Content

Economic and Monetary Union and Economic and Social Cohesion p.2
External Relations p.4
Transport, Energy and Information Society p.6
Employment, Social Affairs and Citizenship p.8
Civil Society p.10
Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment p.12
Political Science p.14
Divers p.16
In the spotlight p.17
Focus : Gender equality p.18
Por Europa y contra el sistema Euro / Manolo Monereo, Enric Llopis ; prólogo de Héctor Illueca.
332/336 CES 14/335

“En este Por Europa y contra el sistema euro Manolo Monereo analiza, con implacable lucidez y sobrecogedora claridad, la naturaleza del poder vigente en la Unión Europea y sus objetivos, que no son otros que someter a los Estados que configuran la Unión a un “estado de excepción” permanente en el cual pueda consolidarse progresivamente el retroceso del Estado de Bienestar, sobre todo en los países del Sur, con el consiguiente recorte de derechos económicos, políticos y sociales de toda la población trabajadora. Para Monereo, el euro concentra y resume el tipo de Unión Europea que se ha construido en estos últimos años, y constituye la quintaesencia de un sistema de poder que se materializa en políticas de austeridad, de control del déficit y de inflación, con políticas presupuestarias restrictivas y, al mismo tiempo, protectoras del todopoderoso capital financiero…”

Dove va l’euro ? / Carmelo Cedrone
332/336 CES 14/343

L’UE ha risposto male e tardi all’uragano della crisi, provocando la più lunga recessione della sua storia. Milioni di disoccupati. Milioni di giovani senza lavoro. Migliaia di imprese chiuse. Un vero disastro per molti paesi dell’Eurozona! Perché? L’autore ha una risposta: i limiti ventennali dell’UEM sono la causa principale di tutto. Abbiamo 17 (...) paesi con una moneta unica, ma non comune. Una moneta lasciata sola, senza “sovrano”. Il risultato? Eurozona - euro: 17 (...) a 1! Vogliono far credere che la “colpa” sia dell’Euro o del debito, ma non è così! Sono i Governi nazionali e le Istituzioni europee, salvo la BCE, che non vogliono completare le gambe all’Euro (all’UEM). Perciò sarà duro ribattere il risultato. L’autore, però, è convinto che si può, a condizione che siano giovani ed i cittadini a volerlo, magari indignandosi, ma molto!

Are EU banks safe? / Roel Theissen.
332/336 CES 14/350

Are EU banks safe? is of interest to those involved in the debate on changing or maintaining the way prudential banking supervision is structured and performed. It builds on the descriptive companion book EU Banking Supervision also by Roel Theissen, but focuses on what banking supervision should do, and whether it is deliverable. Do and can banks and supervisors deliver what it says on the box, and is the description on the box correct in the first place? This analysis flows from the personal experience and expertise of the author, gathered as a customer of banks, as a legal, supervisory, and policy advisor on banking regulation, and from his involvement in national, EU and worldwide negotiations on new legislation.
**Experimentalism in European Union and global financial governance: interactions, contrasts, and implications** /Campbell-Verduyn, Malcolm; Porter, Tony

“Evidence of substantial experimental governance has been found in a variety of areas of European Union (EU) governance. However the relationship between experimentalism in the EU and global governance remains unclear. Is experimentalist governance an advantage or a disadvantage for the EU in its interactions with global regulatory arrangements? This contribution examines the experimentalist character of EU financial governance and its interactions with the International Monetary Fund, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Financial Reporting Standards governance institutions. Our analysis suggests that experimentalism provides advantages for the EU in areas of global governance that are themselves experimentalist. This argument challenges more conventional approaches that view bureaucratically centralized power as always necessary for the successful promotion of interests and attainment of influence at the global level. Since some governance problems require detailed harmonized rule implementation at single points in time, we also find that experimentalist variation occurs temporally as well as across locations or jurisdictions”.

---

**From the Maastricht Treaty to Post-crisis EMU: The ECB and Germany as Drivers of Change** / Krampf, Arie

“The Eurozone crisis brought the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) to the brink of collapse; the prevention of this required the use of unconventional measures by the European Central Bank (ECB), the construction of new financial regulatory institutions, and an amendment of EMU laws. These changes culminated in the establishment of a banking union, though not a complete one. This article has two aims. First, it seeks to evaluate to what extent the European crisis management strategy led to a fundamental change in the EMU institutional design. Second, it seeks to identify the key drivers of change, with a focus on the interaction between ECB, the Commission, and Germany.”

---

**The clash of Titans: France, Germany and the discursive double game of EMU reform** / Crespy, Amandine; Schmidt, Vivien

“This paper investigates why and how French and German leaders converged on an agreement for reforming the European Monetary Union in response to the outbreak of the debt crisis in Europe. To answer these questions, we begin by revising Putnam’s two-level game in order to offer a constructivist account of the politics of grand bargains in the European Union. The Eurozone negotiations, we argue, are better viewed as a simultaneous double game in which preferences are constructed and reconfigured as leaders address simultaneously the other European decision makers and their own constituencies. In a discursive institutionalist perspective, a frame analysis is conducted on the basis of press conference speeches and press interviews in 2011 and 2012. It is demonstrated that the Franco-German agreements on new policy and institutional arrangements were only possible because the respective leaders resorted to differing discourses in terms of paradigms, norms and values..”
External Relations

**Ruling Russia : authoritarianism from the revolution to Putin / William Zimmerman.**

“When the Soviet Union collapsed, many hoped that Russia’s centuries-long history of autocratic rule might finally end. Yet today’s Russia appears to be retreating from democracy, not progressing toward it. Ruling Russia is the only book of its kind to trace the history of modern Russian politics from the Bolshevik Revolution to the presidency of Vladimir Putin. It examines the complex evolution of communist and post-Soviet leadership in light of the latest research in political science, explaining why the democratization of Russia has all but failed. William Zimmerman argues that in the 1930s the USSR was totalitarian but gradually evolved into a normal authoritarian system, while the post-Soviet Russian Federation evolved from a competitive authoritarian to a normal authoritarian system in the first decade of the twenty-first century. He traces how the selectorate—those empowered to choose the decision makers—has changed across different regimes since the end of tsarist rule…” Editor

**From Europeanisation to Diffusion / edited by Tanja A. Börzel and Thomas Risse**

“This EU continuously searches for more effective policy towards its eastern neighbourhood, which is reflected in the on-going adaptation of its existing approaches, discourses and policy strategies to the new challenges of its external environment. In order to understand the complexity and limitations of the EU framework under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the Eastern Partnership Initiative (EaP)—that is, to consider the interface between policy instruments, institutional structures, and multiple agents—one needs to adopt an original analytical perspective of practices to comprehensively assess the policies’ outcomes. This volume therefore offers an examination of social practices as implemented through the use of policy instruments and subsequently embedded into the existing/emergent social structures which shape and determine the EU-neighbours’ relations. To gauge success of the ENP in the eastern region, the manuscript pulls together a rich collection of geographical and thematic case-studies, joined by the overarching conceptual framework of practices….” Editor.

**Legislative approximation and application of EU law in the eastern neighbourhood of the European Union : towards a common regulatory space? / edited by Peter Van Elsuwege and Roman Petrov**

This book explores the exportation and application of European Union legislation beyond EU borders. It clarifies the means and instruments of the voluntary application of the EU’s norms by third countries and analyses in detail the process of legislative approximation between the EU and its East European neighbours. It also assesses the extent to which the EU is successful in promoting its legal standards abroad. The first part of the book addresses the EU’s mechanisms and instruments promoting the export of its own laws and practices to other countries. Key issues include the post-Lisbon constitutional basis for the EU’s engagement with its Eastern neighbours (Art. 8 TEU); the different methods of acquis export and the impact of a new generation of Association Agreements providing for the establishment of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) and, ultimately, a Neighbourhood Economic Community (NEC) between the EU and its Eastern partners. The second part of the book includes substantive country reports that analyse the process of legislative approximation and application of EU law in the Eastern Partnership countries and Russia, authored by leading academics from the countries concerned… Editor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European aid to foreign countries in emergencies: are ECHO and the EU large-donor countries on the same track?</td>
<td>Fulvio Attinà</td>
<td>Romanian Journal of European Affairs 2014, v. 14, n. 3, September, p. 5-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The paper analyses financial aid given by the richest countries of the European Union and by ECHO (European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department) to six geographical groups of countries. It aims at advancing existing knowledge about the relevance of enabling conditions and the importance of general interest and self-interest to emergency aid. In political science, explanation focuses on economic power and political interest as, respectively, the enabling condition and the contingent reason for aid. The paper analyses the ECHO/EDRIS dataset which weakly supports the enabling conditions explanation and disconfirms the geopolitical interest explanation. The large similarity of the data of the emergency aid policies of the most rich EU MSs requests further study about the EU countries' preference for funding assistance directly to a larger extent than through the EU’s programs, and about keeping foreign assistance as shared competence in the EU system."--Editor.

"National diplomacy is challenged by the rise of non-state actors from transnational companies to non-governmental organisations. In trying to explain these challenges, scholars tend to either focus on a specific new actor or argue that states will remain the dominant diplomatic players. This article develops an alternative Bourdieu-inspired framework addressing symbolic power. It conceptualises diplomacy in terms of a social field with agents (field incumbents and newcomers alike) who co-construct and reproduce the field by struggling for dominant positions. The framework is applied to the EU’s new diplomatic service (the European External Action Service, EEAS), which is one of the most important foreign policy inventions in Europe to date. I show that the EEAS does not challenge national diplomacy in a material sense – but at a symbolic level. The EEAS questions the state’s meta-capital, that is, its monopoly of symbolic power and this explains the counter-strategies adopted by national foreign services. The struggles to define the "genuine" diplomat reveal a rupture in the European diplomatic field, pointing towards a transformation of European statehood and the emergence of a hybrid form of diplomacy. A focus on symbolic power opens up new avenues for the study of transformations of authority in world politics."--Editor.

"This contribution stands as a conclusion to this collection, drawing on its empirical contributions as well as other examples of European Union (EU) foreign policy. We take the pursuit of a single voice as a core goal of EU foreign policy and ask under what conditions unity pays and conversely under what conditions it may be counterproductive. On this basis, we offer a systematic critique of the one voice mantra correlating EU unity and EU influence in the global arena. We do so by distinguishing between, internally, the degree of convergence of interest between member states and, externally, the type of power relevant in the game being played. Only when interests converge and the external game is one where aggregative power matters is it plausible to assume that the pursuit of one EU voice serves the EU's interests. At least in some cases, EU unity is not a prerequisite for EU influence, and diversity can be a source of strength rather than weakness, internally as well."
Big data: a revolution that will transform how we live, work and think / Viktor Mayer-Schönberger and Kenneth Cukier
681.3 CES 14/346

“Academic Mayer-Schönberger and editor Cukier consider big data the new ability to crunch vast collections of information, analyze it instantly, and draw conclusions from it. Big data is about predictions: math applied to large quantities of data in order to infer probabilities. Because big data allows us to analyze far more data, we will move beyond expecting exactness and can no longer be fixated on causation. The authors state, The correlations may not tell us precisely why something is happening, but they alert us that it is happening. For individuals, big data risks an invasion of privacy, as vast amounts of personal data are collected and the potential exists to accuse a person of some possible future behavior that has not happened. The authors conclude that big data is a tool that doesn’t offer ultimate answers, just good-enough ones to help us now until better methods and hence better answers come along. This book offers important insights and information for many library patrons.” Editor.

Arms industry transformation and integration: the choices of East Central Europe / Yudit Kiss.
620/621 CES 14/329

“The defence industry was one of the pillars of the command economy system in East Central Europe. After the end of the cold war the sector went through dramatic changes: it was radically downsized, reorganized and restructured according to the needs of the emerging new socio-economic systems. One of the major factors that shaped this adjustment was the enlargement of NATO and the European Union and the prospect of integration into these two organizations. The military establishments and defence industries became principal actors in the integration process, which helped them to acquire political legitimation and new economic resources. At the same time, integration presented unexpected challenges and constraints for the regions restructuring defence industry…” Editor

The Leisure Commons: a spatial history of Web 2.0 / Payal Arora
681.3 CES 14/374

“There is much excitement about Web 2.0 as an unprecedented, novel, community-building space for experiencing, producing, and consuming leisure, particularly through social network sites. What is needed is a perspective that is invested in neither a utopian or dystopian posture but sees historical continuity to this cyber leisure geography. This book investigates the digital public sphere by drawing parallels to another leisure space that shares its rhetoric of being open, democratic, and free for all: the urban park. It makes the case that the history and politics of public parks as an urban commons provides fresh insight into contemporary debates on corporatization, democratization and privatization of the digital commons. This book takes the reader on a metaphorical journey through multiple forms of public parks such as Protest Parks, Walled Gardens, Corporate Parks, Fantasy Parks, and Global Parks, addressing issues such as virtual activism, online privacy/surveillance, digital labor, branding, and globalization of digital networks.”– Editor.
Europe and Iran’s nuclear issue: the labours and sorrows of a supporting actor / Riccardo Alcaro, Aniseh Bassiri Tabrizi.

"At the time of writing, representatives from Iran and the E3/EU+3 are trying to work out an agreement that will guarantee that Iran’s controversial nuclear programme, widely suspected of having a military purpose, serves only peaceful ends. As the negotiations enter their most crucial phase, the time is ripe to attempt an assessment of the role played by the only actor, besides Iran, that has been on stage since it all began over ten years ago: Europe. Throughout this long drama, Europe’s performance has had some brilliant moments. Yet the quality of its acting has decreased as a new protagonist, the US, has come on stage. Overall, the Europeans’ record is positive, albeit not entirely spotless."--Editor.

Energies renouvelables et droit de l’Union européenne: entre marché (intérieur) et intérêt général / Carlos Manuel Alves.

"Les différents instruments législatifs de l’Union européenne relatifs aux énergies renouvelables illustrent la complexité des relations entre marché et intérêt général au sein de l’UE. Comment la puissance publique européenne articule-t-elle intérêt général et marché ? Une démarche commune unit ces différents textes européens; une démarche dialectique à vrai dire. Il s’agit tout d’abord de se servir du marché pour réaliser l’intérêt général, en l’occurrence la protection de l’environnement. Dès lors, la promotion des énergies renouvelables déclarée d’intérêt général repose en grande partie sur le marché. Néanmoins, le marché peut mal faire. Dès lors que le marché s’avère insuffisant, faillible, l’Union européenne ne va pas hésiter à intervenir pour infléchir le marché au nom de l’intérêt général."--Editeur.

Embelle pour le transport maritime / traduit de l’anglais par François Boisivon.

Temporary agency work in the European Union and the United States / editor Roger Blanpain ; guest editor Frank Hendrickx ; contributors Chris Engels ... [et al.].

“Since the very beginning, temporary agency work has been an accepted feature in the United States’ labour market. In the European Union, however, it took more than thirty years to agree on European-level legislation in this area. The European Directive 2008/104/EC on Temporary Agency Work was promulgated on 19 November 2008. Implementation was due by 5 December 2011. The directive left many options for Member States, such as regarding the fundamental issue of equal treatment between the temporary agency worker and a comparable worker in the user enterprise. Furthermore, Member States had to review restrictions or prohibitions on the use of temporary agency work in order to comply with the directive. This book provides in-depth insight into the transposition of Directive 2008/104/EC in national legislation, collective agreements, and practices throughout the European Union.”—Editor

The Europeanization of workplace pensions : economic interests, social protection, and credible signaling / by Alexandra Hennessy

“Alexandra Hennessy examines an area of Europeanization that has been largely ignored by political analysts: the development of an internal market for workplace pensions. This book offers an analysis of what is at stake in workplace pension reforms, tracing how different states approached them and how national political economy models have shaped actors’ bargaining strategy at the EU level. Employing statistical analysis, formal modelling, and in-depth case study research, Hennessy highlights the role of informal signalling and communication processes in designing a common pension market. This book offers a theoretical framework that accounts for historical institutionalism, informal signalling processes and discourse in the Europeanization of workplace pensions - a must-read for students of comparative social and public policy, comparative politics and European politics.” -- Editor.

Gender quotas for company boards / Marc De Vos, Philippe Culliford (eds.).

“Gender quotas for company boards are becoming a totemic issue of gender diversity policy in today’s labour market. Throughout the Western world many countries are experimenting with compulsory gender diversity measures for board rooms. The European Union as a whole is considering to make such quotas obligatory. This book analyses the EU proposal and brings together the experiences of countries that have, to various degrees, taken the road towards formalising gender balance in the board room. It offers a critical context to these evolutions by testing the presumptions of the quotas drive on two key fronts: their relation to corporate governance and their compatibility with non-discrimination law. As the gender composition of company boards is gaining widespread attention, this book offers a timely analysis and useful perspectives that will inform both proponents and opponents. Blending disciplines as well as countries, this book will appeal to anyone with a professional interest in the topic, in particular lawyers, management consultants, and policy makers.”-- Editor
There must be some way out of here: the crisis, labour rights and Member States in the eye of the storm / Eftychia Achtsioglou, Michael Doherty.

"This article considers the impact of the economic, social and political crisis on the labour law regimes of two of the Member States of the EU most affected: Greece and Ireland. Both countries have been the recipients of "bail-out" deals, negotiated and monitored by what has become known as the "Troika" of the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The article considers the extent to which both countries have been required to make amendments to their labour law regimes as a condition of their bail-outs. It argues that the changes demanded reflect the basic norm now governing the EU legal order, namely that of "competition"; the logic of market integration based on the primacy of economic competition. The article sets the reforms in Greece and Ireland within the broader context of the "social deficit" problem of the EU construction."--Editor.

Economic strain and perceptions of social cohesion in Europe: does institutional trust matter? / Rhys Andrews, ... [et al.]

"The degree to which different social groups get along is a key indicator of the cohesiveness of a society. This study examines perceptions of social cohesion among Europeans and explains variations in those perceptions by considering the separate and combined effects of economic strain and institutional trust. Analyses were conducted with the 27 member countries of the EU based on the Eurobarometer 74.1 on poverty and social exclusion conducted in 2010. Results show that individuals living in households experiencing economic strain perceive social cohesion to be weaker than their less economically hard-pressed counterparts. By contrast, individuals trusting their political institutions perceived there to be higher levels of cohesion. Furthermore, institutional trust substantially moderates the negative relationship between economic strain and perceptions of cohesion. These results are robust to various model specifications. Moreover, extending the analysis revealed that this moderating effect held when considering social relations between the poor and rich and between different racial and ethnic groups. Theoretical and practical implications of the results are discussed."--Editor.

EU employment law and the European social model [electronic resource]: the past, the present and the future / Catherine Barnard.
In: Current legal problems 2014, v. 67, p. [199]-237..

"If the critics are right, the European Union's (EU's) social model is dead and that is the end of it. Those on the right may well be dancing on its grave; those more sympathetic might mourn its passing. My view is more sanguine. I shall argue that the European social model is certainly facing unprecedented challenges. However, I will suggest that these challenges, caused in part by the EU's response to the crisis but more generally resulting from a growing hostility towards the European Union project as a whole, are not terminal and that there is - and should be - a continued role for the European social model. The article therefore considers what is meant by the European social model (ESM) and why the ESM is important. It then examines why the ESM, and its employment dimension in particular, is facing such difficulties before recognizing that, in fact, the EU's history demonstrates that the ESM has, in fact, a long-standing ability to regenerate and resurrect itself in different guises. Given this regenerative capacity, the article will conclude by considering the form EU social policy might take going forward."--Editor.
Civil Society

Gesetze der Russischen Föderation zu Gesellschaftlichen Organisationen und Vereinigungen: (Russische "NGO-Gesetze"): (Nichtamtliche deutschsprachige Fassung) / Deutsch-Russisches Forum e.V., Petersburger Dialog e.V. [Hrsg.].

304.2 CES 14/243


New participatory dimensions in civil society: professionalization and individualized collective action / edited by Jan W. van Deth and William A. Maloney.

302.4 CES 14/334

“This book examines citizen engagement in contemporary democratic politics and the development of new participatory forms. Based on empirical information gathered from citizens, activists and organizations, it examines the changing face of democratic participation. Advanced democracies are ‘plagued’ by the complex problem of basing political decisions on the active engagement of citizens and citizens’ organisations. Although the benefits of an active citizenry appear great, the reality is that most citizens positively embrace a relatively marginal role in organised politics. The conventional activist –citizens as active members engaged in voluntary associations and collective decision-making – seems to be replaced by passive supporters and donors or ephemeral or episodic democratic participators. This volume aims to address several issues at the core of this transformation: the rise of checkbook participation, the growing attractiveness of individualized forms of participation, and the increasing relevance of professional expertise.“ -- Editor

Their members’ voice: civil society organisations in the European Union / Meike Rodekamp.

304.2 CES 14/341

“The role of civil society organisations in Brussels is debated. Some view them as representatives of their members and thus as legitimising agents for policy-making in the European Union. Others see them as being elitist and out of touch with their membership bases, therefore ill-suited to promote democracy at the EU level. Taking civil society organisations in the EU’s external relations as an example, Meike Rodekamp submits these controversial views to a reality check. Interviews with representatives of civil society organisations in Brussels and their member organisations in the EU show that the Brussels offices have not lost contact with their members. However, member organisations differ substantially in their participation in internal decision-making processes, which raises doubts about the legitimacy gains through civil society participation in EU policy-making.” Editor

“The purpose of this article is to shed some light on the emerging, yet largely undefined, principle of openness in EU law. After addressing the semantic confusion existing between openness and transparency, it attempts, through a textual and systemic interpretation of their respective legal bases, to identify the normative content of the European Union’s turn to openness. It then explores the principle’s potential for attaining its declared Treaty-sanctioned objectives: promoting good governance and ensuring the participation of civil society in the democratic life of the Union. It illustrates that, although openness largely maintains an instrumental rationale, aimed at enhancing the quality of the regulatory outcome rather than at promoting a more inclusive process, the institutional, substantive and societal landscapes surrounding its operation have changed in recent times. It demonstrates that these alterations may help to shift the understanding of openness in the European Union away from a specific, unidirectional, bottom-up right of access to information to a much broader, proactive and topdown duty of the EU administration to genuinely open its vault of information to the public and create new avenues of participation for civil societies and other organised interests. The changing nature of the openness rights accompanied by the growing demand for more active participation inherent to our times is set to reinvigorate civic life and, more importantly, to ensure political legitimacy grounded in democratic values.” --Editor.


“This article looks at current policies concerning the civic and political participation of youths, women, migrants, and minorities in the European Union. It highlights the ways in which active citizenship and civic engagement have become a political priority for European institutions. Representation of local policy actors at the supranational level and strategies for the inclusion of civil society provide a platform for evaluating the impact of Europeanization at the national and subnational level. The article focuses on key discourses and narratives associated with specific policy frames (e.g. European citizenship, European social policies, and the European public sphere (EPS)). Some of the key questions addressed by the article are: What are the strategies that are employed, both by the European institutions in Brussels and organized civil society (OCS), to enhance participation and reciprocal communication? What vision of governance do practices such as active engagement and civil dialogue represent? Drawing on current theories of governance, our article contributes to the debate about the EPS by evaluating the role of OCS in bridging the gap between European institutions and national polities. Equally, our focus on traditionally marginal groups provides a platform for assessing the institutionalization of the European social dimension.”


“This article aims to compare discourses about national and European policies on active citizenship and democratic participation, with a particular focus on youth and migrants. For this purpose we analysed official documents of public institutions and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in order to assess how the process of Europeanization has influenced national policies with regard to increasing political participation and citizens’ civic awareness. Additionally, we conducted interviews with policy makers and NGO leaders in order to integrate and compare different levels of discourse and thus identify potential dissonances. Analysis of the documents shows that there is a strong concern to match national policy priorities with those established by international organizations. Notwithstanding positive perceptions, NGO leaders and policy makers criticize the ways policies have been implemented, stressing the need to adopt a strategy that bridges the gap between the prescribed and the real, as well as the importance of overcoming the hegemony of economic factors in policy decisions.”
Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment

Ressources agricoles et forestières : droits de propriété, économie et environnement : IXe Conférence internationale = Agricultural and forestry : property rights, economics and environment : 9th International Conference, Aix Marseille Université, 21-23 juin 2012 / sous la direction de = editors Max Falque, Henri Lamotte.
63 CES 14/365

"Comme pour les autres ressources environnementales (eau, déchets, ressources marines, littorales et foncières, changements climatiques et pollution et biodiversité qui ont fait l'objet de nos huit conférences et ouvrages précédents), les politiques de protection et de gestion reposent largement sur une approche réglementaire consistant à limiter ou encadrer les activités agricoles et forestières. Les 27 communications issues de quatre continents, présentées dans ce nouvel ouvrage, résument les débats de la neuvième conférence de l'International Center for Research on Environmental Issues-ICREI qui s’est tenue à Aix en Provence les 21, 22 et 23 juin 2012 et répondent à la question : dans quelle mesure les droits de propriété et les instruments économiques (taxes, redevances, marché de droits, compensations...) peuvent jouer un rôle dans ce domaine en complément ou comme alternative à l’action réglementaire traditionnelle (désigné souvent par le terme " Command and Control ")... » Éditeur

Dynamiques des agricultures biologiques. : effets de contexte et approprations / Coordination Aurélien Cardona... [et al.]
63 CES 14/375

"Agricultures traditionnelle, conventionnelle, intensive, productiviste, raisonnée, écologique, biologique, biodynamique... Pluralité des agricultures, des agriculteurs aussi. Pluralité des enjeux, car les pratiques agricoles sont incontestablement devenues des questions de société, des enjeux de concurrences, de conflits, de rapports de force et de légitimité autour d’une question centrale : quelle agriculture et quelle alimentation voulons-nous pour demain ? De nombreuses formes d’agricultures alternatives au modèle productiviste existent et leurs dynamiques d’émergence, de structuration et de développement dépendent étroitement des contextes sociaux, historiques et géographiques dans lesquels elles se déploient et qu’elles participent à transformer. Comment prenons-nous en compte ces configurations spécifiques qui influent sur les dynamiques sociales agricoles étudiées ?... » -- Éditeur

La conciliation des enjeux économiques et environnementaux en droit de l'Union européenne : analyse appliquée au secteur des déchets / Christophe Verdures
628.5 CES 14/305

«La protection de l'environnement et le développement économique constituent des défis d'importance majeure au sein de notre société contemporaine. Chacun de ces domaines influence l'évolution et l'efficience de l'autre, de sorte que c'est leur interaction même qui se pose aujourd'hui comme un enjeu central de leur avenir propre et commun. Le présent ouvrage vise à examiner, par une approche inédite, cette interaction en droit de l'Union européenne. L'analyse de cette problématique actuelle, ancrée dans une étude détaillée de la législation et de la jurisprudence de l'Union européenne est, en particulier, effectuée au départ d'un secteur emblématique des principaux enjeux de cette interaction : le secteur des déchets. À cet égard, l'ouvrage met en exergue l'émergence d'une nouvelle conception du déchet, qui revêt une composante environnementale et une composante économique, amenées à coexister, en droit, dans le respect du principe d'intégration et de développement durable, au travers d'un nécessaire mécanisme de conciliation."-- Éditeur
"France's protectionist position regarding agricultural trade is often claimed to result from French farm lobby influence. This article challenges such established claims, based on an analysis of French decision-making on the agricultural chapter of the GATT Uruguay Round. Farm lobby pressure cannot fully explain French policies, as governments often went against farmers' preferences and the level of pressure varied substantially, while there was continuity in French protectionist governmental preferences on agricultural trade. Instead, this article will show that ideational variables played a major role in explaining the continuity in French protectionist positions. While farm lobby pressure and economic pay-offs varied over the course of the GATT negotiations, French ideas concerning its identity as la Grande Nation with a presence in world agricultural markets, leading a strong Europe as a counterweight to the United States, were a stable factor that guided French position-taking against the liberalization of agricultural markets."

"This article analyses the legal framework governing the relationship between the EU’s agricultural and competition policies before and after the adoption of Regulation 1308/2013 which lays down the new rules on the EU’s common organisation of agricultural markets. Those rules intend to clarify the relationship between agricultural and competition policies and to rebalance commercial relations along the food supply chain, by strengthening the bargaining power of farmers and their associations. This article describes how Regulation 1308/2013 fits into previous policy developments and the increased attention of the European Commission and NCAs for competition in the food sector."

"An extensive literature shows that information-creating mechanisms enhance the transparency of and can support participation and compliance in international agreements. This paper draws from game theory, international relations, and legal scholarship to make the case for how transparency through policy surveillance can facilitate more effective international climate change policy architecture. I draw lessons from policy surveillance in multilateral economic, environmental, and national security contexts to inform a critical evaluation of the historic practice of monitoring and reporting under the global climate regime. This assessment focuses on how surveillance produces evidence to inform policy design, enables comparisons of mitigation effort, and illustrates the adequacy of the global effort in climate agreements. I also describe how the institution of policy surveillance can facilitate a variety of climate policy architectures. This evaluation of policy surveillance suggests that transparency is necessary for global climate policy architecture."
**Eloge de l’anormalité / Matthieu Pigasse**

"La política exige de l’audace et du courage. Mas c’est le manque de souffle, de vision, d’ambition qui caractérise l’époque, souvent comparée à celle des années 1930. Pour l’auteur, la crise que nous vivons est bien plus grave et ce qui est en cause aujourd’hui, c’est l’existence même de la démocratie. En temps de crise exceptionnelle, il faut renouer avec l’exceptionnel, et donc l’anormalité" - Éditeur.

---

**L’extrême droite en Europe / sous la direction de Béatrice Giblin.**

La montée électorale, dès le début des années 1980, du Front national avait fait de la France une exception en Europe. Depuis, des États comme l’Autriche et la Belgique ont aussi connu la percée de partis politiques d’extrême droite, revendiquant la préférence nationale, dénonçant le cosmopolitisme, le multiculturalisme et, plus directement encore, la présence des étrangers. Les démocraties de l’Europe du Nord, qui semblaient échapper à cette poussée politique nationaliste, sont à leur tour touchées. Et si les scores de l’extrême droite sont encore faibles en Grande-Bretagne et en Espagne, les conditions de leur essor sont malheureusement bien présentes. Les ressorts communs à la montée de l’extrême droite en Europe, que sont l’immigration musulmane, la mondialisation (à laquelle la désindustrialisation et la montée du chômage sont associées) et l’Union européenne, ne suffisent cependant pas à effacer les particularités des situations nationales de chaque État." -- Éditeur

---

**La Tercera República : construyamos ya la sociedad de futuro que necesita España / Alberto Garzón Espinosa**

"El diputado de mayor proyección de Izquierda Unida aboga por un cambio de régimen que ahora parece más cerca de lo que había estado en mucho tiempo. El caso Nóos, la trama Gürtel, los sobresueldos de Bárcenas, el caso Blesa. Los escándalos políticos que han salpicado la realidad española de los últimos años han llevado a g ran parte de la sociedad a un cierto desencanto hacia la democracia surgida de la Transición y a cuestionar incluso la monarquía, la institución que hasta ahora había quedado casi al margen de toda crítica. En ese proceso de desilusión colectiva, el republicanismo, que tras la Constitución que convertía España de nuevo en un reino parecía no tener apenas cabida en la vida pública, ha vuelto con fuerza, como expresión no sólo del rechazo a una jefatura del Estado de carácter dinástico, sino también a una democracia de corte cada vez más liberal, que cercena los principios de participación libre y activa de los ciudadanos en los asuntos públicos…"
"For the second time in just a few years, Belgium recently faced a profound political and institutional crisis. Since constitutions are the ultimate means of building and sustaining a just and stable politico-institutional order, these crises raise the question of what role the constitution plays in channeling and/or constraining the political state of affairs. This is a most pressing topic, especially since the dominant theory about why and how countries such as Belgium are able to function as stable polities also claims to be indicative of the democratic quality of these countries. In this article, it is submitted that the Belgian case can indeed be instructive in telling us a bit more about the constitutional conditions that are, if nothing else, at least not antagonistic to societal stability. The thesis proposed in this article is that for creating a stable society, there should be a connection between what is called negative and positive constitutionalism (S. Holmes): not only should a constitution disable political decision-making by building procedural roadblocks or by enacting bills of rights (negative constitutionalism); it can also help create the very demos which governs itself through the constitutional regime by including incentives for politicians to cooperate (positive constitutionalism). The Belgian Constitution has failed in connecting these types of constitutionalism. And since partition and secession, which might be the result of all this, usually come with an array of negative consequences (the possibility of violence being one of them), this is a problematic state of affairs."

"The purpose of this article is to shed some light on the emerging, yet largely undefined, principle of openness in EU law. After addressing the semantic confusion existing between openness and transparency, it attempts, through a textual and systemic interpretation of their respective legal bases, to identify the normative content of the European Union’s turn to openness. It then explores the principle's potential for attaining its declared Treaty-sanctioned objectives: promoting good governance and ensuring the participation of civil society in the democratic life of the Union. It illustrates that, although openness largely maintains an instrumental rationale, aimed at enhancing the quality of the regulatory outcome rather than at promoting a more inclusive process, the institutional, substantive and societal landscapes surrounding its operation have changed in recent times. It demonstrates that these alterations may help to shift the understanding of openness in the European Union away from a specific, unidirectional, bottom-up right of access to information to a much broader, proactive and topdown duty of the EU administration to genuinely open its vault of information to the public and create new avenues of participation for civil societies and other organised interests. The changing nature of the openness rights accompanied by the growing demand for more active participation inherent to our times is set to reinvigorate civic life and, more importantly, to ensure political legitimacy grounded in democratic values."

"D'abord adossée à l'hégémonie américaine, puis incorporée au capitalisme financier mondialisé, l'Europe est dorénavant menacée d'éclatement. L'aggravation des disparités entre les pays et les régions qui la constituent, entre le Nord et le Sud, a en effet, remplacé la division d'antan entre l'Est et l'Ouest. L'Allemagne trône au cœur de cet espace où chaque État devient le prédateur potentiel de ses voisins. Alors, que faire ?"
L'Europe : défaite ou défis / Gilles Le Bail
42 CES 14/315

« Au moment où les crises dictent leurs temps, l’Union Européenne est bousculée au point de se demander si les Européens ont toujours la maîtrise de leur destin. La globalisation, le vieillissement des populations ou l’épuisement des financements publics créent une situation, qui en dehors des périodes de guerre est sans précédent. Les peurs, à droite comme à gauche, nourrissent les populismes et le tumulte des passions humaines. Il est à redouter des tensions de plus en plus fortes pour des raisons ethniques, sociales ou religieuses. Insistons sur les apports de cette construction unique dans l’histoire de l’humanité. Face aux dangers, de nombreux défis sont à relever. Afin de promouvoir des valeurs humanistes, il est urgent d’avoir un discours plus positif et fédérateur sur l’Union Européenne. » -- Éditeur

Unhappy union : how the euro crisis - and Europe - can be fixed / John Peet and Anton La Guardia.
42 CES 14/327

“The euro was supposed to create an unbreakable bond between the nations and people of Europe. But when the debt crisis struck, the flaws of the half-built currency brought the European Union close to breaking point after decades of post-war integration. Deep fault-lines have opened up between European institutions and the nation-states—and often between the rulers and the ruled—raising profound questions about Europe’s democratic deficit. Belief in European institutions and national governments alike is waning, while radicals on both the left and the right are gaining power and influence. Europe’s leaders have so far proved the doomsayers wrong and prevented the currency from breaking up. “If the euro fails, Europe fails,” says Angela Merkel. Yet the euro, and the European project as a whole, is far from safe. If it is to survive and thrive, leaders will finally have to confront difficult decisions. How much national sovereignty are they willing to give up to create a more lasting and credible currency? How much of the debt burden and banking risk will they share? Is Britain prepared to walk away from the EU? And will other countries follow? In Unhappy Union, The Economist’s Europe editor and Brussels correspondent provide an astute analysis of the crisis” -- Éditeur

L’Europe, une affaire intérieure? : ce qui change en Europe / Estelle Poidevin.
42 CES 14/376

“Comment fonctionne “Bruxelles”, quelles décisions sont prises et quel impact peuvent-elles avoir ? Le projet européen doit faire l’objet d’un débat ouvert, transparent et public car c’est aux citoyens qu’il revient d’effectuer des choix politiques. Or parce qu’ils ne sont pas expliqués clairement, ils n’ont pas toujours conscience des enjeux. C’est peut-être d’une relance politique dont l’Europe a le plus besoin aujourd’hui...” -- Editor
European Economic and Social Committee contribution to the European Commission’s 2015 Work Programme

On the 6th November 2014, the European Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its contribution to the European Commission’s 2015 Work Programme. This 15-page document is full of very specific proposals and suggestions for improvement, and clearly sets out the areas where civil society expects the new team heading the Commission to be active in the coming year.

As part of a cooperation agreement, the European Economic and Social Committee undertook to send the president of the European Commission a contribution to his work programme, in order to highlight in advance what the priorities were for civil society stakeholders as a whole.

Civil Society Media Seminar - EU and ME(dia) where do we go from here? European media and informed citizenship

For the eighth year in succession, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) will be organizing a civil society media seminar for communication experts and national and international media specialists. This year’s event will be held at the Palazzo Reale di Milano, from 27 to 28 November 2014.

10th anniversary of EU enlargement

In 2004 the European Union experienced its biggest enlargement so far, welcoming 10 new Member States. A decade later, members of the Employers’ Group representing employers’ organisations from these countries summarise the changes that have taken place thanks to accession to the EU.
Focus : Gender equality

Gender quotas for company boards / Marc De Vos, Philippe Culliford (eds.)
331 CES 14/378

"Gender quotas for company boards are becoming a totemic issue of gender diversity policy in today's labour market. Throughout the Western world many countries are experimenting with compulsory gender diversity measures for board rooms. The European Union as a whole is considering to make such quotas obligatory. This book analyses the EU proposal and brings together the experiences of countries that have, to various degrees, taken the road towards formalising gender balance in the board room. It offers a critical context to these evolutions by testing the presumptions of the quotas drive on two key fronts: their relation to corporate governance and their compatibility with non-discrimination law. As the gender composition of company boards is gaining widespread attention, this book offers a timely analysis and useful perspectives that will inform both proponents and opponents. Blending disciplines as well as countries, this book will appeal to anyone with a professional interest in the topic, in particular lawyers, management consultants, and policy makers."

Women and austerity : the economic crisis and the future for gender equality / edited by Maria Karamessini and Jill Rubery
338 CES 13/461

"Austerity has become the new principle for public policy in Europe and the US as the financial crisis of 2008 has been converted into a public debt crisis. However, current austerity measures risk losing past progress towards gender equality by undermining important employment and social welfare protections and putting gender equality policy onto the back burner. This volume constitutes the first attempt to identify how the economic crisis and the subsequent austerity policies are affecting women in Europe and the US, tracing the consequences for gender equality in employment and welfare systems in nine case studies from countries facing the most severe adjustment problems. The contributions adopt a common framework to analyze women in recession, which takes into account changes in women's position and current austerity conditions. The findings demonstrate that in the immediate aftermath of the financial crisis, employment gaps between women and men declined - but due only to a deterioration in men's employment position rather than any improvements for women. Tables are set to be turned by the austerity policies which are already having a more negative impact on demand for female labour and on access to services which support working mothers. Women are nevertheless reinforcing their commitment to paid work, even at this time of increasing demands on their unpaid domestic labour..."

Gender / Harriet Bradley
30 CES 13/449

"Gender issues continue to be a prominent concern of academics and policy-makers, and increasingly arise in various forms to be debated in the public sphere and popular media. But what exactly do we mean by gender? How can we best understand gender differences? How are current gender relations changing? What new paths are ‘femininity’ and ‘masculinity’ taking? What would it be like to live in a society in which differences of gender were transcended? In this new edition of her popular and highly lauded book, Harriet Bradley provides an introduction to the concept of gender and the different theoretical approaches which have developed within gender studies. Utilizing life narratives, she investigates processes of gendering in three important spheres of contemporary social life: production, reproduction and consumption. The book highlights the centrality of gender in everyday life and shows how thinking about gender is influenced by changing political contexts..."
Berliner imposent un quota de femmes dans les CA des grandes entreprises / Daniel Tost.
In: EurActiv 27/11/2014
http://www.euractiv.fr/sections/europe-sociale-emploi/berlin-impose-un-quota-de-femmes-dans-les-cas-des-grandes-entreprises

"D'ici 2016, environ 100 entreprises listées par le gouvernement allemand feront l'objet d'un quota de 30 % de femmes aux postes de non-exécutif au sein des conseils d'entreprise. Un article d'EurActiv Allemagne.
La représentation des femmes au sein des conseils d'administration et aux postes à responsabilité dans les entreprises est un débat de longue date, que ce soit au niveau national ou européen. L'Allemagne semble prendre l'initiative sur la question. Dans le respect de l'accord de coalition, le nouveau gouvernement allemand s'apprête à adopter une nouvelle mesure pour 2016, qui imposera à certains conseils d'entreprise d'être constitués d'au moins 30 % de femmes. Le projet de loi concernera près de 100 entreprises qui ont été listées et qui possèdent des représentants d'emplois au sein de leurs conseils... »

Viviane Reding en faveur d'un quota de femmes de 40 % dans les CA / Henriette Jacobsen
In: EurActiv 15/11/2014

« Trois semaines après la forte opposition vis-à-vis de son projet initial visant à imposer des quotas de femmes dans les conseils d'administration, Viviane Reding, la commissaire européenne en charge de la justice, a dévoilé une nouvelle proposition. Cette fois, cette proposition a été critiquée parce qu'elle est peu ambitieuse.
L'objectif de la proposition de directive de Viviane Reding, publiée hier (14 novembre), est d'augmenter la diversité hommes-femmes dans les conseils d'administration en Europe en établissant un objectif minimum de 40 % de femmes parmi les administrateurs d'ici 2020. »

Combining employment and family in Europe : the role of family policies in health / Lucía Artazcoz, ... [et al.]

"The objectives of this study were: (i) to analyse the relationship between health status and paid working hours and household composition in the EU-27, and (ii) to examine whether patterns of association differ as a function of family policy typologies and gender."

Constitutional values underlying gender equality on the boards of companies : how should the EU put these values into practice? / Marek Szydło.

There is a large gap between the proportion of employed and well-educated women and those sitting on the boards of EU companies. However, the Commission’s proposal for a Directive on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors of companies listed on stock exchanges does not constitute an appropriate legal solution for this problem. The Commission’s reasoning underlying the draft Directive is so strongly pervaded by economic considerations that it gives the impression that women are merely instruments useful to attain economic objectives. By contrast, the need for enhancing women’s representation in the boards of companies is justified by much more fundamental and incomparably higher ranked values, and including equality between women and men and the need for democratic legitimation of the EU and of its economic governance. These fundamental values, however, must be achieved in accordance with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity. The present article proposes some alternatives to compulsory gender quotas that might be used by EU institutions to promote more gender-balanced boards of EU companies."--Editor.
Opening hours
From Mon-Thu : 9.00 - 12.30 & 13.30-17.00
Fri : 9.00 - 12.30 & 13.30-15.30

Contact: JDE 1002 / biblio@eesc.europa.eu / +32 2 546 81 94
Site: http://eescnet.eesc.europa.eu/EN/CIN/Pages/default.aspx

©Sarah McIntyre, 2012
http://www.jabberworks.co.uk