

PROPOSITION POUR UNE ACTION DE RECHERCHE CONCERTÉE – AVANCÉE

1. Titre du projet

Social rights in the European Union (1960-2020): from market to social citizenship and back?

2. Nom des promoteurs, nom de leur(s) unité(s) de recherche, nom du promoteur porte-parole

Amandine Crespy (porte-parole), Centre d'études de la vie politique (CEVIPOL)/Institut d'Etudes Européennes

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3. Résumé et objectifs scientifiques du projet (1 page maximum)

This project aims to investigate the developments of the social dimension of European citizenship since the 1960s through the lenses of political science and history. The empirical focus will lie with the granting of transnational social rights related to social security (understood as a protection against social risks related to work, unemployment, healthcare, pensions, and poverty) to individuals. This ARC will bring history “back in” in order to go beyond the legal issues at stake and the contemporary policy challenges. The purpose of the project is to explain under what political circumstances a European form of social citizenship has been expanded or, on the contrary, hampered and limited to a narrow set of market-based rights. To elucidate this, the focus will lie on political actors within social democracy (decision makers in national governments and EU institutions, intellectuals and experts, and trade unions) and how they have sought to promote a European social citizenship in ambiguous and fluctuating ways.

More specifically, three hypotheses will be investigated. First, we assume a progressive enlargement of social rights has taken place, from an original focus on the Common market in the 1960s to an embryonic social citizenship in the 2000s, followed by a new shrinking of rights onto a new kind of market citizenship catalysed by the latest recession. Second, we hypothesize that the years 1986-1992 represent a fundamental historic turning point regarding the evolution of European social citizenship. This short time frame is characterized by deep and intertwined transformations such as the Single Act, the development of neoliberalism, the Fall of the Berlin Wall, the emergence of the Third Way, the Maastricht Treaty and the Delors years. This "Delors moment" epitomized the ambivalent position of many actors (political leaders, trade unionists, activists) in which European integration is alternatively perceived as protecting and dismantling social rights. Our third hypothesis is that the deconstruction of social rights in the aftermath of the 2009-10 recession has fuelled a defensive position towards the EU which can be depicted as social nationalism. The EU is no longer seen as a possible alternative arena for the re-building of social citizenship but as a threat for it.

This ARC will make a contribution to existing research in three respects: 1. Substantiating the conceptual and empirical distinction between market and social citizenship; 2. Documenting the movement of construction and deconstruction of social rights over time; 3. Connect the development of a European social citizenship to the broader developments including the transformation of the political economy, political ideologies and the process of EU integration; 4. Explain how actors within social democracy have mobilised (nor not) for a European citizenship at the national and EU level.

4. Description du projet :

1/ Objectifs scientifiques et état de l'art (2 pages maximum):

With the outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008, the destabilization of the Eurozone, on the verge of a “Grexit”, the ongoing migration crisis since 2015, and the Brexit, scholars and political actors alike have become aware that what was done could be undone. The realization that **EU integration is not linear** has important implications. It forces us to **question the social “added value” of the EU**, in the sense of a specific contribution to social progress and, more particularly, the gradual crystallization of a Europe wide social citizenship through the granting of individual social rights. Therefore, in times where the European project seems in trouble, the proposed ARC embraces a reflective and critical study of the EU as a main intellectual endeavour. The core hypothesis guiding the research is that the history of the EU (formerly the European Economic Community) exhibits a non-linear movement of **(slow) construction and (relatively rapid) deconstruction of social rights**. This implies that EU has **failed to constitute an alternative arena** for the reconstruction of an enhanced social citizenship at the supranational level in the face of structural transformations affecting national economies and societies. The project pursues four objectives: 1. Substantiating the conceptual and empirical distinction between market and social citizenship; 2. Documenting the historical construction and deconstruction of a European social citizenship; 3. Generate empirical findings about the actors (decision makers, experts and intellectuals) who have fostered a European social citizenship ; 4. Understand how the trajectory from a European market citizenship to social citizenship is strongly embedded with the emergence of social nationalism.

A first reason is that the **historiography** of “social Europe” remains a relatively small and **marginal body of work** within the field of the contemporary history of Europe. Indeed, the impossibility of writing a social history of European integration has become a truism. Combining the history of European societies and the history of European integration seems to square the circle between two opposite approaches in European historiography. Lutz Raphael's recent research on social change in Europe after 1973 illustrates this scientific impossibility¹. Analyzing the evolution of socio-economic transformations in the United Kingdom, France and Germany, this milestone work in social historiography completely neglects the European dimension of this process. Consequently, our research project aims to participate in this reconceptualization of social history in relation to European integration. Several scientific attempts have been made over the last fifteen years to embrace these two historical dimensions². Social history is not a homogenous field of research; it moves in a wide range of approaches from history of organizations to social history from below³. Social implications of the European Integration process are still a blind spot in this broad discipline. For a long time, historians have been focused on the emergence of European social policies or on the development of European trade unionism⁴. Even in this field of research, there are many empirical and conceptual gaps that need

¹ Lutz Raphael, *Jenseits von Kohle und Stahl. Eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte Westeuropas nach dem Boom*, Pössneck, Suhrkamp, 2019.

² René Leboutte, *Histoire économique et sociale de la construction européenne*, Bruxelles, Peter Lang, 2008. Ann-Christina Knudsen, *Farmers on Welfare: The Making of Europe's Common Agricultural Policy*, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 2009. Nicolas Verschuere, *Fermer les mines en construisant l'Europe. Une histoire sociale de l'intégration européenne*, Bruxelles, Peter Lang, 2012.

³ Christian Delacroix, « Histoire sociale » in *Idem et. Alii (dir.), Historiographies 1, Concepts et débats*, Paris, Gallimard, 2010, pp. 420-442.

⁴ Doreen Collins, *The European Communities. The social policy of the first phase*, Londres, Martin Robertson, 1975, 2vol. Patrick Pasture, *Histoire du syndicalisme chrétien international. La difficile recherche d'une troisième voie*,

to be filled by political science and law studies. For Kiran Patel or Wolfram Kaiser, the limits of the historian's methods in European studies could be overcome by interdisciplinary approaches⁵. However, in writing this social history of European integration, concepts such as the integration or Europeanisation of societies have difficulty in identifying causes and effects. Research on expert networks and transnational approaches in recent years have undoubtedly revitalised the historiography of European studies⁶. Therefore, our research project contributes to this interdisciplinary renewal, in which the study of the evolution of social rights will lay the foundations for a social approach to European studies but also a starting point for analysing the crises and criticisms about the European Union since 1992.

A second reason is that the idea of a European citizenship has engendered a - more or less fruitful - **dialogue between essentially political scientists and lawyers**. On the one hand, political scientists have more often than not underlined the market-based nature of European citizenship: the social rights granted were primarily attached to individuals in their quality of workers or economic agents⁷. From a normative or institutional perspective, a European social citizenship is bound to appear thin and elusive, hampered by the persisting defensive stances of national actors (not least trade unions), the lack of redistributive resources at EU level and the problematic diversity of political cultures and welfare regimes exacerbated by enlargement of 2004-07. History was mainly invoked to underline the gap between thick forms of national citizenships, with a social dimension embedded in welfare states, and the thin, or even invisible, social dimension of European citizenship⁸. On the other hand, lawyers have long studied the slow emergence of a body of transnational social rights, often considering how the European Court of justice has promoted the defense of fundamental rights⁹. This positive role of the EU has been seen as rooted in peculiar, transnational forms of solidarity among Europeans¹⁰. Recently, both political scientists and lawyers have agreed that the progressive role of the Court was less evident, as accounted for by the shy use it has made of the Charter of Fundamental Rights as far as social rights are concerned¹¹. The Court has proved permeable to the wider political climate, characterized by resentment among national politicians (and the public) against a maximalist interpretation of the EU social rights¹². This project, thus, picks up where lawyers and political scientists left and brings history “back in”. Yet, we are careful not to fall in the typical trap consisting in comparing European social citizenship with the historically consolidated national social citizenships. Rather, we focus on the historical trajectory of the EU and its fluctuating forms of citizenship as such. Beyond the intrinsically legal rationality shaping European social rights, our objective is to shed light on the historical, institutional and political circumstances. It intends to explore new interdisciplinary paths in order to generate explanations

Paris, L'Harmattan, 1999. Quentin Jouan, “European integration and the paradoxical answers of national trade unions to the crises of capitalism”, *European Review of History: Revue européenne d'histoire*, 2019, n°4, 600-617.

⁵ Martin Conway & Kiran Patel, (Eds.), *Europeanization in the Twentieth Century: Historical Approaches*, Springer, 2010. Wolfram Kaiser, "From state to society? The historiography of European integration." *Palgrave Advances in European Union Studies*, Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2006. 190-208.

⁶ Lorenzo Mechi, “Managing the Labour Market in an Open Economy: From the International Labour Organisation to the European Communities” in *Contemporary European History*, 2018, Vol. 27, n°2, p.221-238.

⁷ E. g. Paul Magonette, *La citoyenneté européenne*, Bruxelles: Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, 1999.

⁸ L. Magnusson & B. Strath (eds) *A European Social Citizenship?, Preconditions for Future Policies from a Historical Perspective*, Bruxelles, Pieter Lang, 2004.

⁹ Rorive, I. et Bribosia, E., « Droit de l'égalité et de la non- discrimination », *Journal européen des droits de l'homme. European Journal of Human Rights*, 2017/2, 2017, p. 191-213.

¹⁰ F. De Witte, *Justice in the EU: The Emergence of Transnational Solidarity*, Oxford University Press, 2015.

¹¹ A. Bailleux, « La Cour de justice, la Charte des droits fondamentaux et l'intensité normative des droits sociaux », *Tijdschrift voor sociaal recht (TSR)/Revue de droit social (RDS)*, 2014/3, 2014, p. 281-308.

¹² D.S. Martinsen, *An Ever More Powerful Court? The Political Constraints on Legal Integration in the European Union*, Oxford University Press, 2015; M. Blauberger, et al., « ECJ judges read the morning papers. Explaining the turnaround of European citizenship jurisprudence », *Journal of European Public Policy*, 25/10, 2018, p. 22-41.

for the (seemingly) paradoxical assessments of European social citizenship, its non-linear developments, and the acknowledged push back of the last ten years.

2. Description détaillée de la proposition, y compris la présentation des environnements de recherche et un plan de travail (6 pages maximum)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSITION (3 p.)

The purpose of the project is to shed light on the political dynamics behind the unfolding of a European market/social citizenship. To do so, the time frame investigated will go back to the origins of European integration until today. However, a stronger emphasis (especially in terms of empirical contribution) will lie with the period from the 1980s until today. To conduct the research, the team will be composed of 5 members: the two copromoters, one PhD student in history, one PhD student in Political science and one post-doctoral fellow (political scientist). Across all work packages, the research will focus on how actors belonging to social democracy (the centre left) have envisaged and promoted (or not) a European social citizenship. The actors under scrutiny can be clustered into 4 categories: a) decision makers within national governments/parties, b) representatives of EU institutions, c) intellectuals and experts, and d) representatives of the labour movement (unions). This choice was made because the social democrats can be seen as the political actors especially concerned by the issue of social rights. Not only was social democracy (together with Christian democracy) a major political driving force behind European unification, Social Democrats have also consistently used the idea of “Social Europe” as a central motto since the 1960s¹³ (this, of course, notwithstanding ambiguities and disagreements from within).

The Université libre de Bruxelles is a particularly appropriate place to carry out researches on the subject of the social dimension of Europe integration. The University has many advantages in terms of logistics and scientific expertise. Most of the archives, documents, publications and contacts are located in Brussels or a couple hours by train from the European capital. In addition, ULB has a long tradition of researchers specialised on this issue. Among them we could name Eliane Vogel-Polsky, Mario Telo, Janine Goetschy, Corinne Gobin but also the two promoters of this project.

WP1: This work package will consist in clarifying conceptual aspects surrounding the notions of “market” and “social” European citizenship. The careful study of an interdisciplinary body of literature shall lead the entire team to make the choices which will provide the project with an operational definition of those two ideal-types of citizenship in the context of the EU. Starting with this line of work in 2020, the two promoters will be heavily involved in defining the approach adopted.

WP2: The first hypothesis, investigated in this work package, is that the history of EU integration exhibits a movement of construction (until the 2000s) and deconstruction of social rights. This work package will involve especially the PhD student in History and N. Verschueren. Here, the PhD student in history will investigate these dynamics by mapping the emergence of a distinct body of social rights through legislation and primary law. The bulk of the empirical research, though, will reside in the pivotal period from the early 1980s to the “constitutional moment” in 2000-2005.

¹³ N. Verschueren, *Fermer les mines en construisant l'Europe: Une histoire sociale de l'intégration européenne*, Bruxelles, Peter Lang, 2014, chap.1 and 3.

WP3: The second hypothesis guiding this work package posits that the “Maastricht moment” (that is the debates surrounding the adoption of the Treaty of Maastricht and its aftermath) constitutes a pivotal moment where political forces were both promoting a European social citizenship going beyond a narrow market-based rights, but at the same time, social democratic actors were fearing the neoliberalisation of the EU entailed by the Monetary Union. This trend is visible until the 2000s where both the Eastern enlargement and the failure of the European Constitutional Treaty have relegated the question of social citizenship as an unachievable, or even, undesirable goal to pursue.

Across WP 2 & 3, empirical research will focus on important political moments where European social citizenship was discussed, namely debates surrounding treaty changes. More specifically: the adoption of the Single European Act in 1986, of the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992, of the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1996, the Convention and constitutional Treaty in 2000-2005 (and the Lisbon Treaty in 2007). The purpose will be twofold: first, to analyse the visions and actors behind those debates and, second, to analyse how these debates relate to the positive development of social rights (from a legal perspective). Beyond content analysis, the documents will provide a basis for reconstructing the relevant networks of actors in these debates.

This work will be mainly undertaken by the PhD student in political science. Yet, since this period is considered as pivotal, all team members will be actively involved in this work package. In European studies, historians and political scientists share a common method in terms of analyzing transnational networks of experts, observing epistemic communities and studying the circulation of social rights and policies at the European level. This methodological approach will strengthen the interdisciplinary dimension and collective coherence of our project.

WP4: This work package focuses on the last, contemporary period, since the financial and debt crisis of 2008-2010 in Europe. The purpose here is to analyse how the deconstruction of a European (and national) social citizenship fuels a defensive position towards the EU which can be depicted as social nationalism. While Europe witnesses a strong upsurge of xenophobia and conservative reaction, most left political forces no longer see the EU as an arena for reconstructing social citizenship in a transnational mode. Rather, the EU is seen as an entity which threatens social citizenship. The post-doctoral fellow and A. Crespy will work in this work package. They will examine in particular recent debates about new policy initiatives (especially the European Pillar of social rights and other regulatory proposals such as the Commission proposal for European minimum wages) and analyse how actors’ positions relate to the notions of market/social citizenship and how they are influenced by the broader context of social nationalism.

WP5: this work package deals with research outputs and their dissemination. In this regard, the project intends to :

1. Produce high quality academic output through

- ✓ 2 doctoral dissertations
- ✓ 1 journal special issue
- ✓ The organization of one large academic conference to take place at ULB in 2024 – IDEAS co-organized by ULB, VUB & Warwick
- ✓ 3 papers (single authored or co-authored with the promoters of the project) published respectively by the two doctoral and the post-doctoral fellow of the project.
- ✓ 3 papers to be included in a journal special issue (Journal of European Social Policy or Journal of European Integration History)
- ✓ Those 6 papers will be presented by all 5 members in at least one (disciplinary) conference per year (starting from 2022).

2. reach out beyond the usual academic actors interested in these topics. For this purpose, the team will

- ✓ Organise a so-called “Agora Forum” meeting which will gather researchers, policy makes and members of the organized civil society with a special interest in the topic.
- ✓ establish links with organisations which are essentially concerned by European Social Citizenship such as the European NGO Solidar which represents about 60 organisations promoting social rights on the ground.
- ✓ Seek to publish a short book geared towards vulgarisation of scientific research
- ✓ Publish at least two pieces on online platforms (such as the websites Social Europe or The Conversation) which aim at disseminating research results to a wider audience

To ensure that the team stays cohesive and that the project is progressing well, one internal workshop gathering team members will be organized at least once a year (in addition to thesis supervision meetings of course).

Finally, this project is very timely. The attempts made by the EU Commission to relaunch the dynamics of social policy making at EU level reveals the limitations of market citizenship, especially the inability to ensure the legitimacy of the whole integration project. Currently, a Horizon 2020 project coordinated by the University of Amsterdam (Franck Vandebroucke) deals with European social citizenship. Though, it does not involve a historical dimension and is rather focused on a prospective policy dimension looking on which types of rights should be promoted by the European Pillar of Social Rights and how. Thus, our project is both in tune with current challenges and dynamic research topics but intends to bring a complementary and distinct way compared to ongoing research.

For all details about the timeline of the project, see the table on “work plan” below

RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT

The respective research centres of the two project leaders are important disciplinary centres which will provide for the material environment of the team members in terms of offices and all the relevant material support needed for the daily research activities. The Centre d'études de la vie politique (CEVIPOL) is the largest political science research centre at ULB. Anchored into the Faculty for Philosophy and social science, its members conduct cutting edge research on political life, institutions, actors, and the norms and resources of democratic systems. The centre is organised along four research axes: 1. Parties, Elections, and Representation, 2. European integration; 3. Communities, sovereignties, and values in conflict; 4. Sport and Politics. Across these axes, the processes of public action, mobilisation, and legitimation are examined with both qualitative and quantitative methods, from a contemporary perspective that also takes into account the historical long view.

Coordinating researches in Contemporary History and Art History, Mondes modernes et contemporains (MMC) is an interdisciplinary research centre, launched ten years ago, gathering research initiatives associating art historians and historians in a contemporary temporality. In 2019, MMC includes 9 professors, mainly in Contemporary History, 6 post-doctoral researchers, 30 Phd students and 13 associate researchers. In ten years, MMC has obtained several collaborative projects financed by external funds (Belspo-Brain, FNRS, private foundations) amounting €3 million. As a research centre, MMC's members participate in shaping an European doctoral training program alongside with Oxford, Genève and Humboldt universities.

The fact that both centres are anchored in the Faculty of Philosophy and social sciences will guarantee a smoother coordination.

The Institut d'Etudes Européennes (IEE) will constitute the optimal work environment for developing the project. As Director of the IEE and coordinator of the Master in European Studies respectively, Nicolas Verschueren and Amandine Crespy have been long involved into the interdisciplinary research conducted at IEE. Socio-economic regulation is one of the four main research clusters of the Institute and the proposed ACR would perfectly tap into this priority. The IEE has a long standing expertise in collective interdisciplinary projects. Amandine Crespy was, for instance, an active member of the Horizon 2020 project ENLIGHTEN. In this framework, she conducted research on structural reforms in the social realm. Both A. Crespy and N. Verschueren were involved in the Jean Monnet project “Solidarité”, which analysed the developments of various forms of solidarity in an interdisciplinary perspective.

An important asset of the IEE is the connection with the Centre de droit européen where many junior and senior researchers alike deal intensively with social issues. Marianne Dony's extensive expertise will be of particular interest to analyse the interpretation of the social provisions in the EU treaties by the European Court of Justice. Emmanuelle Bribosia's work on equality and discrimination will be of special interest when dealing with rights. Louise Fromont's research on the European Semester will also be interesting when dealing with the European Pillar of social rights and its implementation through the European Semester.

Last but not least, the IEE has a strong experience in research dissemination and dialogue with civil society and practitioners. The IEE has a research logistician and a communication officer who offer precious support in planning and organizing dissemination events and communication strategy. The Agora forums, for instance, which gather researchers and practitioners, have proved a very successful format to allow researcher to stage and discuss their findings beyond the academia. In that sense, the proposed ARC will be able to build on the networks of the Institute within EU institutions, think tanks and NGOs of the organized civil society. The European Trade Union Institute, for instance, is an organisation which we intend to closely associate to our project.

WORK PLAN:

	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-20256
Project coordination	Finalisation of on-going projects for both promoters Establishing contacts with the ETUI	September 2022: Hiring of 2 PhD students by promoters March 2023 First internal workshop	September 2023: Hiring of 1 post-doc March 2024: Second internal workshop	March 2025: Third internal workshop	March 2026: Fourth internal workshop
WP1: Conceptual and theoretical aspects in an interdisciplinary perspective	Refining the state of the art in history and political science	Autumn/Winter Refining the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the PhD theses			
WP2: Construction and deconstruction of social rights until the 1980s		Spring/Summer Empirical work being conducted by PhD in History + N. Verschueren			
WP3: An embryonic European social citizenship from Maastricht to the 2008 crisis		Empirical work being conducted by all team members	Empirical work being conducted by all team members		
WP4: Today's debates about social citizenship and Europe			Empirical work being conducted by Post-doc + A. Crespy		
WP5: Output & dissemination			Autumn 2024: Large academic conference at ULB (IDEAS) Proposals for a special issue Conference papers later submitted as individual articles	February 2025: Agora Forum at ULB Finalisation of special issue + book Publication of vulgarization pieces online	Doctoral theses are being defended

Insertion du projet dans une perspective stratégique de développement de la recherche des candidats, devant leur permettre d'obtenir des financements de grande ampleur (2 pages max.)

This project should allow us to lay the ground for being able to respond to a Horizon 2020 call where the Institute for European Studies should be the coordinating institution (and one of the ARC's promoters the principal investigator). The topic is very timely and likely to remain high on the European political agenda. Insofar, we are confident that a related call will be launched in the years to come.

This ARC will help us in three ways.

First, it will allow us to generate empirical findings helping us to refine our approach and identify further remaining puzzles for a future project. By working on national issues on a European scale, this project should give rise to the constitution of a transnational research project on social and economic transformations in old industrial areas in Europe, from Asturias to Silesia. The chronology used in this project largely covers the one that will be chosen for a study on social changes in European industrial areas in connection with the European integration process. The focus on social citizenship in our project will be an innovative approach allowing henceforth a reconceptualization of social change in Europe, moving from small-scale or national studies to a wider perspective. The next collective project would be in line with the work of Steven High for North America and the follow up of René Leboutte's masterpiece, *Vie et mort des bassins industriels en Europe*.

Second, we intend to build a network of scholars working on those issues, for instance through the organisation of the agora forum and the conference which will take place in May 2024 at the ULB. This will provide opportunities for identifying relevant colleagues and possible partners for forming a consortium which would respond to a Horizon 2020 call. As mentioned previously, ULB has a long tradition of research on the "Social Europe" issue. Our project is part of this tradition. Nevertheless, our ambition is to contribute to the conceptual clarification of this blurry notion which is "Social Europe - l'Europe sociale", just as we have done few years ago in taking part to the conceptual clarification of another blurry notion: Euroscepticism. Through the historical and contemporary study of the contours of European social citizenship, this project will lay the foundations for a reflection on the current and future content of this Social Europe. On a such basis, we will be able to apply for a Jean Monnet Centre for excellence project for the Institute of European Studies.

Thirdly, the ARC will provide us with a valuable experience in coordinating and managing a long term project with a team.

5. Budget

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Personnel costs							
PhD student (12 months, full time)		11716	35148	35148	35148	23432	140592
PhD student (12 months, full time)		11716	35148	35148	35148	23432	140592
Postdoctoral researcher			97000	97000			194000
Total personnel costs	0	23432	167296	167296	70296	46864	475184
Operating Costs							
Research trips (500€/year/person)		2000	2000	2500	2500		9000
Books and e-articles (200 €/year/person)	400	1000	1000	1000	1000		4400
Academic conference at ULB (travel-accommodation 12 researchers 500€/person)					6000		6000
Catering (50 attendees, 30€/person)					1500		1500
Equipment costs (posters, rooms, student jobs)					1000		1000
Agora forum					400		400
Summer schools (methods and techniques)			2000				2000
Trips conferences (incl. travel, accommodation, registration fees) : (700 €/person)			3500	3500	3500	3500	14000
Proofreading (5 journal articles)					1500		1500
Proofreading (3 journal issues special issue)				450	450		900
Publication financial support (open access, etc)						2500	2500
Total operating costs	400	3000	5000	7450	17850	6000	43200
Equipment costs							
Five laptops	2200	2200	1100				5500
Two NVivo Licenses (999 € x 2)		1998					1998
Total equipment costs	2200	4198	1100				7498
Total Budget	2600	30630	173396	174746	88146	52864	522382

6. CV des promoteurs, où la liste de publications doit être extraite de DI-fusion sous peine de ne pas être prise en considération

CV Amandine Crespy: Annexe 1

Liste publications Amandine Crespy: Annexe 2

CV Nicolas Verschueren: Annexe 3

Liste de publications Nicolas Verschueren: annexe 4

7. Présentation des équipes de chacun des promoteurs :

CEVIPOL: annexe 5

Liste de publications des membres du CEVIPOL: annexe 6

MMC: annexe 7

Liste de publications des membres de MMC: annexe 8. Comprenant seulement les publications des 10 membres les plus anciens sur les 5 dernières années. Une liste plus exhaustive peut être fournie sur demande.

9. Si les promoteurs ne sont pas chefs de service, lettre d'accord des chefs de service

Nicolas Verschueren est directeur de l'Institut d'études européennes et de MMC.

Lettre de François Foret, Directeur du CEVIPOL, annexe 9.

Agora forum en 2025 (février)

Ideas 2024 mai (avec publication livre ou revue)