Master PMP - IDHEAP/SSP – SA 2024 (sous réserve de modifications)
Orientation « Gouvernance Internationale et Administration Publique (GIAP) »

Descriptif

Vous êtes intéressés par la question de la gouvernance et régulation internationale, par le rôle des institutions internationales (agences intergouvernementales, organisations internationales, ONG, etc.) dans le développement de politiques publiques, ainsi que par les réponses nationales (p.ex. fédérales et cantonales) aux défis internationaux. Cette orientation vise, précisément, à traiter ces problématiques, et d'autres encore. En effet, le management public et la conduite des politiques publiques sont de plus en plus confrontés à des processus d'internationalisation et la dimension internationale, voire globale, est désormais incontournable pour l'action publique. Les enseignements de cette orientation fournissent les outils analytiques ainsi que les compétences pratiques indispensables pour appréhender cette imbrication inéluctable entre le niveau international et le niveau national. D'une part, on se focalisera sur le fonctionnement et l'impact des institutions et des acteurs inter- et transnationaux (tels que les organisations internationales, l'Union Européenne, les réseaux de régulateurs) sur les systèmes politico-administratifs domestiques. D'autre part, on examinera comment les décideurs et les administrations publiques nationales façonnent, répondent, s'adaptent ou résistent aux dynamiques d'internationalisation et aux défis qui en découlent (p.ex. par rapport à la gestion du personnel, la régulation des marchés, les risques sociaux et environnementaux, etc.). Les enseignements se caractérisent par une démarche interactive et participative qui implique également la présence de plusieurs intervenants externes. Cette orientation s'adresse particulièrement aux personnes qui visent des occupations de spécialiste ou de cadre dans les administrations publiques au niveau local, cantonal, régional, national ou européen ; les organisations internationales ; les ONG ; les entreprises publiques et parapubliques – notamment en lien avec des enjeux influencés par ou influençant les dynamiques d'internationalisation. Elle est aussi pertinente pour les personnes souhaitant poursuivre une carrière académique ou dans le domaine du conseil au secteur public.

Langues d'enseignement : Anglais et français.

Semestre : Automne

Enseignements obligatoires

	Cours	ECTS	Prof.	Lieu	Langue d'enseignement
Cours obligatoires (18 crédits)	Institutions and governance strategies for dealing with complex problems	3	Josef Philipp Trein	UNIL	E
	Public administration and international regulation	6	Martino Maggetti	UNIL	E
	European governance and Europeanization	3	Emmanuelle Mathieu	UNIL	E
	Accountability in EU multi-level governance	3	Ioannis Papadopoulos	UNIL	E & F
	Managing regulatory reform in modern government	3	Lorenzo Allio	UNIL	E

Sous reserve de modifications.
Version 18.04.2024

Faculté de droit, des sciences criminelles et d'administration publique
Institut de hautes études en administration publique
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Public administration and international regulation SA 2024

Administration publique et régulation internationale
Course held in English

Teaching Staff: **Martino Maggetti**
E-mail: martino.maggetti@unil.ch

X 2. Year

X Course

Semester: X Autumn

ECTS : 6 ECTS

■■■

This course focuses on the nexus between public administration and regulatory governance at the national and international level.

Political and administrative actors in nation states are increasingly confronted with complex issues that are transnational in nature, such as climate change, the digital transformation, financial crises, pandemics, food safety scandals, labor rights infringements, etc. To tackle these challenges, various types of sectoral regulatory regimes have been created for harmonizing rules and standards, and for ensuring coordination across different levels of governance. These regimes are mainly governed through international organizations and transnational networks that have been set up to achieve regulatory cooperation among nation states – while also transcending their boundaries.

To understand this crucial phenomenon, we will focus on regulation – as the main mode of governance by the state, within the state, and beyond the state in the current era – from a bureaucratic politics perspective. Different theories, approaches and methods will be confronted and discussed. Empirically, we will examine: the growing internationalization of social, environmental, and economic risks; the logics of bureaucratic politics and administrative power struggles; the process of delegation of public authority and agencification in different countries; and the establishment, development, functioning, reform, and effectiveness of transnational regulatory regimes in areas where international regulatory cooperation is considered particularly challenging.

This course will be conducted in an active and interactive manner, alternating presentations by the teacher and participants, group discussions, practical applications, and external interventions by actors involved in public administration and international regulation.

Literature

The reference list and bibliography will be specified during the first session.

Evaluation

Students will be evaluated through a writing assignment, consisting of a short research project to be executed in the form of a case study or a comparative study.

Exam Language

X   Français
X   Anglais

First try
X   Document à rendre (Deg)

Retake exam

X Travail personnel à rendre (R) hors session.

European governance and europeanization SA 2024

Gouvernance européenne et européanisation

Cours donné en anglais

Teaching staff: Emmanuelle Mathieu

E-mail: emmanuelle.mathieu@unil.ch

X 2. Année

X Cours

Semester: X Automne

ECTS: 3 ECTS

■■■

Le cours porte sur la gouvernance européenne et l'européanisation

Objectif

A la fin du cours, les étudiants doivent être en mesure de :

Restituer les caractéristiques essentielles du système institutionnel et de la gouvernance administrative de l'Union européenne.
Mobiliser des textes législatifs européens pour analyser différents arrangements de gouvernance administrative.

Contenu

La première partie du cours offre un aperçu général sur l'Union européenne (intégration européenne, institutions européennes, gouvernance européenne, européanisation) qui sera délivré, dans une large mesure, via des séances de cours magistraux. En deuxième partie du cours, nous nous concentrerons sur la gouvernance administrative de l'Union européenne que nous explorerons, dans une large mesure, à travers des travaux pratiques que les étudiant.e.s réaliseront en groupe. Ces travaux pratiques se basent sur l'application d'une méthode d'analyse de textes législatifs européens, à laquelle les étudiant.e.s seront également formés, permettant de réaliser une cartographie ('mapping') d'un arrangement de gouvernance administratif dans une politique publique européenne donnée.

Evaluation

Première tentative

L'évaluation se fait sur la base d'un contrôle continu

Rattrapage

X   Travail personnel à rendre (R) hors session

Langue épreuve

X   Anglais

Version 18.04.2024

Bibliographie :

Jachtenfuchs, Markus. 'The Governance Approach to European Integration'. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 39, no. 2 (2001): 245–264.

Kohler-Koch, Beate, and Berthold Rittberger. 'Review Article: The "Governance Turn" in EU Studies*'. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 44, no. s1 (2006): 27–49.

Majone, Giandomenico. 'The Rise of the Regulatory State in Europe'. *West European Politics* 17, no. 3 (1994): 77–101.

Marks, Gary, Liesbet Hooghe, and Kermit Blank. 'European Integration from the 1980s: State- Centric v. Multi-Level Governance*'. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 34, no. 3 (1996): 341–378.

Mathieu, Emmanuelle, Koen Verhoest, and Joery Matthys. 'Measuring Multi-Level Regulatory Governance: Organizational Proliferation, Coordination, and Concentration of Influence'. *Regulation & Governance* 11, no. 3 (2017): 252–68.

Héritier, Adrienne, Rhodes, Martin. *New Modes of Governance in Europe: Governing in the Shadow of Hierarchy*. Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. Available at the BCUL.

Trondal, Jarle. « The public administration Turn in integration research ». *Journal of European Public Policy* 14, n[o] 6 (2007): 960-72.

Managing regulation in modern government SA 2024

Teaching staff: **Lorenzo ALLIO**

E-mail : **lallio@alliorodrigo.com** – **lorenzo.allio@unil.ch**

Course held in English

X 2. Year

X Course

Semester: X Autumn

ECTS: 3 ECTS

▪▪

Subject

Government is under unprecedented strain. UN IPCC Reports consistently remind us of the environmental imperatives to become greener and more sustainable. Besides dramatically testing our health care systems and asking for a significant deaths' toll, the COVID-19 pandemic has devastated our way of living and created significant divisions in our societies. Conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, among others, reshape geopolitics, redirect State budgets, and disrupt established energy and food security assumptions. Western democracies are questioned about their capacity to face systemic challenges and re-invent both capitalism and globalisation. Global networks and value chains as well as our production and consumption patterns will never be the same. In a topical election year, the very design of the "European Green Deal" is being questioned.

How can regulators address such challenges? How to best achieve societal goals, coupling strategic resilience, sustainability, and prosperity? These questions arise not only at times of crisis. Over the past decades, governments have embarked on reform programmes to improve the overall quality of decision-making and its outputs, most notably of regulatory interventions.

This course will reflect on how good regulatory governance can be shaped so that it delivers high levels of security, public health and safety protection and achieve sustainable development while fostering innovation and increasing societal welfare. The so-called **"Better Regulation agenda"** is about mainstreaming principles, tools and practices for effective and proportionate policy and regulatory decisions. Pioneered by OECD countries, this agenda has now become a world-wide phenomenon. The course will address the origins and constitutive elements of that agenda.

Objective

The course seeks to:

- Lay the foundations to understand good regulatory governance ("Better Regulation") in the context of public sector innovation reforms, a more vibrant and inclusive civic engagement, and the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals;

- Provide students with insights on administrative law, notions and tools of economic analysis to elaborate regulatory interventions, as well as the political economy of reforms within government; and

- Promote a critical appraisal among the students of the complex societal issues that regulators face and the synergies and trade-offs that public policy-making implies.

Content

More specifically, this course will:

- Enquire the notion of **regulatory "quality"** and highlight the factors that have triggered such an international agenda, in the light of the current geo-strategic and macro-policy trends.

- Investigate the main institutional and procedural arrangements as well as the instruments constituting the "Better Regulation toolkit" – in particular, but not only, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA); retrospective legislative evaluation; public consultation; and administrative simplification.

- Consider the field of **risk regulation**, covering issues such as the risk analysis framework and presenting examples that highlight the need to better structure the **interface between evidence (science), regulation and innovation**; address **public trust** to and expectations from government action; and, eventually, agree on the role of the regulatory State in modern society.

- Rest on a strong international comparative approach, putting emphasis not only on reform developments at the **EU level** (by the European Commission) but also drawing from experiences from OECD countries and emerging economies.

The course rests and will refer to social and political science theories and models. However, it will keep an explicit practice-oriented perspective, including also an interactive case study on how to conduct a RIA, with individual or group exercises in class.

A list of bibliographical references will be put at disposal of the students at the beginning of the semester.

The course will be delivered in English, over extended sessions scheduled on the following dates

- Friday, 8 November 2024 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00)
- Thursday, 21 November 2024 (13h30 – 17h00)
- Friday, 22 November 2024 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00) and
- Friday, 6 December 2024 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00).

Evaluation

Students will be evaluated on the basis of a document to submit in electronic (PDF) form.

Active participation in class will be considered positively in the overall appraisal of the student's performance.

Exam Language

×　　English
×　　Italian
×　　French

First try

×　　　Document à rendre (Deg)

Re try

×　　　Travail personnel à rendre hors session (R)

Biography

Lorenzo is an Adjunct Lecturer (*chargé de cours*) at the Université de Lausanne since 2016, previously collaborating as a Research Associate (*collaborateur scientifique*) at the Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration (IDHEAP Lausanne). Since 2010, Lorenzo has also been Honorary Associate Research Fellow at the University of Exeter, collaborating closely with the Centre of European Governance there.

After working for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Lorenzo launched allio|rodrigo consulting, an international firm focusing on the organisation and functioning of public decision-making and covers the international (including the European Union), national and local dimensions. Among his core areas of expertise are Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) and public consultation; risk regulation; administrative simplification and private sector development; bureaucratic organisation; and public governance. Lorenzo collaborates with the European Regulation and Innovation Forum, a think tank committed to promoting Better Regulation at the EU level.

Lorenzo holds a Ph.D. in Public Policy (2009) from King's College London and he obtained his MA diploma in European Political and Administrative Studies at the College of Europe (Bruges) in 2002.

Institutions and governance strategies for dealing with complex problems – SA 2024

Institutions et stratégies de gouvernance pour faire face aux problèmes complexes

Enseignant responsable : Josef-Philipp Trein
Adresse e-mail : JosefPhilipp.Trein@unil.ch

Enseignement en anglais

Année : x 2ème année

Type : x Cours

Semestre : Automne

Valeur ECTS : 3 Crédits

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Thème

Understand how political and administrative actors deal with difficult political problems.

Objectif

Climate change, digitalization, gender equality and public health. Political-administrative actors are faced with problems that are often difficult to manage using established governance practices. These problems frequently require a political response that includes new actors (international and private) and knowledge in the political process and requires actors to find new strategies for resolving political conflicts. Moreover, these political problems are often co-created by existing public policies. This 3-credit course offers an analysis of how politico-administrative actors in Switzerland and elsewhere deal with these new problems. In particular, the course has the following objectives. 1. introduce students to the theories of new public governance; 2. apply these theories to concrete cases, including climate change, digitalization, gender equality, and public health; 3. analyze how politico-administrative actors in Switzerland and elsewhere are using these new governance strategies; 4. Learn about administrative practice in the governance of complex problems; 5. Learn from a systematic literature review and develop a research proposal or practical lessons for federal and cantonal administration in Switzerland.

Contenu

The course will be structured based on 7 sessions of 4 hours each. The content of the sessions is as follows:
- Introduction: complex political problems and their consequences for politico-administrative actors in Switzerland and elsewhere
- Multilevel and network governance
- Policy integration and coordination
- Collaborative governance
- Deliberative democracy and co-creation
- Polycentric governance
- Conclusions: Lessons for managing difficult political problems in turbulent times

Evaluation

Students will give a group presentation. In addition, they must prepare a policy brief on one of the topics covered in class to illustrate the challenges of governing complex issues in practice.

Examen en session :

X Document à rendre (Deg)

Version 18.04.2024

Rattrapage :

X Travail personnel à rendre hors session

Langue d'épreuve

Allemand, Anglais, Français

Bibliographie

Ansell, C. K., & Torfing, J. (2021). Public Governance as Co-creation: A Strategy for Revitalizing the Public Sector and Rejuvenating Democracy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Berardo, R., & Lubell, M. (2016). Understanding What Shapes a Polycentric Governance System. Public Administration Review, 76(5), 738-751.

Gariépy, M., & Roy-Baillargeon, O. (2016). Gouvernance et planification collaborative: Cinq métropoles canadiennes. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.

Hartley, J., Sørensen, E., & Torfing, J. (2013). Collaborative Innovation: A viable Alternative to Market Competition and Organizational Entrepreneurship. Public Administration Review, 73(6), 821-830.

Jacquot, S. (2010). The Paradox of Gender Mainstreaming: Unanticipated Effects of New modes of Governance in the Gender Equality Domain. West European Politics, 33(1), 118-135.

Kellner, E., Oberlack, C., & Gerber, J. D. (2019). Polycentric Governance Compensates for Incoherence of Resource Regimes: The Case of Water Uses under Climate Change in Oberhasli, Switzerland. Environmental Science & Policy, 100, 126-135.

Maggetti, M., & Trein, P. (2019). Multilevel Governance and Problem-solving: Towards a Dynamic Theory of Multilevel Policy-making? Public Administration, 97(2), 355-369.

Matschoss, K., & Repo, P. (2018). Governance Experiments in Climate Action: Empirical Findings from the 28 European Union Countries. Environmental Politics, 27(4), 598-620.

Nilsson, M., Griggs, D., & Visbeck, M. (2016). Policy: Map the Interactions between Sustainable Development Goals. Nature News, 534(7607), 320.

Gostin, L. O., Moon, S., & Meier, B. M. (2020). Reimagining Global Health Governance in the Age of COVID-19. American Journal of Public Health.

Osborne, S. P. (2006). The New Public Governance? Public Management Review, 8(3), 377-387.

Sun, T. Q., & Medaglia, R. (2019). Mapping the Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in the Public Sector: Evidence from Public Healthcare. Government Information Quarterly, 36(2), 368-383.

Accountability in EU multi-level governance SA 2024

Teaching Staff: **Ioannis Papadopoulos**

E-mail : ioannis.papadopoulos@unil.ch

Course held in English and French

X 2. Year

X Course

Semester: X Autumn

ECTS: 3 ECTS

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Subject

Accountability in EU multi-level governance.

Objectives

Students become familiar with the major concepts in the accountability literature, and with the empirical tools commonly used to assess the exercise of accountability
Students acquire fine-grained knowledge on the core institutions and major actors involved in accountability relations in the EU
Students are updated on recent developments in the operation of the EU multi-level policy-making system that impact on accountability relations
Students are able to identify the existing accountability relations, both formal and in practice, to locate the major accountability problems, and to critically discuss reform proposals.

Content

We often hear that policy-making in the European Union is conducted by unaccountable technocrats, such as members of the Commission and its administrative staff ("Eurocracy"). As to scholarly critique of the "democratic deficit" of European integration, perceived as intimately related to the lack of democratic accountability of policy-makers, it is long-standing. However, the issue of political accountability in the EU multi-level system of governance is much more complex. It is therefore necessary to adopt a "real world" approach of accountability, which uncovers the multiple existing accountability relationships, their potential and their weaknesses, and which also distinguishes between formal arrangements and what happens in practice, mainly dependent on actors' resources and motivation.

As a prerequisite to the study of accountability issues in the EU, we are first going to spell out the major definitional characteristics of an operational concept of accountability. We then have an overview of the debate on EU democratic legitimacy. We also take stock of the developments generated by intergovernmental treaty-making starting with the Lisbon treaty in 2009, and we take shifts in the power balance following Lisbon and the Eurozone crisis into account, particularly within the European Monetary Union and in the field of economic governance. We concentrate on the involvement of the European and national parliaments in policy and their role as accountability "forums", and we scrutinize the accountability of executive actors that assume a key

governance role such as the intergovernmental European Council, the informal Eurogroup, the supranational European Commission and the activist European Central Bank. We also consider the implications for accountability related to the multiplication of governance arrangements and rule-making bodies, such as the development of informal negotiations, the proliferation of agencies, or the growth of network forms of governance.

<u>Presentations and discussions at the course will be held indifferently in English and French.</u>

Evaluation

For the learning assignment, the students are asked to make an oral (depending on class size individual or group) presentation, including PPT slides and a short (max. one page) summary note (1/3 of final grade). Based on the initial presentation, the students submit a written report (3'000-5'000 words) that relies on additional reading material and deepens the points made in the talk (2/3 of final grade).

This course is rewarded with 3 ECTS which equals about 90 hours of work in total per student. Students are expected to read the literature, participate actively in the lectures, and complete the learning assessments.

First try

X   Document à rendre (Deg)

Retake Exam

X   Travail personnel à rendre (R) hors session

Exam Language

X   English
X   German
X   French

Literature

Akbik, A. (2022) *The European Parliament as an Accountability Forum: Overseeing the Economic and Monetary Union*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Bovens, M., Curtin, D. and Hart, P. 't (2010) *The Real World of EU Accountability: What Deficit?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Dawson, M. (ed.) (2023). *Substantive Accountability in Europe's New Economic* Governance. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Fabbrini, S. (2015) *Which European Union? Europe after the Euro Crisis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Hobolt, S. B. and Tilley, J. (2014) *Blaming Europe? Responsibility Without Accountability in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Markakis, M. (2020) *Accountability in the Economic and Monetary Union: Foundations, Policy, and Governance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Schmidt, V. A. (2020) *Europe's Crisis of Legitimacy: Governing by Rules and Ruling by Numbers in the Eurozone*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.