

1. Teaching on the Treaty of Lisbon

Guide questions:

Please describe broadly the range of courses on the EU in general you (where applicable: your institution/department) offered in the reporting period.

Was there a course which focused exclusively on the LT? Which aspects of the LT came up in courses focusing on another topic how many times (can you estimate a percentage?).

Please describe any single events (lectures, roundtables; also for the interested public) which dealt with the LT organized by you (where applicable: your institution/department).

Please describe any other means of teaching (electronic material, scripts, textbooks,...) dealing with the Lisbon Treaty which were developed or used by you (where applicable: your institution/department).

At your department/institution, are there examples of teaching based on your research on the Lisbon Treaty?

Austria (Diplomatic Academy of Vienna)

A wide range of the courses taught at the DA in 2012-2013 dealt with the EU and Lisbon. The courses are trimester-courses (one trimester = nine weeks). Although the main teaching language at the DA is English, courses are also offered in French and German. The total student population is 173.

In Political Science and International Relations, Professor Wessels's course on the "Evolution of the EU System – The Institutional Architecture: Perspectives from the Lisbon Treaty" was attended by 12 students. The Lisbon Treaty was central in the course. Stefan Lehne dealt with European Foreign Policy after the Lisbon treaty; 11 students attended his course. Christian Franck dealt with the Lisbon Treaty in great detail in his "Analyse politique de la construction européenne". This course was attended by 17 students, the second course on European Foreign Policy by 28 students and the seminar on special EU issues by 7 students. The courses by Hanspeter Neuhold on "European Security after the Cold War: Concepts, Challenges, Institutions" and "Old and New Options for Security in a Changing Europe" include detailed discussions of CFSP and CSDP both before and after Lisbon. These courses were attended by 27 and 24 students, respectively. Christine Neuhold's Course on "EU Institutions and the EU Decision Making Process" was attended by 44 students, Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger's course on the same subject by 5 students; Markus Kornprobst's course on "The EU's Management of International Crises" was attended by 20 students. Ludger Kühnhardt's seminar on "Region Building: The Global Proliferation of Regional Integration" was attended by 4 students, Bello Oladrians seminar on "EU-Africa Relations" by 6 students, Beatrix Futak-Campbell's seminar on "European Neighbourhood Policy" by 14 students.

In the field of International and European Law, all EU courses taught by Hubert Isak, the Lisbon Treaty is central: "Institutional Law of the European Union" was attended by 89 students, "External Economic Relations and Foreign Policy in the EU" by 41 students. The Lisbon Treaty was also central in Andreas Kumni's course on the legal status of the EU as a global player, which was attended by 22 students. Gerhard Loibl's course on "International Environmental Law and Institutions" was attended by 37 students, his course on "European and Global Challenges in Environmental Law" by 7 students, and the seminar on the same topic by 28 students. The course by Wolfram Karl on "Human Rights in

the International and European Perspectives” also deals with different standards and procedures for the protection of human rights developed by the EU and was attended by 19 students.

In the discipline of Economics, the lecture co-taught by Werner Neudeck and Georg Winckler on the “Economics of the EU” was attended by 29 students, the seminar on “The Western Balkans and ENP Partner Countries” by 8 students. Professor Kohler’s seminar on the “Economics of European Integration” was attended by 10 students.

In the field of History, Martina Steer’s seminar on “Paradigms of European History” by 12 students, Thomas Row’s seminar on “Rethinking Post-War Europe” focussed on the EURO crisis in context and was attended by 13 students, the seminar on “Europe as Cultural Space”, convened by Alfred Pfabigan, by 13 students.

In addition to its Master programs, the DA teaches a broad range of special courses which focus among other things, on the EU and Lisbon. These include the four-week “Executive Training Programme on European Integration and Cooperation for Junior Diplomats and Civil Service Officials from the Southern Caucasus Countries and East and South-East Europe” designed to familiarize 18 junior diplomats and civil service officials with the working of the European Union in order to enable them to deal more effectively with the EU (April 29th – May 25th, 2012 and a new group February 3rd – March 1st, 2013). The three-week training programme in Vienna was followed by a five-day study visit to Brussels, which included presentations and discussions at the European Commission, the Council Secretariat, the EEAS and the European Parliament.

Robert Boudewijn taught a workshop on “EU decision making and negotiation techniques” for the Regional School of Public Administration in Montenegro (June 5th-8th, 2012) and discussed with the 21 participants among other things the “Historical timeline analyses of the EU integration project”, “The EU integration process: an historical overview”, and “The EU institutions and its competences”.

The four-week “Executive Training Programme on European and International Affairs for Junior Diplomats and Civil Service Officials” for 22 participants from the Caribbean and Libya focused on EU affairs, international relations and modern diplomacy (June 10th – July 6th, 2012), while the nine-week “Special Course in European and International Affairs” for 15 junior diplomats and civil servants from South-East European Countries, the Danube Region and the Black Sea Region” centred on European Integration issues, international relations and diplomatic skills training (July 9th – September 7th, 2012). Both training programmes in Vienna were followed by a five-day study visit to Brussels, where participants had the chance to discuss current issues with representatives of the EU.

The special tailored three week “Executive Training Programme in European and International Affairs” for 22 master students from Israel, Palestine and Jordan (September 30th – October 21st, 2012) included amongst others a half day module on “Europe: still global region with high potential” by Laris Gaiser, while the two week “Executive Training Programme in International and European Affairs” for 7 Junior Officials from the Republic of Kazakhstan (October 28th - November 10th, 2012) organised by the DA during the reporting period comprised amongst others a lecture on “The External Relations of the European Union with a special focus on the strategic partnership of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the EU; History of the Treaties” by Prof. Christan Franck, DA, including a discussion on the Lisbon Treaty.

The Diplomatic academy regularly organises public lectures (18 in total over the reporting period) with high-level speakers. With a view to the Lisbon Treaty, the most relevant one was „Q-unanimity‘ and decision-making in the EU after Lisbon“, given by George Tsebelis (Anatol Rapoport Collegiate Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan). Further the DASI-Conference on “The future

generations of Europe” and a symposium "A changing European Union in a changing world" were organized by the Diplomatic Academy. The Lisbon Treaty however also came up during the discussions in other lectures.

Belgium (Universiteit Ghent)

The Treaty of Lisbon occupies a prominent place in the academic curriculum of the LLM programme in European law (Faculty of Law), on the one hand, and the Master in EU Studies (faculty of Political and Social Sciences), on the other hand. Even though there are no special courses on the Treaty of Lisbon as such, the impact of this new legal framework is of fundamental importance for a wide range of courses (e.g. EU institutional law, EU external relations, EU judicial protection, EU political integration, EU decision-making etc.). All course material has been updated in order to take into account the new legal realities after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Students have been involved in simulation games and prepared a series of master papers on this topic.

In the first half of 2013, the European Institute of Ghent University organised a Jean Monnet lecture series on the policy and practice of EU competition law in the post-Lisbon area. During this series, practitioners and academics presented their views on recent development in this field of EU law. The lecture series formed part of the specialist course on EU competition law, under supervision of Prof. Inge Govaere, Jean Monnet Chair holder.

In the framework of the course “EU external relations”, a student discussion on the implications of the Lisbon treaty has been organised. In addition, a guest lecture on the Common Commercial Policy after Lisbon was delivered by Prof. Youri Devuyt.

Bulgaria (New Bulgarian University)

The below mentioned courses are part of NBU’s Political Science Department curriculum. NBU offers MA and BA programs in Bulgarian, English and in French. There are specific programs that focus on EU governance at NBU and deal predominantly with the LT rhetoric and agenda – MA in EU Governance, MA in Consultancy and Expertise in Public Policies (offered in French), MA in International Relations and Comparative Politics (in French) and MA in Diplomacy and International Relations (in Bulgarian). In the agenda of these programs, LT is studied, approached and investigated in various aspects including its influence on the more broad process of political integration within the EU, structuring of the EU and its institutions, relative and real “weight” of the power resources of EU’s institutions, EU as single foreign actor and factor, EU’s new foreign policy and relations, etc.

In the fall (2012) and spring (2013) semesters the courses which focus partially or entirely on the LT are as following:

BA courses (in English) that focus partially or entirely on LT or related issues:

- The Political System of EU by Ass. Prof. Katya Hristova-Valcheva, Ph.D. (35 %)
- Institutions and Governance by Ass. Prof. Lyubomir Stefanov, Ph.D. (20 %)
- EU’s Foreign Policy by Prof. Plamen Tsvetkov, Ph.D. (30 %)
- Theories for Democracy by Ass. Hristo Panchugov and Philip Dimitrov, Ph.D. (10 %)
- EU’s Institutions and Governance (in French) by Ass .Prof. Katya Hristova-Valcheva, Ph.D. (15 %)

BA courses in Bulgarian:

- EU's Foreign and Security policy by Ass. Prof. Lyubomir Stefanov, Ph.D. and ass. prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. (45 %)
- Political History of EU Integration by Ass. Prof. Irena Todorova, Ph.D. and Ass. Prof. Katya Hristova-Valcheva, Ph.D. (15 %)
- European Economic and Monetary Union by Prof. Margarita Shivergeva, Ph.D. (15 %)
- Political Theories for the EU Integration by Ass. Prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. (25 %)
- Bulgaria in the EU by Ass. Prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. (25 %)
- EU's Home and Justice Affairs by Ass. Hristo Panchugov (35 %)
- EU's Common Policies by Prof. Margarita Shivergeva, Ph.D. (30 %)

MA courses:

- EU's Political Development by Prof. Natalya Hristova, Ph.D. (20 %)
- The Institutional System of EU by Prof. Georgi Bliznashki, Ph.D. (25 %)
- Decision-making Methods or Topography of Power in the EU by Ass. Prof. Lyubomir Stefanov, Ph.D. (30 %)
- EU's Foreign Policy by Krasimir Kostov (35 %)
- Evolution of EU's Common Security and Defense Policy by Ass. Prof. Lyubomir Stefanov, Ph.D. and Ass. Prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. (35 %)
- EU's Integration Strategies Ass. Prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. (30 %)

Note: In the brackets following each course is the estimated allocation of time for teaching, studying and discussion on LT.

During the reported period Ass. Prof. Ivan Nachev, Ph.D. delivered series of lectures to groups of teachers in several secondary schools across Bulgaria aimed at improving the overall communication of EU to students there. He is a long-term serving member of the "Europe team" in Bulgaria working on improving the quality of apprehension of EU and LT precisely by local authorities and journalists through regular travelling seminars and discussions in the country.

Croatia (Institute for Development and International Relations)

IRMO is not offering specific course on the Lisbon Treaty but some aspects of the LT are covered by the courses held by IRMO researchers within different university programmes. Prof. Visnja Samardzija focuses on some LT issues within the course Economic and institutional aspects of EU enlargement (in English) at doctoral European studies programme at Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb as well as on doctoral European studies programme at University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek (in Croatian). Both programmes were introduced in 2012.

Second LISBOAN Guest Lecture "The Role of the National Parliaments in the EU"

On April 16th, 2012 the Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) Zagreb organized a guest lecture of Prof. Thomas Christiansen from the University of Maastricht at the Croatian Parliament. This lecture organized within framework of the LISBOAN Guest Lecture

program was entitled “The Role of the National Parliaments in the EU”. The event was targeted primarily for Croatian MPs but was open to academic audience as well. The lecture moderated by Višnja Samardžija was opened with an introductory speech by Boris Šprem, the late president of Croatian Parliament. Prof. Christiansen underlined that with coming to power of the LT the role of national parliaments in the EU affairs has been strengthened due to their empowerment in scrutinizing European legislation. It was stressed that the Early Warning System (EWS) introduced with the LT allows national parliaments to participate in the European legislative process from the very beginning initiating constructive national debates on the content of European directives.

LISBOAN Workshop “Impact of the European External Action Service for the EU’s policies towards South East Europe”

As an activity within the LISBOAN project the Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) Zagreb organized the workshop “Relevance of the European External Action Service for the EU’s policies towards South East Europe”. The workshop was held on October 5th, 2012 at the Inter-University Centre (IUC), Dubrovnik. It focused on the impacts of the European External Action Service (EEAS) in the South-Eastern Europe (SEE), which finds itself at the crossroads between the EU’s enlargement policy and EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The co-conveners of the workshop were Višnja Samardžija and Hrvoje Butkovi from the IRMO. Professor Wolfgang Wessels coordinator of the LISBOAN project also participated at the workshop, while the keynote speech was delivered by Jonas Jonsson, Head of the Western Balkans Division at the EEAS, Brussels. First panel was devoted to the EEAS and visibility of the EU foreign policy in the Western Balkans. Second panel dealt with the EEAS and its linkage with the Western Balkans’ enlargement process while the third panel focused on the views from the region regarding the EEAS. The workshop gathered prominent researchers, experts and decision-makers from the EU and the SEE and fostered debate between the academic networks and policymakers.

Denmark (Danish Centre for International Studies)

The Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) is an independent research institution for international studies, financed primarily by the Danish State. Teaching is not one of its tasks. However, a core activity for the Institute is to disseminate its research findings to the media, political establishment and general public as well as participate actively in the public debate. One way that the DIIS aims to do this is by arranging a wide array of public seminars each year, inviting speakers from the worlds of academia, public policy, diplomacy, business and civil society to stimulate debate.

In the light of Denmark holding the EU Presidency in the first half of 2012, the DIIS launched a project called “EU 2012 – crisis and renewal”, which aimed at informing and engaging the Danish public on the Presidency, but also more generally on the EU. As part of this project, the DIIS held a seminar series highlighting the most important policy areas on the EU agenda during the Danish Presidency such as green growth, reforms of the CAP, EU budget negotiations, austerity measures in the Eurozone periphery etc. The seminars were accompanied by several DIIS policy briefs with analyses of the different policy issues. Furthermore, DIIS researchers also contributed to a weekly blog and biweekly newspaper columns in one of the major Danish daily newspapers, BerlingskeTidende. The project was funded by “Europa-Nævnet”.

DIIS also held several other seminars on the overall topic of the EU. In fall 2012, the seminar, “The EU as Provider of Stability and Prosperity in Neighbouring Regions” treated the challenges and opportunities that the crisis presents to the EU as a provider of stability and prosperity in the neighbourhood. Another seminar, “France and the EU – What has changed with Francois Hollande?” discussed what kind of European vision France will promote in the future. At the beginning of 2013,

the seminar “The Transatlantic Relations during the Next Obama Administration” looked at EU-US relations, with a specific focus on the role that the EU will play in a future global governance perspective and taking into account the US priority of consolidating the “pivot to Asia” which was introduced during Obama’s first term. A similar topic was discussed in the seminar, “The Prospect of a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership” which assessed the challenges and opportunities deriving from a prospective transatlantic trade and investment partnership between the US and the EU. Within the area of EU aid, the seminar, “EU Development Cooperation in a Changing Global Context” discussed how the changing global environment requires the EU to rethink its approach to development cooperation and assessed the options and constraints for doing so. As part of the aforementioned project dealing with the Danish EU Presidency, “EU 2012 – crisis and renewal”, the DIIS has recently published a book in cooperation with the European Commission in Denmark, compiling a wide range of analyses and debate contributions from DIIS researchers which was produced when Denmark held the EU Presidency in the first half of 2012. The book provides a unique testimony to the Danish Presidency and on some of the most crucial issues on the EU agenda while Denmark was at the helm in the EU.

Estonia (University of Tartu)

The latest development has been the successful launch of a Jean Monnet Teaching Module on energy and climate issues at the University of Tartu in 2013 coordinated by Dr Andrey Belyi, Senior Researcher in International Political Economy at the Institute of Government and Politics. The first Jean Monnet course, entitled “Energy Security Policies in Europe” (6 ECTS) was offered in the spring semester 2013. At the University of Tartu the following institutes teach courses on the EU: Faculty of Social Sciences (Institute of Government and Politics), EuroCollege, Faculty of Law, Institute of Archaeology and History, and the Faculty of Economics. During the period under observation, five courses (total 26 ECTS) related to the EU were taught in the Institute of Government and Politics. The courses on the MA level were: “Western European Politics”, “Theories of European Integration”, “The Member States of the European Union” and “European Union on the International Arena”. The course on BA level taught was basics of EU-course “European Union”. In cooperation with the EuroCollege additional thirteen courses were taught (total 66 ECTS) “Historical dynamics of European-Russian Relations”, “EU External Relations and External Trade”, “Single Market Law and Policy”, “Economic Integration in Europe”, “EU Enlargement, Transition and Neighbourhood Policy”, “EU Competence and Decision Making in Different Policy Fields”, “EU Monetary and Fiscal Policy”, “European Union’s Regional Policy and Projects”, “EU Terminology in Three Basic Languages”, “The Official Documents and Databases of the European Union”, “EU Migration and Asylum Law and Policy”; three basic courses that teach EU from A to Z (total 11 ECTS), “EU Background, Policies and Future Perspectives” and “EU Governance and Policies (EU-INTRO)” (both in Estonian and in English). All courses in the EuroCollege are on the MA level.

The Faculty of Law taught seven courses in total 30 ECTS of EU-related courses: among them “Legal Remedies in Europe” (6 ECTS), “MA Seminar in International and European Law” (3 ECTS), “Protection of Human Rights in Europe” (3ECTS), “Seminar on European Environmental Law” (3 ECTS), “Developments in European Private Law” (3 ECTS), “European Contract Law” (3 ECTS), “Special Seminar on European and International Law” (3 ECTS), “European Union Law” (6 ECTS).The Institute of History taught two courses (12 ECTS in total) of EU-related courses: among them “Contemporary European Politics” (6 ECTS), “History of European Integration” (6 ECTS).The Faculty of Economics taught two courses (total 8 ECTS) of EU-related courses: “Modern Tax Policy in Europe” and “Taxation in Estonia and EU”. The main issues related to the Lisbon Treaty in teaching EU are the changes that came along to the decision-making process and the changes in competences of the EU. All basic courses about the EU (both on MA and BA level) involve

introduction of the Lisbon Treaty. All course materials have been renewed to reflect the changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty. Renewing involved making changes into reading materials, PowerPoint slides and updating of electronic lecture notes. The text and excerpts of the Lisbon Treaty are used in materials both in EU introductory courses and special courses on single policy fields.

The University of Tartu (EuroCollege) arranges annual public events with Estonian members of the European Parliament. These events are broadcast live over the internet so that they can be followed by all those with an interest. Guest lectures by state officials are public and open also to those who are not currently involved in studies.

Finland (University of Tampere)

At UTA the teaching that is most relevant for the Lisbon Treaty has been mostly on fields of European law, comparative European politics and EU external relations, offered chiefly in the University's School of Management. In the Politics programme the course 'Introduction to the European Union' (Prof. Tapio Raunio, in Finnish) focuses on the Lisbon institutions among other relevant subjects. In European Law the students can take a book examination 5 ECTS where the text of the Lisbon treaty is one part of the requirements. In taught courses in European Law the Lisbon Treaty forms a central part of the landscape of institutions and regulation the students are expected to master, alongside relevant legal principles, reasoning and EU decision-making.

The event "The Euro Crisis - A Constitutional Crisis?" examined the legal implications of the crisis of the Euro, March 19th 2013, organised by the School of Management/Public Administration and Law programme. The Brussels excursion of the School of Management/Politics programme November 5th-7th, 2012 familiarised the students closely with the working of the Lisbon institutions in the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European External Action Service (EEAS). Also the symposium "European/Eurasian Political Economy", March 7th-8th 2013, organised by the School of Management/Politics programme dealt with many implications of the crisis of the Euro on the Lisbon Treaty and possible need for further integration or revisions to the Treaty.

The Politics programme at UTA started proceedings for a new basic textbook (in Finnish) where the Lisbon treaty's provisions on representation and governance in the EU and EU external relations will play an important role, to appear by the end of 2013. In the School of Management, for example the courses on European and EU public finance (Prof. Stephen Bailey), European taxation regulation (Prof. Seppo Penttilä, in Finnish), European public finance law (Dr. Jani Wacker, in Finnish) and "European and Eurasian energy policies" (Jean Monnet Professor Pami Aalto) are based on the course tutor's research.

Germany (Humboldt Universität Berlin)

The LT plays an outstanding role in the teaching at Walter Hallstein-Institute, as the treaty is the most important legal basis, which needs to be considered when dealing with EU law. Therefore, most of the offered lectures are first and foremost dealing with issues of the LT.

Winter term 2012/2013:

- Europarecht (European Law – introductory course) (Prof. Ingolf Pernice)
- Europäisches Verfassungsrecht (European Constitutional Law) (Prof. Ingolf Pernice)
- Europäisches Wirtschaftsrecht, insbesondere Binnenmarkt- und Wettbewerbsrecht (European Economic Law, Law of the Common Market and Competition Law) (Dr. Matthias Wendel)

- Model European Union Conference (Simulation of sessions of the European Council and the European Court of Justice) (Dr. Mattias Wendel)
- Europarecht in Fällen – Leitentscheidungen des EuGH (European Law in Cases – Leading Decisions of the ECJ) (Dr. Mattias Wendel, Ralf Kanitz)
- Arbeitsgemeinschaften im Öffentlichen Recht III - Verfassungsrecht mit Bezügen zum Europa- und Völkerrecht (Working groups in Public Law – German Constitutional Law and its relations to European and International Public Law) (Martin Mlynarski, Christin Bettge)

Summer term 2013:

- Seminar im Europarecht – Europäische Verfassungsprinzipien (Principles of European Constitutionalism) (Prof. Ingolf Pernice)
- Recht der Außenbeziehungen der EU (Foreign affairs law of the EU) (Prof. Ingolf Pernice)
- Europäisches Umweltrecht (European Environmental Law) (Prof. Ingolf Pernice)
- Private Ordering and Public Authority (Prof. Ingolf Pernice, Prof. Mattias Kumm)
- Europäischer Grund- und Menschenrechtsschutz (European Civil and Human Rights Law) (Dr. Mattias Wendel)
- Model European Union Conference (Dr. Mattias Wendel)
- Europäisches Wettbewerbsrecht (European Competition Law) (Prof. Stephan Wernicke)
- Europäisches und Internationales Investitionsrecht (European and International Investment Law) (Prof. Steffen Hindelang, Tillmann Braun)

Besides, Prof. Pernice and Dr. Wendel are engaged in the Master's Programmes of Cife (www.cife.eu). This institution offers different master programmes in European Studies, based on a range of interdisciplinary courses closely linked to LT issues.

Germany (Universität Trier)

The following courses on European Union affairs were held at Trier University in 2012/13:

Winter term 2012/2013:

- MA-level course: 'Theories of European Integration' (Dr. Manuel Schmitz)

Summer term 2013:

- BA-level lecture: 'Politische Ökonomie europäischer Integration' (Prof. Dr. Joachim Schild)
- BA-level course: 'EU External Governance' (Julia Simon, M.A.)
- BA-level course: 'Die Außenbeziehungen der EU und ihrer Mitgliedstaaten gegenüber den BRIC-Staaten und anderen Schwellenländern' (Dr. Siegfried Schieder)
- MA-level course: 'European Monetary Union and the Governance of the Euro zone' (Professor Dr. Joachim Schild / Professor Dr. Christian Bauer)

There was no course dealing exclusively with the Lisbon Treaty, but the lecture on the 'Politische Ökonomie europäischer Integration' ('Political Economy in the European Union') covered major aspects of the institutional innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. Furthermore, the courses on EU external relations will cover central aspects of the changed EU institutional framework in the field of foreign and security policy.

Extensive PowerPoint documentation accompanying the lecture 'Political Economy in the European Union' covering and summarizing changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty into the EU's primary law, especially with regard to the institutional setup and the procedures of the EU.

Greece (Institute of European Integration and Policy)

The Institute of European Integration and Policy is closely linked to the teaching of both the undergraduate and the postgraduate studies in the Faculty of Political Studies and Public Administration of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. The Institute of European Integration and Policy functions under the auspices of the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens. Its main mission is to promote an interdisciplinary approach on the study of European integration through academic dialogue and to contribute in the upgrading of the teaching by incorporating in it the results of the research effectuated by the members of IEIP board and by its researchers. The members of IEIP board and the researchers teach a wide range of courses on the EU as well as specifically on the Lisbon Treaty.

As far as the courses of the undergraduate level are concerned, the teaching of the compulsory course "European Organisation: Institutions" (fall semester) is based on the in depth research of Professor P.C. Ioakimidis, Director of IIEP on the Lisbon Treaty. This course dedicates 70% of its time to the role of the Lisbon Treaty. The book "Treaty of Lisbon: Presentation, Analysis, Evaluation" written by Prof. Ioakimidis is used as a text book of the course. The aim of this course is to provide profound knowledge on the way EU is functioning in the framework of the Lisbon Treaty as well as on the EU institutional history.

In addition, the compulsory course "EU Policies" of the International and European Studies (IES) specialisation cycle (spring semester) (Instructor: Professor P.C. Ioakimidis, Director of IIEP) dedicates 50% of its time to the role of the Lisbon Treaty. "EU Policies" examines EU common policies (structural policy, EU budget, single market, CAP cooperation in JHA and enlargement), with particular reference to the developments that took place after the implementation of the Treaties of Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon.

Professor Michalis Tsinisizelis, member of IEIP Academic Board teaches the course "The Political System of the EU" offers as optional IES specialisation course (spring semester). This course examines the EU political system, the other existing political systems and, finally, it tries to assess the ad hoc nature of EU political system. The Lisbon Treaty also plays a significant role in this course. It dedicated 30% of its time on the institutional set up of the Lisbon Treaty.

Professor P.C. Ioakimidis teaches the optional course "EU External Relations and Policy" offered to students from all specialisations during the fall semester. On this course the Lisbon Treaty comes up approximately for the 15% of the time. This course provides a systematic analysis of external relations and policies of the European Union by examining the role of the European Union in the international economic and political system, in view of the recent global challenges and the provisions of the Treaties (Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, Lisbon) regarding the Common Foreign Policy and Policy of Defence and Security. Prof. Ioakimidis taught the optional IES specialisation course "Greece in the E.U.: Political Aspects" (spring semester). This course presents the political aspects related to the

participation of Greece in the European Union. It covers the problems that arise from transferring deeper integration to the national level and, finally, the prospects of the Greek European policy. The Lisbon Treaty comes up approximately for the 20% of the time.

Assistant Professor Susannah Verney, member of IEIP Academic Board teaches the optional course “European Policies of the member states” (fall semester) and dedicates 15% of its time to the role of the Lisbon Treaty. This course analyses the phenomenon of European integration and tries to assess the different national approaches and the various factors that formulate them. The aim of this course is to deepen their knowledge on the phenomenon of European integration and to familiarize the students with the different stance on the phenomenon of the countries of the European Union. Assistant Professor Susannah Verney also teaches the course the “Nation-State and European Integration”. This course examines the changing nature of the nation-state in the framework of globalization and European integration as well as the impact of European integration to the nation-state. The Lisbon Treaty is examined as a key point in the European integration process. It could be argued that this course dedicates approximately 10% of its time to the Lisbon Treaty from the perspective of the member states.

In addition, “Theory of European Integration” (spring semester) is a compulsory IES specialisation course taught by another member of IEIP Academic Board Professor Michalis Tsinisizelis. This course introduces the students to the methodology of the analysis of the European System of cooperation, in the light of the new theories and of the subsequent Treaty revisions and dedicates 10% of its time to the role of the Lisbon Treaty. In addition, the optional course for all specialisations “European Integration and the Greek Economy” (Napoleon Maravegias, member of IEIP Academic Board)” is one of the courses that deal with the EU in general.

At the postgraduate level the course “Policy and Institutions of the European Union” (fall semester), a compulsory course of the Postgraduate Programme “European and International Studies” (EIS). This course is taught by Professor P.C. Ioakimidis, with the cooperation of Dr. Anna Vallianatou (IEIP Researcher). This course is almost exclusively focused on the role of the Lisbon Treaty by dedicating 90% of its time to it. The course primary objective is to provide a critical assessment of the institutional system and the decision making process of the European Union (EU). In addition the role of the European Parliament in the framework of the Lisbon Treaty as well as an assessment of the existence of the democratic deficit of the EU institutional edifice are approached in this course. In the context of this postgraduate course Prof. P.C. Ioakimidis organizes a series of debates following the model of the EU decision making process and negotiations (Council simulation). Power point presentations, notes diffused in class as well as small up to date scientific articles are used in teaching the Lisbon Treaty.

The optional course “Europe in the International System” (spring semester) (Instructor: Professor P.C. Ioakimidis, with the cooperation of Dr. Anna Vallianatou,) examines the role of the European Union in the international system, with emphasis on EU neighbourhood countries – the Balkans, Turkey, the Mediterranean countries. It also presents the EU relations with Russia, the Unites States as well as EU development policy. In addition, it analyses the position of EU in the international economic institutions and assesses the Common Foreign Security and Defence Policy (especially after the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty). It dedicates 10% of its time to the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty regarding the role of EU in the international system. Power point presentations, notes diffused in class as well as small up to date scientific articles are some of the means of teaching.

At the postgraduate level, the compulsory course “Theories of European Integration” (Instructor: Professor Michalis Tsinisizelis with the cooperation of Dr. Filippa Chatzistavrou) for EIS postgraduate

programme was also taught (with indirect reference to the Lisbon Treaty). In addition, the optional courses “European Union Law” (Instructor: Dr. A. Metaxas) and “European Integration and Greece” (Instructor: Assistant Susannah Verney) were offered in the framework of the Postgraduate Programme “European and International Studies” during the period under examination.

Finally, the Director of IEIP Prof. Ioakimidis gave also this year two lectures one of them entirely dedicated (100%) to the Lisbon Treaty (entitled “The Lisbon Treaty and After”) to the students of the English speaking Postgraduate Programme in Southeast European Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (the other lecture was entitled “The Nature of the European Union Political System”). The audience of this lecture was international.

A number of PhD seminars were also organized by the department of International and European Studies, in which various aspects of the Lisbon Treaty were also examined depending on the various topics of the PhD thesis. Prof. P.C. Ioakimidis, Director of IEIP has given lectures on the institutional reforms initiated by the Lisbon Treaty.

IEIP continues to publish its monthly Newsletter on European Developments on the institutional reforms and the repercussions of the Lisbon Treaty in the European and the national level (see below).

Hungary (College of Business and Communication)

BCE and BKF have been focusing on economics and/or business related courses, and both universities are policy-oriented, but the institutional structure of the EU is a separate course where the Treaties are high on the agenda. Although there has been no course especially focusing on the LT, in BCE at the Doctoral School of Political Science there has been a course on European Public Policy where the LT has been very important issue and all the PhD student of this Doctoral School have to take this course and write a policy paper focusing on special topics according to the LT regulations.

At the CEPSA conference in Budapest (October 2012) the ECE member states have been analysed in their reactions to the LT changes. In Hungary there has been a wide use of the Textbook on the EU by Zoltán Horváth, its 8th edition in 2011 contains a detailed description of the LT.

As a result of the BKF project, after the October 2012 CEPSA conference the book was edited on the recent changes in ECE after the LT, with the editors of Attila Ágh and László Vass (European Futures: The Perspectives of the New Member States in the New Europe, p. 473). Attila Ágh is the Head of the Political Science PhD School and László Vass is the Rector of BKF, both have been teaching at the Political Science Institute of BCE.

Hungary (Institute of World Economics)

The Institute of World Economics is a research institute which is not engaged in teaching. Nevertheless, several researchers are at the same time lecturing at different universities or colleges both in the capital and the countryside. They usually teach international economics, but many of them do actually teach European studies as well. The EU courses taught by researchers of IWE generally start with the pre-history and history of European integration (deepening along the treaties and successive widening), and then continue with the institutional set up, decision-making, the budget and the most important policies.

None of the researchers/professors of the Institute of World Economics had a course exclusively focused on the LT. This would be typical at the law faculties of different universities in Hungary (e.g. in Budapest, Debrecen, Pécs and Szeged). At the same time, for example associate professors Krisztina Vida (International Business School Budapest) or Sándor Meisel (College of Szolnok) had a 2 and 3-semester course respectively on the Political Economy of the EU, where they dedicated one

occasion (1.5 hours) to the constitutional process and one to the Lisbon Treaty's innovations. Furthermore, Professor István K rösi – who has a similar course on the EU at the Pázmány Péter Catholic University – dedicates one occasion in the semester to the political, institutional and economic consequences of the Lisbon Treaty's innovations.

Currently in Hungary the following (text)books deal in depth with the Lisbon Treaty and are used by teachers of European studies including European legal studies:

- Horváth, Z. – Ódor, B. (2010): *Az Európai Unió Szerződéses reformja, az Unió Lisszabon után* (Treaty reform of the European Union, the Union after Lisbon), 2nd ed. HVG-ORAC Budapest.
- Horváth, Z. (2011): *Handbook on the European Union*, 4th ed. HVG-ORAC Budapest. = this textbook is used most often by teaching researchers of IWE (it exists in both Hungarian and English)
- Kecskés, L. (2011): *EU-jog és jogharmonizáció* (EU law and legal harmonisation), 4th ed. HVG-ORAC Budapest.
- Szalayné, S. E. – Mohay, Á. – Karoliny, E. – Komanovics, A. – Pánovics, A. (2011): *Az Európai Unió joga* (The Law of the European Union, Dialóg-Campus Budapest).

Iceland (University of Iceland)

In the academic year 2012-2013, the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Iceland offered eight courses on European integration in general. These courses dealt with a variety of subjects related to the EU, for example institutional structure, decision-making processes, particular policy sectors and small states. Many other courses dealt partly with the European project (at least six courses) such as courses on Iceland's foreign policy, security and defence and globalization. None of the courses deals exclusively with the Lisbon Treaty. Associate Professor Magnússon partly dealt with the Lisbon Treaty in six of thirteen sessions in his course "Institutions and Decision-Making in the EU" (thus it came up in 40% of all lectures). Aspects of the Lisbon Treaty that came up concerned in particular the changes from CT to Lisbon Treaty, new institutional structures (removal of the pillar structure, change of QMV provisions, EEAS, High Representative of the Union for CFSP, European Council President) and their impact on the development of the EU, the Irish accommodation (no reduction of Commissioners) and other opt-outs. Professor Conrad took up the Lisbon Treaty in his European integration course, both as part of the historical development of the EU and in terms of its impact on the institutional architecture of the EU (15% of the course). In his other three courses, Conrad explained the EU as it works today and occasionally pointed out changes that have come into effect with the Lisbon Treaty (5%). Adjunct Professor Alyson JK Bailes introduced the Lisbon Treaty, including her own research findings and opinions on the subject, in the University of Iceland's MA course (International Relations/European Studies/Small State Studies) on 'European Security Institutions and Small States'. The Treaty's provisions were discussed more particularly in the sessions on CSDP, and on EU Internal Security, respectively. The class included a variety of foreign students as well as Icelandic ones

While working as a Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges from January-April 2012, teaching a course on 'New Security Challenges and Security Governance', Professor Bailes introduced the Lisbon Treaty initially in relation to the EU's 'security profile' in a comparative institutional context. Later in the course, students were set a 90-minute scenario exercise based on Article 222 of the Treaty. Their task was to imagine a major accident with cross-border consequences (dangerous water pollution on the Danube) and imagine how the affected countries, the Brussels institutions, and

the other member states respectively might react. The results suggested that there would not be much 'solidarity', as the other member states would fear to set a precedent by being too generous with assistance! The exercise was planned to be repeated in the spring 2013 iteration of the course. The Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies organised a European lecture series in autumn 2012 and spring 2013. The series, titled "Europe: Dialogue with Academics" included several lectures each term, related to European affairs in general. The IIA/CSSS has also organised several other lectures, workshops and conferences on European affairs. Some of these lectures have dealt with the EU's institutional development and touched on the Lisbon Treaty and its implementation. Most speakers have been academics, from Iceland and abroad, but a number of EU officials and European politicians also spoke at these events. Lastly, the Centre runs an Erasmus Summer School in Reykjavík, with 16 partner institutes, which entirely focuses on small states in the EU.

Italy (Istituto Affari Internazionali)

The Istituto Affari Internazionali scheduled a series of training activities related to the Lisbon Treaty and other European issues, above all institutional and operational aspects of the External Action, Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy.

A series of activities were already carried out by IAI for students of the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Turin. In 2012, IAI also granted a nine-months scholarship to Valentina Cera, a young PhD student to carry out research on the issue of policy and institutional framework of the European Union as part of the Europe Programme, in collaboration with the Centro Studi sul Federalismo (CSF) of Turin. It is also important to underline the "Integrated training program for analysis, assessment and advice on EU external action and its institutional architecture"- EXACT project. This project - in collaboration with the University of Cologne - aims at improving career prospects of twelve young academic researchers in the EU's external action. EXACT pursues a training approach intended to meet the ever growing demand for policy advice made with professional tools and methods. To achieve this, EXACT combines resources as well as scientific and educational experiences of three universities and six important think tanks in Europe, gathered in an integrated network that will ensure stable research facilities and training. As part of EXACT, IAI hosted between 2011 and 2012 four foreign researchers who developed research projects on foreign policy and security policy, in collaboration with the institute research staff. The IAI Vice President, Gianni Bonvicini, with the collaboration of a number of researchers from the institute, teaches a course on the External Action of the EU at Roma Tre University. The course focuses on both institutional and substantial aspects of the EU External Action and devotes an important part to the innovations brought about by the Lisbon Treaty in this field.

Other courses, held by Italian teaching institutes, focus mainly on the policies of the EU rather than on its institutions. LT-Teaching is quite common in Master's degrees' courses on European Studies, the leading one being the MA given by the Collegio Europeo in Parma which includes courses on the legal order in the EU and on institutional developments in the post-LT era. Other institutions deliver such graduate programmes, as well as courses in European project planning, such as the University of Siena, the University of Padua or the University Institute of European Studies in Turin. The University of Roma Tor Vergata hold a number of graduate and postgraduate courses on the EU, including a specific module on European foreign policy.

Lithuania (Institute of International Relations and Political Science)

The Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS), Vilnius University, offers three courses on the EU in frames of Political science bachelor programme. Course of "European integration" is a compulsory course offered by Dr. Arnas Molis and lect. Marius Skuodis. The course

is attended by 110 students and focused on history and theories of the EU integration, its institutional structure, internal and external politics. The course of “Economic and monetary union”, attended by 10 students, is offered as an elective course by Assoc. Prof. Stasys Kropas and focused on principles, development and functioning of the EMU. The third course “West European studies”, offered as an elective course by Dr. Laurynas Kas i nas, has the EU as a focal point and covers topics ranging from multiculturalism, political cleavages and party systems to EU integration processes and in-depth case studies of France, Germany and United Kingdom.

IIRPS offers Master programme “European studies” (currently 25 students inscribed), which, during two academic years, gives deep and extensive knowledge on the processes in the European Union and its member states, and the skills necessary to forecast the impact and consequences of the EU membership. Programme has a wide scope, ranging from EU institutional structure, integration theories, legal basis to EU external relations, political economy, regional policy and security. Courses covered in this programme are EU law, European economy, Public policy of European Community, Theories of European integration, Analysis of macroeconomic policy, The idea of Europe: identity and representations, Political economy of European integration, Europeanization in Central and Eastern Europe, EU enlargement, European politics of EU member states, EU external relations. Students of other IIRPS Master programmes also attend EU related courses. Students of “Public policy analysis” programme are able to attend course of “Public policy of the European Community” offered by Prof. Dr. Ram nas Vilpišauskas and “European politics of the EU member states” offered by Assoc. Ptof. Klaudijus Maniokas.

Course of “European economy” by Assoc. Prof. Stasys Kropas is offered as an elective course for students of “International relations and diplomacy” master programme.

Students of “Central and Eastern European studies” (CEE) master programme attend compulsory courses of “Europeanisation in CEE” (by Assoc. Prof. Klaudijus Maniokas) and “CEE and the European Integration” (by Prof. Dr. Gediminas Vitkus). 7 students are currently enrolled in these courses.

All courses on the EU deal with the Treaty of Lisbon to the extent that is necessary for adequate interpretation of studied topics. This mainly means focus on the changes brought by the Treaty into the framework of the European Union and its further development. IIRPS also offers a course centred on the Treaty of Lisbon – “EU law”. This course is offered by Dr. Agn Veršelyt and is compulsory for students of “European studies” master programme. Students of “Public administration” master programme are able to choose this course as an elective. All aspects of the EU legal framework are studied during this course having the Treaty of Lisbon as a main document.

Luxembourg (Centre d'études et de recherches européennes Robert Schuman)

The Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research (CERE), created in 1990 by Professor Gilbert Trausch, is attached to the Ministry of State under the Luxembourgish Prime Minister. It has a two-fold vocation, doing both historical research in specific fields of European integration and disseminating knowledge of the Luxembourgish stance in this process. In pursuance of this task, the CERE stimulates research on European unification and facilitates the publication of such work, draws up bibliographical lists and research results, organises colloquiums on problems applying to the Centre's activities as well as study meetings between teachers and students.

A TEPSA guest lecture titled "The Schengen agreement under discussion" (November 6th, 2012) was organized by the Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research (CERE) in cooperation

with the Luxembourg Representation of the European Commission. The lecture was held at the European House in Luxembourg City by Professor Virginie Guiraudon, from the Centre d'études européennes de Sciences Po, Paris, and by Raoul Ueberecken, Justice and Home Affairs Counselor at the Permanent representation of Luxembourg to the EU. The lecture was attended by foreign ambassadors to Luxembourg, different members of the diplomatic representations in Luxembourg, the Attorney General of Luxembourg, professors and students from the political science department of Luxembourg University, civil servants from Luxembourg-based European institutions, administrators from the Luxembourg government, lawyers, political science and history teachers as well as a politically-interested public audience. The Luxembourg-based European Affairs monitor called Europaforum provided an online-report on the lecture to an even larger public.

In the reporting period, the Robert Schuman Centre provided support to the project of a coursebook on citizenship and politics for students of secondary school and for vocational training. The chapter on Europe offers a comprehensible introduction for secondary students on the integration process and the functioning of the European Union taking into account the current institutional architecture of the EU after Lisbon. The book is published in German and in French. (Eyschen Marie-Paule et al.: *Éducation à la citoyenneté, enseignement secondaire technique Luxembourg*, ed. Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Formation professionnelle, Berlin: Cornelsen 2012).

Malta (University of Malta)

The Institute for European Studies offers a taught Bachelor degree (180 ECTS), a taught Master degree (90 ECTS) and an Evening Diploma (60 ECTS over two years) in European Studies. The number of students in each degree is: Bachelors - 85, Masters – 22, Diploma – 12. The Institute also runs a Ph.D. programme (5 students registered, 9 by end of 2013). The resident academic staff of the Institute responsible for the teaching and research is listed above.

No specific course has been organized on the Lisbon Treaty as such but prior to its ratification and subsequently after the Treaty came into effect, the implications of the Treaty were incorporated in teaching and research activities. The LT featured most prominently in these areas: Treaty reform, the legal order of the EU, institutions and particularly the increased powers of the European Parliament and the changing nature of the rotating EU presidency, the External Relations of the EU particularly the establishment of the European External Action Service and the role of the High Representative.

In the taught component the LT featured in the following study-units (please note that courses starting EST5XXX are post-graduate Masters level): EST1020 The Legal Order of the EU (8 ECTS, 45 students) and the following study-units (each of 4 ECTS): EST1030 Introduction to Comparative Politics of Europe (174 students); EST2060 The Law of the Internal Market of the European Union (28 students); EST2070 EU Competition Law (22 students); EST2140 Politics of the European Union (56 students); EST2020 Small States and the EU (32 students); EST2170 Malta in the EU (21 students); EST2210 Development Studies and the EU (30 students); EST3197 Comparative Federalism and the EU (21 students); EST3180 Legal Safeguards for Human Rights in Europe (25 students); EST3190 European Environmental Law and Policy (22 students); EST3203 Agenda Setting in the European Union (36 students); EST3200 EU External Policy and the CFSP (10 students); Euro-Mediterranean Relations; EST3150 EU Policies and Political Dynamics (27 students); EST3193 European Union Trade Policy (15 students). In EST2210 'Development Studies and the EU' (45 students), EST5460 'EU Development Policy' (8 students), EST5520 'Climate Change and the EU' (10 students), and EST3201 'Sustainable Development and the EU' (34 students), direct reference is made to LT provisions covering development and co-operation policy, climate change and sustainable development. In EST3192 EU Economic and Monetary Union (26 students) and EST3010 The Economics of European Integration (35 students, 4 ECTS each) reference is made to the Eurogroup in

the Lisbon Treaty, the ECB as an EU institution, competences of European Parliament on legislation on economic governance (e.g. inter-institutional negotiations on Six-Pack). In EST3197 Comparative Federalism and the EU (4 ECTS, 21 students) reference to the Lisbon Treaty is made on a regular basis while comparing the EU to existing federations. In addition, an individual lecture focuses on the extent to which the LT has pushed the EU toward the model of a federation. In EST3203 Agenda-Setting and the EU (37 students) reference is made to the changes introduced by the LT on the decision-making process and particularly to the increased involvement of the European Parliament and national parliaments.

The Lisbon Treaty was also referred to in EST2020 Small States and the EU (4ECTS: 33 students) when dealing with articles 13 to 18 (TEU) and articles 223 to 250 (TFEU) on the provisions and roles of the EU institutions - particularly those of the Council of the EU and the European Council; Articles 21 and 22 (TEU) on general provisions on the EU's external action; and Articles 293 and 294 (TFEU) on the procedures for the adoption of acts and other provisions. In addition, articles 49 and 50 (TEU) are key articles for the study-unit EST5570 European Union Enlargement (15 students). EST 5470, Lobbying in the EU (9 students), includes specific seminars on how the Lisbon Treaty has altered the lobbying environment in Brussels while EST 5480, Current Issues in EU Politics (11 students), also includes a seminar on the LT and its impact on institutional balance as well as seminars on the Lisbon Treaty and the consequences for a variable geometry of European integration. The LT was also relevant in all the dissertations written as part of the course fulfilment requirements at the Institute particularly since 2009, but in two undergraduate dissertations the Treaty of Lisbon featured in the title in 2012: (1) The Libyan Crisis - A Test for the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy after the Lisbon Treaty; and (2) Terrorism in Europe and the EU's Response after the Lisbon Treaty. Since 2009, the Lisbon treaty featured in the title of 8 out 141 undergraduate dissertations (5.7%). In the Master degree specific mention was not made in the dissertation titles though the research

One event has been organised at the Institute during the reporting period, i.e. on April 8th 2013, under the title of "The Lisbon Treaty and Citizenship in Europe". This consisted of a panel discussion on European Citizenship in the light of the Lisbon Treaty which involved three members of the Institute's academic staff namely the Director, Dr Mark Harwood (Senior Lecturer) and Dr Marcello Carammia. The topics dealt with were the following: (I) The Committee for a People's Europe and the Politics behind EU Citizenship; (II) EU governance after the Lisbon Treaty: institutional complexity and democratic legitimacy; (III) More Powers to the European Parliament and European Citizenship.

Netherlands (University of Groningen)

The International Relations and International Organization (IRIO) department of the University of Groningen offers both bachelor and master courses related to the EU. Our annual intake of bachelor students is approximately 250 students from the Netherlands and other EU states, and some from beyond the EU. Our master program typically has 23-30 students each year.

This report will focus on two of the large lecture classes which all of the students of a particular year follow, our International Organization class in the first year, and Policy and Governance in the EU Context. This year there was renewed emphasis given on the Lisbon Treaty, especially on policy making related to interior policies and the new emphasis on fundamental rights within the EU. Here a special focus is made in the inter-relationship between institutions of the Council of Europe and the European Union, in the development of human rights law and policy.

There was a focus on the citizenship provisions of the Lisbon Treaty, including the right to move and reside freely within the EU, to vote and stand in elections in EP and local elections, to enjoy consular protection abroad, and to petition the EP or the ombudsman in any Treaty language. There was also a

detailed focus on the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, including an analysis of the preamble and the subsequent chapters.

In particular, our International Organization course this year had a new focus on the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. This was made possible by completion of the book for Springer publishing in New York, based on a previous LISBOAN conference held on the subject in the Netherlands Ministry of the Interior and at the national parliament. The book, edited by Ronald Holzacker and Paul Luif is titled 'Freedom, Security and Justice in the European Union: Internal and External Dimensions of Increased Cooperation after the Lisbon Treaty.'

Here is the back page of the book, which will be published later this year.

'As the European Union has evolved, it has also begun to address policy questions which are closer to the very heart of the state. From cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs, originally conceived as the third pillar of European cooperation, has emerged the Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice (AFSJ). A unique aspect of policy in this area is the desire to integrate the internal and external dimensions of this policy area. One of the tensions in this policy area has been balancing the protection of fundamental rights and increasing security. The first part of this book focuses on the institutional relations of policymaking in AFSJ, both within member states and between member states, in particular the issues national executive control, national parliamentary scrutiny and peer review across the member states with regard to AFSJ. The second part focuses on specific policy areas which are part of AFSJ. Two chapters highlight the tension found in this policy area between security and human or fundamental rights, the first related to data retention and the second on policing external borders. The final two chapters are concerned with data exchange between European countries and transatlantic with the US, and the interface between AFSJ and the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The chapters contained in the book were presented at the Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and the Dutch national parliament (Tweede Kamer), making it of interest to scholars and practitioners alike.'

Ronald Holzacker delivered a lecture 'Recent Developments in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice after Lisbon' at the Austrian Institute for International Relations, Vienna, October 24th, 2012, as a LISBOAN guest lecturer. Commentary to the lecture was delivered by an official of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. In attendance were a number of academic scholars, members of the diplomatic corps, and the media. The lecture was followed by questions and debate.

An article which Dr. Holzacker published was used in one of the large lectures this year as part of research-based teaching. The article appears in the March 2013 edition of the journal *Law & Policy*. The article builds on a theory of Keck and Sikkink concerning the 'boomerang,' in which national NGOs reach up to the international realm to put pressure on states to respect human rights. Holzacker contributes to the idea that within Europe, a 'ricochet' of legal and political argumentation is seen being communicated across a range of European Union and Council of Europe institutions and human rights civil society organizations. With the heightened role of fundamental rights after the Lisbon Treaty, this ricochet of ideas between the EU and CoE has become increasingly important. The article focuses on the right of assembly for Pride marches in four countries: Latvia, Poland, Serbia, and Russia. The article concludes that EU member states, and applicant states to the EU, are more likely to abide by international pressure to respect the right of assembly, than non-EU states within the Council of Europe.

Netherlands (University of Twente)

The European Studies programme at the University of Twente is a broad interdisciplinary programme that focuses on developments at the European level. Students get thoroughly introduced to social, political, economic and legal developments of the European Union. In addition, they are trained in social science research methods and policy analysis.

There is no course which focused exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty although it forms the basis and the focus of all EU law courses. In general, the Lisbon Treaty also received abundant attention in several courses of the European Studies curriculum. In the courses 'Institutional Development of the EU', 'European Political Integration', and 'European Legal Integration', attention was paid to the changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty with regard to rules, procedures and institutions. In the courses 'European Economic Integration' and 'European Social Integration', more substantial attention was paid to the EU integration, also with regard to the changes introduced in the Lisbon Treaty. In the second year of the ES programme, the courses 'European Legal Governance', 'EU External Legal Relations' and 'EU External Economic Relations' deal with the Lisbon Treaty, which also forms a large part of the teaching in the ES master's programme at the University of Twente. Courses in which attention is paid to the Lisbon Treaty in particular are 'European Union Law' and 'European Institutions'. The institutional setting of the European Union is also addressed by the EUROSIM simulation, in which the University of Twente (and in particular students from the European Studies program) takes part.

The European Studies program is going to be discontinued. Starting in September 2013, there will be a BSc European Public Administration. It also touches upon EU topics. In the first year, there will be an introduction to the European institutions. In the second year, there are elective modules (covering 30 ECs in total) on European governance. In particular, the Eurozone crisis and European Neighbourhood Policy will be covered. In all of these courses, the Lisbon treaty will play a central role.

Netherlands (Institute of International Relations Clingendael)

A large part of the courses at Clingendael Academy offers are generic training courses on international relations and diplomatic practice for young diplomats coming from countries or regions all over the world. Within these courses attention is paid to the EU and the Lisbon Treaty, especially the changes it made in the field of EU's foreign and external policies. In the reporting period we received groups from Pakistan & Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Western Balkans and Turkey, Arabic region, ASEAN, Great Lakes Region, and Sudan. But also in other courses for other target groups attention is paid to EU affairs e.g.: a two days module on EU in the training course for the ministry of Economic Affairs, a one day training on EU coordination and external representation for the multilateral affairs division of the MFA, a module in the training International Relations for post-graduates, one day in a training for the Municipality of Rotterdam, two days in the training for the Police Academy, two days in the training for Military personnel, etc. Besides attention for the EU in the abovementioned broader training programmes, we also have also given specific EU courses for the ministry of Security and Justice, the ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, the Province of Noord-Brabant and Gasterra (company). Two open registration courses are also EU oriented; Effective interest promotion in the EU and EU negotiations.

None of our courses were exclusively focused on the Lisbon Treaty. With regard to the Lisbon Treaty we discuss the main institutional changes, especially in the field of CFSP and external policies and comitology. In approx. 70 % of our courses more or less attention is paid to the Lisbon Treaty.

We have organised two events on the Lisbon Treaty. The first one on February 21st-22nd, 2012 for the Lisbon Erasmus Academic Network 'EU external representation and the reform of international contexts: practices after Lisbon'. A second one on December 18th 2012, a workshop on the functioning of the European Parliament after Lisbon. We sometimes used Factsheets on the Lisbon Treaty by the Schumann Foundation. Europocket, Kluwer 21st edition (treaties) and The Ever-Changing Union: an Introduction to the History, Institutions and Decision-Making Processes of the European Union (2nd ed.) Paper Brussels, Centre for European Policy Studies, March 2011, 108 p.

Examples of research- based teaching on the Lisbon Treaty include questions concerning the EEAS.

Norway (ARENA, University of Oslo)

We are a research institute, not a teaching institute. There were no events during the reporting period which dealt specifically with the Lisbon Treaty, but there were a few that dealt with issues related to it. Senior Researcher Ian Cooper gave an invited lecture to the meeting of Permanent Representatives of National Parliaments of the European Union on the subject "On the Evolving Role of National Parliaments in the EU," 26 November 2012. Professor John Erik Fossum gave a Keynote address on 'EU democratization: prospects and challenges' at the European University Institute conference, 'Representative Democracy in the 21st Century,' October 25th-26th, 2012.

Poland (Foundation for European Studies/ European Institute Lodz)

Researchers of the European Institute continue their teaching of European integration activities at the University of Lodz, Faculties of Economics and Faculty of Sociology. The Lisbon Treaty did not come as a separate subject for teaching activities but it has been included into the content of each particular thematic lecture led by researchers of the European Institute:

Maria Celina Blaszczyk offered a core and compulsory course for 60 students of the University of Lodz, Faculty of Sociology, on European Integration, of a total number of 30 hours, 20% out of which was devoted to the Lisbon treaty provisions.

Maria Celina Blaszczyk offered a 30 hours course for 60 students of the University of Lodz, Faculty of Sociology, on Common Foreign and Security policy, 30% of teaching time being devoted to new elements of this policy introduced by Lisbon treaty.

Monika Slupinska-Maj offered a course on EU Regional policy with Lisbon treaty impact (1,5 hour within a 60 hours compulsory core lecture for 150 students of the University of Lodz, Faculty of economics, entitled: "EU cohesion policy goals, structural funds and their implementation, EU institutions as cohesion policy actors (after Lisbon treaty)".

All these teaching activities have been based on previous research made by their authors on the basis of individual research framework.

Portugal (Instituto Superior de Economica et Gestao/ Technical University of Lisbon)

During the fall semester of the 2012/2013 academic year ISEG offered two courses in European Law to its students, conducted by Professor Antonio Goucha Soares. The first one was devoted to undergraduate students, it was conducted in English, and mainly concentrated in the core phases of European integration, since the creation of the European Communities in the 1950's until the Treaty of Lisbon. Then, it focused on the institutional framework of the European Union. Hence, the Treaty of Lisbon was a central topic of this course. The program also covered the Internal Market, with the four fundamental economic freedoms. A couple of sessions were devoted to the Economic and Monetary

Union and the current Euro crisis. The course was attended by 32 students. They were mainly incoming Erasmus students, from different countries, with a majority of Germans. One Portuguese student attended the course, as well.

The other course was offered within the framework of the Masters in International Economics and European Studies. This was an intermediate level course of European Law, conducted in Portuguese. It focused both in institutional issues and EU policies, such as external relations, foreign and security policy, monetary union, free movement of goods, right of residence and free movement of people within the EU. The course was attended by 45 students. Most of them were Portuguese students, but there were also some Brazilian and African students. There was a vast bibliography concerning the Treaty of Lisbon for this course. During the same academic semester Professor Antonio Goucha Soares organised several sessions of the ISEG PhD Program in Development Studies, focused in European issues related with the Treaty of Lisbon, but also with the Euro crisis.

Romania (Babes-Bolyai University)

The Faculty of European Studies includes in its broad curriculum a large number of academic disciplines pertaining to the EU, at the bachelor, master and PhD levels. These courses refer to: the history of European integration, EU institutions and policies, EU economics, EU law, EU anthropology, EU communication, EU project management, EU decision making etc.

Although there was no course focusing exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty, given the up-to-date nature of all our courses and seminars, this subject occurred frequently in the curriculum. For instance, the courses of European Integration, EU Policies, EU Institutions and Decision Making in the EU each include about 4 teaching hours pertaining to the Lisbon Treaty. As far as the seminars are concerned, students are required to analyse the contents of the Treaty, compare and contrast it to previous EU treaties, as well as assess its perception, so as to utter pertinent statements with regard to the future reform of the European Union. As much as 15% of the contents of such courses were dedicated to aspects dealing with the Lisbon Treaty.

Between June 14th and 16th, 2012, the Faculty of European Studies organized the International Conference “Regional Policy - Historical and Comparative Approach”, in Cluj-Napoca and Bistrita. In it, there were at least 7 lectures held by our colleagues, as well as our foreign guests, which mentioned extensively provisions of the Lisbon Treaty germane to the topic of the academic event. The conclusions of the conference, as enunciated by Prof. Dr. Nicolae Paun, also made repeated references to the aforementioned Treaty. The participants were university professors, students, PhD students, along with representatives of the local and regional administration.

On the October 22nd, 2012, Babes-Bolyai University, together with the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of the County of Bistrita-Nasaud, held an educational and academic debate, bearing the title “Europe 2020 Agenda”, so as to assess the preparation and implementation of this strategy by Romania and its decision-making bodies. The conference, organized at Babes-Bolyai’s University Extension in Bistrita, was moderated by Dr. Adrian-Gabriel Corpadean, a Teaching Assistant at the Faculty of European Studies, and had numerous interventions dedicated to the extent to which the Lisbon Treaty favours the accomplishment of the Europe 2020 Agenda. Participants included university professors, high school teachers, students, PhD students and twelve-graders from local lyceums.

On February 20th-23rd, 2013, the Faculty of European Studies, together with the EU Liaison Committee of Historians, organised the International Colloquium “Disintegration and Integration in East-Central Europe (1919-post-1989)”, which benefitted from the participation of more than 40

university professors and researchers from across the European Union, along with a large number of PhD, master and bachelor students, representatives of the Romanian Government and Parliament, members of the business community etc. On that occasion, there were several interventions where it was mentioned the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on countries in Eastern and Central Europe, their manner of implementing the provisions of the Treaty and future perspectives regarding the influence of this part of the continent on the outcome of the EU's institutional reform, envisaged at present.

For the teaching of subjects pertaining to the Lisbon Treaty, our colleagues use interactive materials, such as PPT presentations, as well as statistical data provided by Eurostat, legal texts, academic articles from international journals, the European media and the websites of the EU. Moreover, they utilise the latest books published by international scholars on the topic, some of which are available through the European Documentation Centre hosted by our Faculty. As support materials for students, in both courses and seminars, we equally use articles on the Lisbon Treaty, written by the teachers of the Department of European Studies and Governance, which is part of the Faculty of European Studies.

Slovenia (University of Ljubljana)

At the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, there are two undergraduate programs and one master program where Lisbon Treaty (LT) is studied within different individual courses. Within the framework of European studies undergraduate program, no specific course is oriented only towards the LT novelties, but there are the following courses mentioning the new treaty provisions where applicable: Basic course on the European Union, European Law, Common Foreign and Security Policy, External relations of the EU, EU Diplomacy, European protection of Human Rights, EU in the World Economy, EU Policies, Lobbying in the EU and Interest Groups. Within the framework of International Relations undergraduate program, no specific course is oriented only towards the LT novelties, but there are the following courses mentioning the new treaty provisions where applicable: Basic course on the European Union, EU Diplomacy, International Protection of Human Rights, EU in the World Economy, International Minority Protection, and International Negotiations. Within the master programme of European Studies, the LT is studied as a legal framework for individual policies the students decide to focus their attention of master thesis on.

No specific course on LT exists. Aspects of the LT cover minor percentages of individual courses. Examples: institutional arrangements of the EU within Basic course on the EU (8 %), Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms within the International Minority Protection (5 %), TRIO presidencies of the EU within the International Negotiations course (5 %), EU external trade within two courses: External relations of the EU and EU within the world economy (5 %). European External Action Service is covered within the course on EU Diplomacy (13 %), as well as within the course on Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU (13%)

Over the reporting period, the department organised a number of guest lectures:

- Svetlicic, Marjan: The European Union: challenges at a time of global strategic reset. Kiyv: Simpozij: The EU, Central and Eastern Europe and Ukraine: Transformation, Prognosis and Perspectives, November 16th, 2012.
- Kanjc Lange, Sabina (EIPA, senior researcher at CIR): "Brussels speak": External action of the EU; inter-institutional relations. 28. Nov 2012 at University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences.

- Kajnc Lange, Sabina (EIPA, senior researcher at CIR): Institutions of the EU: surprising winners and losers of the Lisbon Treaty. 28. Nov 2012 at University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Teaching assistant Jure Požgan, MA and Assistant Professor Ana Bojinovi Fenko use Oxford University Press Online Resource Centre for Basic course on the EU Textbooks used for the course material on LT are:

- Nugent, Neil (2010): The Government and Politics of the European Union, 7th edition. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Cini, Michel (2013): The European Union Politics, 4th edition. Oxford University Press.
- Wunderlich, Jens-Uwe and Bailey, David J. (2010): The European Union and Global Governance, A Handbook. Routledge.

Almost all teaching is research-based; stems from current issues, which are subject of teachers' research. All teachers (except teaching assistants) are also partly employed as researchers. A good example is negotiation simulation of TRIO presidencies of the EU within the International Negotiations course and the role of small states in the EU presidency. Recent research has also been conducted and included into teaching the course External Relations of the EU (teacher Ana Bojinovi Fenko) regarding external action of the EU. More specifically, the course focuses on the inter-institutional relations after the Lisbon Treaty in the implementation of previous external relations Community vs. CFSP vs. 2nd pillar-based political process and decision-making, and applies this processual analysis to the analysis of external policies of the EU towards area-specific actors (e.g. enlargement policy towards Western Balkans, Development cooperation towards LDCs, migration policy in the light of the Mediterranean Neighbourhood, Energy policy in relation to Russia, Environmental policy within the universal environmental regime).