10th Anniversary Conference of the Institute for International Integration Studies (IIIS)

PROGRAMME

DATE: Thursday 13th & Friday 14th of December 2012
VENUE: Trinity Long Room Hub, Fellows Square
Welcome to the 10th Anniversary Conference of the Institute for International Integration Studies (IIIS).

The Institute was formally established in December 2002. This Conference marks the 10th Anniversary of the Institute’s establishment. Since its establishment the Institute has been to the forefront of scholarly enquiry pertaining to the myriad facets of International Integration.

International Integration is the outcome of a variety of flows and the Institutions governing such flows. These flows include Financial, Investment, Ideas, People and Trade flows. Members of the Institute have been active in enquiring into the magnitude of such flows, the factors driving such flows and the impact of such flows. Much of the scholarly output of the Institute’s members has appeared in the Institutes Discussion Paper Series, a series that currently extends to in excess of 400 publications. These papers are widely read and cited both by other scholars and more generally in media reports and commentaries.

The public debate on the merits and demerits of global and European Integration has been extremely vigorous in recent years. This conference makes a valuable contribution to this ongoing debate with contributions from members of the Institute addressing globalisation flows, development, migration, rules & law, industries & enterprises and Europe.

I want to thank all of the contributors for giving of their valuable time to this conference. We look forward to a stimulating series of presentations and discussions enriched by multi disciplinary interactions.

Louis Brennan
Director, IIIS.

Contact Conference Co-ordinator: Colette Keleher, IIIS colette.keleher@tcd.ie
Programme Overview

**DAY 1: Thursday December 13th 2012 (13:30-19:30)**

13:30 – 13:45  Opening Remarks:
Professor Linda Hogan, Vice-Provost /Chief Academic Officer

13:45 – 15:15  Presentations
*Theme: Development*

15:15 – 15:30  Break

15:30 – 16:45  Presentations
*Theme: Migrant activism*

16:45 – 17:00  Break

17:00 – 18:15  Presentations
*Theme: Rules & Law*

18:15 – 19:30  Reception

**DAY 2: Friday December 14th 2012 (08:45-16:30)**

08:45 – 09:00  Coffee on arrival

09:00 – 10:15  Presentations
*Theme: Perspectives on immigration and emigration*

10:15 – 10:45  Break

10:45 - 12:15  Presentations
*Theme: Industries & Enterprises*

12:15 – 13:15  Lunch

13:15 – 14:45  Presentations
*Theme: Globalisation Flows*

14:45 – 15:00  Break

15:00 – 16:00  Presentations
*Theme: Europe*

16:00 – 16:30  Closing Remarks
Professor Jane Ohlmeyer, Vice President for Global Relations
DAY 1: Thursday December 13th 2012 (13:30-19:30)

13:30 – 13:45

Opening Remarks
Professor Linda Hogan
Vice-Provost /Chief Academic Officer

13:45 – 15:15  Theme:  Development
Chair: Carol Newman, Department of Economics

“Spreading the Benefits of Globalisation: How the International Donor Community Assisted Developing Countries to Integrate into the Global Economy”
William Hynes, IIIS Research Associate, Policy Analyst, OECD

This article will look at how donor countries have attempted to aid the integration of developing countries into the global trading system. Ever since Western powers acquired colonies, various measures have been put in place to provide market access, build trade capacities and overcome supply-side constraints to trade in the developing world. In the context of increasing trade flows from developing countries, it is appropriate to look back on these past efforts. In the 1960s the focus was on stimulating developing country imports, to help poorer countries move through the stages of development, shifting out their production and technological frontiers. With balance of payments, fiscal and monetary problems in the 1970s the focus shifted to promoting exports. Structural adjustment programmes followed in the 1980s with conditionalities such as market liberalisation and privatisation. Later as these policies fell out of favour it was realised that market access was a necessary but not sufficient condition for trade expansion. This led to the creation of the Integrated Framework and the Aid-for-Trade Initiative at the World Trade Organisation which aimed to help developing countries build the necessary capacities to compete in the global marketplace. Aid programmes have often failed, distorted trade and undermined competitiveness yet aid has undoubtedly helped to promote trade, development and a more inclusive world economy.

“From Theory to Practice: Potential and Pitfalls of a Rights-Based Approach to Discrimination in the Kaffa society of Ethiopia”
Federica De Sisto

This paper aims at evaluating how and to what extent, the rights-based approach used by an international NGO for the alleviation of the discrimination of an ethnic group in the Kaffa society of Ethiopia, has introduced changes in the living conditions of the intervention beneficiaries. The paper will provide an overview of the inter-ethnic relations in the Kaffa society. The objectives of the NGO project and the means through which the objectives are pursued will be explored. The study will then assess the adequacy of the rights-based approach in the specific case study, its limits and potential. Lastly, recommendations will be made to render the approach more sustainable and better able to support, encourage and strengthen the capacities of people to organize themselves and achieve changes.

“North South Experiences of Doctoral Training for Development in Africa”
Ogenna Uduma, TIDI Doctoral Programme Officer

‘North-South’ Experiences of Doctoral Training in Africa’ is a study of three models of partnership between Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and higher education institutes in six African countries. The goal of these partnerships is to deliver collaborative doctoral training programmes in global health, natural sciences and economics, to train researchers and build research and teaching capacity in African institutions. Building the capacity of African higher education systems is increasingly seen to be a key influence of economic development. The purpose of this study was to assess the three models employed in the Irish Aid/HEA project titled “Doctoral Training for Development in Africa” in order to understand the strengths and weaknesses of three different doctoral training models, capture lessons learnt from our partnerships and make recommendations to others establishing North-South doctoral training programmes. Findings from qualitative interviews revealed several strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats for each of the model. All three models were found to support capacity building, the specific strengths and challenges and recommendations and implications for future programme improvement are highlighted and discussed.
“Migrant-led activism and integration from below in recession Ireland”
Ronit Lentin, IIS Research Associate, Department of Sociology,
School of Social Sciences and Philosophy

Based on three years of ethnographic research with migrant-led associations in the Trinity Immigration Initiative Migrant Network Project, this paper argues that the work of these associations attests to migrants’ resilience and determination to create spaces for themselves in their new (Irish) immigration destination, despite the difficulties of doing so in a state and a society not fully committed to pluralism. The paper is underpinned by three theoretical propositions. The first is French philosopher Alain Badiou’s obvious yet controversial claim that – contrary to the claim about globalization, ‘that governs an increasingly violent and enclosed politics there are two words at least’ (Badiou, 2008: 57) – ‘there is only one world’. The second proposition is Italian political philosopher Giorgio Agamben’s (2005) positing of modern state power as emanating from a ‘state of exception’ in which the state withdraws legal rights and protection particularly from non-citizens. My third proposition is Michel Foucault’s (2003) concept of the ‘insurrection of subjugated knowledges’, or ‘knowledges from below’, leading me to theorise the work of migrant-led associations as ‘integration from below’ – a novel concept in theorising migrant integration. The paper explores several examples of strategies of such integration to propose that migrants are active agents of resistance, enacting Foucault’s insurrection, making the knowledges subjugated by the state work in new bottom-up ways.

“Negotiating power: Migrant Activism, migrant groups and social movement theory.”
David Landy, IIS Research Associate, Department of Sociology,
School of Social Sciences and Philosophy

This article discusses how social movement theory can add to our understanding of migrant groups in Ireland, developing ideas raised by the recently published ‘Migrant Activism and Integration from Below in Ireland’. While social movement theory allows us to address questions of power and contention which theories of multiculturalism largely bypass, I argue that migrant groups should not be termed resistance organisations, but understood in terms of their ‘cognitive praxis’. I examine migrant groups and their response to state policies – in particular the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill - to examine how these groups’ praxis has been channelled and constrained within the ambient migrant field. In conclusion, I ask whether it is possible for these groups and those researching them to move beyond the limitations of the signifier ‘migrant’

“Human Waste? Reading Bauman’s Wasted Lives in the Context of Ireland’s Globalisation”
Gillian Wylie, IIS Research Associate, Assistant Professor in International Peace Studies

In Wasted Lives, Zigmunt Bauman analyses and condemns the workings of globalisation for the creation of 'human waste'. "Refugees, the displaced, asylum seekers, migrants, the sans papiers, they are the waste of globalisation"(58): turned into human waste as a consequence of the economic model, social insecurities and border politics of globalisation. Drawing on research into human trafficking, irregular migration and migrant worker exploitation in Ireland over recent years, this paper demonstrates that there is compelling sense to Bauman’s analysis. However, the paper also argues that concurring uncritically with Bauman runs the danger of compounding the consignment of humans to waste. In his analysis, the insecurity of the 'liquid world', the fear it induces, the politics this produces, the wastage of lives seem inescapable. The paper closes therefore by exploring if through individual and collective human agency, those consigned to be waste (and their allies) can resist their fate.
The Trade-related Intellectual Property Annex (TRIPS) to the 1994 World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement effectively froze intellectual property in its existing ineffectual forms, so there is need for new kinds of information protection outside its control. My proposals for protecting innovation directly have been the subject of an EU-commissioned book and numerous articles, and also have empirical endorsement from the results of U.S. Orphan Drug Protection, which uses them - twelve times more drugs of the kind required, with measurable declines in death rates from the relevant diseases. Adoption of these proposals could do much to alleviate the harm done - especially to poorer countries - by TRIPs.

International criminal justice is both a symptom and driver of globalization. This paper will discuss how the globalization of legal process has been used as a tool to counter impunity. The process of integrating norms and procedures across jurisdictional frontiers and legal systems has rendered a number of challenges unfamiliar to both international law, generally, and criminal justice systems, specifically. The first extensive empirical study of international war crimes trials was conducted at the IIIS in a project based at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Its findings illustrate how some of the core obstacles to the delivery of international criminal justice could be more effectively addressed through a better understanding of the dynamics of globalization when applied to legal process.

Viewed from an economic perspective, the EU border regime is something of an anomaly in that it impedes the satisfaction of labour market demand by restricting the movement of people. This contrasts with the much freer movement of capital and goods across borders. In my research I undertook qualitative interviews with people involved in various churches about their attitudes to inward migration. I chose people involved with churches because of the traditional Christian ethic of concern for the stranger. Yet despite recognition of the economic benefits that have accrued in Ireland from inward migration, as well as the ethical arguments for more relaxed migration regimes, the concept of open borders was consistently regarded as naive and politically impossible. My thesis is that this is an indication of the symbolic power of the territorial border as constitutive of national (and personal) identity.
DAY 2: Friday December 14th 2012 (08:45-16:30)

08:45 – 09:00 Coffee on arrival

09:00 – 10:15 Theme: Perspectives on immigration and emigration
Chair: Philip O'Connell, ESRI

“Migration and Clustering of Creative Workers: Historical Case Studies of Visual Artists and Composers”
John O'Hagan, IIIS Research Associate, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences & Philosophy

This paper will review and summarise the published work in relation to the above, undertaken both by myself (see below) and three PhD students, one of whom published in the prestigious *European Economic Review* on clustering premiums for visual artists in Paris. The essay will bring the broad findings of these studies into a single piece, something I have not done before. The extent of migration and clustering of important composers and visual artists will be summarised, contrasts and similarities highlighted, the reasons for such clustering discussed and the benefits, where estimated, documented. What all of the evidence demonstrates is that the migration of creative people was extensive over many centuries, long before the first major phase of globalisation in the late 19th century, with no apparent increase in the 20th century. It is also evident that there is a premium to international clustering, with a small number of cities such as Paris, London, Rome, Vienna and New York very prominent centres in different centuries.

“Intellectual Expatriates and their Intangible Value in Post-Industrial Globalised Societies”
Domingo Sánchez-Zarza, PhD candidate, Nebrija University, Spain
& José Manuel Saiz-Álvarez, Nebrija University, Spain

There is an increasing volume of expatriate populations developing alongside an increasingly globalised and competitive world. Consequently, there may also be an impact of such expatriates on strategic decision making within Multinational Corporations (MNC). For this reason, we will explore the intangible value of intellectual expatriates focusing on the capacity of this human resource to generate social capital, particularly corporate knowledge and information interchange, as mechanisms to achieve new ideas and innovation in MNC. According to the identification of advantages and possible risk related to the migration of “Intellectual Expatriates”, we will establish the basis for a posterior debate. We will conclude with the directions for future research. Proposed question to be debated: Is it always possible to find a positive effect from the impact of intellectual expatriate flow as an intangible value in the strategic objectives of MNC in a globalized scenario?

“Learning from Poland? Lessons for Contemporary Irish Emigration from Polish Immigration to Ireland”
James Wickham, IIIS Research Associate, Dean of the Faculty of Arts Humanities and Social Sciences

Alicja Bobek, Sally Daly, Torben Krings, Elaine Moriarty, Justyna Salamońska

Immigration today in Europe is still understood in terms of the ‘Gastarbeiter’ immigration of the post world war II boom. A study of young educated Polish migrants in the Dublin labour market shows the limited contemporary relevance of this model: this is mobility rather than traditional migration, journeys are understood in terms of autonomy and self-development rather than economic rationality, networks are short-term, remittances are unimportant, as EU citizens have full employment rights. Many of these features can be seen in contemporary Irish emigration. The mass emigration of young people from Poland at the start of this century was prototypical for the individualistic forms of mobility of young Europeans today.

10:15 – 10:45 BREAK
In this paper we investigate how politics, and in particular political legacies, shape countries’ capacities to compete and generate employment in internationally traded service sectors. Our argument centres on the observation that the skills required for successful expansion in ICT-intensive international service markets differ significantly from those on which manufacturing sectors have typically depended – both in the “golden age” of Fordist industrial expansion in the 1950s and 1960s, and in more recent times. We suggest that – given variations in their policy profiles and institutional structures – countries vary in their ability to generate these skills, and that not all “varieties of capitalism” are equally equipped to generate employment in high end service sectors; and we argue that this variance stems in part from long standing political legacies in these regimes.

“Globalization and Industry Structure: Evidence from Vietnam”
Carol Newman, IIIS Research Associate, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences & Philosophy

This paper investigates the impact of globalization on the structure of the industrial sector in Vietnam. Vietnam represents an illustrative case of economies in transition. Wide ranging reforms to enterprise, commercial and investment laws in the lead up to WTO accession in 2007 have changed the landscape for industrial development. The industrial sector has played a major role in the transformation of the economy with growth in manufacturing value added of close to 10 percent per annum in the latter half of the last decade. Using micro-data on the population of enterprises in Vietnam for the period 2001 to 2010 we document the changes in the structure of the manufacturing and services sectors. In documenting the Vietnamese experience during this period of rapid trade and financial liberalization this paper will provide key insights into the impact of globalization on industrialisation and the development process.

“Privatized Firms and their Management Structures: Links with the State?”
Raj Chari, IIIS Research Associate, Department of Political Science, School of Social Sciences & Philosophy
&Svenja Dahlman, TCD

We all know that west European states privatized throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. Implicit in the privatization literature is the idea that with privatization the ‘state’ was out of the economy. However, another emerging set of literature – particularly that focussing on the relationship between business and politics – has shown the importance of the state in terms of helping firms pursue M&A and expand globally. Yet, few studies have attempted to examine the nature of management structures in the firm post-privatization and asked a significant question: does the state maintain its link with privatized firms by having board members and managers that have at one time worked in state apparatus structures, such as former ministries and departments? Analyzing data found in the Bureau Van Dijk’s Amadeus database, this paper answers this question by focussing on developments in various sectors in five main EU states: the UK, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, all of which are representatives of different ‘varieties of capitalism’ discussed by authors such as Hall and Soskice. The findings will offer key insights into the ongoing relationship (or not) between the state and privatized firms seeking to expand in the global economy.

“Globalisation and Ireland’s Export Performance”
Frances Ruane, IIIS Research Associate, Director of the Economic and Social Research Institute ESRI & Department of Economics
Iulia Siedschlag, Economic and Social Research Institute ESRI & Department of Economics
Gavin Murphy, Economic and Social Research Institute ESRI & Department of Economics

This paper provides empirical evidence on Ireland’s export performance in the context of increased globalisation over the past ten years. Using insights from recent contributions to international trade and economic growth theories, we first examine patterns and changes of revealed comparative advantages for Ireland’s exports of goods and services.
We then investigate whether Irish exports have specialised in fast growing industries and markets in world exports over the period. In addition, we analyse determinants of export performance dynamics focusing on product and market structures and competitiveness effects. Finally, to put Ireland’s export performance into perspective, we compare this evidence with recent developments in other European small open economies.

12:15 – 13:15 LUNCH

13.15 - 14.45 Theme: Globalisation Flows
Chair: Vahagn Galstyan, Department of Economics

“Capital Flows in the Euro Area”
Philip R. Lane, IIIS Research Associate, Whately Professor of Political Economy, Head of Economics Department, School of Social Sciences & Philosophy
Abstract not available

“Of Cables, Connections and Control: Africa’s Double Dependency in the Information Age”
Padraig Carmody, Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy Studies, University of Johannesburg and Department of Geography, TCD and IIIS Research Associate & Björn Surborg

A little over a decade ago Africa was being written off by some observers as a “hopeless” or “lost” continent. While these characterisations were problematic, international business has now “discovered” the African market and the level of communicative connectivity between the continent and the rest of the world has increased substantially as a result of improved infrastructure and associated falling information relay costs. This chapter examines the discourse and development of the “Information Age” in Africa from low connectivity at the beginning of the fibre optic revolution to the current boom in mobile phone and internet usage. While much of the literature to date has been celebratory, this chapter adopts a critical perspective to interrogate the dialectical nature of this revolution in Africa; arguing that fibre-optic cables bring new constraints, not only opportunities.

“Effects of Aging on US FDI”
Ronald B. Davis, IIIS Research Associate, University College Dublin & Robert R. Reed III, University of Alabama

This paper empirically documents how population aging affects FDI using data on both US inbound and outbound FDI. Notably, the estimates between the US and other developed countries conform quite closely to the predictions of the theory of Davies and Reed (2008). These predictions anticipate different effects depending on whether one considers the impact of aging on capital versus labour markets and the parent versus the host country.

14:45 – 15:00 BREAK
EMU can be seen as a particularly radical solution to the classic monetary policy trilemma associated with the Mundell-Fleming framework. Having opted for capital mobility and fixed exchange rates, Eurozone countries have given up not only independent monetary policies, but independent currencies as well. Unfortunately, the move to EMU occurred in the absence of a common framework for banking regulation and supervision, and in the absence of common fiscal policies, despite the fact that most economists regard these as desirable and perhaps even necessary complements to monetary union. The reasons for this can be understood in terms of Dani Rodrik’s political trilemma, which helps clarify the challenges which Europe faces today.

“Europe’s response to non-traditional sources of investment”
Louis Brennan, IIS Director, School of Business

Traditionally Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has flowed from the developed economies. More recently FDI has started to flow from the fast growing emerging economies and is assuming a greater proportion of Global Outward FDI. This paper addresses these non-traditional sources of investment and the response from Europe to such investment. The fragmented nature of Europe’s response is explored and the impact of the on-going Eurozone crisis on that response is considered.