 2014. ‘La Diretiva sobre planeamiento marítimo, su proyección ambiental en los espacios marinos de la UE y su incidencia sobre las renovables oceánicas’, IV Spanish-Portuguese Meeting of Public International Law and International Relations Professors – ‘Environmental Security and International Order’, Universidad de Sevilla (Spain), 20-21 June 2014.


Final Project Reports

OSIMO, David (Open Evidence), SMITH, Fabrizio (Open Evidence), VERONA, Marcello (Open Evidence), SZKUTA, Katarzyna (Open Evidence), SHAHIN, Jamal & MEYER, Trisha. 2014. Feasibility study on using automated technologies to support policy-making, SMART 2013/0024, Brussels: European Commission, July 2014.


WYNS, Tomas. 2014. Governance and Equity in EU Climate Policy, IES paper 02/2014.


Blog Posts/online commentary

FIOTT, Daniel. 2014. The CSDP is Dead, Long Live the CSDP?, European Geostrategy.


GROEN, Lisanne. 2014. “Klimaatvoorstel Europese Commissie schiet tekort met het oog op aankomende klimaatpakt in Parijs”, opinion piece on website Clingendael, Netherlands Institute for International Relations, 28 February 2014. [online]


MATTELAER, Alexander. 2014. Interview with Stephan Kouvelire and Tom Delreux, European Geostrategy, 21 May 2014


SIMÓN, Luis. 2014. Europeans reach out to Asia: the role of Japan, European Geostrategy.

SIMÓN, Luis. 2014. From maritime security to European seapower, European Geostrategy.

SIMÓN, Luis. 2014. Interview with Taketomo Kano, European Geostategy.

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Op-Eds

GROEN, Lisanne. 2014. Ban Ki-moon New York Climate Summit - Comments on VRT Radio Nieuws - 23 September 2014 (8:00h and 22:00h news).


Publications

Media Appearances in 2014


3. Tomas Wysn : EU i klimeskvis 14 February 2014 in: Ukeavisen Ledelse


5. Thomas Sattich : European energy and industrial policy must be ‘realigned’ 19 February 2014 in: Policy Review


7. Lisanne Groen : Klimaatvoorstel Europese Commissie schiet tekort met het oog op aankomende klimaatop in Parijs 28 February 2014 in: Clingendael


14. Luis Simon: EU Mission to Central African Republic to deploy within days
3 April 2014 in: Financial Times

15. Alexander Mattelaer: Paul Kagame de dictatuer die zijn land uit de chaos heeft gehaald
8 April 2014 in: Nieuwblad

16. Ilke Adam: Recordaantal asielzoekers in 2014: Waarom leggen we geen ferry in?
23 April 2014 in: Knack

17. Ilke Adam: BKO/RAB | Cahier – Interact # 5 | Cultuurbeleid in Brussel: een calkdiscoop
24 April 2014 in: Brussels Kunstenoverleg

18. Anna Katharina Stahl: Interview with Xinhua News Agency on Premier Li Keqiang’s visit to Africa
8 May 2014 in: Xinhua News Agency

9 May 2014 in: Financial Times

20. Anna Katharina Stahl: EU Needs Fresh Approach in Africa
9 May 2014 in: China Daily

21. Luis Simon: EU’s response to Ukraine crisis highlights limits to power
10 May 2014 in: Financial Times

22. Ilke Adam: Wanneer nemen we racisme ernstig?
21 June 2014 in: De Standaard

26 June 2014 in: Fedscoop

24. Alexander Mattelaer: Tomstaand van Belgisch leger is alarmerend: ‘We zullen onvermijdelijk moeten investeren’
16 July 2014 in: Knack

25. Alexander Mattelaer: Als de beer klaart
23 July 2014 in: De Morgen

26. Alexander Mattelaer: Meer defensie of blijft het bij pr?
31 July 2014 in: NRC Handelsblad

27. Alexander Mattelaer: Dit is geen ver van ons leedtjkow
16 August 2014 in: De Tijd

28. Alexander Mattelaer: Defensie wil 575 miljoen euro extra
27 August 2014 in: De Redactie

29. Alexander Mattelaer: Als Oekraïne NAVO-lid mag worden, zijn we dan volgende week in oorlog met Rusland?
29 August 2014 in: De Morgen

30. Alexander Mattelaer: Welke rol voor de navo en met welk geld?
30 August 2014 in: De Standaard

31. Luis Simon: Luis Simon interviewed by the the Chinese People’s Daily on the Wales Summit and the Future of NATO
11 September 2014 in: People’s Daily

32. Ilke Adam: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
27 October 2014 in: De Standaard

33. Alexander Mattelaer: Het Oekraïense conflict in 10 kantelmomenten
27 October 2014 in: Knack

34. Alexander Mattelaer: Vérité fédérale regering zich in leszorgingen bij defensie?
13 November 2014 in: De Redactie

35. Alexander Mattelaer: Als de beer klaart
14 November 2014 in: De Morgen

36. Alexander Mattelaer: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
14 November 2014 in: De Redactie

08 November 2014 on KPFA Los Angeles

38. Anthony Antkowiak: Vérité fédérale regering zich in leszorgingen bij defensie?
13 November 2014 in: De Redactie

39. Alexander Mattelaer: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
14 November 2014 in: De Morgen

40. Alexander Mattelaer: Als de beer klaart
14 November 2014 in: De Redactie

41. Alexander Mattelaer: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
14 November 2014 in: De Morgen

42. Alexander Mattelaer: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
14 November 2014 in: De Redactie

43. Alexander Mattelaer: ‘België heeft te dure transportvliegtuigen besteld’
14 November 2014 in: De Morgen

44. Ilke Adam: ‘La Flandre souhaite durcir l’accès à sa citoyenneté’
2 December 2014 in: La Libre Belgique

45. Sebastian Oberthür: What’s the best way to enforce an international climate agreement?
27 November 2014 in: RTCC - Responding to Climate Change

46. Tomas Wyns: ‘Hernieuwbare energie: wanneer de grote doorbraak?’
6 December 2014 in: Radio 1

47. Lisanne Groen: ‘Witte rook op klimaatconferentie Lima’
14 December 2014 in: De Redactie
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 provided at IES events and on request. We also distribute Policy Briefs to our networks including the relevant Committees of the Flemish Parliament.

1. EU Performance in the International Climate Negotiations in 2013: Scope for Improvement
   by Sebastian Oberthuer & Lisanne Groen

   The European Union (EU) has long been an important player and even a leader in the international cooperation on climate change. In 2013, preparations for a new global climate agreement in 2015 moved centre stage in the international negotiations. This policy brief assesses the EU’s performance in 2013 culminating in the Warsaw conference in November 2013. We find that the EU was actively engaged in the negotiations and pursued partially ambitious/progressive policy objectives, which it was partly successful in realising. The policy brief argues that international EU leadership for a 2015 agreement requires (1) building an international leadership alliance including the EU and other progressive countries and (2) serious homework by the EU to advance domestic climate mitigation efforts both by 2020 and 2030, and to enhance its position on climate finance.

2. EU Climate and Energy Policy: Hope for More and Better Climate Policy Integration?
   by Claire Dupont

   With discussions on-going in the EU on the climate and energy policy framework to 2030, it is timely to assess the reality of climate policy integration into EU energy policy. Such an analysis can lead to lessons for the legislative process for the 2030 package, and even for policies in other sectors and beyond 2030. Climate change is a complex, crosscutting, long-term and global problem. Policymakers acknowledge that integrating climate policy objectives into the elaboration and agreement of measures in other sectors represents one method for striving towards coherent policies that respond adequately to the climate change problem. This policy brief presents the results and policy recommendations from the project “climate policy integration into EU energy policy”.

   by Thomas Sattich

   Europe’s eco-innovation strategy fuses industrial, energy and environmental policy together in a concept for sustainable economic growth in the 21st century. The latest debate about high energy prices and their impact on energy-intensive industry shows, however, that the emphasis among the three policies has shifted over the years. Some adjustments are therefore necessary in order to reduce evolving inconsistencies. This Policy Brief describes the different dimensions of the EU’s industrial policy, and assesses the options available to policy-makers to increase the competitiveness of energy-intensive sectors without compromising the eco-innovation and sustainability agenda. If several key principles of the European sustainability agenda remain unchanged, strategic development is possible.

4. Strategic Insurance: The Future of the Belgian Armed Forces
   by Alexander Mattelaer

   Belgium is on the cusp of its next defence reform. While the security landscape throughout Europe’s neighbourhood and beyond deteriorates, the armed forces face numerous challenges. Most importantly, the next defence plan needs to recalibrate the force structure in function of political ambitions and budgetary realities. This Policy Brief argues that Belgium must embrace a nimble but broad-spectrum force. Any future structure must encompass agile land forces as well as a modern combat air force, without neglecting the need to safeguard a sizeable navy and invest in cyber capabilities. European cooperation should be pursued wherever possible while recognising that this necessitates budgetary convergence. For Belgium this means the investment budget needs to grow significantly in order to acquire interoperable but self-owned assets. Such a choice can be justified on the recognition that defence is not just about expeditionary operations, but also economic stimulus, intergenerational solidarity and strategic insurance: maintaining the ability to respond to whatever the future may bring.

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5. Financing European Defence: Time to Call the European Investment Bank?
by Daniel Fiott

Financing research and development programmes have never been more expensive in Europe. Defence budgets are on the wane, international competition is fierce and high-end technologies are increasingly expensive. Europe’s defence-industrial base is under significant strain, and options are needed to fund elements of a sector that is still crucial to Europe’s security and industry. This Policy Brief argues that the European Investment Bank could play a much greater role in Europe’s defence sector. As a public-private institution the Bank could serve as a lifeline to defence R&D, dual-use projects and support for SMEs, especially where regional clusters are involved.

6. Options for Increasing Europe’s Security Role on the Korean Peninsula
by Mason Richey & Ohn Daewon

Mainstream thinking about the role of the European Union in East Asia usually rests on non-traditional security threats such as human and environmental security. In contrast, and within the context of the continuing instability on the Korean Peninsula, this Policy Brief looks at the potential for EU-Republic of Korea cooperation on hard security matters. This Policy Brief summarises that there is much room for cooperation that chimes with the objectives of the European Security Strategy and its Implementation Report. The Policy Brief concludes that the EU and Member States will need to balance desirability and ambition if coherent and effective EU-ROK cooperation is to emerge.

7. Governing Global Food Security
by Tomas Garcia Azcarate

Food security remains a critical issue for the international community. Although significant and positive steps have been taken towards worldwide food governance in recent years, this Policy Brief argues that more can and should be done in the coming years. Additional actions that policy-makers could consider range from enhancing understanding between different actors and improving the engagement of civil society to the extension of capacity-building efforts, regulatory stability and sufficient access to credit. When taken together in a search for strategic policy coordination, these actions offer the possibility to dramatically improve global food security.

8. Paris Climate Agreement 2015 – EU needs to ensure ‘signal’ and ‘direction’
by Sebastian Oberthür & Tomas Wyns

Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change are expected to agree on a new international climate agreement applicable to all countries from 2020 at the Paris climate summit in December 2015. This Policy Brief investigates the possible role of the European Union (EU) towards the 2015 Paris climate agreement. It argues for renewed efforts by the EU at coalition building with progressive developing countries, leadership by example and a more prominent, complementary role of individual EU member states. It also argues for a Paris agreement that provides a strong “signal” and “direction”, and discusses what this may entail.

9. EU Foreign Policy Between the Revolution and the Status Quo
by Sven Biscop

When a new High Representative takes office, an opportunity presents itself to take a look at existing EU foreign policies and assess whether or not they are still sufficient to safeguard Europe’s interests in light of recent events. New strategic priorities have to be defined where necessary, not on each and every topic of foreign policy, but on those big issues that European nations can only deal with collectively, through the EU. How to pursue these strategic priorities is an equally important question. Looking for the right balance between a far-reaching reform agenda and a status quo policy, both of which can be detrimental to its interests, the EU can opt for pragmatic idealism as the new strategic concept for its foreign policy.

10. The Missing Piece: Empowerment of Roma Grassroots Organisations in EU Roma Integration Policies
by Serena D’Agostino

The fourth edition of Roma Pride has brought Roma civic activism back in the spotlight. This Roma rights mobilisation, taking place every October in several European cities, has emphasized the centrality of an active civil society in pursuing a successful integration of the Roma in Europe. The ‘Award for Roma Integration’ and the ‘Civil Society Prize 2014’ conferred last October by the European Union (EU) to Roma and pro-Roma Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have confirmed this approach. Nevertheless, a general discontent towards the EU Roma Integration Policies exists within the Roma Civil Society, who calls for stronger support to and the promotion of ‘Roma-led change’. This Policy Brief investigates the reasons behind such discontent and identifies the ‘distance’ from Roma communities as the Achilles heel of EU policies. It argues for further efforts by the EU to empower Roma organisations operating at the grassroots through community capacity building, structured dialogue and simplification of the funding mechanisms.

11. Regulatory Gaps in the Global Governance of Synthetic Biology
by Florian Rabitz

Synthetic biology is an emerging technology with potentially far-reaching benefits and risks. As a cross-cutting issue, different aspects of synthetic biology fall within the scope of different international agreements. Contemporary biosafety and biosecurity frameworks are characterized by important regulatory gaps which policy makers need to address to minimize risks that may arise in the future both from commercial use and weaponization. In some cases, this may require formal treaty amendments, whereas others can possibly be resolved at lower levels, for instance through interpretative statements of treaties’ decision-making bodies.
Once upon a time, one could say that as Europe goes, so goes the world. Now the reverse may hold true. The growing instability in the world is putting the notion of a united Europe under stress. This is also true of its preference for a multilateral system of global governance. The United Nations’ activities in maintaining global peace and security and promoting human rights and development are heavily affected by the fallout of the financial crisis. As European nations are running out of money, they find themselves confronted with an increasingly tumultuous world that is closing in upon them. How can they cope with such an epic challenge?

From 22 to 24 May 2014 scholars from around the world travelled to Brussels to ponder such questions while attending the fourth edition of the European Union in International Affairs conference.
Academic Services

(#{EUIA14}). Organized by the Institute for European Studies of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (IES-VUB), the Institut d'Études Européennes at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) and Egmont – the Royal Institute for International Relations, this biennial event constitutes a premium venue for debating the role of the EU in the turbulent realm of international affairs.

The conference programme offered a blend of keynote speeches, policy link panels and academic panels in which both senior and junior scholars could present their latest work. In his opening keynote speech UN Under-Secretary General David Malone cautioned against thinking the global crisis that erupted in 2008 is over. He argued that its knock-on effects on multilateral institutions such as the UN and the EU are only beginning! In turn, European Commissioner Karel De Gucht stressed that the EU’s trade policy must be based on a long-term strategic view. “In a new Cold War, the victors would be the same”, he said.

The conference was part of the EU’s Jean Monnet Programme, the Brussels Capital Region, the Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS) and the Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO). This support proved instrumental in attracting top-level speakers from all over the world, keeping registration fees to a minimum and enabling participants from developing countries to attend the event (through the award of ‘solidarity grants’). It also allowed for investment in technological solutions for reaching out to a broader online audience, through a live twitter feed and a series of video podcasts.

Spring Lecture Series 2014
Migration in the Mediterranean

Opening Lecture: The EU and Mediterranean Migration
10 March 2014

The migration crisis in the Mediterranean region is a topic that is as complex as it is tragic. Thousands of migrants and asylum seekers have embarked on very dangerous sea crossings, at great risk to their lives. Human rights concerns arise regarding the treatment of the migrants and their fate upon arrival. Hence, countries in the region have enacted strict policies to deter migrants from leaving their home countries.

On the basis of all policy link panels every organising institute produced a short policy brief summarising the key recommendations the discussion generated.

migration policies and practices in the Mediterranean region have been called into question. The migration mobility and policy landscape is a pressing policy issue. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), in association with the Institute for European Studies (IES), were to present their Lecture Series on Migration in the Mediterranean.

With four sessions, the lecture series did not set out to cover each of a myriad of policy and political questions. Instead, the series led to discussions between policy-makers and academics. Prof. Godfried Engbersen, Professor of Sociology and Research Director of the Sociology Department, Erasmus University and Mr. Spyridon Voulgaris, Counsellor, Head of Unit of Justice and Home Affairs, Permanent Representation of Greece to the EU reflected on respectively the state of the arts of research as well as policy-making, most recently at the EU level with the creation of a Task Force Mediterranean (TFM). The speakers shared their expertise on the raw data of migration patterns and the politics of external cooperation between the EU and countries in North Africa.

Lecture Series on Migration in the Mediterranean: La mobilité dans la région méditerranéenne // Mobility in the Mediterranean Region
17 March 2014

In order to address the long-term challenges posed by the recent migration crisis in North Africa, the EU has proposed to enhance cooperation with the Southern Mediterranean region through the
establishment of a Dialogue for Migration, Mobility and Security followed by future Mobility Partnerships. Mobility has thus become a key feature in EU-Southern Mediterranean relations. However, is there such a thing as “Mediterranean mobility”? And to what extent is this approach suitable for managing common migration concerns on both sides of the Mediterranean Sea?

The politics of external cooperation between the EU and countries in North Africa was further delved into by Prof. Ali Brisad, Institut de Recherches et d’Études sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman and Mohamed Ali Chih, Directeur Général Des Affaires Consulaires, Ministère Des Affaires Etrangères, Tunisie, during the lecture on the continuing development of a real rapport between the EU, its member states and partner countries on the other side of the Mediterranean.

Lecture Series on Migration in the Mediterranean: Managing Migration in Mediterranean Cities
24 March 2014

Which new institutions do we need in order to sustainably manage migration pressures, and Search and Rescue at Sea 31 March 2014

Following the recent events in Lampedusa, migrant protection in the Mediterranean through search and rescue at sea is at stake. Regardless of their status, the human rights of asylum seekers or migrants in irregular situations should be safeguarded. However, this position can potentially clash with the necessity of European States to control their borders. The question then is to what extent the obligation to rescue should be expanded and to whom.

Prof. Dr. François Crépeau, Hans and Tamar Oppenheimer Professor in Public International Law at the Faculty of Law of McGill University and UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and Mt. Filippo Calombo, Counsellor, Justice and Home Affairs, Permanent Representative of Italy to the EU, concluded the lecture series with a discussion on the topic that is among the most complex of migration policy questions in Europe at the moment: irregular migration pressures, asylum and search and rescue at sea.

Dr. Mohamed El Sioufi, Coordinator, Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch and Coordinator, Global Housing Strategy at UN-HABITAT, unpacked those rising humanitarian needs through the often overlooked angle of urbanism and the capacity of localities in the Mediterranean region to absorb those fleeing violence – from Syria especially.

Lecture Series on Migration in the Mediterranean: Irregular Migration Pressures, and Search and Rescue at Sea 31 March 2014

Further, the heavy humanitarian component of migration in the Mediterranean was addressed during the remaining two lectures in particular.

The Future of European Geostrategy
Europe, Geopolitics and Strategy
Professor Sir Hew Strachan, 10 December 2014

Sir Hew Strachan argued that the future of European geostrategy rests on a key factor: whether Western strategy is based on ideology or geopolitical interests. Geopolitics is essentially about maximising economic gains from the land and sea and using military power to ensure national defence, but it is not about ideology. Sir Hew argued that the West – owing to the legacies of the Second World War and the Cold War – has come to define war in ideological terms. The West speaks about values, humanitarianism and existential dangers, and this is still largely about geography. Geopolitics endures, argued Sir Hew, and this can even be seen in a number of terms such as “near abroad”, “West vs. East” and the “North Atlantic” Treaty Organisation (NATO) – these are all geographical statements. The problem with basing war on ideology alone, argued Sir Hew, is that it runs counter to the United Nations (UN) Charter by stressing the duty and right to intervene in states, which in turn calls into question the international order that has developed since 1945. Since 1990 ideology and geopolitics have been on diverging paths, observed Sir Hew.

Geopolitics is still important for Europe, argued Sir Hew. Not only do Russia and China see international affairs in geopolitical terms, but the United States’ (US) pivot to the Asia-Pacific region – another important geographical statement – raises questions for Europe. Should the Baltic states, for example, focus on the US pivot because of ideological concerns or will they want to focus on Russia? Should Europe as a whole, owing to its ideological attachment to the West, follow the US to the Asia-Pacific or should it focus on Article 5 considerations? The divide between ideology and geopolitics is causing divisions within NATO, argued Sir Hew. Indeed, resource and land restrictions due to climate change will increasingly become central to Western defence planning and interests, which will most likely mean that an emphasis is placed on material security rather than shared value systems. NATO and the EU need to ensure that they can respond to these geopolitical challenges, rather than purely emphasising its ideological interests.
Europe’s Political Cohesion after the Eurozone Crisis Professor François Heisbourg, 24 November 2014

Material security – specifically from an economic and financial perspective – formed the backdrop of François Heisbourg’s thoughts on the domestic health of the EU. Indeed, the crisis of the euro and the resulting systemic nature of national sovereign debt in Europe challenge European unity and make any international role incredibly difficult. The good news, explained Heisbourg, is that the European economies have shown a collective and individually strong survival instinct to save the euro, even if this instinct has not led to greater cohesion in the EU. A number of backstops have been put in place – a broadening of the European Central Bank’s powers, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility and there are the early signs of a banking union. Nevertheless, Heisbourg warned that there has been a re-nationalisation of banking systems despite the fact that there was a high degree of interconnection between financial institutions in the EU before the crisis. Furthermore, the euro has not contributed to a higher degree of European integration in relation to the four freedoms above and beyond what the Single Market was doing itself. Heisbourg explained that while France is not experiencing an economic crisis yet, it is undergoing a moral and political crisis with citizens no longer putting trust in politicians.

The challenges of the Franco-German relationship are compounded by the problems in the United Kingdom (UK), which is now openly calling into question fundamental principles of the EU based on a fear of Europhobic elements in the country. The UK general election in 2015 may yet yield a hung parliament, which will not only make the political management of the country extremely difficult but it could also hamper a ‘Brexit’. Any British exit of the EU, argued Heisbourg, would mean the Single Market would lose its major proponent and common EU foreign and defence policies would be difficult to sustain. For its part Italy is unable to achieve growth and time is running out for Matteo Renzi, whereas Spain has reduced unit labour costs and is starting to realise growth – although corruption at all levels of government and the monarchy is a serious issue. Heisbourg argued that each of these countries is a weak link in the chain, and any of them could serve as detonators for a broader European crisis. Against such a backdrop, strategy making is difficult and Europe’s role on the world stage is not guaranteed.

EU before the crisis. Furthermore, the euro has not contributed to a higher degree of European integration in relation to the four freedoms above and beyond what the Single Market was doing itself. Heisbourg also argued that in order to save the euro the Europeans have destroyed short- and long-term growth through an internal devaluation and structural reform, plus cuts in public and private investment.

Heisbourg argued that the euro crisis has meant that the Franco-German relationship has suffered drastically. President François Hollande and Chancellor Angela Merkel do not have the same kind of political relationship that their predecessors enjoyed. François Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl had a personal regard and friendship – to the degree that this was possible between two political animals –; Gerhard Schroeder and Jacques Chirac learned to work together despite friction; Nicolas Sarkozy and Merkel also learned to get along with one another; yet Hollande is perceived as being weak and ineffective in Berlin explained Heisbourg. There is now a real unbalanced relationship between Paris and Berlin, and there is less and less respect for the French standpoint in Germany than was the case in the past. Heisbourg explained that while France is not experiencing an economic crisis yet, it is undergoing a moral and political crisis with citizens no longer putting trust in politicians.

The Ukraine Crisis, Russia Resurgent and the West: A NATO Perspective Michael Rühle, 15 October 2014

Russia’s actions in the Ukraine have been a major source of tension in this regard. Michael Rühle remarked that Russia’s annexation of Crimea is a new low in relations, even though NATO-Russia relations have been strained for a number of years. While many claim that Russia’s actions have given new impetus for NATO, in reality a new Cold War is not in the alliance’s interests. Putin wants to promote an alternative, non-western, system based on Russian values and increased military strength. Rühle argued that the current trend will continue as Western sanctions may not in the short-term help change Russia’s course, and there is no likely challenger to Putin or his narrative within Russia. Russia wants NATO to stop enlarging and to halt out-of-area operations, but this will not happen because it runs counter to the principle of free choice of alignment and borders.

NATO securing its global security interests. NATO’s Readiness Action Plan is important in this regard because it will reassure allies over the course of the conflict, and ensure an important signal is sent to Moscow. Until the current conflict is overcome, argued Rühle, NATO and Russia may be forced into a reciprocal relationship and selective engagement.

What is the West’s Strategy for the Middle-East? Professor Judith S. Yaphe, 20 October 2014

The Ukraine Crisis is not the only crisis facing Europe. Indeed, for Judith Yaphe forging a coherent Western strategy on the Middle East will be increasingly difficult. She remarked that ‘the Arab Spring’ has resulted in a return back to authoritarianism and militarism. New sectarian conflicts are on the rise in the region but everything currently teaks back to Syria. The West’s room for maneuver in the region is increasingly curtailed.
Stephen Blank

Dr. Stephen J. Blank, 3 December 2014

European Geostrategy in Central Asia

East and the Maghreb have always been places of tension. The Middle East has never been this combustible, even though the Middle East and the Maghreb have always been places of tension.

European Geostrategy in Central Asia

Dr. Stephen J. Blank, 3 December 2014

Another potentially combustible region is Central Asia. Indeed, Stephen Blank argued that the Central Asian states are marked by a number of domestic issues that may spill over into a region configuration. While the region has not witnessed major wars, no state has collapsed, revolutions have been brief and the Central Asian states are increasingly embedded in the global economy, a number of challenges persist. Blank argued that Russia’s economic weaknesses since its invasion of Ukraine will lead to less remittances being sent back to the other Central Asian states by migrant workers. Declining energy receipts will also stymie investments in the economies of Central Asia, which will have an adverse impact on welfare spending in these countries. China’s slowing economy and social unrest in the country are also effecting the region. The challenge for the West is a paradoxical one remarked Blank. Owing to the economy and social unrest in the country are also effecting the region. The challenge for the West is a paradoxical one remarked Blank. Owing to the

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Setting Europe’s strategic priorities is certainly a strong theme. The Far East and Europe: A Maritime Security Perspective Dr. Alessio Patalano, 28 November 2014

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Whereas Central Asia is a land-based issue, Alessio Patalano made the case for the enduring importance of maritime strategy. He argued that the world’s seas and oceans are crucial for trade and commerce, for food nutrients and for natural resources such as gas and oil. The maritime dimension, Patalano continued, requires sea-lane defence, maritime security and power projection capacities as state power and interests extend over the seas. Patalano observed the gaps between European and Asian maritime strategy. Whereas the Asian states refer to amphibious warfare, anti-access area denial and anti-submarine warfare the European Maritime Strategy completely overestimates such issues and it rather focuses on constabulary tasks such as border protection, illegal fishing and immigration, sea pollution, etc. This, explained Patalano, is disappointing and it highlights that Europe does not have in place an intellectual framework for thinking about maritime strategy. Patalano went on to argue that this does not mean that Europe needs a more militarised maritime strategy, but it does lead to some searching questions. Does Europe want to focus on the Arctic and the Indian Ocean rather than the Far East? Should Europe follow the US’s pivot to the Asia-Pacific? While it is clear that Europeans cannot be present everywhere on the globe, the EU needs to make a decision on its priorities while recognizing that maritime strategy is more than simply conducting constabulary tasks.

The Far East and Europe: A Maritime Security Perspective Dr. Alessio Patalano, 28 November 2014

Europe’s Strategic Frontiers: The Arctic

Ambassador Professor Alyson Bailes, 3 November 2014

Academic Services

The State of European Foreign Policy, Professor Sir Robert Cooper, 10 October 2014

Robert Cooper underlined the importance of the EU’s neighbourhood but he argued that classical diplomacy is not enough for Europe’s challenges today. Citing Cardinal Richelieu, Cooper remarked that traditional diplomacy was defined as constant negotiation with neighbours. While Cooper acknowledged that negotiation remains important, he believes that the EU should rather engage in continuous interment – mainly non-military intervention – in its neighbourhood. The weak states on Europe’s borders require that the EU
needs more information on these states, yet EU foreign policy institutions are too Brussels oriented. Cooper stated that the EU delegations should be the main conduit for EU intelligence gathering and political action. Experts based in the delegations should be feeding back information to Brussels and they should actively be engaged in looking for opportunities in weak states. However, for Christopher Coker the challenge is not just about dealing with crises in Europe’s neighbourhood but rather about shoring-up the Western order. Here, Coker believes NATO rather than the EU is a more suitable response to a changing global political landscape. If NATO – and it is a big if – sticks to the plans agreed at the Wales Summit, then the West may be able to move forward with a credible strategy. NATO needs to become more operative, it needs to deepen key partnerships but also deal with new threats in its Eastern flank. The alliance needs to prioritise what risks it wants to tackle.

In its latest Communication on energy prices the European Commission describes an unfavourable development of energy prices in the EU that threatens the competitiveness of energy intensive industry. According to this assessment, the increasing energy price gap between the EU and other regions is one of the main impediments for a renaissance of Europe’s industry; weaknesses in the Internal Energy Market and Member States’ policies on network costs and taxes/levies are pointed out as responsible factors. In view of the latest Commission assessment on energy prices, the following question arises: what could be done in order to realign the two policies in a manner that suits energy intensive sectors? Moreover, in view of the 2030 goals for a competitive, secure and low carbon economy, it should be discussed how such an agenda could go together with European climate and energy ambitions. This IES Policy Forum therefore debates European energy policy as a means of industrial policy, and ask how it could be adjusted in order to support energy intensive industries, without compromising the EU’s eco-innovation strategy.

Industry and energy evolved from merely developed European policies to a double pillar of the EU, fused together in an eco-innovation strategy that pursues sustainability as its guiding principle. This strategy may provide Europe’s economy with a good starting point for global economic competition in the 21st century, yet some adjustments seem to be necessary in order to reduce inconsistencies. An understanding of energy policy as a prerequisite for successful industrial policy allows us to assess the measures needed to increase the competitiveness of Europe’s economy. Moreover, this approach clarifies the relevance and the means of public intervention in the European energy market.

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The forthcoming 2014 elections for the European Parliament (EP) inspired the Institute for European Studies and the Centre for Direct Democracy Studies (CDDS) at the Faculty of Law at the University of Bialystok (UwB) to organise a policy forum with a view to discuss solutions to the pressing problems of the EP elections as a challenge for democracy. This has been a joint effort of both research institutions, the first part of the forum took place in Brussels, Belgium on Wednesday, 5 March 2014 and the second one – will take place in Bialystok, Poland on Tuesday, 15 April 2014.

The organisers selected four most important democratic challenges related to the EP elections and split them between these two venues. The design of the EP elections and the prospects for reducing democratic deficit will be discussed in Brussels and the women representation in the EP and the "electoral engineering" – in Bialystok. On top of that, prominent scholars and politicians will address the participants as keynote speakers. A room for discussion with the public will be provided.

This policy forum has been combined with the launch of a book Elections to the European Parliament...
The decentralisation of competition law enforcement in Europe has transformed national competition law and national competition authorities. At the same time, it has given the European Commission an institutionally unique position, making it essentially the head of a network of authorities. This is a two-way process, and the national level has always directly or indirectly influenced the EU level. In short, we are currently living the shaping of a “European competition common law”.

The National Competition Law & Authorities Policy Forums will explore the shaping of the European Competition Common Law through a series of lunch time sessions organized around presentations by heads of national competition law authorities, as well as by other local players. Especially issues such as the cooperation between the NCAs in sharing knowledge and leads, as well as the specificities of smaller economies in terms of the de minimis Notice and geographic market definitions and the treatment of SMEs, have been part of the discussions in Belguim. Prof. Stermemans also discussed the development of rules and guidelines in the EU, OECD and the ECN.

EU/China Cooperation in Competition Law and Policy
30 September 2014
The European Union and the People’s Republic of China have been cooperating in the field of competition law and policy for more than a decade. The cooperation efforts undertaken by both the EU and China have given rise to many key achievements, fostered vital relationship-building and featured collaborations that may not be very well known to those outside the parties themselves. With the fifth anniversary of the Chinese Anti-Monopoly Law (AML) now behind us, cooperation on competition matters between these two major world powers and trading partners is more important than ever. But what has the cooperation involved? How does it work in practice? Are there differences in substantive law and procedure that may affect cooperation? What has each side learned from the other? And importantly, what’s next?

Last Stop before Paris: The Lima Climate Conference and the Future of International Climate Policy
18 December 2014
Following the European Commission’s 2030 climate and energy communication of January 2014 and the latest European Council it is expected that the EU’s post 2020 renewable energy and energy efficiency policy framework will change significantly. One major change that can be expected is the absence of national binding renewable energy targets post 2020. This can impact the chances for the EU to meet its own binding 2030 renewable energy target. To mitigate this concern, the European Commission considers the introduction of a new energy governance system. This system seeks to establish a middle ground between Member States legislative freedom on energy policies and the goals and legislation at the EU level. However, little is known about this energy governance system. This system seeks to establish a middle ground between Member States legislative freedom on energy policies and the goals and legislation at the EU level. However, little is known about this new governance system. The Policy Forum is going to take stock of the Lima Conference and the role of the EU in Lima and beyond. Have countries made significant and sufficient progress towards a sensible and effective Paris agreement? What has been the impact of the joint announcement of China and the US in November 2014 about their future climate action (if any)? To what extent has the EU achieved its main objectives in Lima? What priorities for global and EU climate diplomacy in 2015 can be identified at the end of 2014?

EU Governance of Renewable Energy post-2020: Risks and Options
18 December 2014
The 20th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Lima comes to a close on 12 December 2014. It is supposed to set the stage for the final year of negotiations on a new global agreement to fight climate change to be adopted at the 21st COP in Paris in December 2015. The Lima Conference is expected to agree on elements of a negotiating text for the Paris agreement as well as further guidelines on the information to be submitted with countries’ “intended nationally determined contributions” to global climate protection from the first quarter of 2015. A full negotiating text is then to appear during the first half of 2015 and will need to be fine-tuned until Paris. The Policy Forum is going to take stock of the Lima Conference and the role of the EU in Lima and beyond. Have countries made significant and sufficient progress towards a sensible and effective Paris agreement? What has been the impact of the joint announcement of China and the US in November 2014 about their future climate action (if any)? To what extent has the EU achieved its main objectives in Lima? What priorities for global and EU climate diplomacy in 2015 can be identified at the end of 2014?
Conferences

Europe, Japan and Asian Security Conference
8 April 2014

On 8 April, the IES and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised a conference as a way to promote European-Japanese dialogue on security issues. High-level representatives of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, NATO, the European External Action Service and US, European and Japanese think tanks and over 70 audience participants attended the conference. Prof. Dr. Luis Simón led the discussions on the evolving strategic context in East Asia, the US pivot to the Asia-Pacific, the changing nature of Japan’s defence industry and what role Europeans should play in Asian security. The event was a good introductory initiative to the EFSP cluster’s increasing interest in Europe’s role in Asian security affairs.

Workshops

The Wales Summit and the Future of NATO
30 June 2014

2014 represents a strategic crossroads for NATO. Russia’s annexation of Crimea in February, the planned withdrawal of most allied combat forces from Afghanistan by the end of the year, and Washington’s ongoing commitment to ‘rebalance’ to the Asia-Pacific illustrate as much. Addressing these and other topics, NATO members will meet at the “Wales Summit” on 4-5 September 2014 to discuss the way forward for the Alliance.

To encourage debate in the policy and academic communities, the Institute for European Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, the Royal United Services Institute and NATO’s Public Diplomacy Division organised a workshop on 30 June in Brussels. In discussing present challenges and paving a way forward for NATO, the workshop saw high-level participants come together for a stimulating and in-depth strategic debate. The event showcased a special feature that was published with the RUSI Journal in advance of the Alliance’s Summit in Wales.

VAT and digital economy: testing the robustness of the EU common system
6 May 2014

The impact of e-commerce and other Internet-based transactions on taxation is a highly discussed topic, both at the European Union and OECD levels. In the area of VAT, the development of the digital economy has already brought fundamental changes to the EU VAT common system, and even more are yet to come.

The conference will bring together leading experts from international organizations, academia and business community to discuss key issues, recent initiatives and future reforms of the current EU VAT framework.

Book launch

The Global Arms Industry: New Data, Trends and Global Developments
17 December 2014

On the occasion of the launch of the new SIPRI data on the international arms industry, the Egmont Institute, the Institute for European Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) held a discussion on The Global Arms Industry: New Data, Trends and Global Developments.

Few would deny the relationship between international political and economic changes and technological developments. The economic capacity of a state to sustain an arms industry, and the technological prowess needed to develop new, cutting-edge military capabilities, have been regarded as important indicators of national power in the past. Variations in the size and distribution of military industrial capacity could be a lead indicator and perhaps also a partial explanation of important current political transformations. Indeed, advances in new and emerging technologies might disrupt traditional perspectives on the elements of military power. What are the main tendencies and patterns in the global arms industry? Where are the new and emerging centres of arms production? How have European countries adapted their approaches to military technology?

Our joint event saw the presentation of the new SIPRI data in the light of the current global security developments. The organisers were especially pleased to welcome special guest speaker Dr. Yudit Kiss, author of the SIPRI Monograph on arms industry transformation in East Central Europe, which was issued earlier this year.

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Structure and Management

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, manage the IES. Both operate under the authority of President Bart De Schutter and are assisted by the Assistant Director 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 university delegated financial policy to the IES in 2003.

"The IES Board"

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

In particular, and without prejudice to any other of its responsibilities, the Board has the competence to define 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, the annual accounts and the annual report; to establish staff training; to appoint directors and senior research fellows; and to take framework decisions in relation to postgraduate educational initiatives. Following the adoption of the Service Level Agreements between the IES and the faculties in 2010, the Institute is also competent to decide on matters of teaching (i.e. in the Advanced Master programmes that previously resided in the faculties).

"The IES Executive Board"

The Executive Board is in particular 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 matters (including changes to programme curricula).

"Daily management"

Daily management is the responsibility of the Academic and Executive Directors and is in accordance with the President of the Institute. Since 2012, they are assisted by an Assistant Director.
d. Operational Clusters

Research management at the IES is primarily carried out 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 once per month. These research clusters are led by senior research fellows and postdoctoral researchers. All members of the academic staff belong to one or more clusters through which they report or organise their activities. Senior researchers meet once per month in a postdoc meeting to discuss academic and organisational issues, and to coordinate activities. Since 2012, the Institute counts four research clusters, i.e. (1) EFSP, (2) Environment and Sustainable Development, (3) Migration, Diversity and Justice, and (4) European Economic Governance, as well as one Educational Development Unit.

e. Strategic Away Days

As in previous years, the IES organised strategic ‘away days’ - two-day strategy meetings amongst management and postdoctoral researchers, and representatives of all staff echelons. The outcome of the strategic away days serves as a basis for further decision-making.

f. Governance Reform

The exponential growth of the Institute and the growing responsibilities that arose since the IES obtained ZAP, have put increasing pressure on the current governance and management structures. Against this backdrop, IES management initiated a thorough review of IES governance and management arrangements. This reform process is scheduled to conclude by mid-2015.
The IES communicates with the outside world by targeting Brussels-based public and policy-makers, academics and researchers interested in the EU, as well as potential students (both students and professionals) for its various educational programmes.

**Newsletter**

Half way through 2014 the IES decided to make a switch from its paper newsletter to an online version. It was decided that this new format will help to reach a wider audience and will be more cost-effective and environmentally friendly. The new email format is sent every first Wednesday of the month to the IES mailing lists. The main list has over 4,000 recipients and will continue to grow.

**Social Media**

The IES continues to grow its social media presence. The most important is its twitter handle (@IES_Brussels) which had over 5000 followers at the end of 2014. This account mainly tweets research-related news. Its followers are mostly academics, researchers, policy-makers, students and think tanks. Another account was created in 2014 for communicating education news and is more focussed on (potential) IES students. IES also has an ever-stronger presence on Facebook. At the end of 2014, the main IES Facebook page had over 3000 followers. Furthermore, in 2014 additional Facebook pages were created for the individual educational programmes (LL.M. & EuroMaster) to enable targeted messages to specific audiences. In addition, to these outlets, IES is also present on LinkedIn and Google+. We now have over 120 videos on youtube, including filming of the Lecture Series on The Future of European Geostrategy #EFSP14.

**Targeted Email**

The IES keeps in touch by sending attractive html emails to its mailing lists. We have targeted mailing lists per different research interests and per topic. Regular updates are sent regarding our publications, policy briefs, events and educational and training opportunities.
Collaboration

Academic Collaboration

The Institute continued to develop its structural collaboration with the University of Vienna and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna to co-organise the joint Summer School on the European Policy-Making. In 2014, the IES has created an academic Board that meets twice per year to enhance the quality of the Summer School and to discuss other possible research and teaching initiatives. The Academic Board consists of Assistant Director Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer, Summer School coordinator Alexandra Mihai and Executive Director Anthony Antoine for the IES, Prof. Dr. Erich Schweighofer and Prof. Dr. Patrick Müller for the Universität Wien, and Amb. Dr. Hans Winkler and Amb. Dr. Gerhard Sailler for the Diplomatische Akademie Wien, assisted by Ms. Domenica Hofmann.

Between 3 - 7 November 2014, IES Postdoctoral researcher Prof. Dr. Luis Simon and IES Executive Director Anthony Antoine visited the University of Southern California (Los Angeles). Luis and Anthony held different information sessions for prospective students who want to join the IES Brussels Programme on EU Foreign Policy, a five-week programme held every year in May/June. Luis and Anthony further engaged former students of the programme to become IES ambassadors. The IES duo also discussed other possibilities for collaboration between the two universities with USC Dornsife College for Arts and Sciences Director for International Studies Prof. Dr. Robert English. The talks culminated in the formal signing of an MOU between the two institutions, governing the (continued) organisation of the Summer School.

Anthony Antoine also explored the possibilities to extend the summer programme to students from nearby UCI – the University of California Irvine. Likewise, Luis Simón initiated a conversation with New York University (NYU) to discuss their possible participation in the Brussels Summer School on European Foreign Policy. NYU has shown interest in sending students in coming years - specific details are still to be discussed.

The IES and Yonsei University (South Korea) co-organised the 2nd EU-Korea forum in Brussels in December 2014. Luis Simon was supported by PhD Researcher Stephan Klose and Secretariat member Lynn Tytgat in organizing this forum that brought together experts from government, academia, civil society as well as IES and Korean students to discuss and foster cooperation between the EU and the Republic of Korea.

The EDU started a new project in May 2014 in partnership with the National School for Political and Administrative Studies (SNSPA) in Bucharest. The 18 months project, called “Euro-Entrepreneurship – university qualifications for the Europeanization of the Romanian society”, involves a series of training sessions for Romanian students and professors, to be carried out in Brussels.
The IES is a member of an FP7 consortium funded by the European Commission on sustainable consumption. "Enhancing Connectivity Between Research and Policy-making in Sustainable Consumption" (CORPUS). The IES has developed and launched an online knowledge brokerage web platform that nurtures and supports networking activities. It receives funding through the European Science Foundation (ESF) for its networking activities. It remains a member of the European Concerted Research Action "The Transformation of Global Environmental Governance: Risks and Opportunities (TGEG)" (COST Action ISO802). The COST Action was initiated by the Institute for Environmental Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and assembles researchers and institutes from different European countries. It receives funding through the European Science Foundation (ESF) for its networking activities.

The IES is one of a partner in a project entitled INSTITUS financed by the TEMPUS funding stream that started in January 2014. The IES is one of the nine partners of the consortium led by the University of Maastricht and involves the University of Surrey (UK), the Free International University of Moldova, the Cahal State University (Moldova), Thai State University, Bari University, Thailand State University (Bangkok), the National University of Kyrgyzstan Academy, and Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (Ukraine).

The IES is one of 12 partners – the others being CEPS, CIES, EUI, Fraunhofer, IFES - Research, KCL, PRIO, Sciences Po, Trento and TNO – in the SOURCE Network of Excellence, which was launched in 2014 and will last until the end of 2018. It will run a variety of activities in connection to societal security, with the final aim of creating a sustainable virtual centre of excellence capable of exploring and advancing societal issues in security research and development. The project is coordinated by J. Peter Burgess, Senior Research Fellow at the IES.

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 Università 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.

Other Research Collaboration

The IES continued its collaboration with the German-based think-tank ECOLOGIC, the EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris (EUIOS), the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), the universities of Leiden Maastricht and Nijmegen, SciencePo Paris, Université Paris VIII, Brooks University, Edinburgh University, Pompeu Fabra University, Wissenschaft Centre Berlin, the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and the European University Institute, Brack University, University of Muenster, Erasmus University Rotterdam – all of which have been involved in collaborative research projects.

The IES also collaborated with Tampere University (Finland), where Senior Research Fellow Hari Kalmis is a guest lecturer in charge of the course on EU law. In June 2014 a Coherence, which is a research exchange project between the IES and Turku University on the balancing of non-economic values in EU economic law, held a 2-day expert seminar on the island of Seili in the Turku Archipelago. The Project’s funding by the Academy of Finland will provide 2-12 months of project work for six IES researchers by September 2016.

The IES is part of the Strategic Research Programme ‘Evaluating Democratic Governance in Europe, EXIDE’ with the political science department of the VUB. Claim DuPont, Serena D’Agnillo and Femia Davesa work directly under this research programme, while the remaining political science researchers at the IES are affiliated or work closely with the themes of the programme. The research programme directors are Sebastian Östner (IES) and Kris Deschouwer (FRL). The programme runs from 2013–2017.

The IES is cooperating with the University of Aarhus, the University of Bologna, the Institute Barceloneta of Studies Internacionales, University of Bergo, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), the Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael), the Fridtjof Nansen Institute, University of Bergen, and the University of Turin within the EU-PERFORM network (http://www.eu-perform.org). 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 (UMISCO), Council for European Studies (CES).

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, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Association Internationale desissenschaftliche, the European Association for the Study of Science, AIA, the International Political Science Association, the American Anthropological Association, the American Association for the Study of Social Problems, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Political Science Association.

In the framework of an FP7 funded project eCoherence (EU - Government Policy Network), the Institute collaborated with 16 different partners, i.e. the University of Kalmar - Lundus (Sweden), the Technical University Kosice (Slovakia), Technical University Drift (The Netherlands), Centre for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH) (Greec), Volterra Partners LLP (UK), Innovia SPA (Italy), University Laval (Canada), Brunel University (UK), Center for Technology in Government, University at Albany (US), University Oshenningen (Norway), the University of Auckland (New Zealand), Khmelniskiy National University (Russian Federation), University College Dublin, National University of Ireland (Dublin, Ireland) and University of Technology (Sydney, Australia). eCoPulseNet aims to build a global multi-disciplinary digital governance and policy modeling research and practice community.

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As indicated in the chapter on ‘Organisation and Structure’, the IES Board is responsible for appointing all Senior Research Fellows, and all ZAP and management positions, whilst the IES Executive Board is responsible for the appointment of (junior) researchers.

Appointments of administrative staff are undertaken by management, i.e. Prof. Dr. Bart De Schutter (President), Prof. Dr. Sebastian Oberthür (Academic Director), Anthony Antoine (Executive Director) and Prof. Dr. Alexander Mattelaer (Assistant Director).

The IES launched two calls for projects in the course of 2014. Consequently, two new researchers, Stephan Klose and Klaudia Majcher, started as PhD-researchers at the Institute. Following the approval of an FP7 project, the Institute also appointed Filip Sedefov as an additional PhD researcher.

The IES was also very proud to learn that one of its researchers, Daniel Fiott, obtained an FWO scholarship. Through this scholarship, Daniel will remain at the IES under the auspices of the FWO.

The IES employed one new postdoctoral researcher. Following an international vacancy mid-2013, the Institute’s Board approved the appointment of Prof. Dr. Christof Roos, who started in March 2014.

Following an international vacancy, interviews were carried out with several candidates to fill the secretarial post of education technologist. The selected candidate, Laraine d’Antin, will start at the IES at the beginning of 2015.

As 2014 was also a very successful year for the IES in terms of delivered PhDs, it is not surprising that a few people left the Institute:

Ioannis Spyridakis, Florian Rabitz and Anna Stahl all finished their PhD in the course of 2014 and have applied elsewhere to continue their postdoctoral careers. Cem Tintin, who defended his PhD in the autumn of 2013, also continued his career abroad.

Marie Lamensch and Trisha Meyer, who finished their PhDs mid-2014 have continued as part-time postdoctoral researchers at the Institute.

With these personnel changes, the total number of people directly paid by the IES amounted to 35.75 full-time equivalents. The total number of IES staff, including those not paid directly by the IES (e.g. the President and one Senior Research Fellow, and all VUB-paid teaching and support staff) amounted to 74.

An additional 28 people were associated with the Institute (as either senior associate fellow or visiting fellow), while a total of 9 different students helped with administrative and basic research tasks in 2014.
Overview of personnel at the IES

MANAGEMENT
President Bart de Schutter n/a
Academic Director Sebastian Oberthür 100 %
Executive Director Anthony Antonie 100 %
Assistant Director Alexander Mattheij 50 %

SENIOR RESEARCH STAFF
Harri Kalimo 100 %
Richard Lewis n/a
Luis Simon 90 %
Alexander Mattheij 50 %
Jamal Shafran 60 %
Iker Adam 100 %
Christos Roos 100 %
Peter Burgess 20 %

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT UNIT
Alexandra Mihal 100 %
Silviu Piers 100 %
Magdalena Sapala 80 %

JUNIOR RESEARCHERS
Environment & Sustainable Development
Claire Dupont 100 %
Lisanne Groen 100 %
Tran Van Tuy n/a
Ernesto Roessing Neto n/a
Carlos Soria Rodriguez 100 %

EFSP
Daniel Fioit 100 % (since Sep 2014: FWO)
Esther Marijnen 100 %
Anna Stahl (until January 2014)
Stephan Klose 100 %

Economic Governance
Com Tiest 100 % (until march 2014)
Ferzan Duvessa 100 %
Max Janssens 100 %
Marie Lammers 100 %
Toshiya Miyazawa 100 %

Migration, Diversity & Justice
Mathis van Bijk 100 %
Senna D’Agostino 100 %
Nerpa Achna 100 % (until October 2014)

Project Researchers
Tomas Weyn 100 %
Gof Szebech 100 %

SECRETARIAT
Management Assistant & Projects Jacintha Liem 100 %
Finance & HR Manager Anne Sterckx 90 %
Events & Communication Anamaria Bacsin 100 %

LL.M. Secretariat Marleen Van Impe 80 %
IT Kraas Chirtrens 100 %
General Secretariat Hilde Vanderheyden 80 %

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED TEACHING STAFF
LL.M. in International and European Law
Dirk Arts 5 %
Youri Decuyt 10 %

Luis Simon 10 %

LL.M. in International & European Law
Serge Gutwirth 10 %
Paul de Hert 10 %
Stefan Smis 5 %
Tony Arts 25 %

European Integration & Development
Caroline Buts 10 %
Les van Hove 10 %
African Woodward 10 %
Peter Schollers (plus Anneke Beysen) 10 %
Luis Simon 10 %

Sebastian Oberthür 10 %
Servatius van Thiel 20 %

European Integration & Development
Harri Kalimo n/a
Doris Hildebrand 10 %
Manuela Alfe 10 %
Youri Decuyt 10 %
Andre Marias 10 %
Irina Tanasescu 10 %

VUB-PAID TEACHING STAFF

Lynn Tytgat 100 %
Marleen Van Impe 80 %
IT Klaas Chirtrens 100 %
General Secretariat Hilde Vanderheyden 80 %

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Youri Decuyt 10 %

Luis Simon 10 %
Initiated in 2013, the creation of an IES gender and diversity awareness policy and its implementation was regarded as ‘best practice’ by the VUB as its aims have superseded the work of all institutions and departments at the university including the Gender Action Plan launched by VUB in February 2014. The IES Diversity and Gender Task Force (DIVGEN) policies enacted over 2014 follow the protocols of the VUB, the Flemish Government, and European Strategies on how to foster gender, diversity, and cultural equality within research at the academic institutional level. Over the course of 2014, DIVGEN worked towards greater implementation of the policies that has fostered since its inception, teaming up with the VUB’s Gender and Diversity Personnel Taskforce, the RHEA Center of Expertise on Gender, Diversity, and Intersectionality; professional and non-profit sectoral organizations devoted to gender training in the greater Brussels area, as well as partnerships with Flemish Universities across Belgium. The DIVGEN Taskforce has attempted to address issues of gender and diversity on multiple levels—ranging from streamlining a policy of equal opportunity in all external events and hiring practices, instituting a mission statement relating to gender and diversity for the IES’s strategic plans, and managing access to information and internal support through the hiring of a confidence counselor and organizing trainings and research surveys for the IES team. Through the monumental efforts made by the DIVGEN Taskforce throughout 2013 and 2014, a general awareness at the IES about the need for gender and diversity balance throughout all of the Institute’s management as well as internal and external practices has become part and parcel to the fabric of IES community-building.

Taskforce Milestones 2014

- On 22 April 2014, the IES hosted a workshop for all of its staff and researchers on “Gender Bias in the Workplace” with Katlijn Demuynck, consultant at Genderatwork. The workshop consisted of both a training session and a brainstorming and sharing session where all team members could reflect upon issues concerning gender and diversity and how to better communicate as a team in the workplace.
- In May 2014, a confidence counselor was elected through an anonymous nomination process. Anne Sterckx, the IES HR and Finance Manager was selected. The duties of the confidence counselor include acting as a first point of contact at the IES in terms of all confidential issues related to gender and diversity, as well as acting as a liaison for further action at the university and governmental levels. Ms. Sterckx attended a ‘Confidence Counselor Training Programme’ at the VUB on 18 June 2014. She has since provided support for the IES team in this capacity throughout 2014. The DIVGEN group will support Ms. Sterckx in efforts to inform the institute about what kind of support she can offer the IES team as well as what channels an individual can pursue related to a number of issues (i.e. sexual harassment, an issue with hierarchy, problem related to diversity, etc.).
- On 27 May 2014, the IES conducted a Team Building Day in Brugge in which a survey was carried out by Jan Den Hance of the VUB HR Service regarding the growth and development of IES as a team. The survey was inspired by the work of Bruce Wayne Tuckman and questions regarding gender and diversity were included in the survey and initially analyzed and presented at the team-building day, as well as during a follow-up meeting for future steps and practices in Autumn of 2014.
- A final draft of a commitment to equal opportunity employment on the basis of gender and diversity was accepted and implemented on the IES website and all listed and advertised job vacancies for the IES throughout the 2014 calendar year and onwards.
- Drs. Alison Woodward and Ilke Adam of the IES Migration, Diversity and Justice Cluster are both active participants in the RHEA Center of Expertise on Gender, Diversity, and Intersectionality. Together, they have worked towards planning joint projects and research and media coverage related to diversity issues and challenges of gender bias at the institutional level across Flemish universities and within the VUB.
- The DIVGEN Taskforce has worked toward drafting an overall mission statement for all gender and diversity issues in line with the overarching mission, values, and goals—to be implemented in the 2015-5-year Strategic Plan of the IES.
- The DIVGEN Taskforce has drafted an information document on how to address gender and diversity issues in the following ways: best practices regarding equal opportunity in hiring procedures; ensuring measures toward diverse representation within all external events organized by the IES; creating a process of redress internally through the IES Confidence Counselor; using overarching resources and policies at the VUB and Flemish institutional levels; the Vade Mecum of the IES in order to better inform all staff members, researchers, job students, and visiting scholars that are part of the IES team.
- Future plans include creating an anonymous survey to further investigate exactly what gender and cultural diversity potential problems exist at IES.
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. Likewise in its financial management, the IES implements both internal and external control. Likewise in its services, the IES delivers the best possible services and tries to improve them through feedback from its clients.

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. These vacancies are published internationally through relevant Internet sources, specialized 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, as appropriate. In the case of recruitment for teaching staff, the incumbents are also subject to a guest/test lecture that is assessed by both colleagues and students. Teaching staff are further assessed by the senate of the university before a final appointment is made. Candidates for professorship (ZAP) also follow VUB scrutiny through the university Senate and the university board.

PhD students are attracted through international calls for projects. In 2014, the IES launched two of these calls: one in the field of European Foreign and Security Policy, and one in the field of European Economic Governance. All attracted a large number of candidates, which were scrutinized by a diverse team of scholars. After interviews with the most promising candidates (involving also IES Management), two PhD researchers were appointed and awarded a scholarship for a maximum duration of four years.

At the postdoctoral level, a vacancy was launched in 2013 to attract a full-time research professor in the field of Migration, Diversity and Justice. Prof. Dr. Christof Roos (Bremen, Germany) was appointed to take up the position as of March 2014.

A vacancy for the appointment of a full-time professor in cooperation with the ES Faculty, was published in the course of 2014, yet financial and other constraints led the IES Board to refrain from appointing any of the selected candidates.

The quality of personnel is further monitored through periodical evaluations. PhD researchers are to meet their promoter and supervisory committee at least twice per year, while all other academic personnel
are assessed on a yearly basis, using standard benchmark sheets.

Within the secretariat, IES personnel are evaluated twice per year through an internal assessment procedure, using standard evaluation forms. In 2014, two such evaluations took place (one in January/February, one in June/July). The evaluations serve as benchmarking for the upcoming six months.

Quality of Finances: The financial officer is supervised by the Executive Director, who in turn reports to the Board of the IES. An external auditor annually controls the overall finances. Following a decision of the university at the end of 2014, this auditor shall be the same auditor as for university at large.

Quality of Education: Teaching staff are attracted through international vacancies, subject to external scrutiny, interviews and test lectures. Students annually assess the quality of the teacher/course through feedback forms. Both the Dean, the Academic Director as well as the Programme Director of the respective Master programme oversee the follow-up of programme questions relating to teaching, learning and the overall learning objectives of both modules and programmes. The IES Executive Board further refined the Education and Exam regulations, based on the overall university rules on this theme.

Quality of Students: Students in the Advanced Master programmes, the Postgraduate programmes and in the Summer School are carefully selected, based on their study background and results, their command of English, their suitability and motivation, as well as providing two recommendation letters from current or former professors.

Quality of Research: PhD and senior researchers are appointed after a thorough selection procedure involving an international call for applications, including external scrutiny and interviews (see above). Research progress of PhD students is monitored continuously by the promoter, the doctoral committee (twice per year), the responsible senior IES researcher, and the Academic Director in accordance with the IES PhD Guidelines (incorporated in the Guidelines for Academic Staff). In the process of this quality control, junior researchers present a state of the art of their findings at least once per year at a research colloquium (held bi-weekly). Postdoctoral IES researchers are monitored by the Academic Director and IES Management in the context of establishing and reviewing ‘benchmarks’.

Quality of Management: In the framework of lifelong learning, and in order to periodically review and enhance the skills and portfolio of management, several training sessions are annually organised for IES management and senior academic staff. In the course of 2014, the Institute organised two such sessions, i.e. one on gender bias, and one on presentation skills. To update his managerial skills, Executive Director Anthony Antoine took part in an Executive Master Course on Management at the Solvay Business School of the Université Libre de Bruxelles. Several other staff members were also given the opportunity to advance their knowledge through courses or training sessions.
In 2014, the institute was able to bring its past investment in high quality researchers to fruition. The latter led to a very high output in terms of diplomas and publications, but also of project results. The Institute was able to engage in more than 30 externally funded projects, which led to a financial income of over €880,000, i.e. 24% of overall income.

Simultaneously, costs were controlled, so that the projected €8,500 loss in the budget could be turned into a modest surplus of ± €74,000. Some exceptional events helped to obtain this:

- on the income side, the IES obtained more gifts than anticipated in the budget. It also obtained a double interest return stemming from a long-term investment as interests of last year did not feature in the 2013 accounts.

- on the expenses side, savings were made through the replacement of a full (teaching) professor by a doctor-assistant, and through the cancellation of a projected vacancy. Personnel costs are also lower due to the non-replacement of an assistant for the EuroMaster programme that, following the Service Level Agreement with the Faculty ES, is to be engaged by the Faculty. As the Service Level Agreements need to be renewed in the course of 2015, the afore-mentioned assistant will not be replaced. A suitable alternative will be negotiated with the Faculty.

Despite the reduction of the government subsidy vis-à-vis the budget figures, and despite the reduced VUB-contribution, the IES can show positive figures for 2014. With its current engagements, its high quality level and increasing running costs, this situation has to be carefully assessed in order to ensure a break-even in the future.
Financial Report

2014 Activity Report

Institute for European Studies

Published by: Prof. Dr. Bart de Schutter, President IES
Compiled and edited by Marie Tuley and Anthony Antoine
With the kind assistance of: Anamaria Bacsin, Sebastian Oberthür, Alexander Mattelaer and all the researchers and secretariat staff at the IES.

All pictures courtesy of IES and VUB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>2014 Budget</th>
<th>2014 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government grant</td>
<td>€ 1,931,766</td>
<td>€ 1,949,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VIB grants</td>
<td>€ 172,163</td>
<td>€ 118,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internationally financed projects</td>
<td>€ 857,550</td>
<td>€ 880,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Scholarships</td>
<td>€ 11,520</td>
<td>€ 11,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nation Universities and EUROMASTER</td>
<td>€ 305,850</td>
<td>€ 355,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Conference fees</td>
<td>€ 12,740</td>
<td>€ 9,925</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Interest</td>
<td>€ 15,088</td>
<td>€ 12,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Training &amp; Learning</td>
<td>€</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equipment</strong></td>
<td>€ 254,472</td>
<td>€ 248,850</td>
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</table>

**Running Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Running Costs</th>
<th>2014 Budget</th>
<th>2014 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Administrative Personnel</td>
<td>€ 521,980</td>
<td>€ 518,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Senior Academic Personnel</td>
<td>€ 815,452</td>
<td>€ 782,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Researchers and Doctoral Students</td>
<td>€ 790,027</td>
<td>€ 702,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Research Fund</td>
<td>€ 14,988</td>
<td>€ 14,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure and Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure and Funds</th>
<th>2014 Budget</th>
<th>2014 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research Enhancement Fund</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use of the Relocation Fund</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>2014 Budget</th>
<th>2014 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total income</td>
<td>€ 3,608,288</td>
<td>€ 3,606,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Expenditure</td>
<td>€ 3,629,324</td>
<td>€ 3,515,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total Provisions</td>
<td>€ 5,880</td>
<td>€ 14,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Year Total**

| Year Total | € 18,686 | € 78,875 |

**Assignment of the Reserves**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment of the Reserves</th>
<th>2014 Budget</th>
<th>2014 Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Building investment fund</td>
<td>€ 1,931,766</td>
<td>€ 1,949,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Social fund</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fund Senior Research Fellows</td>
<td>€ 120,360</td>
<td>€ 120,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mayer Programme Fund</td>
<td>€ 75,380</td>
<td>€ 75,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Use of / addition to the reserves</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Use of / addition to the project reserves</td>
<td>€ 54,790</td>
<td>€ 53,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Profit/loss vs. Total income (€)**

| Net Profit/loss vs. Total income (€) | 47,76 | 60,23 |

**Supplementary financial statements**

S6