

LA REVUE DE L'INSTITUT | THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE REVIEW

# GLOBE

N10 Automne | Autumn 2012

| FINANCE  
AND DEVELOPMENT  
| CAMPUS DE LA PAIX



THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES ÉTUDES  
INTERNATIONALES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL  
AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



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## Bourses et prix

Au moment où s'approche l'inauguration de la Maison de la paix, nous adressons un appel aux anciens et aux amis de l'Institut pour financer des bourses et des prix.

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Vous qui nous connaissez, aidez-nous à rayonner en soutenant la formation des futurs acteurs internationaux qui défendront nos valeurs de coopération et de paix.

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  - une bourse de logement (8000 CHF) pour une chambre dans la Maison des étudiants Edgar et Danièle de Picciotto
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# OBJECTIFS 2013-2016

## 2013-2016 OBJECTIVES

Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director



Philippe Burrin.

L'heure est venue de renouveler la convention d'objectifs quadriennale qui lie l'Institut à ses deux principaux financeurs, la Confédération helvétique et le canton de Genève. Au début de l'année, une Commission d'experts, composée de MM. Stephan Bieri (président), Bertrand Badie et Raymond Torres, a évalué la manière dont l'Institut a rempli les engagements de sa première convention d'objectifs.

Le rapport des experts dresse un bilan «tout à fait positif» du travail accompli. La réussite de la fusion est constatée, la «haute qualité» de l'enseignement et de la recherche soulignée; l'Institut, dans son autonomie et avec son profil ciblé, est jugé digne du soutien des autorités publiques. Tout cela atteste le succès du pari initial: la création d'une institution sélective, spécialisée sur le global et l'international, capable d'innovation et d'agilité, faisant fond sur une stratégie de partenariat public-privé.

Sur quelques points, la Commission a relevé le besoin d'améliorations et fait des recommandations. Outre la question du bilinguisme et son prolongement, la diversité des approches, elle a épingle le besoin de mieux structurer la gestion de la recherche. Elle a appelé, en outre, à mieux utiliser les «opportunités» de la «Genève internationale» et à renforcer la coopération avec l'Université de Genève. Ces recommandations sont judicieuses et vont à la rencontre des objectifs stratégiques de l'Institut. Elles donneront lieu à un examen attentif et à des plans d'action.

Par le moyen de la Convention d'objectifs 2013-2016, l'Institut cherche en premier lieu à garantir les conditions qui ont permis son essor récent. Comme auparavant, il veut mettre l'accent sur l'exigence de qualité dans l'enseignement et la recherche, sur l'efficacité et l'utilité des services offerts au monde extérieur (expertise, formation continue notamment) et sur l'objectif de rayonnement à travers le monde au service de Genève et de la Suisse. L'Institut compte sur ses collaborateurs, ses amis et ses anciens pour le soutenir dans cette nouvelle phase.

The time has come to renew the quadrennial “Convention d’objectifs” which binds the Institute to its two principal donors, the Swiss Confederation and the Canton of Geneva. At the start of the year, an Expert Commission composed of Messrs. Stephan Bieri (President), Bertrand Badie and Raymond Torres, assessed how well the Institute had fulfilled its commitments under the first four-year “Convention d’objectifs”.

The report of the experts gave a “positive assessment” of the work accomplished. It noted the success of the merger and the “high quality” of the teaching and research; it concluded that, thanks to its autonomy and focus, the Institute deserves the continued support of the public authorities. This confirms the soundness of our initial choice: the creation of a selective institution, specialised in global and international issues, characterised by innovation and flexibility, and based on a public-private partnership.

There were some areas where the Commission noted the need to make improvements and issued some recommendations. In addition to the question of bilingualism and by extension the diversity of approaches, it pinpointed the need to better structure the management of research. It also highlighted the need to make better use of the “opportunities” offered by ‘International Geneva’ and to strengthen cooperation with the University of Geneva. These are sound recommendations which dovetail neatly with the strategic objectives of the Institute. They will be carefully considered and used to develop plans of action.

Through its 2013-2016 “Convention d’objectifs”, the Institute will seek to preserve the conditions that enabled its recent growth. As in the past, we will emphasise the importance of quality teaching and research, the effectiveness and relevance of the services we make available to a wider audience (in particular expertise and Executive Education), and the important contribution that the Institute can make to the global outreach of Geneva and Switzerland. The Institute is counting on the support of its collaborators, friends and alumni as it embarks on this new phase of its activity.

# LE CAMPUS DE LA PAIX PREND CORPS



La Maison des étudiants Edgar et Danièle de Picciotto. Août 2012.  
LACROIX/CHESSEX ARCHITECTES/Boris PFLUGFELDER.

Les travaux vont bon train sur le Campus de la paix. Un chantier est terminé : la villa Barton, propriété de la Confédération helvétique, a été rénovée dans sa façade et sa toiture. Un autre chantier s'achève, celui de la Maison des étudiants Edgar et Danièle de Picciotto, tandis que la Maison de la paix commence à s'élever et que le projet de Portail des nations prend forme.

L'achèvement de la Maison des étudiants représente un moment majeur dans la création du Campus. Ce beau projet, dû au talent des architectes Lacroix et Chessex, a été réalisé en tenant un planning très serré. Ce tour de force a été accompli par nos mandataires, sous la direction énergique de Pierre Guth, le responsable immobilier de l'Institut, et du chef de projet, Frédéric Crausaz, associé du bureau d'architectes. A tous vont nos très vifs remerciements.

L'inauguration a lieu en septembre en présence de M. Edgar de Picciotto et de sa famille, à qui l'Institut exprime sa reconnaissance et celle de ses étudiants, tout comme à la Loterie romande qui a également soutenu le

financement du bâtiment. La demande de logements a été si forte que seule une partie a pu être satisfaite. Les heureux élus, venant du monde entier (62 nationalités sont représentées), bénéficient d'équipements et de services de qualité (salle commune polyvalente, salle de gymnastique, buanderie, service de nettoyage, wifi, etc.). Dans un an, ils pourront gagner la Maison de la paix en empruntant la passerelle piétonne que la Ville de Genève vient de construire au-dessus des voies ferrées.

En face de la Maison des étudiants, les deux premiers pétales de la Maison de la paix montent rapidement, l'objectif restant un achèvement de l'immeuble avant la fin de 2013 (l'été 2013 pour les pétales 1 et 2, la fin de l'année pour les deux autres, dans lesquels s'installeront les trois centres de la Confédération (le Centre pour le contrôle démocratique des forces armées, le Centre de politique de sécurité et le Centre international de déminage humanitaire). La planification de l'aménagement intérieur est en cours et inclut la signalétique tout comme la sélection d'œuvres d'art.

Pour ce qui est de la signalétique, l'Institut a confié un mandat de conception et de réalisation à la Haute Ecole d'art et de design de Genève (HEAD). Une vingtaine d'étudiants participent à ce projet sous la conduite de Ruedi Baur, le célèbre designer, professeur à la HEAD. Quant à la sélection d'œuvres d'art, elle a été confiée à un jury composé d'experts de premier plan et placé sous la houlette de Loa Haagen Pictet. Le jury a retenu près d'une vingtaine d'artistes qui feront des propositions d'ici la fin de l'automne, puis des commandes seront passées.

Le dernier projet lié au Campus, le Portail des nations, prend forme et devient la priorité de l'Institut. La phase administrative de demande de renseignements s'est conclue de manière positive au printemps, ouvrant la voie au dépôt de la demande d'autorisation de construire.



Le chantier de la Maison de la paix. Août 2012. STEINER SA/Armand LEUILLIER.

Comme le Centre finance et développement (voir page 9), le Portail des nations est réalisé en partenariat avec la Fondation Pictet pour le développement. Celle-ci apporte le financement sous certaines conditions de délai et de formes de réalisation, tandis que l'Institut assume le rôle de maître d'ouvrage en concertation avec l'architecte Charles Pictet, qui a été retenu par les partenaires.

Le projet de Portail des nations s'inscrit dans le contexte du réaménagement du parc Rigot et vise à donner une qualification architecturale à la Place des nations sous la forme d'un petit bâtiment « topographique », selon le mot de Charles Pictet, avec des espaces de circulation et une esplanade sur le toit qui feront la transition avec le parc Rigot.

Le Portail comprend deux parties distinctes. La première est un espace ouvert, abrité par un couvert, qui servira de lieu d'information et d'exposition sur la Genève internationale. La seconde, dévolue à l'Institut, offre une surface équivalente au pavillon Rigot que l'Institut occupe actuellement et qui sera détruit pour être rendu au parc ; elle sera consacrée à des activités ayant un rapport direct avec la Genève internationale.

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## LE JURY D'EXPERTS POUR LA SÉLECTION D'ŒUVRES D'ART

**Loa Haagen Pictet**, présidente du jury

Responsable de la collection d'art suisse de la Banque Pictet

**Jacqueline Burckhardt**

Rédactrice de la revue *Parkett*

**Simon Lamunière**

Expert et commissaire d'exposition *Interversion*

**Françoise Ninghetto**

Directrice adjointe, Musée d'art contemporain (Mamco) de Genève

**Ignacio Dahl Rocha**

Architecte, bureau Richter – Dahl Rocha & Associés

**Adam Szymczyk**

Directeur de la Kunsthalle Basel

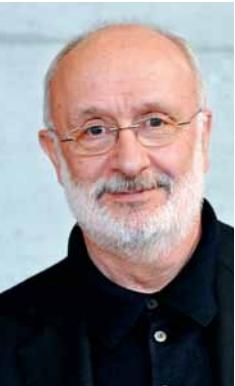
<http://campusdelapaix.ch>



# TRIBUNE OPINION

## ACADEMIA AND BUSINESS

Rolf Soiron, Member of the Institute's Foundation Board; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Holcim and Lanza



Rolf Soiron.

We all have an 'intellectual biography'. The Geneva-based Graduate Institute is an important chapter in mine and has been for several decades. When I started my studies at the University of Basel in the late 1960s, I became involved with self-styled 'liberal conservative' discussion groups. We believed we were in opposition to the '68ers', little conceiving at the time that much of our own political agenda was set by them. In those days, Wilhelm Röpke, who passed away in 1966, was one of my heroes, so it is unsurprising that I was drawn to look at his years at the Institute beginning in the 1930s; these were very impressive in terms of publications. In 1970 I began a doctorate in Philosophy in Basel and my attention was drawn once more to Geneva as I tried to make sense of the Swiss foreign policy response to efforts to secure global peace in the early 20th century. Once again, the Institute played an important role in my thinking as William Rappard, the founder of the Institute, was a central figure in my work.

After my studies, I embarked on a career in business and, for the past 40 years, have been a member of Switzerland's business community. Yet, I always maintained a strong interest in academia. Indeed, from 1996 to 2005 I was Council President of my alma mater and I am currently a member of Graduate Institute's Foundation Board. So, a question I regularly ask myself is: how could or should the world of business and the Institute relate at an intellectual level?

The answer is not as simple as it is for the University of St. Gallen, the Grandes Ecoles of France or Stanford's Business School. Though a number of alumni do pursue successful business careers, it is not the Institute's primary mandate to educate the next generation of business leaders. The world its students are entering is much more diversified and includes all areas of the international arena – public sector, private sector, third sector.

But other relations/linkages can be productive and should probably be encouraged. Although business has not been the only driving force, it has certainly been a decisive factor in globalisation. We in the business community are of the opinion that international relations and development will bear fruit if business and businesses do and vice versa. At the very least, the pros and cons of such a position should be part of the Institute's curricula and research agenda. In that respect it would make sense to build up a network of speakers from the business community who could offer a vision of what has happened, what is going on and what the future might bring.

I also think that the Institute could extend its role as a forum and include business in a dialogue about the collaborative interface between the fields of international relations and development. Business people appreciate well-organised discussions with academics, especially when the latter recognise that the business contribution is based on practical insights and pragmatism. It seems to me that the world we live in is one where all players in the international arena stand to gain from a better understanding of their different but interdependent perspectives.

# L'INVITÉ THE GUEST

## LE CICR, SON ACTION ET LES NOUVEAUX DÉFIS

Jakob Kellenberger, ancien président du CICR

Le CICR continue à concentrer son activité sur la protection et l'assistance des personnes touchées par les conflits armés. Mais il s'engage plus systématiquement dans les phases dites de «early recovery» et dans les situations de violence autres que les conflits armés si sa valeur ajoutée humanitaire est avérée. Sa surface opérationnelle s'est élargie de même que son action humanitaire, notamment dans le secteur de la santé. Outre les défis déjà bien connus, il doit désormais relever de nouveaux, toujours plus exigeants.

- Assurer l'accès aux personnes nécessitant protection et assistance, sans compromettre la sécurité du personnel, reste le défi principal. La prédominance de conflits armés non internationaux, souvent peu structurés et dans un environnement instable, rend ce défi encore plus crucial.
- Mener des actions pertinentes dans des situations d'urgence est un autre défi de taille pour le CICR, dont la capacité à se déployer rapidement est reconnue.
- Avec l'augmentation et la diversification des acteurs de l'humanitaire, la capacité de projeter une identité claire et prévisible est un défi permanent.
- Il faut distinguer l'action humanitaire des débats sur l'action humanitaire, remplis de déclarations d'intention. Le CICR favorise résolument l'action humanitaire.
- L'action humanitaire a toujours fait partie de la sphère politique et c'est encore plus le cas aujourd'hui, tant dans les États donateurs que dans les États où se déroule l'action. Neutre et indépendante, l'action humanitaire est mise sous pression dans les États qui veulent la contrôler et l'intégrer dans leur politique



IRAK. Bagdad. Visite du Président du CICR à l'hôpital psychiatrique Al Rashad. 5 mai 2003.  
CICR/Thierry GAESMANN.

générale. Une partie de la réponse réside dans la diplomatie humanitaire ciblée et l'ancrage global du CICR.

- La frontière entre l'intervention d'urgence, le pré-développement et le développement est toujours plus poreuse. Un acteur humanitaire tel que le CICR doit se positionner clairement dans cette évolution, par l'action et le débat.
- Le droit international humanitaire et le droit international des droits humains demeurent un énorme défi. Il faut non seulement améliorer leur respect, mais aussi faire des propositions pour les développer en fonction des priorités établies selon les besoins de protection les plus urgents.

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Professeur invité au semestre d'automne, Jakob Kellenberger donnera un enseignement intitulé «Humanitarian Action : Framework and Practice» aux étudiants des masters interdisciplinaires.  
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# FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



INDIA: A prospective Indian loan seeker holds her child as she overwrites her signature drawn by a SKS Microfinance official at a gathering in the village of Vadod on 6 January 2011. AFP/Sam PANTHAKY.

# LA CRÉATION DU CENTRE FINANCE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT

L’Institut est heureux d’annoncer la création en partenariat avec la Fondation Pictet du centre Finance et développement. Ce centre permettra d’accroître et de fédérer les compétences à l’intersection de la finance internationale, de l’économie du développement et de l’histoire financière et de donner une visibilité internationale à un domaine riche d’avenir.

Placé sous la direction de Jean-Louis Arcand, le centre bénéficie du concours de trois nouveaux professeurs – Ugo Panizza, Yi Huang et Lore Vandewalle (voir pp. 28 et 29) – et d’une demi-douzaine d’enseignants, dont Marc Flandreau, Cédric Tille et Charles Wyplosz. Sa mission est de produire de la recherche de haut niveau, d’offrir de l’expertise sur mandat et des modules de formation continue, et d’assurer une fonction de forum et de réflexion prospective. *Last but not least*, grâce à lui l’Institut renforcera chez ses étudiants la connaissance du rôle de la finance dans les affaires mondiales et, en particulier, dans les questions de développement.

Parmi les cours offerts durant l’année académique 2012-2013, on peut notamment mentionner :

- Finance and Development (Ugo Panizza)
- Topics in Finance and Development  
(Yi Huang, Lore Vandewalle)
- Financial Crisis (Charles Wyplosz)
- International Financial Markets  
(Yi Huang, Ugo Panizza)

L’inauguration officielle du centre aura lieu le 21 novembre avec une conférence de M. Ricardo Hausmann, professeur à la Kennedy School de Harvard.



## LA FONDATION PICRET

La Fondation Pictet a été constituée par M. Ivan Pictet qui l’a dotée d’un capital de 25 millions pour soutenir l’établissement du centre et la construction du Portail des nations. L’Institut lui adresse l’expression de sa profonde reconnaissance. Grâce à sa générosité exceptionnelle et à l’encouragement éclairé du Conseil de la Fondation Pictet, une thématique novatrice dans le champ des études internationales prend son essor.

Le Conseil de la Fondation Pictet comprend les personnalités suivantes :

### Ivan Pictet

Associé senior, Pictet & Cie

### Ruth Dreifuss

Ancienne présidente de la Confédération

### Melchior de Muralt

Associé-gérant, De Pury Pictet Turretini & Co. Ltd.

### Dominique Rochat,

Associé, Lenz & Staehelin S.A.

### Francis Waldvogel,

Co-fondateur du World Knowledge Dialogue et président émérite du Conseil des écoles polytechniques



# HANG ON FOR THE RIDE! THE NEW CENTRE FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Jean-Louis Arcand, Professor of International and Development Economics;  
Director of the Centre for Finance and Development

The new Centre for Finance and Development (CFD), established thanks to generous support from the Pictet Foundation for Development, will be a very interesting place. Our goal, over the next few years, is to make it the 'go to' centre for finance and development issues. Two resources hold the key to achieving this: ideas and people. In fact, there is a single key: people with ideas.

First, ideas. For a research centre to function properly and achieve its ambitions, it must be broad-based yet focused. Achieving a balance between these two contrasting aims is not easy. The three themes that will constitute the pillars of the entire edifice are: (i) international finance, and development finance in particular (including the role played by the international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank), (ii) financial development, including banking and financial sector development in emerging and developing countries, and (iii) the microeconomics of finance and development. The first is classically macro, the second is in some sense meso, while the third theme is most definitely micro or even nano. Approaches will be theoretical and empirical, ranging from dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models to experimental approaches in the field. There are many ways to skin a cat and, at the CFD, we intend to

manipulate our intellectual scalpels with care but in many different ways.

Second, people, in particular new faces with ideas. Three new faculty members will be joining the CFD and the Institute – yet another benefit bestowed upon us by the Pictet Foundation, whose financial support will enable us to grow and rejuvenate our distinguished economics faculty. They include Lore Vandewalle, whose research interests centre on microfinance and female self-help groups in India. Lore has a strong commitment to fieldwork and will ensure a rock-solid empirical anchoring of the CFD's research agenda. Yi Huang brings his experience from the Research Department of the IMF, as well as expertise on Chinese savings behaviour – arguably one of the most important issues driving global imbalances today. Yi will allow us to play an important China card. In one fell swoop, the CFD, as well as the Institute's Department of International Economics, will be able to conduct research on India and China. Last, and certainly not least, Ugo Panizza will be joining the CFD as deputy-director and fully-fledged member of the Department. Needless to say, Ugo, with his razor-sharp mind and keen sense of policy-relevant research, as well as his extensive international network, is a great catch for the Institute. His wonderful sense of humour, energy

and motivational drive will be enormous additional assets.

Current members of the Department of International Economics will also become members of the CFD, or at the very least be affiliated with it. These include Martina Viarengo, along with Cédric Tille, Marc Flandreau and Charles Wyplosz. In addition to Institute faculty members who will participate in the day-to-day life of the Centre, we will be assisted by an Advisory Board, chaired by Harvard's Ricardo Hausmann. Going forward, we plan to establish a seminar series, a visiting fellows programme, and an annual conference. We will reach out to the financial sector in Geneva and try, to the best of our abilities, to leverage the assets of *la Genève internationale*.

It is a truism that finance and development go hand in hand; though of course the direction of the causal link has never been, and probably never will be, resolved – despite the best efforts of distinguished economists, ranging ideologically from Joan Robinson to James MacKinnon. The CFD will contribute to this ongoing debate and attempt to come up with innovative research and meaningful policy options. It promises to be quite an adventure. ●

# KNIGHTIAN UNCERTAINTY, RISK, AND THE NANO-FINANCES OF THE POOR

Jean-Louis Arcand, Professor of International and Development Economics



NIGER: A farmer poses in his millet field on 27 January 2011 near the village of Simiri, Niger, where the 2009 food crisis was controlled, thanks to good harvests. AFP/Boureima HAMA.

How do people decide what to consume now and what to put aside as savings? What determines how much people can borrow to finance a new investment project? Why do people not buy sufficient insurance coverage when it is obvious that it would make them better off? This all sounds familiar from our daily, comfortable, rich-country lives. These questions sound like the type of finance issues that one would read about in the *Financial Times*; the sort of questions

that mainstream academic economists specialised in OECD countries deal with every day in their teaching and research. If you think this, you would be right. But think again.

These same issues are faced every day by people attempting to get by on 25 cents per day. Their savings may consist of wheat stored in a hut on stilts. Their investments may consist of lining up rocks around a 0.3 hectare field to

ensure that the rains do not wash away all the seeds laboriously planted with a short-handled hoe. Their 'bank' may be a vegetable merchant who acts as the local moneylender. And their insurance premium (if they even have access to formal insurance) for protection against shortfalls in rain, may amount to all of 4 dollars for an entire crop season. But these desperately poor and often illiterate people are making complex financial decisions.

# “...the manner in which the poor perceive uncertainty (...) may be a key, and neglected, driving force of the process of economic development.”

Contrary to popular belief, the poor solve extremely complex financial problems, and have been doing so for many, many generations. After all, if they didn't, they would have died a long time ago. This type of behaviour is also the bread-and-butter of micro-development economists, of which I am one. So, when the opportunity arose to help create the new Centre for Finance and Development, a few milliseconds were all it took to recognise that this could be an extremely good fit for my own meagre talents.

The ‘financial’ decisions of the poor in developing countries do not necessarily involve money per se. Rather, they involve making intertemporal choices, finding solutions to mitigate the impact of risk or uncertainty, and dealing with various forms of asymmetric information. These are real, hard, economic choices. The daily lives of the poor in developing countries are dominated by what could be termed nano-finance. Think about one of the most basic problems faced by peasants since the invention of sedentary agriculture: choosing what to plant on the different plots of

land they farm. In finance terms, this is a portfolio problem, and poor peasants solve their version of the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) – on which their very lives depend – every crop season.

There is, I believe, a fundamental research issue here that I would like to pursue in the context of the new Centre for Finance and Development. It revolves around how the perception of risk affects people's financial decisions, in a developing country context. Thirty years ago, a distinguished development economist by the name of Hans Binswanger initiated a research programme which sought to measure poor people's risk preferences. After all, if one wants, for example, to understand the adoption of new technologies in agriculture (at the time of his research, the Green Revolution was in full swing), the most obvious explanation lies in risk preferences: risk-averse individuals will tend to stay with safe, low-yielding and low variance traditional technologies, less risk-averse individuals will tend to adopt higher yielding, but also higher variance, new technologies. The problem was that, after several years of experimentation in the field (measuring people's risk preferences involves asking them to choose among different gambles involving real money) the results showed that the distribution of risk preferences was

essentially the same everywhere in the world – be they areas that were joyfully adopting new opportunities offered by the Green Revolution, or those that were not and were stagnating. Out the window went the *prima facie* explanation for differential adoption of agricultural technologies, and in came the obsession (sometimes justified) with credit constraints and the absence of collateral. It also led to misconceptions, including the belief that assigning clear property rights (such as giving land titles to squatters) would be a panacea for underdevelopment.

A thriving branch of economics, at the interface with psychology (often associated with the name of Nobel Prize winner Daniel Kahneman), examines how people perceive risks. It makes a careful distinction between risk and uncertainty. Risk corresponds to a situation in which people implicitly base their decisions on (often subjective) probabilities, which must satisfy a very restrictive property: they all add up to one, over all states of nature (i.e. if the probability that it will rain tomorrow is 0.7, the probability that it will not rain is necessarily equal to 0.3, since  $0.7+0.3=1$ ). This yields the basic von Neuman-Morgenstern model of expected utility, the workhorse of economists when it comes to modelling human decision-making in the face of



BOLIVIA: A peasant girl stands next to her mother while she folds a bundle in Villa Remedios, some 73 kms south of La Paz, 19 January 2006.  
AFP/Jaime RAZURI.

risk, which has been around since their seminal contribution of 1944. Uncertainty, beginning with ideas originally attributable to Frank Knight of the University of Chicago, goes beyond probabilities: indeed, the 'pseudo-probabilities' that are the Higgs bosons of this approach do not add up to one over all states of nature, and they have a name – they are called capacities. Psycho-economic research, both in the laboratory and in the field, shows that most human beings have 'lumpy' perceptions of the likelihood of various events, that our capacities do not add up to one, and that our behaviour is thus not compatible with expected utility theory. Several paradoxes in which human decision-making violates the expected utility model exist. The earliest and best-known, dating from 1961, is the Ellsberg paradox, which demonstrates that people are generally averse to ambiguity, something not taken at all into account by standard expected utility theory. We also tend to distort probabilities in very particular ways (thereby yielding the aforementioned

capacities), depending upon whether the events in question involve gains or losses. Moreover, it is likely that an individual's perception of risk and uncertainty may be affected by their position within the social network of their village or urban neighbourhood – just ask a social anthropologist working on sub-Saharan Africa.

The fundamental distinction between risk and uncertainty, and specifically the imaginative ways in which economic theorists have modelled economic decision-making under uncertainty, provide an axiomatically rigorous entry point that allows economists to inject intuitively appealing concepts such as optimism and pessimism into their models. This basic distinction is also likely to have profound consequences for how we understand human behaviour in developing countries – especially in terms of the nano-finances of the poor. Our empirical knowledge of how different human societies perceive uncertainty is no further advanced today than it

was when Hans Binswanger was researching risk perception thirty years ago. Our integration of non-expected utility models of decision-making under uncertainty into standard applied models of Development Economics is almost non-existent. My conjecture is that the manner in which the poor perceive uncertainty – in the Knightian sense – may be a key, and neglected, driving force of the process of economic development. ●

# CAN FINANCIAL SYSTEMS BECOME TOO LARGE?

Ugo Panizza, Professor of Economics; Deputy Director of the Centre for Finance and Development\*



CHINA: Beijing commuters walk past a billboard showing a property development in central Beijing on 14 December 2011. AFP/Mark RALSTON.

In July 2011, Alan Greenspan published an Op Ed in the *Financial Times* criticising regulatory reforms aimed at increasing capital buffers in the financial sector. According to him, such policies will lead to the accumulation of "idle resources that are not otherwise engaged in the production of goods and services" and are instead devoted "to fending off once-in-50 or 100-year crises" resulting in an "excess of buffers at the expense of our standards of living".

Greenspan's argument implicitly assumes that larger financial sectors are always good for economic growth. Is this a fair assumption?

The answer to this may seem obvious. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Walter Bagehot and Joseph Schumpeter wrote extensively about the importance of finance for economic development. They argued that without a functioning banking and payment system it would be impossible to

manage the complex web of economic relationships necessary for a decentralised economy.

In the late 1960s, Raymond Goldsmith took Bagehot and Schumpeter's ideas to the data and showed that size of the financial sector is positively correlated with economic growth. While Goldsmith's work showed a relationship between financial and economic development, his empirical approach was not suited to assessing whether

**“...the effect of finance on growth is positive in countries with moderate levels of financial development but becomes negative in countries with very large financial sectors.”**

finance had a causal effect on economic growth. In the early 1990s, Ross Levine and several co-authors produced a series of influential articles that made a convincing case that finance has a causal positive effect on economic growth. Evidence for a finance–growth nexus became almost watertight thanks to an influential 1998 article by Raghuram Rajan and Luigi Zingales which showed that industries that, for technological reasons, need more capital tend to grow faster in countries with better developed financial sectors.

The recent crisis, however, suggests that some countries may have financial systems which are ‘too large’ compared to the size of the domestic economy. In recent work with Jean-Louis Arcand and Enrico Berkes, entitled “Too Much Finance?” we challenge the view that finance is always good for economic growth by showing that the relationship between finance and economic development is non-monotone. In particular, we find that the effect of finance on growth is positive in countries with moderate levels of financial development but becomes negative in countries with very large financial sectors. Our research suggests that the effect of financial development on GDP growth becomes negative when private credit approaches 100% of GDP. These results have important

implications for financial regulation as they imply that there are countries in which tighter credit standards could actually increase long-term growth.

What drives our ‘too much’ finance result? One hypothesis is that large financial sectors may increase macroeconomic volatility. This, in turn, may have a negative effect on growth. Another possibility is that large financial sectors increase the probability of banking crises which, again, may reduce economic growth. However, our work shows that banking crises and macroeconomic volatility are only part of the explanation.

An alternative explanation has to do with misallocation of resources. In the 1980s, James Tobin worried that a large financial sector might ‘steal’ talents from productive sectors of the economy and, therefore, be inefficient from society’s point of view. He also pointed out that possible benefits in terms of higher liquidity could be negated by the creation of useless or even harmful financial instruments. He thus argued for stricter regulation and the introduction of transaction taxes aimed at limiting incentives to use financial instruments for purely speculative purposes.

A large financial sector could also capture the political process and push for

policies which may bring benefits to the sector but not to society at large. Political capture is partly driven by campaign contributions but may also be a result of the financial sector’s ability to promote a world view that ‘what is good for finance is also good for the country’. This is the key point of Simon Johnson’s article “The Quiet Coup” which suggested that political and intellectual influence of the financial sector lay at the heart of deregulatory policies that: promoted capital account liberalisation; repealed regulations that separated activities of commercial and investment banks; prohibited regulation of certain derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps; and allowed banks to take more risk by increasing leverage.

So, in answer to the original question, it seems safe to argue that if unchecked, financial systems can indeed become too large. ●

\* This article is based on joint work with Jean-Louis Arcand and Enrico Berkes and draws on a paper titled: “Finance and Economic Development” published in International Development Policy (<http://pol-dev.revues.org/>).

# WOMEN'S MICRO-FINANCE AS A POVERTY-ALLEVIATING STRATEGY

Martina Viarengo, Assistant Professor of International Economics

The majority of the world's poor are entrepreneurs. A significant share of those who live on less than US\$ 1 a day run small businesses either as street vendors, small farmers, artisans or service providers. In most cases they are entrepreneurs out of necessity, and often have several occupations to generate enough income for their livelihoods.

**“... much evidence from developing countries around the world shows that income in the hands of women has a significant impact on improving children’s nutrition, education and survival.”**

These entrepreneurs have vast potential to generate wealth, but they are generally restricted in developing

countries by credit constraints. It is difficult for the poor to raise the capital to start or expand their businesses because they don't own collateral. Insecure enforcement mechanisms also make it costly for formal financial institutions to monitor small loans.

Women make up the majority of micro and small entrepreneurs in developing countries. But as the 2012 World Development Report shows, households headed by women are less likely to have access to productive aids, such as fertiliser and equipment, and to markets to sell their products.

Yet, much evidence from developing countries around the world shows that income in the hands of women has a significant impact on improving children's nutrition, education and survival.

In this context, the role of microfinance in the fight against poverty has gained special prominence in recent years. Governments, international organisations and NGOs have adopted microfinance as a poverty-alleviation strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The rationale is that increased access to financial resources by women is not only a way to reduce gender inequality, but also to promote women's empowerment and reduce poverty. Women's decision-making

power within the household improves, and children benefit from increased human capital.

Microfinance institutions have expanded significantly in the past 20 years by increasingly targeting women. According to the 2012 Microcredit Summit Campaign Report, the number of global clients of microfinance institutions is roughly 205 million, up from just 42 in rural Bangladesh in 1976, when microfinance began. Even as recently as 1997, there were only an estimated 13 million recipients of microfinance. Today, women represent 75% of these, and 82% of the poorest.

Early microfinance programmes were subsidised by governments and private donors but were unsustainable and failed to reach the poorest. Beginning in the 1990s, the programmes were restructured building on existing informal and cultural institutions and to be ultimately financially sustainable. This strengthened the focus on women because they proved to be better at repaying loans and working in groups to spread risk.

But research on improved access and repayment does not tell us anything about actual empowerment and poverty reduction. Improved access to financial resources may not be



MALAWI: Gladys Josephat, 35, poses with her children in her small shop that she got from a micro finance loan run outside Lilongwe on 14 July 2011.  
AFP/Alexander JOE.

sufficient to address the many complex obstacles that women face.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that it helps. I myself have visited groups of women in rural Mexico who have used microcredit to start small businesses selling shoes through catalogues or sweets from their homes. I have recorded repeated stories about how these financial instruments have improved the lives of families living just above the poverty line.

But rigorous empirical evidence on the impact of microfinance is limited, and what there is shows mixed results. There is a lack of comprehensive and consistent evidence on whether access to microfinance allows women to indeed have greater control over the resources they earn, and whether they are indeed more empowered within

the household. Knowledge of impacts on income and consumption is also scanty. Understanding whether microcredit really advances women's social and economic empowerment and leads to welfare gains for their families is key for economic development in many poorer countries.

Meanwhile, there is growing concern that the emphasis on sustainability may be leading to usurious interest rates, while the proliferation of financial institutions offering credit to the poor may be leading to over-expansion and the pushing of loans on marginal business projects doomed to fail. The poor are hurt more than helped. Greater understanding is needed of which anti-poverty strategies work, especially in countries with different socio-cultural environments. ●

## CHF 12 MILLION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR CENTRAL BANKS

Cédric Tille, Professor of International Economics



SOUTH AFRICA: National African flags are displayed on 14 August 2001, at a session of the 25th ordinary meeting of Central African banks governors at the Sandton Convention Centre in Johannesburg. AFP/Yoav LEMMER.

Following a call to tenders, the Institute has been selected by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) to manage the Bilateral Assistance and Capacity Building for Central Banks (BCC) programme in emerging and developing economies. This five-year programme builds on a longstanding experience of the Institute which has been administering technical assistance through SECO mandated contracts to central banks in developing countries for 15 years under the management of Dr Ulrich Camen, researcher at the Institute.

The new contract aims at supporting partner central banks in building the analytical and technical expertise required for the efficient conduct of monetary policy. The assistance is articulated around four axes. The first focuses on missions in the partner countries tailored to their specific needs. These missions will provide the countries with targeted assistance to enhance their conduct of policy. Examples of specific activities will include courses for research staff,

strengthening of policy implementation. The experts conducting these activities will be drawn from the Institute and from its network of external specialists.

The second component of the programme is the mentoring of research activity in partner central banks. Members of the Graduate Institute's faculty will coach economists at the central banks in identifying research projects and bringing them to completion. The third axis consists of annual conferences. One conference will be held at the Institute and focus on policy topics relevant for policy-makers in a broad range of countries. This will be completed by a regional workshop more focused on issues of particular relevance for countries in the region. The final axis provides selected researchers from the partner central banks with the opportunity to work in Geneva on specific research projects under the supervision of our faculty, and consolidate their skills by taking courses offered by the Institute. The research output of the conference and visits will be published in a series of research papers.

This programme will be running by autumn 2012 under the direction of Professor Cédric Tille, and be conducted over a period of five years. It builds on the experience in assistance to foreign central banks accumulated over several years through activities managed by Ulrich Camen.

The programme will highlight the Institute's role as a centre of excellence on issues pertaining to macroeconomic policy in emerging and developing countries and strengthen its partnerships with policy-making institutions. It will be conducted in close coordination with the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, and will draw on the expertise of the Swiss National Bank as well as a network of experts in multilateral organisations such as the International Monetary Fund.

## ECONOMIC COORDINATION IN THE BRAVE NEW GLOBALISED WORLD

Charles Wyplosz, Professor of International Economics; Director of the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies

Every year the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (ICMB), which is associated with the Graduate Institute, holds an international conference that brings together policymakers, financiers and academics. On May 4, 2012, the 14th Geneva Conference on the World Economy was convened to debate about the state of global economic cooperation after the Great Financial Crisis.

The conference was structured around a specially commissioned report prepared by Jeff Frieden, a political scientist from Harvard University, his economist colleague Dani Rodrik, Michael Pettis, a China specialist from the Carnegie Endowment and Ernesto Zedillo, Professor of Economics at Yale University and former President of Mexico. A prestigious roster of policymakers, financiers and academics were in attendance and contributed to high quality debates.

The creation of the G20 was a clear signal. In its first two meetings, the G20 moved quickly, expanding IMF resources and redistributing its voting rights. A new institution, the Financial Stability Board was created. But then, the G20's agenda quickly widened and few if any significant decisions have been made subsequently.

The 14th *Geneva Report on the World Economy* starts from this disenchanted observation and explores the principles that should guide global economic cooperation. The perceived gains from cooperation are often perceived to be small in relation to the need to compromise on national interests. Domestic politics systematically trump global objectives. Compared to the G7, the G20 has brought in more participants with more diverse agendas and more public opinions to be reckoned with. Because several important countries have moved from the periphery of global economic developments toward the center, their concerns are often radically different from those of the traditional economic



From left to right: Jeff Liebman, Charles Wyplosz, Ignazio Visco, Robert Feldman and Kazumasa Iwata.

powers. The report concludes that global cooperation should be targeted at minimal rather than radical objectives.

A feature of these *Geneva Conferences* is to bring together an audience that is not just prestigious but also purposely diverse. Asians noted that their concerns differ deeply from those of the G7 participants. Latin Americans identified different priorities. Indians and Chinese differed on the role of market forces. Yet, the report's central conclusion, that global cooperation stands to gain from focusing narrowly on macroeconomic issues, was seen as important and potentially fruitful.

The 14th *Geneva Report on the World Economy* will be published and distributed during the summer by the London-based Center for Economic Policy Research.

# RIO +20

## LE FUTUR DU « DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE » APRÈS RIO

Jorge E. Viñuales, Professeur assistant de droit international



INDONÉSIE: Villageois voyageant sur une embarcation pour rejoindre des fermes situées dans une clairière sur l'île de Bornéo, où se situe la troisième plus grande forêt tropicale au monde. 5 juin 2012. AFP/Romeo GACAD.

En dépit d'une remarquable organisation par le pays hôte, le Sommet de Rio n'a que très peu apporté en substance. J'en retiens essentiellement deux éléments. Le premier est plutôt positif: un nouveau forum devrait voir le jour en lieu et place de l'actuelle Commission du développement durable afin, entre autres, de vérifier le progrès de certains objectifs environnementaux. Le second est moins réjouissant: le concept de « développement durable », né il y a vingt ans comme une « astuce diplomatique » devant créer un consensus là où il n'y en avait pas (pour reprendre la remarque lucide d'un collègue), se meurt. Personne ne vous le dira, car tout le monde est favorable au développement durable – mais cela même, naturellement, exige que l'expression ne veuille pas dire grand-chose. Alors que les exigences du « développement durable » n'ont jamais été aussi importantes, le mot lui-même ne parvient plus à les porter. Pourquoi ? J'y vois deux raisons principales.

Premièrement, les tensions internes que cache ce mot schizophrénique n'ont jamais été tranchées. Entre les trois exigences concurrentes qu'il comporte, à savoir la protection de l'environnement, la croissance/développement économique et le développement social, il y a certes des synergies possibles, mais un optimisme irréaliste à ce sujet serait la marque d'un grave manque de responsabilité. Alors que tous les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement invités s'étaient rendus au Sommet du G-20 au Mexique, ni Barack Obama ni Angela Merkel n'étaient présents à Rio, sans doute pour que le message donné à leurs électeurs soit clair: c'est la croissance que l'on vise actuellement. Cette volonté d'établir des priorités n'a d'ailleurs en soi rien de choquant.

En effet – et cela m'amène à la seconde difficulté – il n'est pas possible de fixer des priorités stratégiques lorsque ce dont on discute est un concept aussi large et vague que le « développement durable ». Comment analyser en même temps des questions aussi différentes que les droits des femmes, le commerce international ou la structure de certaines organisations ? Certes, il y a parfois des liens empiriques étroits entre des problématiques en apparence éloignées, qui méritent d'être discutées ensemble. Mais pour cela il existe de nombreuses enceintes, par exemple la Convention sur les changements climatiques et les négociations qui ont lieu en son sein. Celles-ci n'avancent pas rapidement, mais le problème à résoudre est très clair: comment intégrer certains pays en développement aux efforts de réduction des émissions ? Par contraste, les problèmes à résoudre à Rio étaient multiples et souvent disparates. Ils ont besoin d'être découpés pour devenir abordables, et cela selon un ordre de priorités clairement conçu. Mais quelles priorités, et dans quel ordre ?

Un premier élément de réponse consiste à renforcer la « participation » en matière environnementale. Elle a beaucoup avancé depuis le Sommet de Rio de 1992, en dépit du regard cynique de certains qui considèrent la participation de la société civile, y compris une partie du secteur privé, aux affaires publiques comme une rhétorique creuse de légitimation. Un nouveau modèle sociétal ne peut surgir que s'il est demandé, que s'il est exigé. Il faut donner les moyens (*empowerment*) aux peuples, aux minorités, aux individus, de comprendre les risques et de demander un changement. A cet égard, un traité international récent mais d'une importance croissante, qui plus est ouvert à la ratification de tout Etat et peut-être même de certaines organisations internationales, fournit une sorte de matrice conceptuelle de la manière dont cette exigence de participation pourrait être conçue et construite par chaque unité politique : je pense à la Convention d'Aarhus, qui consacre les trois piliers de la démocratie environnementale, à savoir l'accès à l'information environnementale, la participation à la prise de décision environnementale, et l'accès aux tribunaux pour garantir les deux droits précédents. Cela permettrait de développer les forces sociales – citoyen(ne)s et consommateur(trice)s – capables de négocier avec des structures aussi puissantes que les gouvernements et du moins une partie du secteur privé.

Ces forces sociales porteraient ensuite quatre chantiers principaux, que je ne peux que mentionner ici : 1<sup>o</sup> le développement humain par un renforcement des droits individuels, dans le cadre des organes et des négociations relatifs à ces droits, 2<sup>o</sup> une différenciation adaptée en fonction des Etats, mais aussi des régions et des individus, et opérée question par question, 3<sup>o</sup> une meilleure diffusion des connaissances technologiques, ce qui requiert en premier lieu de l'innovation juridique et institutionnelle, notamment en matière de droits de propriété intellectuelle,

et 4<sup>o</sup> l'optimisation de la ressource « efficience » dans l'utilisation des ressources naturelles, en particulier de notre atmosphère, de notre eau et de nos ressources biologiques (il existe, en général, des contextes institutionnels appropriés pour chacune de ces ressources, à l'exception peut-être de l'eau).

Chacun de ces chantiers, y compris la participation comme chantier préalable, a des cadres institutionnels susceptibles de promouvoir son développement et son approfondissement. Cela à condition de bien administrer la ressource la plus importante de notre espèce, et celle qui a le plus fait défaut à Rio : la capacité d'initiative.



CHINE : Un couple âgé porte des masques pour se protéger de la pollution à Pékin le 22 novembre 2011. AFP/Mark RALSTON.

# LA GENÈVE INTERNATIONALE INTERNATIONAL GENEVA

## GENEVA AS A PLATFORM FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION

Achim Wennmann, Researcher, CCDP, and Executive Coordinator of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform



Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Tuesday 21 February 2012. Photo Edgardo AMATO.

Geneva has long been a city of peace, but there are new opportunities to adapt this role to the broader peacebuilding agenda.

"Geneva can capitalise on the increasing focus on conflict prevention to become a pre-eminent conflict prevention platform", said the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, during a lecture at the Institute in February 2012. Geneva is predisposed to play this role because it hosts a multitude of institutions that work at the cross-section of policy-making, research, and field operations. Dr Tokayev emphasised that the city is home to a valuable critical mass of international, civil society, private, and diplomatic actors that work directly or indirectly on the prevention of violence, and the consolidation of peace.

The lecture also set out priority areas for the UN and its partners. These include the need to strengthen data collection and analysis capacities, to work along multiple tracks and through multi-stakeholder partnerships, and to better support transitions. With the Arab Spring in mind, Tokayev said that

"managing the risk of conflict that accompanies political transitions is a critical factor in building strong governing institutions and creating the mechanisms for durable peace".

International Geneva must remain active to advance its role as a city of peace. With a decline in inter- and intra-state armed conflicts, and with most violent deaths occurring outside of traditionally defined armed conflict areas, the nature of armed violence has clearly changed in recent years. International Geneva can help strengthen the international community's response in the face of changing patterns of armed violence.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding are two critical issues to locate Geneva's comparative advantage in comparison to other UN cities. This is especially important as the UN systems will implement the Secretary-General's 5-year Action Plan, define a new sustainable development framework as a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, and position itself with regards to the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Based on Director-General Tokayev's lecture, one may point to two action points to maximise International Geneva's contribution to these international processes. The first is to ensure that Geneva-based actors are aware of their multiple conflict prevention and peacebuilding roles. The second point is to foster a continuous interaction across sectors and institutions at senior and working levels.

If multi-stakeholder partnerships are the way forward to strengthen conflict prevention and peacebuilding, there should be a more concrete effort to engage beyond institutional silos, and to use Geneva as a bridge to the politics of New York, and as a window into operations in the field.



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## GENEVA peacebuilding

### The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform: The Knowledge Hub for Better Peacebuilding

The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform is an inter-agency network that connects the critical mass of peacebuilding actors, resources, and expertise in Geneva and worldwide. Founded in 2008, the Platform has a mandate to facilitate interaction on peacebuilding between different institutions and sectors, and to advance new knowledge and understanding of peacebuilding issues and contexts. It also plays a creative role in building bridges between International Geneva, the United Nations peacebuilding architecture in New York, and peacebuilding activities in the field. The Platform's network comprises more than 1,000 peacebuilding professionals and over 60 institutions working on peacebuilding directly or indirectly. As part of its 2012-2014 Programme, the Platform provides policy-relevant advice and services, ensures the continuous exchange of information through seminars, consultations, and conferences, and facilitates outcome-oriented peacebuilding dialogues in five focus areas. The Platform is a joint project of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) of the Graduate Institute, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Interpeace, and the Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva.

<http://gpplatform.ch>



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# LES VILLES, LABORATOIRES DU FUTUR RENCONTRE DE MAIRES DE TOUS LES CONTINENTS À L'INSTITUT

Marlyne Sahakian, PhD



Muhammad Yunus Nawandish, maire de Kaboul.

Des maires d'Afrique, d'Amérique, d'Asie et d'Europe se sont réunis à l'Institut les 12 et 13 avril derniers pour débattre de l'importance croissante des villes comme laboratoires du futur. Accueilli par M. Pierre Maudet, le plus jeune maire élu de Genève, et en partenariat avec l'Institut, cet événement de haut niveau a abordé deux thématiques principales : la « gouvernance verticale », ou le rôle des villes dans la gouvernance globale, et la « gouvernance horizontale », ou comment les villes mènent des collaborations efficaces et innovantes avec les collectivités et les citoyens. Les maires étaient invités à partager leurs meilleures expériences, ce qui donna lieu à des débats intenses sur des questions cruciales : comment intéresser les jeunes générations à la vie de la cité, gérer la violence et l'insécurité, créer des systèmes participatifs à la fois pertinents et efficaces, ou encore relever les défis liés à l'environnement et à la santé.

Muhammad Yunus Nawandish, maire de Kaboul, en Afghanistan, a expliqué comment la participation des jeunes générations a aidé à gérer une ville dont la population est passée de quelques milliers à plusieurs millions de personnes. Mario Anguiano Moreno, maire de Colima, au Mexique, a dénoncé la pression exercée aujourd'hui sur des villes qui manquent de moyens pour gérer des problèmes de consommation et de trafic de drogue, alors que la réponse doit être globale ; le maire de la ville d'Oklahoma, Mick Cornett, a pour sa part raconté ses efforts pour inciter ses concitoyens à vivre plus sainement.

« La ville est l'avenir de l'homme », a souligné Philippe Burrin, directeur de l'Institut, notant que plus de la moitié de l'humanité est urbaine. Alors que les villes constituent un échelon tangible de gouvernance, les maires n'ont toujours aucune reconnaissance officielle dans les systèmes de gouvernance internationale. Lors de la conférence de clôture, Pierre Maudet a mis Rufus Yerxa, directeur général adjoint à l'OMC, au défi de reconnaître plus concrètement la nécessité d'intégrer les représentants des villes dans le débat international. D'autres maires dans l'assistance ont même évoqué l'inutilité des organisations internationales alors que les villes sont amenées à jouer un rôle essentiel dans les questions globales. Lors du dîner de clôture, Pascal Lamy, directeur général de l'OMC, a soutenu l'idée que les villes peuvent jouer un rôle essentiel dans la gouvernance mondiale et qu'il faut intégrer des perspectives locales dans l'arène internationale. Les villes sont au cœur de ce que nos systèmes internationaux considèrent comme des questions globales, et les gouvernements locaux sont devenus une nouvelle catégorie d'acteurs globaux, a-t-il ajouté.

# LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT

## INSTITUTE NEWS

### OUVERTURE DE L'ANNÉE ACADEMIQUE



#### AMARTYA SEN, PREMIER LAURÉAT DU PRIX INTERNATIONAL EDGAR DE PICCIOTTO

Le 3 octobre, la cérémonie d'ouverture de l'année académique donnera l'occasion de remettre pour la première fois le prix international Edgar de Picciotto. Son récipiendaire est M. Amartya Sen, l'un des économistes les plus renommés et les plus respectés au monde. Professeur à Harvard et prix Nobel d'économie en 1998, il est l'auteur de nombreux ouvrages traduits dans une trentaine de langues. Ses travaux ont porté notamment sur les causes de la famine, les inégalités et la pauvreté. A partir de ses travaux a été notamment développé l'indice de développement humain (IDH) du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD).

Avant de recevoir le prix Edgar de Picciotto, M. Sen ouvrira l'année académique 2012-2013 par une conférence intitulée : « What is the Use of Economics ? ».

La cérémonie aura lieu dans la salle de conférence de l'OMC, obligamment mise à disposition par son directeur général, M. Pascal Lamy.

L'Institut a créé le prix international Edgar de Picciotto en hommage et en remerciement à M. de Picciotto et à sa famille pour leur soutien exceptionnellement généreux qui a permis de financer en grande partie la Maison des étudiants. Attribué chaque deux ans, ce prix d'un montant de CHF 100 000 est destiné à récompenser une personnalité universitaire de renommée internationale ayant contribué par ses recherches à une meilleure compréhension des défis mondiaux et dont les travaux ont influencé les décideurs politiques.

# LES NOUVEAUX ENSEIGNANTS NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

## SHALINI RANDERIA

Professor and Head of the new Anthropology and Sociology of Development Department



Shalini Randeria.

### **What is your background?**

My career has spanned several universities in India and Europe giving me a chance to familiarise myself with a variety of intellectual traditions and institutional contexts. I studied at the University of Delhi, was among the first women Rhodes Scholars at Oxford and returned to India to teach Sociology in Bombay and Delhi. I taught anthropology, at the Free University of Berlin, where I got my PhD and habilitation. Following a Fellowship at the Institute of Advanced Study, Berlin and the Max Weber Visiting Professorship in Sociology (University of Munich), I shifted to the Central European University (CEU), Budapest to build up its new department of Sociology and Social Anthropology. In 2002 I was appointed Professor of Anthropology at the University of Zurich.

### **What is the profile of the new Department of Anthropology and Sociology of Development?**

### **How will its programmes combine the two disciplines?**

The department fills a gap in the disciplinary spectrum at the Institute by introducing anthropology and sociology. In a world shaped by post-colonial entanglements, today both disciplines are concerned with understanding how (trans)national processes play out, and are experienced, in various locations. Both must take account of the specificities of socio-cultural institutions and practices of governance in different societies, the effects of state power, and policies of international institutions on everyday lives as well as the ways in which peoples' collective action shapes larger forces. For example, all societies are facing common challenges of growing inequalities, unsustainable resource use or displacement.

### **What direction do you envisage for the department?**

I am excited at the prospect of being able to build up an integrated department of anthropology and sociology in a dynamic setting. The department will provide strong training in social theory combined with a firm grounding in empirical research. By imparting knowledge on and from the global South our curriculum will address urgent social and political issues from a critical, comparative and non-Eurocentric perspective. It aims to cultivate sensitivity for context and for connections, both colonial and contemporary, as well as for the intellectual tensions and ethical dilemmas, which students will face in their professional lives.

### **What does your research focus on?**

My research addresses the dynamics of dispossession and the politics of enclosures in post-colonial India. It focuses on land grab leading to expropriation, privatisation of the commons and the erosion of collective rights of communities in Special Economic Zones, National Parks but also in mega-cities. It delineates the current transformations of state power, sovereignty and governance and explores the new claims to rights and practices of citizenship by the poor.



Shalini Randeria was former President of the European Association of Social Anthropologists.



## GIAN LUCA BURCI

Adjunct Professor, International Law

Gian Luca Burci has been Legal Counsel at the World Health Organization since 2005. Professor Burci previously served as Legal Officer at the United Nations Secretariat in Vienna and New York for nearly a decade. At the Institute he has taught in the joint LL.M. in Global Health Law and International Institutions programme in partnership with Georgetown University. His areas of expertise are in diplomacy, governance and law related to international health.



Gian Luca Burci.

## ILONA KICKBUSCH

Adjunct Professor, Interdisciplinary Programmes

Director of the Institute's Global Health Programme since 2008, Ilona Kickbusch advises organisations, government agencies and the private sector on policies and strategies to promote health at the national, European and international level. Before coming to the Graduate Institute, she was Professor and Head of the Global Health Division at the Yale University's School of Medicine. Prior to that, she worked at the World Health Organisation in various key roles for nearly two decades.



Ilona Kickbusch.

## GIACOMO LUCIANI

Adjunct Professor, Interdisciplinary Programmes

Giacomo Luciani has been a Visiting Professor at the Institute since 2008 and is Co-Director of the Executive Master in Oil and Gas Leadership. He is also Scientific Director of the Master in International Energy of the Paris School of International Affairs at Sciences-Po, and a Princeton University Global Scholar. Professor's Luciani's career has crossed over into academia, industry and government. He has worked for ENI, the Italian Oil Company as well as taught at UCLA, the European University Institute in Florence, and the College of Europe. His recent research focuses on the security of energy supplies, the stabilisation of oil prices, and the diversification of oil exporting countries' economies.



Giacomo Luciani.

## UGO PANIZZA

Professor of Economics and Deputy Director of the new Centre for Finance and Development



Ugo Panizza.

The Institute is fortunate to be welcoming Ugo Panizza as a new Professor in September. Professor Panizza brings a great deal of expertise in a wide range of areas of international economics as well as numerous years of experience as a practitioner at international organisations. He will also play a key role in the Institute's new Centre for Finance and Development as Deputy-Director alongside Professor Jean-Louis Arcand, Director of the PhD in Development Economics Programme.

Ugo Panizza is no stranger to the Institute where he has been a Visiting Professor since 2008, a position he held in addition to being Chief of the Debt and Finance Analysis Unit at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Previously, he worked at the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, alongside holding teaching and research posts at institutions such as the American University of Beirut and the University of Turin.

Professor Panizza's research interests include international finance, sovereign debt, banking, and political economy. Since 2008, he has been teaching econometrics and development economics, to which he brings his legendary sense of humor. He has extensive work and research experience in Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa. Some of Professor Panizza's recent work has included research with Professor Arcand and Enrico Berkes, of the IMF, on the threshold above which financial development no longer has a positive effect on economic growth. He has also written with Barry Eichengreen, Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, on capital account liberalisation and bond market development. Together with Eichengreen and Ricardo Hausmann of Harvard's Kennedy School he also did important work on the causes and

consequences of "original sin" in international finance. His research is wide-ranging and has covered areas such as religion and the education gender gap.

"I am very excited to have the opportunity to dedicate more energy and time to my activities at the Graduate Institute", said Professor Panizza. "Since I have been affiliated with the Institute, I have greatly appreciated its students and my colleagues. Over the years I have been collaborating with other faculty members at the Institute on research, as well as co-teaching classes. The new centre will be an excellent chance for me to be involved in a series of innovative research projects on development and finance with world class researchers. Another reason I wanted to take on this new role is because the Institute's approach allows for work that is both academically sound and policy-relevant. The city of Geneva is exactly where I wanted to continue my career. The high concentration of international organisations specialising on issues related to my teaching and research is ideal, as is the city's location in the heart of Europe and close to the Middle East, for both my work and personal life."

Ugo Panizza holds a PhD in Economics from Johns Hopkins and is an Italian citizen.

## **LORE VANDEWALLE**

Assistant Professor, International Economics

Lore Vandewalle joins the Institute from the University of Goettingen where she was a Postdoctoral Fellow. Previously she was Experienced Researcher at Bocconi University and at the London School of Economics. She is a micro development economist who focuses on empirics and tests economic theory through fieldwork. Her work on women's self-help groups in India has brought a new angle to the study of microfinance issues. Her arrival strengthens the Institute's expertise in applied micro-development. It also provides additional expertise on India. She holds a PhD in Development Economics from the Centre for Research on the Economics of Development at Namur University, Belgium.



Lore Vandewalle.

## **YI HUANG**

Assistant Professor, International Economics

Previously an Economist in the Research Department at the International Monetary Fund, Yi Huang comes to the Institute with expertise in International macroeconomics and finance, financial economics, and emerging markets. Yi Huang has a PhD from the London Business School and a Master in Economics from the China Centre for Economic Research in Beijing University. He speaks Chinese and English. His current research projects include precautionary saving, liquid asset holding, financial frictions and FX reserves as well as the effects of valuation adjustment on external wealth. Yi also serves as the Research Associate at the Globalization & Monetary Policy Institute of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. He will join the Institute at the Spring semester.



Yi Huang.

## AURÉLIE ELISA GFELLER

Swiss National Science Foundation Ambizione Fellow and Visiting Lecturer of International History



Aurélie Elisa Gfeller.

I joined the Graduate Institute with a Swiss National Science Foundation Ambizione fellowship, and I feel fortunate to be associated with an institution that promotes diversity and interdisciplinarity. I am also proud to be part of a department which fosters a broad understanding of international history, combining its traditional meaning, that is, the analysis of interstate relations, with newer approaches, such as global/world history, transnational history, and postcoloniality.

After years of study and research abroad, I was pleased to return to Geneva, an international city that offers a high quality of life and work environment. I was born and raised in nearby Lausanne, where I graduated with a degree in history and art history, before embarking on an intellectual journey that took me to the United States. There, I completed a Master in International Relations at Stanford University and, subsequently, a PhD in History at Princeton University. Prior to coming to Geneva, I also completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the European University Institute in Florence.

Ambizione is a three-year programme designed to allow scholars with ties to Switzerland (but not necessarily of Swiss citizenship) who have spent time abroad to conduct research at a Swiss institution. This grant provides me with the time and resources to carry out a new project on the history of international cooperation around heritage in the post-war period, with a focus on UNESCO and its World Heritage Convention. This project brings together my expertise in the history of international relations with my interest in culture and the arts. My approach is historical, but I am also mindful of the growing scholarship in the interdisciplinary field of heritage studies — a trend that reflects the rising prominence of heritage as a political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental stake in today's globalised

world. The Institute is an ideal setting for this project. It offers an opportunity to collaborate with a network of Geneva-based historians, notably Professor Davide Rodogno, who are researching international organisations, as well as to benefit from the heritage expertise of Professor Isabelle Milbert in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology of Development.

I will also teach a class on "Nature, Culture, and Internationalism: A Transnational Perspective", combining the literature on nature conservation and cultural heritage protection in novel ways. I am thrilled to have this opportunity to share my interests and ideas with highly motivated students from diverse geographic and disciplinary backgrounds.

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### Three Swiss National Science Foundation Ambizione Fellows are currently conducting research at the Institute

#### **Aurélie Elisa Gfeller**

Conceptualising World Heritage: A Contested Process (1970s-2000s)

#### **Amalia Ribi Forclaz**

Peasants, Poverty and Politics. The Emergence of Global Labour Standards in Agriculture, 1930-1960

#### **Thomas Schultz**

The Ethics of Transnational Business Law

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# LES DÉPARTS

## DEPARTING FACULTY

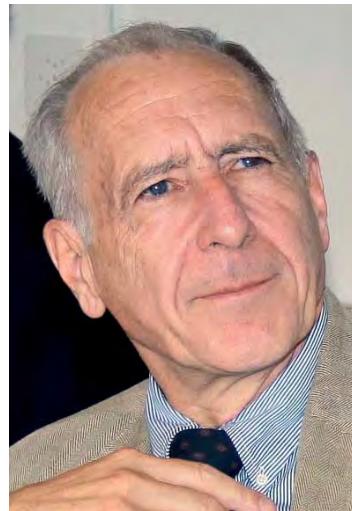
### PIERRE-MARIE DUPUY

Professeur de droit international

Pierre-Marie Dupuy prend sa retraite. L'Institut aura eu le privilège de le compter parmi ses professeurs de droit international pendant cinq ans. Il avait auparavant occupé le poste de co-directeur de l'Institut des hautes études internationales de l'Université de Paris 2 (Panthéon Assas), puis enseigné à l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence de 2002 à 2008. Pierre-Marie Dupuy a ensuite honoré l'Institut en décidant de finir sa longue et prestigieuse carrière universitaire au bord du Léman. Ses collègues et ses étudiants ont pu profiter durant ces années de cette personnalité exceptionnelle : un grand théoricien et praticien du droit international de renommée mondiale, un vrai polyglotte capable de rédiger et de s'exprimer en cinq langues différentes, et un orateur hors pair.

Avec la modestie des grands, son sens de l'humour, son caractère affable et ses vertus pédagogiques, il a captivé des centaines d'étudiants et transmis sa passion non seulement pour le droit international, mais aussi pour une certaine vision de cette discipline et des relations internationales en général, qu'il a su à la fois présenter dans ses nombreuses publications et défendre dans des instances juridictionnelles internationales, que ce soit comme conseil et avocat devant la Cour internationale de Justice ou comme arbitre.

Parmi ses publications, on citera notamment *L'unité de l'ordre juridique international*, l'un des cours généraux de droit international public à l'Académie de droit international de La Haye, dont la lecture est indispensable. Quant au « Précis Dalloz » de droit international public publié maintenant avec Yann Kerbrat, qui en est déjà à sa 10<sup>e</sup> édition, il sert à former des générations entières d'étudiants dans cette discipline et constitue bien plus qu'un simple manuel de droit international.



Pierre-Marie Dupuy.

Durant sa présence à l'Institut, Pierre-Marie Dupuy a aussi fait rayonner notre maison dans ses activités extérieures, notamment dans des affaires d'une très grande importance, comme par exemple celle opposant le Soudan au Soudan du Sud (en tant que président du Tribunal arbitral) ou celle des immunités juridictionnelles de l'Etat entre l'Allemagne et l'Italie devant la Cour internationale de Justice (comme conseil et avocat de l'Italie).

Pierre-Marie Dupuy poursuivra son activité dans le monde du droit international après sa retraite. Genève et notre Institut continueront sans aucun doute de bénéficier de son talent et de sa personnalité si charismatique.

**Marcelo Kohen,**

Professeur de droit international

## JEAN-LUC MAURER

Professeur d'études du développement



Jean-Luc Maurer.

Après avoir obtenu en 1971 sa licence en sciences politiques à l'Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales (IUHEI), Jean-Luc Maurer s'est rapidement trouvé engagé à l'Institut d'études du développement (IED), où j'ai fait sa connaissance à son arrivée en 1975. C'est de cette époque que date ce que nous qualifions tous deux d'étroite complicité dans notre manière d'aborder aussi bien les questions de développement des sociétés que celles d'un Institut (IED) entrant alors dans sa période de croissance. Période passionnante qui voyait se croiser, à travers Jean-Luc Maurer et d'autres collègues, l'héritage de l'IUHEI et les visions des «développeurs» de l'IED. La fertilité de ce croisement a notamment abouti à l'obtention par Jean-Luc Maurer de son doctorat à l'IUHEI en 1983, fondé sur une étude en profondeur du monde rural javanais.

A cette complicité s'est ajoutée bien souvent une grande complémentarité dans de nombreux domaines et activités. Mon champ de travail étant celui des politiques internationales d'éducation et de formation, nos intérêts se sont rejoints au cours des années 1980 autour de l'enseignement ainsi que de l'évaluation de projets pour la Direction du développement et de la coopération de la Suisse ou d'autres organisations internationales. Mes éclairages sur l'éducation en Afrique de l'Ouest venaient ainsi s'ajouter à la passion de Jean-Luc Maurer pour le monde rural, les changements sociopolitiques et la coopération internationale au développement en Asie du Sud-Est et du Sud-Ouest – Indonésie, Vietnam, Laos.

En 1988, Jean-Luc Maurer a été nommé professeur et vice-directeur de l'IUED, qu'il a ensuite dirigé de 1992 à 2004. C'est grâce à sa ténacité et à sa capacité de travail qu'il a pu tout au long des années 1990 assurer la poursuite de la stabilisation et le maintien de l'autonomie institutionnelles de l'IUED, que le contexte politique et financier soit faste ou difficile. Les charges gestionnaires ne l'ont cependant pas empêché de garder une relation scientifique avec ses terrains favoris en Asie, comme le démontre la liste de ses publications parues alors.

Revenu à l'Institut en 2005 après une année de retrouvailles asiatiques, Jean-Luc Maurer ne pouvait concevoir de se vouer uniquement aux fonctions de ce qu'il appelle un «professeur de base». Répondant à la pression amicale de certains, dont je faisais partie, il se porta candidat à la présidence de l'Association européenne des instituts de recherche et de formation en matière de développement (EADI). Son élection pour trois ans puis sa réélection ont permis à l'EADI de renforcer sa visibilité et sa crédibilité, comme on a pu s'en rendre compte lors de la conférence générale de l'association accueillie en 2008 par l'Institut.

Jean-Luc Maurer quitte l'Institut avec un palmarès dont il peut être fier. J'espère qu'il consacrera un peu de son temps «libre» à l'élaboration de l'histoire des idées sur le développement, auxquelles il a tant contribué et dont la pertinence est aujourd'hui attestée par les demandes des étudiants.

**Michel Carton,**  
Professeur retraité

# LE RÉSEAU INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH

## JOINT LL.M. WITH GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Jasmine Champenois, Executive Director, Academic Outreach

As part of the Institute's commitment to promoting international academic cooperation and to engaging in teaching and research on world affairs, it has been jointly providing the Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Global Health and International Institutions with Georgetown Law Center for the past three years.

The programme is targeted to students with a legal background who are interested in specialising in the practice of Global Health Law. The emerging field of global health features prominently at the Institute, notably through its research programme dedicated to the subject led by Professor Ilona Kickbusch. Participants in the programme spend one semester at Georgetown Law Center, Washington D.C., and one semester at the Institute. They attend law courses at both institutions, and complement their legal curriculum with courses in political science, economics, history, sociology and other subjects. Participants also have an opportunity to intern with an international organisation or non-governmental organisation to enhance their practical skills and to interact with members of the international community.

Approximately ten participants are chosen for this highly-selective LL.M. programme each semester. Candidates come from all over the world and share a common interest in coupling their legal studies with a global perspective on international affairs and on the relationship between health issues and global governance.

Students receive mentoring from professors from Georgetown and the Graduate Institute, notably by the Co-Directors of the programme, Professors Andrea Bianchi and Cédric Dupont. Students are also able to develop networks of friends and professional contacts by interacting with advanced students from both institutions. Looking ahead, we hope that this academic cooperation will be



Georgetown University, Washington D.C., USA. White-Gravenor.

developed further to include faculty exchange and joint research projects, thus giving the Institute greater visibility in the field of global health law.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/lmhealth>



### Nichole Hines, United States

Currently pursuing an LL.M. in Global Health Law and International Institutions

"The Institute's location in Geneva is a perfect setting to learn the intricacies of the major international organisations involved with global health. Due to their extensive experience in this area, the Professors at the Graduate Institute provide insider views on complex aspects of global health. Few lawyers can genuinely market themselves as a specialised attorney in the growing field of global health law. That is what makes this degree so unique as it provides a great opportunity to navigate an interesting and growing field that has a truly honourable mission. Additionally, Geneva is a vibrant city and is a place where people from all nations unite."



## L'INSTITUT, UN LIEU D'ACCUEIL POUR DES UNIVERSITAIRES DU SUD



De gauche à droite: Yasmeen Arif, Université de Delhi; Peter Wafula Wekesa, Université Kenyatta, Nairobi; Baasankhuu Ganbaatar, Université Nationale de Mongolie.

Grâce au généreux soutien d'un donateur, de jeunes enseignants-chercheurs séjournent un semestre à Genève et collaborent étroitement avec les enseignants de l'Institut.

Depuis l'automne 2010, 15 jeunes universitaires ont été invités à participer au « Global South Scholar-in-Residence Programme ». Originaires de différents continents, ils trouvent dans ce séjour une première opportunité d'élargir leur réseau académique.

Ces chercheurs sont sélectionnés par un comité interdisciplinaire de professeurs sur la base d'un dossier académique comprenant non seulement les projets de recherche et les publications des candidats, mais également les syllabi de leurs cours. En effet, le programme a à cœur de leur offrir la possibilité d'enrichir leur curriculum et leur portfolio de publications.

Un professeur est nommé pour accompagner leur séjour et faciliter ainsi leur intégration. Cette relation privilégiée permet la collaboration active sur des projets de recherche et se poursuit souvent par des échanges et des publications

conjointes. Ce fut notamment le cas pour Jean-Louis Arcand, professeur en économie du développement, qui a été récemment invité par le professeur Maria-Teresa Herrera Nebel à donner un cours et une conférence publique à l'Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM), à Toluca.

Ces enseignants invités relatent l'importance de ce programme comme une parenthèse salvatrice dans leurs agendas d'enseignement et de recherche surchargés. Ils bénéficient à Genève de la possibilité d'accéder aux ressources de la bibliothèque de l'Institut ou encore à des experts au sein des organisations internationales et non gouvernementales. Plus encore, ils soulignent leur souhait de pouvoir consacrer un semestre entier à la réalisation de leur projet personnel de publication. Par exemple, Yasmeen Arif, professeur associé à l'Université de Delhi, prépare la publication de *Afterlife, reclaiming life after catastrophe*. Baasankhuu Ganbaatar, chargée d'enseignement à l'Université de Mongolie, profite des ressources en Suisse pour étudier la sécurité des petits Etats. Peter Wafula Wekesa, de la Kenyatta University, à Nairobi, mène quant à lui une recherche conjointe avec les professeurs d'histoire internationale sur la politique des frontières en Afrique de l'Est.

L'Institut s'enrichit de ces invités qui partagent le fruit de leur recherche dans le cadre de séminaires. De retour dans leur institution, les Global South Scholars deviennent de formidables ambassadeurs de Genève et de l'Institut, avec lesquels ils maintiennent des liens étroits. Pari réussi pour un programme qui mise avant tout sur l'échange de matière grise.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/in-residence>

## BRAIN GAIN

### EXCHANGE PROGRAMME WITH HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

The exchange agreement between Harvard Law School, on the one hand, and the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva and the Institute, on the other hand, has been benefiting the partners for the last six years.

Each year, since 2006, selected students have the opportunity to discover what is like to live and learn at one of the other institutions. "This experience exposes students to different methods of learning, gives them the chance to participate in numerous events and activities while making friends and professional contacts," according to Andrea Bianchi, Head of the Institute's International Law Department.

For Kan Yan, Master Student from Harvard Law School, his semester at the Graduate Institute allowed him to study international law from a continental perspective while learning French and working for the UN. "I was able to better understand the nature and structure of international law generally. This complemented my course work at Harvard, which focused more on domestic law and legal theory. I was able to make a lot of friends and spent time traveling throughout Europe", he said.

Jan-Christoph Kuntze, who recently finished a Master in International Law at the Institute, spent a semester at Harvard. "I was keen to experience the special academic environment that Harvard Law School offers. I was interested to study law from a common law perspective and before going I identified specific classes that I wanted to take. One was American Environmental Law taught by Professor Jody Freeman, a former advisor to President Obama. In addition, I got to know interesting new course formats."

The agreement also includes faculty exchange. In February 2012 Professor Jorge E. Viñuales spent two weeks in



Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Cambridge, Massachusetts. "My experience was very positive", Professor Viñuales said. "While at Harvard, I gave a public lecture related to my forthcoming book *The Dormant Environment Clause: Assessing the Impact of Multilateral Environmental Agreements on Foreign Investment Disputes* and met with professors and students who are working on related subjects." During his stay, Mark Wu of Harvard and Anthea Roberts, who was Visiting Professor there, accepted to participate in a research volume Jorge Viñuales is co-editing with Institute Professors Zachary Douglas and Joost Pauwelyn. In June, Professors Wu and Roberts gave presentations at the Institute on the conceptual foundations of investment law.

"This exchange allows our department to be part of a global network of excellence but above all it is of great benefit to our students", said Professor Bianchi.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/exchanges>



## VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAMME

### A GLOBAL MEETING PLACE FOR RESEARCHERS



Wafa Aidi, a young economist from Tunisia, on research leave.

Every year, the Institute hosts twenty-five international researchers – mainly post-graduate students and young professors – who are invited to take advantage of the resources of the Institute during a period of independent research leave. This Visiting Fellows programme continues to grow and attract more scholars.

While the Graduate Institute has a long-standing tradition of hosting European and North American scholars, it is now focusing on broadening its outreach and offering access to its resources to visiting researchers worldwide.

In spring 2012, Fellows hailed from Japan, China, Brazil and Tunisia as well as from Finland, France, Belgium, the UK and the USA. During their stay, they had the opportunity to explore the numerous archives and other resources in International Geneva and benefit from the expertise of the Institute's faculty, researchers and graduate students. For some, this was their first experience outside their home institution; this is particularly true of junior fellows

including PhD candidates from partner universities such as Harvard, LSE and Oxford.

Participants are accepted upon invitation from a faculty member or selected by a research centre according to their fields of expertise. Upon admission, a professor is appointed to act as a mentor and to assist each Fellow get acquainted with the Institute. Fellows also receive support for travel and to help them settle on campus.

Last spring, Visiting Fellows included senior professors of economics, international law, political science, and history, and scholars from other disciplines. In addition, there were a dozen young researchers from specialised fields such as environment, security, migration, gender, and practitioners on leave from national governments and international organisations.

Among the advantages of the programme are: mentoring provided to Fellows by professors, time away from their home institution, and additional resources and expertise, all of which allow them to develop new perspectives on their research projects. Visiting Fellows have one of Europe's richest collections of material on international affairs and development studies at their disposal at the Institute's library. They also participate in courses and seminars as well as present their research in a dedicated workshop.

The Visiting Fellows programme along with the Institute's Global South Scholar-in-Residence Programme is designed to enhance links among international scholars and to attract promising academics from all over the world to the Institute.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/visiting>

# LES ÉTUDIANTS STUDENTS

## THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE A GAUTHIER FAMILY AFFAIR

Among the Institute's community, few families are as passionate about world affairs as the Gauthiers of Toronto. Not only did Jacques and Rani cross the Atlantic to pursue degrees at the Institute's predecessors, but three of their four daughters also came to study at the Institute. Each chose this path for many reasons, including Geneva's strategic location in Europe and its proximity to international organisations as well as its highly regarded faculty.

Jacques studied law in Canada in the 70's. After graduating from Law School, he and his wife, Rani, pursued post-graduate studies in Geneva. After completing the doctoral requirements, Jacques returned to Canada where he eventually founded his own law firm, Gauthier and Associates, in Toronto. He continued to maintain his association with the Institute while he was completing his doctoral thesis, which he defended in 2006.

Shaloma, the second eldest of the daughters, completed a Master in International History and Politics in 2006, and is pursuing a PhD in the same discipline while working as a research assistant on a project relating to international organisations during the interwar period headed by Professor Rodogno. She said her father's experience played a pivotal role in her choice. "I was able to rely on his positive experience and had the unique opportunity of being enrolled while he was completing his PhD. Attending the defense of his dissertation heightened my awareness to the challenges and the accomplishment of such a feat."

For Adriella, who is completing a Master in Development Studies and is Research Assistant at the Programme for Gender and Global Change, the choice was not as easy. "Since my family consisted of a father who received his PhD from one of the Institute's predecessors, a mother who studied at the other, and an older sister who was pursuing



From left to right: Adriella, Davina, Rani, Jacques and Shaloma Gauthier.

a degree there, I clearly did not want to even consider attending the school", she said. However the turning point came when she attended Shaloma's Master's graduation ceremony and was attracted by the wide array of languages as well as the warmth of the students.

Davina, twin sister of Adriella, who is completing her Master in International History and Politics, was also inspired by the family tradition. "My father and sister both had a positive experience at the Institute. A number of factors made their respective studies rewarding, such as the intellectual vibrancy of Geneva, as well as the numerous archives in the city. The family involvement at the Institute is definitely part of the reason behind my decision", she said. She was further influenced by the small size of the Institute and its opportunity for lively intellectual exchange,

Their shared connections and experiences at IHEID have knit the family even closer. When reunited in Toronto, their lively discussions include a multiplicity of international issues.

## ANDRÉA JOËLLE KUNDIG

Doctorante en études du développement

Bénéficiaire du subside Marie Heim-Vögtlin



Andréa Joëlle Kundig.

J'ai effectué une licence en lettres à l'Université de Genève avant de travailler pendant deux ans au Centre de documentation du CICR. J'ai été fascinée par le mandat de cette institution, ainsi que par les thèmes soulevés par ses activités. J'ai ainsi décidé de faire un master en études du développement en me concentrant sur la question des conflits armés. Lorsque j'ai commencé, c'était sous l'égide de l'ex-IUED, qui a fusionné l'année suivante avec l'ex-HEI. Le nouvel Institut offre aujourd'hui beaucoup de possibilités, notamment la rencontre entre plusieurs disciplines. C'est cette diversité des voix qui constitue sa grande richesse.

Mon intérêt s'est porté vers le mouvement naxalite, un mouvement communiste révolutionnaire actif depuis la fin des années 1960 en Inde. Je lui ai consacré mon mémoire de master et, le propos se révélant vaste et passionnant, j'ai voulu l'approfondir par une thèse. Celle-ci se penche plus particulièrement sur les interconnexions entre les mouvements de contestation de la société civile et les groupes naxalites en Orissa, un Etat situé dans l'est de l'Inde, où les projets de développement de grande envergure sont prolixes, spécialement dans le domaine des industries extractives. J'ai eu la chance d'obtenir cette année un subside du Fonds national suisse, dans le cadre du programme Marie Heim-Vögtlin en faveur de la promotion des femmes dans la recherche. Dans mon cas, il a été accordé en soutien à mon projet de thèse, que je poursuis tout en m'occupant de ma fille.

Je terminerai ma thèse en 2013. Je souhaite ensuite continuer à travailler sur mes thématiques de recherche tout en multipliant les rencontres et les perspectives au sein du monde académique, mais aussi en dehors de celui-ci, afin de nourrir le lien entre la formation universitaire et la pratique. J'aimerais en outre intégrer des groupes de recherche interdisciplinaires et transnationaux, car je considère que le partage des connaissances est essentiel dans le cadre de la recherche scientifique, et même impératif lorsque l'on aborde la question du «développement».

### Subsides Marie Heim-Vögtlin

Le Fonds national suisse (FNS) met chaque année au concours un nombre limité de subsides Marie Heim-Vögtlin (MHV) pour la promotion des femmes dans la recherche. Ils sont destinés à des candidates hautement qualifiées au doctorat ou postdoctorat dans toutes les disciplines encouragées par le FNS.

## REZA NASRI

PhD Candidate in International Law

Shelby Cullom and Kathryn Davis Scholarship

When I was choosing where to pursue a PhD in International Law, I consulted many people, including a reputable diplomat at the United Nations. He had three pieces of advice for me: first, he said, absolutely take the reputation of your future institution into account. Although personal effort is what will define your success, the prestige of the academic institution will still be important for employers. Second, he said, working in the complex environment of international relations requires not only a strong theoretical background but also real world knowledge, so find a school that trains you both academically and for the harsh terrain. And finally, choose an institution that is located at the heart of the events, he said. Studying international affairs is not like studying chemistry where everything happens inside a lab. To become a professional in your field, you will need to literally swim in its environment!

With the Institute, I got much more than I expected from these factors. Its name and reputation go now far beyond Europe and North America where it has enjoyed high stature since 1927. During my last trip to Iran, I witnessed how many Iranian young people aspired to study at the Institute. The quality and eminence of the faculty and the notoriety of its alumni have carried its name from the old continent to the heart of the Middle East.

The multifaceted training that I had hoped for was also much better than I had expected. The Graduate Institute is not just a high-standard "academic" institution. It is also a place where you get to hear first-hand accounts from practitioners and experts. I have gotten to meet and hear from a wide variety of remarkable guest-speakers – from the Obama administration's Legal Adviser to the highest judges of international tribunals – but I also benefited from classmates who all had impressive backgrounds and hands-on expertise to share. It is not everywhere that one gets to

sit beside a fellow student who has participated in closed-door Security Council negotiations and who is willing to enrich the classroom debate with unique insights!

Geneva is where international events happen. The Institute is within walking distance of the headquarters of some of the most important international organisations and has close ties with them. Because of this, I feel I do not just "study" but rather "live" what I learn.

I am extremely satisfied to have chosen the Institute. As a PhD student here, and as a recipient of a full-scholarship that has allowed me to pursue my goals, I have found the authority and academic credibility to publish my views in some of the world's most renowned publications; and I feel well equipped to tackle a challenging career in foreign-policy and diplomacy once I obtain my degree.



Reza Nasri.

# ALUMNI

## PIERO GLEIJESES, DOCTORAT 1972



Photo Hanabusa NAOYO.

L'italien Piero Gleijeses n'a que 18 ans lorsqu'il arrive à Genève pour entamer ses études universitaires. Son souhait est d'aller à Paris mais ses parents estiment alors que la capitale française est trop dangereuse pour un adolescent. Ils lui préfèrent Genève, qu'ils perçoivent comme une «ville calviniste peuplée de sages Suisses».

En 1967, Piero entame à l'Institut sa thèse de doctorat sur les relations franco-allemandes entre 1933 et 1939. Il part à Berlin apprendre l'allemand avant de décider de changer de sujet de recherche pour «La crise dominicaine, 1965». Il préfère en effet élargir son horizon intellectuel, trop «eurocentré» à son goût. Il quitte à nouveau la Suisse pour trois ans et se rend aux Etats Unis et en République Dominicaine dont il avait suivi avec intérêt l'insurrection en 1965. Il en revient avec une nouvelle langue, l'espagnol, une grande fascination pour le pays et ses habitants, et une passion naissante pour les Caraïbes en général, dont il devient un expert.

Il rencontre à l'Institut sa future épouse, Setsuko Ono. «Ne fût-ce que pour cela, ça valait la peine de faire toutes mes études universitaires à Genève», dit-il. Il se souvient également des cours qu'il a particulièrement appréciés et qui lui ont été utiles pour sa carrière, ceux des professeurs Miklos Molnar et Yves Collart.

En 1972, le couple s'installe à Washington. Piero Gleijeses y devient professeur de politique étrangère américaine à la School of Advanced International Studies de l'Université Johns Hopkins, où il exerce aujourd'hui encore. L'arrivée de milliers de soldats cubains en Angola en 1975-76 le surprend. Il décide dès lors de s'intéresser à la politique cubaine en Afrique, région qu'il connaît encore peu. Les tensions entre les Etats-Unis et Cuba sur ce continent sont alors patentées. Ce n'est qu'après des années d'efforts que Piero parviendra à avoir accès aux archives cubaines, toujours fermées aux chercheurs pour la période après 1959. Dans l'intervalle, ses recherches le conduiront à apprendre l'afrikaans et le russe pour pouvoir analyser la politique de l'Afrique du Sud et de l'URSS en Afrique méridionale.

Parlant sept langues, Piero Gleijeses est un chercheur-né. Son dernier manuscrit s'intitule *Visions of Freedom: Havana, Washington and Pretoria in Southern Africa, 1959-1976*. Il a préalablement publié, entre autres, *The Cuban Drumbeat: Castro's Worldview* (2009), *Cuba y África: Historia común de lucha y sangre* (coauteur, 2007) et *Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa, 1959-1976* (2002), pour lequel il a reçu le prix Robert Ferrell de la Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

## SETSUKO ONO, PhD 1972



Photo Saito YULLIKO.

Setsuko Ono left Tokyo in 1963 with a Bachelor in English literature to come to the Institute with a dream of contributing to Japan's efforts for World Peace. She completed a degree in International Relations and then a PhD in Political Science in 1972. After her studies she went on to pursue a 28-year career holding high-ranking positions at the World Bank until 2003 when she decided to dedicate herself to her artwork. She remembers well the stimulating courses of history and international law. But her experience was also enriching for other reasons.

"The most pleasant moments were those spent with other students sharing lunches, coffees, trips to the mountains, trips organised by the Institute to East Germany, Romania, and the Middle East. At the Institute, I was fascinated and affected by the beauty of the world's different cultures and

the horror of civil wars, racial discrimination, and colonial politics", Setsuko said.

In 1970 when Setsuko was working on her PhD thesis *A Western Image of Japan*, Piero Gleijeses, a classmate in her license programme from 1964 to 1966 returned from the United States to finish his dissertation. He shared her large office in a building where she and five other doctoral students were working. "All of us would go out to lunch at the ICRC, WHO or UN headquarters and we would run together in the forest on weekends", she said. "Later Piero started to tell me everyday about the courage of the Dominican rebels while writing and that was the beginning." Setsuko married Piero Gleijeses, now Professor at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, in 1974 in Italy and later moved to Washington D.C. where she began her career at the World Bank. Her last position was Senior Adviser in the Operations and Country Services Department.

From 1984 to 2002 in her free time at night and weekends, she studied art in Washington D.C., and became a painter and a sculptor, starting to exhibit only after 2003. Currently, her work can be found in public squares, parks, buildings in Havana, Baltimore, and Tokyo. Most recently, in April 2012, one of her sculptures was installed on the grounds of Hara Arc Museum of Contemporary Art. She has written a book about her career at the World Bank in 2005 entitled *A Woman Flying Alone in the World: Twenty-Eight Years of Experience at the World Bank* and has authored articles on development. She was also a lecturer on development issues at Sophia University in Tokyo for fifteen years until 2010.

**"While the Institute's international environment and teaching prepared me well for my career, the personal experiences I had there proved to be invaluable."**

# LA RECHERCHE RESEARCH

## ARCHIVES ET « OPEN ACCESS »

Yves Corpataux, directeur de la bibliothèque

Depuis plusieurs années déjà, l’Institut s’intéresse à ses archives, et ce plus particulièrement depuis la fusion en 2008 de l’Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales et de l’Institut universitaire d’études du développement. Témoins de la richesse tant historique que scientifique des deux instituts, elles seront mises en valeur dans la future Maison de la paix. En vue de leur déplacement fin 2013, 1600 mètres linéaires d’archives sont actuellement triées et inventoriées. Les fonds déjà constitués concernent la correspondance des professeurs, la chronologie de la Direction et les différents organes académiques. Les rapports d’activité ont été numérisés dans leur totalité.

Grâce au développement d’Internet et à la baisse constante des coûts de numérisation, la notion d’archive connaît un essor considérable ces dernières années. Les archives ne se limitent plus à des locaux poussiéreux où les chercheurs passent des heures avant de trouver des sources inexploitées. Partout dans le monde, un nombre croissant de centres d’archives, privés ou publics, numérisent partie ou totalité de leurs fonds et les rendent visibles sur Internet. Mais la notion d’archive n’est plus circonscrite aux centres d’archives « traditionnels » ; depuis la fin des années 1990, elle est associée au mouvement de publication en libre accès dans des archives ouvertes (*open access*), qui intéresse les universités à double titre : il s’agit d’une part de rendre le savoir librement accessible à toute personne intéressée et, de l’autre, de reprendre la main sur des productions scientifiques qu’elles ont le plus souvent financées.

L’historien Robert Darnton, auteur d’*Apologie du livre : demain, aujourd’hui, hier* et également directeur de la bibliothèque de Harvard, décrit clairement le paradoxe auquel les universités sont confrontées : « Nous faisons de la recherche, écrivons des articles, siégeons dans des comités éditoriaux, tout cela gratuitement... et nous payons ensuite les résultats de notre travail à des prix exorbitants. » L’Université de Harvard a récemment fait savoir à ses 2100 enseignants et chercheurs qu’elle n’accepterait plus la hausse indécente des abonnements aux principales revues. Elle encourage les universitaires à soumettre leurs articles à des revues qui défendent le principe de l’accès libre et à démissionner des comités éditoriaux des revues qui bloquent l’accès aux articles à l’aide d’un système de paiement.

L’Institut veut lui aussi promouvoir l’accès libre afin de préserver la liberté de recherche et l’archivage pérenne. Dans cet esprit, il développe un dépôt institutionnel en ligne pour archiver et signaler la production scientifique des professeurs et des centres et programmes de recherche, ainsi que les thèses de doctorat et de master. Cette initiative permettra d’accroître la visibilité des publications de l’Institut tout en garantissant un accès permanent aux futures générations de chercheurs et d’étudiants de l’Institut.



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#### LES DERNIERS FONDS REÇUS

##### Le fonds Giovanni Busino

Professeur honoraire de l'Institut d'anthropologie et de sociologie de l'Université de Lausanne, Giovanni Busino a légué les 5000 volumes de sa bibliothèque constituée tout au long de sa riche carrière d'intellectuel et d'enseignant. Il est célèbre pour avoir entrepris, seul, l'édition des *Œuvres complètes* de Vilfredo Pareto, puis fondé et dirigé pendant une cinquantaine d'années la *Revue européenne des sciences sociales* ainsi que la collection *Travaux de sciences sociales* aux éditions Librairie Droz.

##### Le fonds du Conseil international sur les politiques des droits humains (ICHRP)

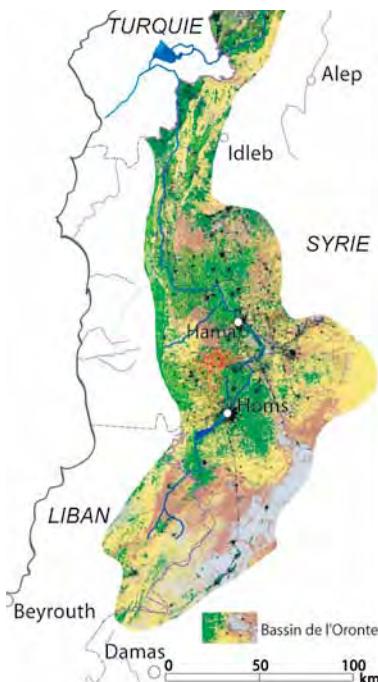
A la suite de la fermeture en février 2012 du ICHRP, l'Institut héberge la totalité de ses archives et publications, qui représentent l'héritage de quatorze années de travail: plus de 35 rapports et synthèses ainsi que 200 documents de travail, majoritairement en anglais mais aussi en espagnol, en français et dans d'autres langues, couvrant un large éventail de questions liées aux politiques des droits humains sont archivés à l'Institut.

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# L'EXPLOITATION DES EAUX DU BASSIN DE L'ORONTE

Ronald Jaubert, professeur d'études du développement, et Myriam Saadé-Sbeih, collaboratrice de recherche

Le programme mis en place en février 2012 avec le soutien de la Direction du développement et de la coopération (DDC) a pour double objectif d'analyser les enjeux de l'exploitation des eaux du bassin de l'Oronte au Liban et en Syrie et de constituer un réseau de collaborations pouvant servir de socle scientifique et technique à un projet de gestion concertée des eaux du bassin.



Sections libanaise et syrienne du bassin de l'Oronte.

Le peuplement du bassin de l'Oronte, la structuration de l'espace et son avenir économique sont étroitement liés à l'exploitation des ressources en eaux. La section libanaise se caractérise par une sous-utilisation des eaux de surface et une nette intensification, au cours des vingt dernières années, de l'exploitation des eaux souterraines. Regroupant plus de 3 millions d'habitants, le bassin de l'Oronte est en Syrie une zone de première importance aux plans économique et politique. Les terres irriguées à partir des eaux de surface couvrent une superficie de près de 170 000 hectares ce qui est proche de la surface irriguée dans le bassin de l'Euphrate. De plus, l'Oronte alimente les deux pôles urbains de Homs et de Hama ainsi que plusieurs villes moyennes.

L'évolution récente est marquée par une nette croissance de la consommation accentuant les problèmes vers l'aval du bassin en termes de quantité et de qualité de l'eau disponible. Outre l'augmentation des prélèvements, le déficit en eau de surface est aussi dû à l'exploitation des eaux

souterraines dont l'extraction échappe à tout contrôle. Les nappes phréatiques fournissent actuellement plus de 50% du volume total d'eau utilisé dans le bassin. Des mesures de régulation de l'exploitation des eaux souterraines ont été mises en place au début des années 2000. Dans les faits, le système de tolérances à géométrie variable a toutefois été largement maintenu.

Le programme dirigé par l'Institut couvre un large spectre allant des caractéristiques physiques aux dimensions institutionnelles et politiques de la gestion de l'eau. Outre la mobilisation de ses réseaux de collaboration en Suisse et au Proche-Orient, l'expertise de l'Institut porte en particulier sur l'articulation des champs disciplinaires contribuant au programme.

## Institutions partenaires

- Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement
- Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (Laboratoire des systèmes d'information géographique)
- Université de Neuchâtel (Centre d'hydrogéologie)
- Université de Lausanne (Faculté des géosciences et de l'environnement)
- Centre international de hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes
- UNITAR (programme opérationnel pour les applications satellitaires)
- Institut de recherches agronomiques du Liban
- Université Saint-Joseph
- Université libanaise
- Institut français du Proche-Orient

# STATELESSNESS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW WHICH REGIME(S) FOR WHICH RIGHT(S)?

Vincent Chetail, Associate Professor of International Law

The research project entitled "Statelessness in international law: which regime(s) for which right(s)?" will document and analyse the international legal regime governing statelessness. This project began in January 2012 and is set to continue for a two-year period thanks to a grant from the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Statelessness affects an estimated 12 million people globally. This worldwide phenomenon has a particularly thorny impact on the lives of individuals, as possession of nationality is a prerequisite for participation in society and effective protection of human rights. Statelessness occurs for a variety of reasons, including discrimination against minority groups, state secession and succession as well as inadequate and conflicting domestic legislations.

Furthermore, the current international legal framework is undermined by several shortcomings. In particular, the two United Nations treaties specifically devoted to this enduring phenomenon (i.e. the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness) are poorly ratified by states.

In addition to these specific instruments, the other applicable norms governing statelessness are dispersed among various sources of international law. The current international legal framework governing statelessness is composed of a wide variety of principles and rules belonging to numerous branches of international law (such as refugee law, human rights law, private international law and the law governing state succession). The amalgam of such an eclectic set of norms far from constitutes a comprehensive regime. This undermines in turn their understanding and coherent application by states.



IRAQ: Scores of stateless Arabs, known in Arabic as "bidoon", demonstrate on the Iraq-Kuwait border demanding entry to the oil-rich emirate and threatening to take up arms on 4 October 2000. AFP/Karim SAHIB.

The main objective of this research project is to propose a holistic approach to statelessness with a view to identifying the best practices relevant for states and international organisations. It will accordingly assess whether the existing applicable norms are adequate and to what extent they should be amended to tackle the multifaceted challenges of statelessness.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration>

## ARAB SPRING NEW RESEARCH PROJECT

Riccardo Bocco, Professor of Anthropology and Sociology of Development; Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou, Visiting Lecturer of International History; Thania Paffenholz, Senior Researcher, Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP)



LIBYA, Tripoli: A pre-Baath Syrian flag flutters next to a woman taking part in a demonstration against the Syrian regime on 1 June 2012. AFP/Gianluigi GUERCIA.

The recent wave of popular uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) brought together various societal actors that have since pushed for significant socioeconomic and political transformation. Amongst these actors, civil society movements (including women's and youth organisations) have been particularly present and active. To a large extent and in varying forms, they have been in the driver's seat of these changes all over the region.

Such a development is not unique to the MENA region. A similar key role for civil society was previously observed on an equally large regional scale during transitions from authoritarian to democratic rule in Latin America in the 1980s and in Eastern Europe in the 1990s. Yet research and experience demonstrate that while civil society generally proves to be united by a common goal during the 'revolution' phase, it often loses its decisive role during transitions.

In February 2012, the Graduate Institute's Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding in collaboration with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, the Arab Reform Initiative, and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy launched a project called *Arab Spring: Challenges during Political Transitions and Comparative Lessons for Civil Societies in the Middle East and North Africa* to examine and capitalise on existing knowledge of these issues. Coordinated by Dr Thania Paffenholz, it represents a unique cooperation effort across different faculties, centres, and programmes to make full use of the Institute's intellectual capacity for research-policy transfer. Collaborators include Professors Riccardo Bocco, André Liebich, Elisabeth Prügl and Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou as well as a number of doctoral students.

The primary objective of this new project is to make systematic use of existing research to help strengthen the role and sustainable participation of civil society groups in the MENA. The project aims to generate comparative international and regional insights on challenges and possible response strategies for civil society by providing comparative learning from transition processes both inside and outside of the MENA. In particular, it looks at the role of civil society prior to as well as during the transitions in different countries of the MENA region; the transformation of socio-political movements to organised civil society; the changing nature of the relationship between civil society, the political society, and the state; as well as international policies and aid to the MENA region.

To this end, a regional consultation workshop took place in Amman, Jordan on 18-20 April 2012, bringing together international and regional researchers, civil society activists, and international donors. Other outputs of the project will include a series of policy events in Europe and the MENA, the dissemination of issue briefs as well as academic events and publications.

# LA FORMATION CONTINUE EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

## ADDRESSING THE CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT PARTNERSHIP WITH THUNDERBIRD

Sophie Huber, Executive Director, Executive Education



Sophie Huber.

The last two decades have seen a shift in global governance, with a corresponding change in balance of power. Whereas once the regulatory regime was based on state compliance and enforcement of standards, today it is increasingly market-oriented, dominated by companies voluntarily complying with so-called 'soft laws' – international framework agreements, standards like ISO 26 000. There has also been a growth in public-private partnerships on health and energy supply issues with global impacts.

The ramifications of these events are far-reaching. In particular, they point to a need for stronger engagement between the public and private sectors to understand and manage the growing numbers of actors in the international arena. It is this changing reality that several years ago led the Institute to partner with US-based Thunderbird School of Global Management and host its Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) Executive Education programmes. The two institutions are leveraging key areas of their expertise to offer two programmes that combine a focus on global management

with international affairs and diplomacy: a Thunderbird Executive MBA with an embedded Executive Certificate in International Economic Relations from the Institute.

Today, successful global business leaders require knowledge of the mechanics of business. They also need a sound understanding of the external context in which that business is conducted and a broad stakeholder perspective on sustainable value creation. Hence, a significant component of the EMBA course and all sessions of the Executive Certificate are delivered by Institute faculty and include a strong emphasis on global economic relations as well as on the practical implications of managing an organisation in the international arena, from international law and dispute settlement to contemporary business issues in Europe. At the same time, it helps to introduce business perspectives and approaches to international relations and diplomacy – important at a time when the role of business in international affairs is expanding.

This partnership strengthens the Institute's commitment to prepare future policy makers to lead tomorrow's world. Cédric Dupont, Executive Education Director at the Institute explained: "Given the nature of world affairs, increasingly influenced by private actors such as multinational companies, this partnership reinforces our ability to educate world citizens. We are harnessing the expertise of both institutions to set the stage for understanding that global context." For his part, David Bowen, Dean of Thunderbird, noted "This partnership is a natural fit. The Institute's expertise in international relations and development, and its dedication to fostering worldwide dialogue on global challenges of our time, complement Thunderbird's core mission. The result is a powerful pairing of two expert institutions in their fields."

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive>



## EXECUTIVE MASTER POLITIQUES ET PRATIQUES DU DÉVELOPPEMENT (DPP)

Daniel Fino, directeur du DPP



Aujourd’hui confrontés à des défis majeurs dans le monde du développement, les professionnels d’ONG, de services publics ou de bureaux d’études privés ne peuvent plus se contenter des savoirs acquis jusque-là et doivent élargir leurs compétences analytiques, méthodologiques et de leadership.

Le DPP, nouveau programme diplômant de la Formation continue, a pour ambition de répondre à ces nouveaux besoins. Un participant à la formation IMAS de cette année, originaire du Niger, en témoigne ainsi: « Malgré mes quelque dix années d’expérience dans le “monde du développement”, les thématiques sur la mondialisation et le développement abordées par le programme m’ont permis d’avoir un autre regard. [...] En effet, grâce à la formation, j’ai pu développer mon esprit critique et ma capacité de synthèse et d’analyse. Ces compétences constitueront sans doute un très bon support pour la suite de ma carrière professionnelle. [...] Je me sentirai suffisamment outillé pour apporter ma contribution à [...] la mise en œuvre des politiques et programmes de développement. »

Les cadres ainsi formés renforcent les institutions dans lesquelles ils travaillent par la mise en œuvre de politiques de développement durables et efficaces aux niveaux local, régional et national, dans le respect de la diversité culturelle et sociale.

Le DPP remplace le IMAS (*International Executive Master en études du développement*) après neuf éditions. Tout en s’inspirant de son prédécesseur, il s’en distingue notamment par une réduction de la durée de la formation à six mois au lieu de neuf (ce qui est attractif pour les employeurs), la validation de 30 ECTS au lieu de 60, une diminution du coût des études et un travail écrit conceptuel, plus apprécié dans les milieux professionnels qu’un mémoire de master.

En revanche, à l’instar du IMAS, le DPP est partiellement décentralisé et coordonné avec des institutions partenaires au Ghana, au Mali, au Pérou et au Vietnam. Une partie de la formation se déroule ensuite sur le lieu de travail des participants et à Genève. Les langues d’enseignement sont le français, l’anglais et l’espagnol.

Le coût total annuel de 1,2 million de francs est couvert par un financement mixte: 80% de subsides de la DDC et du Canton de Genève (pour une première phase 2012-2015) et 20% de contributions des participants et de foundations privées.

La gestion du programme est assurée par une équipe intégrée au département de la Formation continue de l’Institut. Un comité consultatif, composé des bailleurs de fonds, d’experts externes et d’enseignants de l’Institut, accompagne les réflexions stratégiques autour du programme.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive/dpp>



# LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS

## LATIN AMERICA 1810–2010 DREAMS AND LEGACIES

Edited by Claude Auroi and Aline Helg

*Latin America 1810–2010: Dreams and Legacies* comprises nineteen essays dedicated to an analysis of the continent on the bicentenary anniversary of its countries' independence.

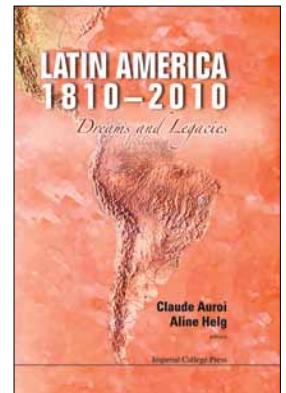
The book stems from a conference held in March 2010 at the Graduate Institute organised by the book's editors. In addition to the editors, several scholars associated with the Institute contributed to the work including professors Marc Hufty, Marcelo Kohen, Jorge Viñuales, researchers Magnus Jesko Langer, Katherine Del Mar, Dennis Rogers and Leonardo Rodriguez as well as a range of academics from other universities and research centres: Alain Rouquié, Pierre Salama, Alan Knight, Corinne A. Pernet, Yvette Sanchez, Oscar Corvalán Vásquez, José Marín Gonzales, Philippe De Lombaerde, David Lehmann, Edgard Moncayo, Oscar Guinea Ibañez, Sabine Kradolfer, Christian Deblock and Yannick Wehrli.

The purpose of this volume is to better identify the distinct, always complex, and often contradictory processes that took place in Latin America over the last two centuries by using a thematic approach. The book is divided into four main sections: Geopolitics and International Relations; The Nation-State, Politics, Citizenship, and Governance; Rurality, Economy and Models of Development; and Religion, Culture and Ethnic Identities.

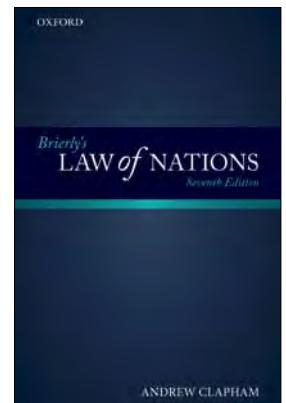
## BRIERLY'S LAW OF NATIONS (7th EDITION) AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Andrew Clapham

This book is an introduction to the role of international law in international relations. Written for lawyers and non-lawyers alike, the book first appeared in 1928 and attracted a wide readership. This new edition builds on Brierly's idea that law must serve a social purpose. *The Law of Nations* was the standard introduction to its field for decades, and was popular in many countries. Providing a comprehensive overview of international law, this latest version of a classic book retains the original qualities and is again essential reading for those interested in learning what role the law plays in international affairs. This new edition has benefitted from being 'road-tested' over the last few years by students from the Institute's MIA programme. The reader will find chapters on traditional and contemporary topics such as: the basis of international obligation, the role of the UN and the International Criminal Court, the emergence of states, the acquisition of territory, the principles covering national jurisdiction and immunities, the law of treaties, ways of settling international disputes, and the rules on resort to force and the prohibition of aggression.



London: Imperial College Press.  
2012. 538 p.



Oxford University Press.  
August 2012. 504 p.



London: Routledge.  
September 2012. 256 p.

## FEMINIST STRATEGIES IN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE

Edited by Elisabeth Prügl, Gülay Çaglar, and Susanne Zwingel

The struggle for women's rights and to overcome gender oppression has long engaged the efforts of inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations. *Feminist Strategies in International Governance* provides a new introduction to the contemporary forms of this struggle. Drawing on papers presented at a fall 2010 conference at the Graduate Institute, it brings together the voices of academics and practitioners to reflect on the effectiveness of human rights strategies and gender mainstreaming. It covers three international issues in which feminists currently seek change: women's human rights and violence against women; the participation of women in peace-making and their protection during conflict; and the gendered effects of development, economic and financial governance.

The book combines a critical reflection on the current state of feminist politics with an introduction to urgent issues on the contemporary international agenda. In addition, the book draws on innovative conceptualisations from constructivism in international relations, legal anthropology and discourse theory to provide new framings of current feminist struggles.



Lyon: Presses Universitaires de Lyon. Mai 2012. 460 p.

## BONDED MONEY\*

Jean-Michel Servet

There are two possible interpretations of the statement that 'primitive currencies' are archaic. It can imply that they are early and imperfect examples of our current and supposedly evolved monetary practices. Alternatively, it may be understood as implying that they are the expression of an institution that is both essential and common to all human societies, in the same way as language. If so, these currencies can enlighten our thinking about the institution that is money and help us to understand the current deadlock surrounding the domination of the financial sector. Based on his research undertaken since the 1970s until the present day, the author questions the nature of money, the notion of the inalienability and of the sharing of wealth, as well as the limitations of the gift for understanding reciprocity. The ambition of this work, therefore, is to offer new socioeconomic tools and to contribute to the institution of an economy of solidarity as part of efforts to provide a theoretical and practical solution to the current crisis.

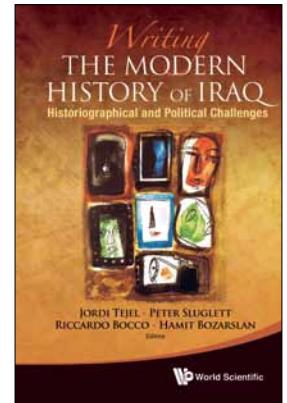
\*This publication is in French.

# WRITING THE MODERN HISTORY OF IRAQ HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES

Edited by Jordi Tejel, Peter Sluglett, Riccardo Bocco, and Hamit Bozarslan

In the post-Saddam era, the writing of past and recent history of a state halfway between reconstruction and implosion proved to be a difficult task. Challenges historians had to face both from a historiographical and a political viewpoint were huge. The Graduate Institute convened an academic conference in 2008 to establish some new markers which would open fresh perspectives on the history of Iraq in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and suggest a narrative that would fit into new paradigms avoiding the traditional chronological markers which are relatively easy to identify.

Combining a variety of different disciplinary and methodological perspectives, the book, which derived from the conference, structured both chronologically and thematically, covers the different periods of the modern state (the British occupation and mandate, the monarchy, the first revolutions and the decades of Ba'athist rule) through the lens of significant groups in Iraqi society, including artists, filmmakers, political and opposition groups, members of ethnic and religious groups, and tribes.



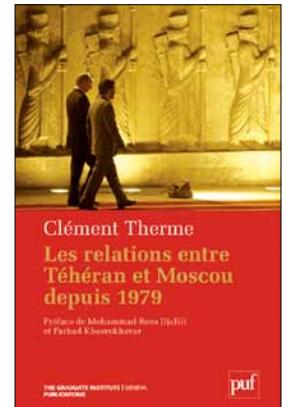
Singapore: World Scientific.  
2012. 800 p.

## LES RELATIONS ENTRE TÉHÉRAN ET MOSCOU DEPUIS 1979

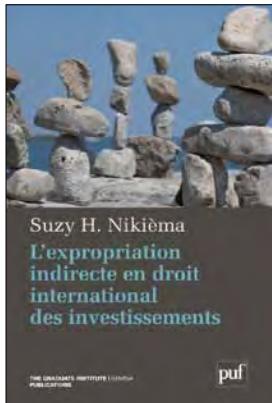
Clément Therme, préface de Mohammad-Reza Djalili et Farhad Khosrokhavar

En raison de son hostilité à l'égard de l'Occident, la République islamique iranienne a dû adapter sa stratégie internationale pour assurer la pérennité du régime ainsi que la survie économique du pays. Les relations avec la Russie sont, pour l'Iran, une question de survie du régime. A un moment où la Russie joue un rôle crucial dans la protection des intérêts iraniens sur la scène internationale, l'auteur propose la première étude complète portant sur l'histoire des relations irano-russes depuis la révolution islamique. L'accent est donc ici mis sur les perspectives iraniennes dans les relations entre Téhéran et Moscou depuis 1979, sans pour autant négliger le passé. En effet, malgré les bouleversements idéologiques et des changements de régime, les deux pays ont maintenu des relations diplomatiques ininterrompues depuis le XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, même si, à plusieurs reprises, la présence diplomatique russe ou soviétique à Téhéran a été menacée.

*«Ce travail tente de concilier, heureusement de notre point de vue, la perspective des relations internationales avec celle d'une sociologie de l'Iran où l'image de "l'autre" (la Russie) intervient activement dans la construction des relations bilatérales. [Il] apporte beaucoup de lumière sur un pays où la recherche de terrain est extrêmement difficile.»* – Mohammad-Reza Djalili et Farhad Khosrokhavar



International – Histoire et politique. Genève: Graduate Institute Publications; Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.  
2012. 320 p.



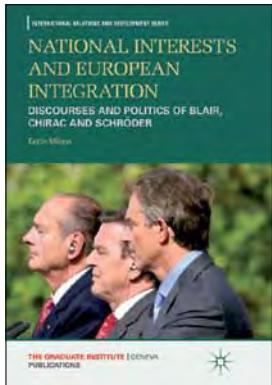
International – Droit. Genève: Graduate Institute Publications; Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 2012. 370 p.

## L'EXPROPRIATION INDIRECTE EN DROIT INTERNATIONAL DES INVESTISSEMENTS

Suzy H. Nikièma, préface de Jean-Michel Jacquet, avant-propos de Brigitte Stern

Le droit international de l'investissement suscite un intérêt croissant en raison de la multiplication des traités de protection des investissements étrangers et des possibilités nouvelles offertes aux investisseurs de saisir directement des tribunaux arbitraux internationaux. L'expropriation indirecte dont un investisseur étranger serait victime est un sujet controversé et d'actualité, car elle s'inscrit dans un contexte de confrontation entre l'intérêt privé de l'investisseur étranger et l'intérêt public de l'Etat d'accueil de l'investissement. Contrairement à l'expropriation directe dont le classicisme est éprouvé, la définition de l'expropriation indirecte comporte encore des zones d'ombre. La question cruciale examinée dans ce livre est celle de la détermination des conditions dans lesquelles une mesure étatique quelconque peut être qualifiée d'expropriation indirecte et ouvrir par conséquent droit à une indemnisation. Suzy Nikièma offre ainsi une nouvelle grille d'analyse et propose des critères de définition à la fois juridiquement applicables et perméables aux préoccupations des Etats et des investisseurs.

Cet ouvrage a le mérite de proposer des solutions originales, tout en s'appuyant sur une analyse détaillée et complète des traités, des sentences arbitrales et de la doctrine.



IRDS 3. Genève: Graduate Institute Publications; London: Palgrave Macmillan. 2012. 248 p.

## NATIONAL INTERESTS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: DISCOURSES AND POLITICS OF BLAIR, CHIRAC AND SCHRÖDER

Katrin Milzow

During the 1990s, observers began to point to a resurgence of 'national interest' in public statements by European political leaders. This led to speculation about a possible shift in attitude towards the European project and the mechanisms underlying the European Union (EU). Analysing statements by Tony Blair, Jacques Chirac and Gerhard Schröder, the author unites political discourse, specifically on national interest, with events and policy priorities. As an integral part of negotiation and legitimisation strategies, political discourse informed the groundbreaking reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the first Eastern enlargement of the European Union in 2004. Against the background of war in Kosovo and disagreements over Iraq, it also shed light on the development of the European Security and Defence Policy, as well as the underlying dynamics of European integration. Notwithstanding concerns of a (re)nationalisation of European politics, the analysis reveals that discourses of 'national interest' may play a constructive role in integration processes and by so doing offers an alternative view of intergovernmental interaction within the EU.

# INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

## EXPLORING MULTILATERAL LEGAL AND QUASI-LEGAL SOLUTIONS

Susan Isiko Štrba

Susan Isiko Štrba offers an understanding of the legal relationship between international copyright law and access to education in developing countries and explores both institutional and normative ways to facilitate access to educational and research materials. Drawing on empirical evidence and solid scholarship, she highlights the role of national institutions like courts, not just legislators, in crafting case-by-case educational exceptions in a way that responds to national realities and may make WTO retaliation harder. At the same time, she proposes a multilateral approach that goes beyond the current emphasis on limitations and exceptions to copyright. She argues that institutional reform and normative re-ordering must be simultaneously pursued within the international intellectual property system and its affiliated institutions like WIPO and WTO. She demonstrates how the WIPO Development Agenda and Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) can provide platforms for new approaches to access.

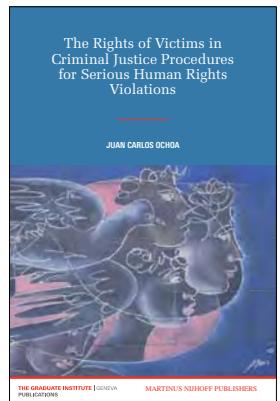


GIIS 10. Geneva: Graduate Institute Publications; Brill / Martinus Nijhoff: Boston and Leiden. 2012.

# THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES FOR SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

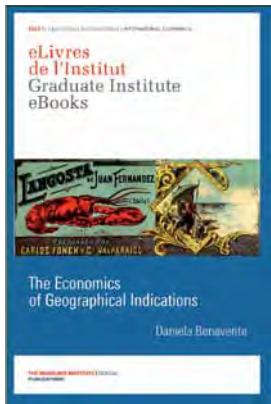
Juan Carlos Ochoa

Does, or should, international law recognise, in parallel to well-established State obligations to investigate and prosecute serious human rights violations, the rights of victims of those infringements to access and participate in criminal justice procedures? Juan Carlos Ochoa addresses this very topical question from an international law perspective as well as a comparative and normative perspective. Drawing on international human rights law and practice, the principles that inform the enforcement of criminal law in democratic States, comparative criminal law, and the theory, law and practice of international and hybrid criminal tribunals, he examines in a systematic manner the current state of international law on this question, and analyses the approach to the subject under the main legal traditions – i.e. the common law and the Romano-Germanic legal systems. He also reflects on the legal bases, and legal and policy rationales for, victim access to and participation in criminal proceedings before domestic, international and hybrid tribunals, and addresses the main legal and policy arguments against such access and participation. In addition, he assesses the contribution of victim access to and participation in criminal procedures, and more generally prosecutions, to addressing the needs of both victims of human rights violations and the concerned societies. Lastly, he identifies a set of victim rights in criminal proceedings conducted in situations of both isolated and mass serious human rights violations. This book is a valuable contribution to the current body of literature about the role of victims of serious human rights violations in criminal procedures, and, more generally, about the mechanisms for responding to such infringements.



GIIS 11. Geneva: Graduate Institute Publications; Brill / Martinus Nijhoff: Boston and Leiden. 2012.

# eLIVRES DE L'INSTITUT GRADUATE INSTITUTE eBooks



Graduate Institute eBook 2.  
Geneva: Graduate Institute  
Publications. 2012.

## THE ECONOMICS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Daniela Benavente

This eBook seeks to contribute to an understanding of the role played by international trade law in shaping economic outcomes from a theoretical perspective. The focus is on geographical indications (GI), an intellectual property right defined in the TRIPs Agreement of the WTO. The premise is that a GI can be conceptualised as a 'club asset': firms that produce GI-labelled goods both add value and derive benefits from the GI. The book starts by presenting a dynamic model of GI reputation under the assumption that quality is endogenous. This is followed by a static partial equilibrium model of club optimality conditions under the assumption that quality is exogenous (defined by a standard). The author concludes by presenting a model of the welfare effects of the so called 'claw-back' of GIs, when a country starts protecting a foreign GI previously considered generic.

<http://iheid.revues.org/525>



# eCAHIERS DE L'INSTITUT GRADUATE INSTITUTE ePAPERS



eCahier de l'Institut 13.  
Genève: Graduate Institute  
Publications. 2012.

## LES ASSOCIATIONS FRANÇAISES DE DÉFENSE DES ÉTRANGERS FACE À L'EUROPE

Léa Breton

Autrefois décidées dans la seule sphère étatique, les politiques d'immigration et d'asile connaissent depuis la fin des années 1980 un processus d'européanisation. Bien qu'incomplet, celui-ci devient néanmoins une réalité observable dans les législations, les pratiques et les discours. Parmi les acteurs concernés par ces changements figurent les associations nationales de défense des étrangers. Dans cette nouvelle « gouvernance multiniveaux », comment ces associations s'adaptent-elles ? Léa Breton envisage les évolutions stratégiques, idéologiques et structurielles des associations françaises. Celles-ci intègrent les dispositions de l'européanisation, soit pour les contester, soit pour les utiliser face à l'Etat. Ce dernier demeure en effet la cible et le référent principal des mobilisations. L'auteur montre également que ces questions peuvent être reliées d'une manière plus large à certains développements de la notion de politique et d'espace public européens.

<http://iheid.revues.org/468>



# DECENTRALISATION HYBRIDIZED A WESTERN CONCEPT ON ITS WAY THROUGH SOUTH SUDAN

Annina Aeberli

South Sudan is undergoing a process of internationally supported state building of which decentralisation forms part. For the people, decentralisation is understood as a right to self-rule based on native–stranger dichotomies and as a means of appropriating and incorporating an abstract and distant state into the local context. The South Sudanese government, in contrast, sees decentralisation primarily as a tool for service delivery and development. Conversely, the international community, in its desire to guarantee international stability through the creation of Western-style states all over the world, sees decentralisation as one tool in the state-building toolbox. These different interpretations of decentralisation may not only lead to misunderstandings, but different groups and different ways of understanding decentralisation have interacted throughout history, and attempts to impose a particular understanding on other actors continue. Annina Aeberli examines this hybridisation of state ‘decentralisation’ and argues that the international community and the government cannot and should not try to ignore people’s understandings and expectations: a state – in whatever form – always depends on the acceptance of the people.

<http://iheid.revues.org/490>



# THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOVEREIGN DEFAULT THEORY AND EMPIRICS

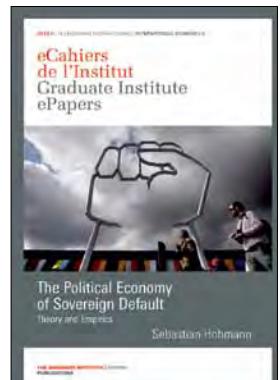
Sebastian Hohmann

What do self-interested governments’ needs to maintain loyal groups of supporters imply for sovereign incentives to repay debt? Many sovereign defaults have occurred at relatively low levels of debt, while some highly indebted nations continue to honour their obligations. This poses a problem for traditional models of sovereign debt, which rely on the threat of economic sanctions to explain why and when a representative agent seeking to maximise social welfare would choose debt-repayment. The political-economy model of sovereign default developed in this ePaper shows that those governments that depend on small groups of loyalists drawn from large populations are more likely to default on sovereign debt than those governments dependent on large groups of supporters. These findings contribute to a growing body of literature on the importance of institutions in sovereign debt and default.

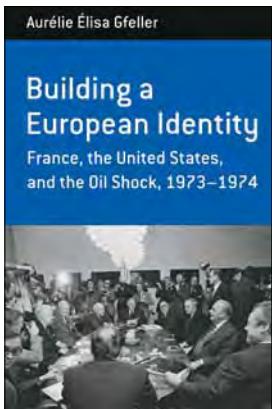
<http://iheid.revues.org/509>



Graduate Institute ePaper 14.  
Geneva: Graduate Institute Publications. 2012.



Graduate Institute ePaper 15.  
Geneva: Graduate Institute Publications. 2012.



New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books. July 2012. 252 p.

## BUILDING A EUROPEAN IDENTITY FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE OIL SHOCK, 1973-1974

Aurélie Elisa Gfeller

The Arab-Israeli war of 1973, the first oil price shock, and France's transition from Gaullist to centrist rule in 1974 coincided with the United States' attempt to redefine transatlantic relations. The French political elite responded with an unprecedented effort to construct an internationally influential and internally cohesive European entity. Combining analysis of French policy making with an inquiry into the evolution of political language, this book highlights the significance of the new concept of a European political identity in French policy thinking. Not only does this study add to our understanding of European policy making in Paris, but it is also a piece of international historical research that sheds new light on the roots of nascent European foreign policy cooperation in the 1970s. Based on extensive multi-archival research, it challenges traditional interpretations of these years as essentially static ones in the construction of Europe.



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LACROIX/CHESEX ARCHITECTES/Boris PFLUGFELDER.

**INDIA:** SKS Microfinance loan recipient Sarojiben counts money received as weekly instalments from borrowers in the village of Vadod some 35 kms from Ahmedabad on 6 January 2011.  
AFP/Sam PANTHAKY.

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# LES COLLOQUES CONFERENCES

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/events>



## Conférence publique

### L'ONU et la Suisse dans un monde qui change

**Ban Ki-moon**, Secrétaire général des Nations Unies

**Didier Burkhalter**, Conseiller fédéral, chef du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères

→ **Lundi 10 septembre**, 16:45

Uni Dufour

Organisée par l'Université de Genève et l'Institut, en collaboration avec la Confédération suisse, les Nations Unies et la Fondation pour Genève

## Table ronde en l'honneur de Carlos Fuentes

→ **Lundi 24 septembre**, 18:00

Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Organisée par l'Institut et la Mission permanente du Mexique

## Colloque International

### Sous le développement, le genre

→ **Jeudi 27 et vendredi 28 septembre**

Salle Bungener

Organisé par le programme Genre, globalisation et changements

## Opening Year Lecture

### What's the Use of Economics?

**Amartya Sen**, Professor, Harvard University; Nobel Memorial Prize Laureate in Economic Sciences 1998

The first **Edgar de Picciotto**

**International Prize** will be awarded to Professor Sen at this event

→ **Wednesday 3 October**, 6 pm

Council Room, World Trade Organization, Geneva

## Public Lecture

### Sustainable Development: The Agenda After Rio +20

**James Leape**, Director General, WWF International

→ **Monday 8 October**, 6.30 pm

Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

## International Conference

### Financial Development, Stability and Growth

→ **Thursday 25 and Friday 26 October**

Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Organised by the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI) and the State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO)

## Conférence annuelle

### Pierre du Bois

### L'évolution des médias à l'âge de la globalisation

**Roger de Weck**, Directeur général de la Société suisse de radiodiffusion et télévision (SSR)

→ **Mercredi 7 novembre**

Centre International de conférences Genève (CICG)

Organisée en partenariat avec la Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l'histoire du temps présent

## Conférence publique

**Ricardo Hausmann**, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University

→ **Mercredi 21 novembre**

Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Organisée à l'occasion de la création du centre Finance et développement

## Fourth Annual Conference

### Government Debt Crises: Politics, Economics and History

→ **Friday 14 and Saturday 15 December**

Organised by the Graduate Institute and the Pierre du Bois Foundation for Current History

International Negotiation Oil and Gas Leadership  
Acteurs politiques suisses Development  
Practices Advocacy Projets de développement  
Development Policies Global Health Policy-Making  
Asian Affairs Crisis Management  
Projets de développement Acteurs politiques suisses  
Global Health Multilateralism Oil and Gas Leadership  
International Negotiation Global Health Advocacy  
Projets de développement Policy-Making Asian Affairs  
Development Policies Oil and Gas Leadership  
Acteurs politiques suisses Development Practices  
Multilateralism Global Health International Negotiation  
Global Health Advocacy Projets de développement Policy-Making  
Asian Affairs Development Policies Oil and Gas Leadership  
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Acteurs politiques suisses Global Health Advocacy  
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