



UNIL | Université de Lausanne  
Institut de hautes études en  
administration publique  
bâtiment IDHEAP  
1015 Lausanne

## Master PMP - IDHEAP/SSP – SA 2021 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	TBD	UNIL	TBD
	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 réserve de modifications.*

TBD : to be defined

Version 26.04.2021

Faculté de droit, des sciences criminelles et d'administration publique  
[Institut de hautes études en administration publique](#)

## **Public administration and international regulation – SA 2021**

### **Administration publique et régulation internationale**

**Teaching Staff: Martino Maggetti**

E-mail: Martino.Maggetti@unil.ch

X 2. Year

X Course

Semester: X Autumn

ECTS : 6 ECTS

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#### **Content**

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

Political-administrative actors in nation states are increasingly confronted with complex issues that are transnational in nature, such as financial crises, pandemics, climate change, food safety scandals, labor rights infringements, etc. To tackle these challenges, several types of sector-specific 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 various types of 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 contemporary governance by the state, within the state, and beyond the state – from a bureaucratic politics perspective. Different theories, approaches and methods will be confronted and discussed. Subsequently, 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  
X Italien

#### **First try**

X Document à rendre (Deg)

**Retake exam**

X Travail personnel à rendre (R) hors session.

## **European governance and europeanization SA 2021**

### **Gouvernance européenne et européanisation**

#### **Teaching staff: Emmanuelle Mathieu**

E-mail: emmanuelle.mathieu@unil.ch

X 2. Year

X Cours

Semester: X Automne

ECTS: 3 ECTS

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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 de la gouvernance administrative de l'Union européenne.
- Appliquer les outils conceptuels et méthodologiques vus en classe pour analyser/décrypter différents arrangements de gouvernance européenne.

#### **Contenu**

Après un rapide aperçu du fonctionnement institutionnel général de l'Union européenne, nous nous concentrerons, pendant l'essentiel du cours, sur la dimension administrative et multi-niveaux de la gouvernance européenne et sur l'acquisition d'outils méthodologiques pour analyser différents arrangements de gouvernance européennes. L'apprentissage est basé, en grande mesure, sur un travail pratique réalisé en groupes par les étudiants. Il s'agira d'appliquer les outils conceptuels et méthodologiques vus dans les cours magistraux pour réaliser une cartographie ('mapping') d'un arrangement de gouvernance dans une politique publique de l'Union européenne choisie par les étudiants.

#### **Evaluation**

##### **Première tentative**

L'évaluation se fait sur la base d'un travail écrit.

X Document à rendre (Deg)

##### **Rattrapage**

X Travail personnel à rendre (R) hors session

##### **Langue épreuve**

X English

## Managing regulatory reform in modern government SA 2021

**Teaching staff: Lorenzo ALLIO**

E-mail : [lallio@alliorodrigo.com](mailto:lallio@alliorodrigo.com)

X 2. Year

X Course

Semester: X Autumn

ECTS: 3 ECTS

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### Subject

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 radically disrupted economic activities. In 2019, it was colossal fires in Australia which had become the symbol of an ever more pressing climate crisis. These are but two systemic phenomena that call for re-thinking global networks and re-considering our production and consumption patterns. How can regulators address such challenges? How to best achieve societal goals? 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 as to deliver high levels of public health and safety protection and achieve sustainable development while fostering innovation and seeking prosperity. The so-called "Better Regulation agenda" is about mainstreaming principles, tools and practices for effective and proportionate regulatory decisions systemically, not only during crises. Pioneered by OECD countries, this 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 and a more vibrant civic engagement;
- provide students with insights on administrative law as well as notions and tools of economic analysis to elaborate regulatory interventions; 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;
- 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; and
- keep a 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, 29 October 2021 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00)
- Thursday, 18 November 2021 (13h30 – 17h00)
- Friday, 19 November 2021 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00)
- Friday, 10 December 2021 (08h30 – 12h00 and 13h30 – 17h00)

### **Evaluation**

Students will be evaluated on the basis of a document to submit in both printed and 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)

## Institutions and governance strategies for dealing with complex problems – SA 2021

### Institutions et stratégies de gouvernance pour faire face aux problèmes complexes

#### Enseignant responsable : TBD

Adresse e-mail :

#### Enseignement en anglais

Année : x 2<sup>ème</sup> année

Type : x Cours

Semestre : Automne

Valeur ECTS : 3 Crédits

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#### Thème

Comprendre et connaître comment les acteurs politico-administratifs font face à de problèmes politiques difficiles.

#### Objectif

Changement climatique, digitalisation, égalité de genre et santé publique. Les acteurs politico-administratifs font face à de problèmes qui sont souvent difficile à gérer avec les pratiques de gouvernance établis. Ces problèmes requièrent fréquemment une réaction politique qui inclut de nouveaux acteurs (internationaux et privées) et connaissances dans le processus politique et demande aux acteurs de trouver des nouvelles stratégies pour résoudre de conflits politiques. De plus ces problèmes politiques sont souvent co-crées par de politiques publiques existantes. Ce cours de 3 crédits propose une analyse sur comment les acteurs politico-administratifs en Suisse et ailleurs gèrent ces nouveaux problèmes. Notamment, le cours a les objectifs suivants. 1. Introduire les étudiant.e.s dans les théories de la nouvelle gouvernance publique ; 2. Appliquer ces théories a de cas concrets, notamment le changement climatique, la digitalisation, l'égalité genre, et la santé publique ; 3. Analyser comment les acteurs politico-administratifs en Suisse et ailleurs utilisent ses nouvelles stratégies de gouvernance ; 4. Faire connaissance de la pratique administrative concernant la gouvernance de problèmes complexes ; 5. Apprendre de faire un revue de la littérature systématique et développer une proposition de recherche ou de leçons pratiques pour l'administration fédérale et cantonale en Suisse.

#### Contenu

Le cours sera structuré sur la base de 7 sessions de 4 heures chacune. Le contenu des sessions est le suivant :

- Introduction : Les problèmes politiques complexes et leurs conséquences pour les acteurs politico-administratifs en Suisse et ailleurs
- Les approches de la nouvelle gouvernance publique et leur manifestation dans différents systèmes politico-administratifs
- Changement climatique et les réponses au niveau local, national et international
- La digitalisation de l'administration publique
- Égalité de genre dans les secteurs publics et privés
- Santé publique et gérance de crises transnationales
- Conclusions : Leçons pour la gérance de problèmes politiques difficiles

#### Evaluation

Les étudiant.e.s feront une revue systématique de la littérature sur un thématique spécifique. Basée sur cette revue ils développent une proposition de recherche ou un « policy brief » pour la pratique

**Première tentative**

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**Rattrapage**

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**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 2021

**Teaching Staff: Ioannis Papadopoulos**

E-mail : ioannis.papadopoulos@unil.ch

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.

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 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. 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 consider the implications for accountability of the post-Lisbon changes in arrangements for delegated legislation, the development of so-called "trilogues", the proliferation of agencies, the creation of new bodies such as the European Stability Mechanism, and the advent of new governance modes such as the European Semester. We shall also highlight the major challenges with respect to accountability that stem from the particular type of collaborative network governance that characterizes rule formulation and implementation in the EU. Finally, we shall seek to assess the impact on democratic accountability of the fact that European integration (and disintegration) nowadays takes place in a context of increased politicization and polarization.

## Evaluation

For the learning assignment, the students are asked to make an oral presentation in small groups, including PPT slides and a short (max. one page) summary note (1/3 of final grade). Based on the initial presentation, each group submits a written report (20-25 p.) that 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 English

## Literature

- Bovens, M., Curtin, D. and Hart, P. 't (2010) *The Real World of EU Accountability: What Deficit?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brandsma, G. J., Heidebreder, E. and Mastenbroek, E. (2016) 'Accountability in the post-Lisbon European Union', *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 82(4), pp. 621–637. doi: 10.1177/0020852316663312.
- Crum, B. and Curtin, D. (2015) 'The Challenge of Making European Union Executive Power Accountable', in Piattoni, S. (ed.) *The European Union: Democratic principles and institutional architectures in times of crisis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 63–87.
- Dawson, M. (2015) 'The Legal and Political Accountability Structure of "Post-Crisis" EU Economic Governance', *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 53(5), pp. 976–993. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.12248>.
- Fabbrini, S. (2019) 'Between power and influence: the European parliament in a dual constitutional regime', *Journal of European Integration*, 41(3), pp. 417–428. doi: 10.1080/07036337.2019.1599370.
- 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.
- Papadopoulos, Y. (2017) 'Multilevel Governance and Depoliticization', in Fawcett, P. et al. (eds) *Anti-politics, Depoliticization, and Governance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 134–165.
- Rasmussen, M. B. (2018) 'Accountability challenges in EU economic governance? Parliamentary scrutiny of the European Semester', *Journal of European Integration*, 40(3), pp. 341–357. doi: 10.1080/07036337.2018.1451523.
- Schmidt, V. A. (2020) *Europe's Crisis of Legitimacy: Governing by Rules and Ruling by Numbers in the Eurozone*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Presentations and discussions at the course will be held indifferently in English and French.