

## 2. Researching the Treaty of Lisbon

Guide questions:

What is your (where applicable: your institution/department's) main area of EU-related research?

Which innovations introduced by the LT are of special interest to you (where applicable, please refer to the respective article numbers in the Lisbon Treaty)?

Which research projects with relevance to the LT are you (where applicable: your institution/department) involved in during the reporting period? Please provide a few details (name, objective, relevance to research on LT, funding scheme)

Have you (where applicable: your institution/department) produced research results on the LT in the reporting period? Please give a short abstract or provide a list of publications.

### Austria (Diplomatic Academy of Vienna)

Three faculty members conduct research that addresses Lisbon. Markus Kornprobst's book project on EU Crisis Management deals with EU foreign policy during international crises. Catherine Hecht, addressing international dimensions of democratization, deals with EU attempts to foster democratization in depth. On a broader level, Beatrix Futak-Campbell is writing on a book about practices in EU foreign policy.

The following articles, published in 2012, deal with theoretical frameworks for studying governance in general and post-Lisbon EU governance in particular:

- Kornprobst, Markus (forthcoming 2013): "From Political Judgments to Public Justification (and Vice Versa): How Communities Generate Reasons upon Which to Act," *European Journal of International Relations*.
- Kornprobst, Markus/ Bellamy, Richard/ Reh, Christine (2012): "Introduction: Meeting in the Middle," *Government & Opposition* 47/3 in special issue: Politics as Compromise.

### Belgium (Universiteit Ghent)

The research activities of the European Institute mainly focus on the external relations of the European Union. In the reporting period, a conference on "EU Governance of Global Emergencies" has been organised in Brussels. Several members of the Ghent University European Institute contributed to this event, organised by Prof. Govaere in cooperation with Sara Poli (university of Pisa) and Sieglinde Gstöhl (College of Europe). A specific section of this conference was organised to an analysis of the new instruments introduced by the Lisbon Treaty to tackle global emergencies in the fields of terrorism, environment/natural disasters and humanitarian aid. The papers presented at the conference will be published with Brill-Martinus Nijhoff at the end of 2013 in the series on EU external relations (series editor: Prof. Marc Maresceau).

Prof. Peter Van Elsuwege presented papers on 'The phenomenon of reverse discrimination' and on the scope of Article 8 TEU at the Lisbon conferences 'The Lisbon Treaty: A quasi-constitutional framework to be revised?' and "The European Neighbourhood Policy and the Lisbon Treaty: What has changed?", taking place in Bologna and Rome respectively.

Research on the Lisbon Treaty is also an essential aspect of on-going PhD projects regarding inter alia the position of agencies in the EU's institutional framework (Merijn Chamon); the delimitation of EU

development and security competences (Hans Merket) and the role of rotating presidencies in the EU (Bruno Vandecasteele).

Last but not least, Professor Marc Maresceau implements Jean Monnet ad personam chair with a project on “Enhancing Teaching and Research on EU External Relations Law” whereas Professor Inge Govaere holds a Jean Monnet Chair in EU legal studies.

### **Bulgaria (New Bulgarian University)**

At the New Bulgarian University, research on the Lisbon Treaty is approached from different disciplines (Political Science, Sociology and Law). All researches involve European integration aspects and in many cases the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty. Of specific interest are some of the articles addressing the new institutional balance and structure of power within EU (Title 3: Provisions on the Institutions: articles 9 to 10B included) as well as some concluding protocols, mainly the Protocol on the role of national Parliaments in the European Union and the Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

### **Croatia (Institute for Development and International Relations)**

Within the Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) Zagreb the Department for European Integration is devoted to the interdisciplinary research of the European integration process. It focuses on the economic, legal and political development of the European Union and its relations with candidate and non-member countries. Internal reforms within the EU, the enlargement process and relations with South-eastern Europe, including accession and the EU membership of Croatia, are at the centre of research interests. Thematically, the Europe 2020 Strategy is currently at the research focus. The Department takes part in various European academic networks. In addition to scientific research, the Department's activities include the development of an information infrastructure and education in the field of European studies. Members of the research team in their work focused on the EU's EEAS (Art. 27, TEU), European social dialogue and industrial relations (Art. 151-161 of the TFEU), civil protection (Art. 196, TFEU) as well as the role of national parliaments in the EU's political system (Art. 12, TEU, Protocol on the Role of National Parliaments in the EU, Protocol on Subsidiarity and Proportionality).

In addition to the LISBOAN project the IMO European Integration Department has been involved in implementing the following projects relevant to the LT:

- The Economic Crisis Impact on Industrial Relations National Systems: Policy Responses as Key Recovery Tools (Reference: VP/2011/001, Budget Heading: 04.03 03 01): This project was implemented for the most part of 2012 within program: Industrial Relations and Social Dialogue, DG for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion, European Commission. The project coordinator is Centre for Economic Development, Sofia while IRMO participated as one of the six project partners. The project involved research, intermediation and communication activities which are targeted to analyse the implications of the global economic crisis on the national industrial relations systems. The idea was to develop policy recommendations in European and comparative terms how national industrial relations systems can be further improved and integrated into the European social dialogue. This project has been inspired by the LT Art. 151-161 of the TFEU which confirm the role of social partners and enhance the social dialogue.
- ANVIL - Analysis of Civil Security Systems in Europe (FP7-SEC-2011, Theme: SEC-2011.6.1-1 (Analysis of the security systems in Europe)): This project is being implemented since March 2012. It is coordinated by the Research Management AS (RESMAN) from Norway while IRMO participates as one of 11 project partners. The project aims to assess the quality of the

civil security systems in Europe, both at the level of individual countries and regional security architectures. It seeks to establish a comprehensive and coherent methodology for analysing civil security systems by relying on the fields of crisis management (effectiveness of the system), public administration science (efficiency of the system) and political science (legitimacy of the system) that should result in appropriate indicators for studying civil security systems. The LT aims to facilitate the prevention and protection against natural and manmade disasters within the EU. A new legal basis allows EU countries' actions in this field to be supported and operational cooperation to be promoted (Art. 196. TFEU).

- OPAL – Observatory of Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty: Within this project funded by the research councils of the UK, France, Germany and the Netherlands the IRMO participates as a partner in publishing the “Handbook of the National Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty”. This handbook to be published by Palgrave in the early 2014 will be composed of chapters covering all EU member states including Croatia. It will assess adaptations made by the national parliaments of the EU member states with respect to their new roles in political system of the EU as prescribed by the LT (Art. 12. TEU, Protocol on the Role of National Parliaments in the EU, Protocol on Subsidiarity and Proportionality).
- Representativeness Study on the Social Partners in the European Cross-Sector Social Dialogue: During February and March 2013 the European Integration Department of the IRMO Zagreb compiled and analysed data for Croatia related to representativeness of Croatian social partners in the European cross-sector social dialogue. This work was commissioned by the Eurofond: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions from Dublin and will be used by the European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO) for composing of its Representativeness Study on the Social Partners in the European Cross-Sector Social Dialogue. LT Art. 151-161 of the TFEU which confirm the role of social partners in the EU policy making are of crucial importance for this study as they represent the legal basis for activities of the social partners at the EU level.

The IRMO European Integration Department in 2012 published a book “The Effects of the Economic Crisis on Industrial Relations in Croatia” written by Hrvoje Butkovi , Višnja Samardžija and Sanja Tišma. This book is a result of the international research project „The Economic Crisis Impact on Industrial Relations National Systems: Policy Responses as Key Recovery Tools” implemented with the support of the European Commission and coordinated by the Centre for Economic Development from Sofia. This project was inspired by the LT Art. 151-161 of the TFEU which confirm the role of social dialogue in the EU. Research results show that the crisis led to questioning of the routine patterns of industrial relations in Croatia, requesting from the social partner's re-examination of their current action strategies. Furthermore, rapprochement of standpoints of employers, trade unions and the Government on the ways for getting out of the crisis represents a precondition for leading an effective social dialogue the role of which should be strengthened within process of shaping public policies. The publication is available for download from <http://www.imo.hr/files/Croatia.pdf>

The book “Environmental Finance and Development”, written by IRMO researchers Sanja Tišma, Ana Maria Boromisa and Ana Pavi i Kaselj, was being published within the Routledge Studies in Ecological Economics, London 2012. The book focuses on environmental protection and financing in the process of alignment with the EU based on the comparative analysis of five selected countries: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia and Turkey. Research has identified the most important achievements and remaining challenges in the main areas of environmental regulation, covering issues of nature protection, water, waste, air and climate change. In this sense, the book generally aligns with the LT-based energy article where the EU now specifically promotes “energy efficiency and energy

saving and the development of new and renewable forms of energy” (Art. 194, TFEU). Additionally, the book particularly dwells on the LT-enshrined environmental policy articles (Art. 191-193 of the TFEU) that reaffirm the EU’s commitment to the environmental protection and combating climate change.

Finally, the book “Decentralization and Local Development in South East Europe“, edited by Will Bartlett (LSE), Sanja Malekovi (IRMO) and Vassilis Monastiriotis (LSE) issued by Palgrave Macmillan in 2013 touches upon the important issues of regional policy, local economic development and decentralization in the countries of Southeast Europe (SEE). The book inquires into effectiveness and impacts of these processes and evaluates policy responses in different political and institutional environments among the SEE countries. The study is important having in mind the LT-based goal of territorial cohesion that is now put on equal footing with the economic and social cohesion (Art. 3, TEU), reflecting new understanding of the EU's territorial cohesion as horizontal concept impacting sector policies. Additionally, the book emanates impacts of the EU's cohesion policy enshrined in the LT that aims to reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and promotes harmonious development (Art. 174, TFEU).

### **Czech Republic (Institute for International Relations)**

The Institute of International Relations does research regarding several different fields of international relations, but does also have a broad engagement with EU related research. When it comes to EU policy the institute does research regarding ENP (in particular Eastern Partnership), enlargement, CFSP, institutional development, EU energy and climate policy, and Europeanization of East Central Europe. The institute also devotes significant attention to the development of Czech EU policy.

In concrete terms some specific parts of the Lisbon Treaty are of particular relevance for the research at the IIR: 1) EEAS, Article 27(3), EU Treaty and changes related to the CFSP Protocol 14, Articles 1 and 2) that give the Eurogroup a formal legal basis and 3) to some degree the protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

The IIR was involved in the following research projects:

- The economic governance of the eurozone: scenarios of future development and implications for the Czech Republic. How the Czech Republic can influence the institutional design of the Eurogroup and its emerging economic and fiscal policies – research grant from the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic.
- The IIR is the coordinator of a project on The Visegrad group in the Post-Lisbon EU: Getting Closer to Move Further. Founded by the Visegrad found.
- Missile Defence in Europe: Strategic, Political, and Industrial Implications – briefing for the foreign affairs committee of the European Parliament – under the framework contract with TEPSA, 2011.

Relevant publications over the period of investigation include:

- Beneš, Vít (2012). Who is Afraid of the D-word? Policy paper on the democratic deficit in post-Lisbon area, <http://www.ustavmezinarodnichvztahu.cz/article/who-is-afraid-of-the-d-word-towards-the-democratic-european-union>.

- Beneš, Vít (2012). “The Czech Republic and the European External Action Service”, in: Rosa Balfour and Kristi Raik (eds), *The European External Action Service and National Diplomacies*.

## Denmark (Danish Centre for International Studies)

EU-related research at the DIIS is mostly focused on the external relations. This is both in terms of the regular CFSP, European Neighbourhood Policies as well as the study of enlargement policies. In addition to this, the asylum and immigration policy of the EU plays a substantial role in the DIIS’s EU research, as well as having consequences for the Danish EU opt outs in various policy areas.

Therefore, the innovations introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon that are of special interest to the DIIS are all those pertaining to the EU foreign policy (Art. 23 TEU – Art. 55 TEU) as well as those concerning the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (Art. TEUF-89 TEUF).

The DIIS has launched a research project during the reporting period on the Danish Presidency, “EU 2012- crisis and renewal” assessing the crucial issues on the EU agenda. The project resulted in a seminar series, a range of DIIS policy briefs on related issues, weekly debate contributions in the Danish media, and finally a newly published book compiling the material produced by DIIS researchers during the Presidency.

In the reporting period, the DIIS has produced the following publications on the Treaty of Lisbon or related subjects:

- Albertsen, K. B. (2012), “Europeanising Labour Migration Policies and Pursuing National Objectives”, DIIS policy brief. Copenhagen: Danish Institute of International Affairs.
- Daugbjerg, C. (2012), “Reforming the Common Agricultural Policy in the Shadow of the WTO”, DIIS Policy Brief. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
- Fejerskov, A. (2013), “European Union Development Cooperation in a Changing Global Context”, DIIS Report 02. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
- Fejerskov, A. and Keijzer (2013), “Practice makes Perfect? – The European Union’s engagement in negotiations on a post 2015 framework for development”, DIIS Report 01, Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
- Hageman, S. (2012), “Money and Power: EU budget negotiations in a time of austerity”, DIIS Policy Brief. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
- Maselli, I. (2012), “Flexicurity in Italy: How far is Rome from Copenhagen?”, DIIS policy brief, Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
- Jensen, N., Tassinari, F. and Thode, T. (eds) (2012), “Krise og fornyelse – Perspektiver på EU under det danske formandskab 2012”, Copenhagen: The EU Commission, the representation in Denmark.

## Estonia (University of Tartu)

The most significant advance in EU studies, especially research, as a whole in Estonia, was the establishment of the interdisciplinary Centre for European Union – Russia Studies (CEURUS) (<http://ceurus.ut.ee>) at the University of Tartu in 2011 (fully operational in 2012). It is led by Dr Piret Ehin, Senior Researcher at the Institute of Government and Politics.

The research activities of CEURUS are organized into 6 Research Clusters:

- RC1: Governance & Democracy. Coordinator: professor Viacheslav Morozov
- RC2: Borders, Regions & Neighbourhood. Coordinator: professor Viacheslav Morozov
- RC3: Energy & Environment. Coordinator: Dr Andrei Belyi
- RC4: History & Memory. Coordinator: Dr Maria Mälksoo
- RC5: Sovereignty, Security & Order. Coordinator: professor Eiki Berg
- RC6: International Law & Human Rights. Coordinator: professor Lauri Mälksoo

CEURUS has so far published 9 EU-Russia Working Papers and in 2012 CEURUS published its first EU–Russia Watch, a bi-annual report on the relations between individual EU member states and the Russian Federation. Targeted at policy-makers, academics and the general public, the Watch focuses on dominant themes and recent developments in bilateral relations, and provides an overview of member states’ perspectives on issues structuring the EU–Russian relationship.

CEURUS will host the 1st European Workshop in International Studies (EWIS), organised by the European International Studies Association (EISA, formerly the ECPR-Standing Group in International Relations), June 5th–8th, 2013 in Tartu.

### **Finland (University of Tampere)**

The main areas of EU-related research in the School of Management are European and EU politics, including comparative European politics, EU external relations, EU energy policy and European/EU public finance; and European Law, including basic rights, human rights and taxation law. Of the innovations of the LT, of special research relevance were for example the explicit mention of shared competence in energy policy and the creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS). Three research projects at UTA have special relevance to the LT: ‘Energy Policy in European Integration’ (Jean Monnet Professor Pami Aalto, 2011-14, Academy of Finland); ‘Legal Regulation of the Economy’ (Prof. Pekka Lämsineva, 2011-14, Academy of Finland); ‘Construction of Knowledge on the Economy in the EU’ (Prof. Risto Heiskala, 2011-15).

Some samples of research of relevance on the LT at UTA include:

- Aalto, Pami (2012, with D. Korkmaz Temel): “Towards a Wider European Energy Security Society: from Vulnerability and Viability to Sustainability”, in: Aalto, P./ Harle V./ Moisio, S. (eds): *Global and Regional Problems, towards Interdisciplinary Study*, pp. 79-104. Farnham, Ashgate.
- Aalto, Pami ((2012): “From Separate Policies to Dialogue? Natural Gas, Oil and Electricity on the Future Agenda of EU-Russia Energy Relations”, CEURUS EU-Russia Papers, No. 3.
- Raunio, Tapio (2012): “From the Margins of European Integration to the Guardians of the Treaties? The Role of National Parliaments in the EU”, in: Kröger, Sandra and Friedrich Dawid (eds): *The Challenge of Democratic Representation in the European Union*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, pp. 175-191.
- Raunio, Tapio (2012): “The European Parliament”, in: Jones, Erik/ Menon, Anand/ Weatherill, Stephen (eds): *The Oxford Handbook of the European Union*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 365-379.

### **Germany (Humboldt Universität Berlin)**

Researchers at Walter Hallstein-Institute focus on the EU as a multilevel constitutional system. The recent research mainly deals with possible reforms of primary EU law. Since the outbreak of the

economic and financial crisis in Europe the focus lies in the revision of the relevant provisions of the treaties (Art. 119-144 TFEU and others). To do so, it is also necessary to consider the lack of democratic legitimacy of EU acts and measures. Both issues go hand and in hand. Besides, the rescue packages and measures to overcome the financial crisis were discussed and evaluated at WHI.

Researches of WHI published the results of their research regarding the treaty reforms in 2012:

- Ingolf Pernice, Mattias Wendel, Lars S. Otto, Kristin Bettge, Martin Mlynarski, Michael Schwarz: Die Krise demokratisch überwinden - Reformmodell einer demokratisch fundierten Wirtschafts- und Finanzverfassung Europas" / "A Democratic Solution to the Crisis - Reform Model for a Democratically Based Economic and Financial Constitution for Europe, Nomos 2012. Also available online at: [http://www.lehrstuhl-pernice.de/tl\\_files/documents/Pernice%20u.a.,%20Die%20Krise%20demokratisch%20ueberwinden,%202012.pdf](http://www.lehrstuhl-pernice.de/tl_files/documents/Pernice%20u.a.,%20Die%20Krise%20demokratisch%20ueberwinden,%202012.pdf)

Closely associated with the Institute is the DFG Research Training Group 'Multilevel Constitutionalism: European Experiences and global perspectives'. Professor Pernice is as well coordinator of the European Constitutional Law Network (ECLN), which aims at facilitating, encouraging and fostering the ever growing interest in the idea of European Constitutionalism by strengthening the communication and the exchange of ideas with academic partners from the Member or future Member States of the EU, the United States of America and China.

Furthermore, Prof Pernice published several papers regarding the issue in 2012:

- How can the process of European Unification be organised democratically on a medium and long-term basis.
- Opinion on Draft International Treaty on a Fiscal Compact.
- Stellungnahme zum Themen- und Fragenkatalog anlässlich der Anhörung des Bundessrates zu ESM, Fiskalpakt und Änderung des Art. 136 AEUV.

All papers can be downloaded at <http://www.whi-berlin.eu/whi-paper-2012.html>.

## **Germany (Universität Trier)**

The work of Joachim Schild on the European Union is mainly dedicated to issues of Franco-German relations and French European policy. He also deals with issues of institutional reform during the negotiations on the European Constitution and Lisbon Treaty and with broader issues of constitutionalizing the EU.

His collaborator, Julia Simon, M.A., works mainly on European foreign policy. His other collaborator, Thomas Siemes, M.A., works mainly on French foreign policy in a European framework. Other colleagues in the Political Science Department work on the EU as a global actor (Professor Hanns W. Maull, Dr. Manuel Schmitz) and on the Euro-Atlantic security relations (Dr. Cornelia Frank).

Since September 2011, the chair of Professor Joachim Schild offers the interdisciplinary Jean Monnet teaching module 'Governance of the Eurozone' (together with Professor Christian Bauer, Department of Economics, University of Trier). It focuses on the basic features of the Economic and Monetary Union, the empirical record since 1999, and especially on the current crisis problems and possible reforms, also with regard to possible treaty reforms. The project homepage provides a constantly expanding collection of external links to selected EMU-related materials, statistical databases, think tanks and a selection of online publications.

In the winter term 2012/2013 the Center for European Studies (Zentrum für Europäische Studien, ZES) at the University of Trier organized an interdisciplinary series of lectures covering the issues of “Was Europa zusammenhält” (What keeps Europe together). Central to this lecture was the attempt to identify common elements in the European Union and to verify the viability of its traditional foundations in a time of economic and political crises.

Current publications:

- Krotz; Ulrich / Schild, Joachim: Shaping Europe. France, Germany, and Embedded Bilateralism from the Elysée Treaty to Twenty, First Century Politics, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2013.
- Koopmann, Martin / Schild, Joachim / Stark, Hans (Hrsg.): Neue Wege in ein neues Europa: Die deutsch-französischen Beziehungen nach dem Ende des Kalten Krieges, Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlag 2013 (Genshagener Schriften – Europa politisch denken).

### **Greece (Institute of European Integration and Policy)**

Research at the Institute of European Integration and Policy of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens focuses on the following areas: Institutional Reforms, Economic Governance, Europeanization, Cohesion Policy, Environmental Policy and Greece and the European Union. Concerning the Lisbon Treaty, the functioning of the European External Action Service as well as the enhancement of the EP’s role in EU decision making and the new institutional reforms on the Council Presidency (with a special regional interest on Greece) are of special interest for IEIP researchers (see IEIP publications at <http://eeep.pspa.uoa.gr/publications.html>). A number of PhD seminars were organized by the department of International and European Studies, in which various aspects of the Lisbon Treaty were also examined depending to the various PhD topics. The IEIP researchers that are PhD candidates in the Faculty of Political Studies and Public Administration also participated in the seminars and presented their work. The content of the PhD of the IEIP researchers are indirectly linked to the Lisbon Treaty but examine various aspects of European integration.

IEIP continues to hold a Scientific Project funded by the Greek Ministry of Economy, Competitiveness and Shipping. In this context, the IEIP project team is preparing briefing notes on a quarterly basis and a monthly e-newsletter, both submitted to the Greek Ministry. IEIP is monitoring reports of international organizations and the academic literature on issues concerning the Greek economy and the EU Structural Funds. The Lisbon Treaty is indirectly linked to this Scientific Project. The Director of IEIP as well as other members of the Academic Board had permanent columns on newspapers commenting on the news and on the major question that dominate the European scene.

IEIP continues the publication of the monthly newsletter “European Developments”. This newsletter covers the discussions on the impact of the main institutional innovations of the Lisbon Treaty, the discussion on the economic governance as well as the most important European developments. This newsletter is sent in hard copy to the Greek Ministries, to the members of the European Parliament, to journalists and to public sector executives. Electronically it is sent to the main Greek institutes on European and International Studies, academia and, of course, to students (it can be downloaded from the IEIP website). In addition, undergraduate students of the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration are doing their practice (stage) in IEIP. As part of their practice they are indexing foreign and domestic press and contributing in the redaction of the newsletter of “European Developments”. As a result of his research Professor P.C. Ioakimides wrote a chapter in the collective volume “From accession to the crisis. Greece and the European Union: 1981-2011” (in Greek) by Papazisis Publishers (2012). Another chapter in this book was written by Panos Kazakos, Professor



Emeritus and member of IEIP Academic Board and Susannah Verney, Assistant Professor and member of IEIP Academic Board. In addition, Assistant Professor Susannah Verney wrote a scientific article on “The Eurozone’s First Post-bailout Election: The 2010 Local Government Contest in Greece” in the scientific journal *South European Society and Politics*. Professor Napoleon Maravegias published the book “Hundred pieces of the crisis in Greece, in Europe and the world”, Papazisis Publishers, 2012. The publishing activities of three other members of IEIP Academic Board were not directly linked with the Lisbon Treaty: Assistant Professor Emmanouella Doussis wrote a chapter in the book “International political economy. Theory, structure and challenges of the global economy” (Papazisis Publishers, Athens, 2012), Assistant Professor Nikos Koutsiaras wrote the book “The revenge of the slaves and the redundancy of the deads. The political economy of macroeconomic stabilization”, (Papazisis Publishers, 2012). Finally Professor Panos Kazakos wrote a chapter in the book “Work as a growth factor” (Papazisis Publishers).

### **Hungary (College of Business and Communication)**

Main research areas are the cohesion and/or structural policy of the EU and the competitiveness of Hungary. Against the background that the LT has stipulated territorial cohesion as a goal, there has been a research in BCE and BKF on regional developments, concentrating on the Danube Strategy of the EU.

These research activities have resulted in a number of publications. A Progress Report on the New Member States with a large analysis and data base has been written by Attila Ágh and published in the early 2013. Moreover, in 2010-2011 two books were published on this topic, both edited by Attila Ágh. Following these two books in English, in 2013 a third book has been published in Hungarian on Danube Strategy and on the regional-cohesion policy of the EU.

### **Hungary (Institute of World Economics)**

At IWE practically all EU countries are monitored while, in parallel, the main areas of current EU-related research are the following: the crisis of the euro area, the integration performance of the ex-socialist member states, EU external trade, the developments and reform of the common agricultural policy, the reform of the EU budget, EU competitiveness issues (R&D&I, human capital, education, the role of the state), infrastructure and energy in the EU, European Neighbourhood Policy.

The most important innovations include the institutional changes and the greater competences of the Union in some policy areas such as energy policy cooperation (Art. 194). However, no special research was done in those fields by IWE in the reporting period.

### **Iceland (University of Iceland)**

The main research activities of the Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies are related to European integration. The IIA/CSSS has published a number of books and working papers dealing with different aspects of the European project. It is also involved in a number of research and teaching activities related to the EU. Three academics at the Faculty of Political Science, all of them associated with the IIA/CSSS, focus almost exclusively on the EU in their research. Other academics in the Faculty have also increasingly been working on particular projects regarding the EU.

Professor Bailes was co-editor and part-author of a volume published by the European Policy Centre at Brussels in January 2012 on ‘The EEAS in Action’, which considered the openings created by the LT – and critically assessed the EU’s potential and performance – in a range of strategically important fields from external crisis management to migration. All chapters explicitly addressed LT provisions

and the nature or lack of follow-up since 2010. Professor Bailes wrote the chapters on arms control/non-proliferation and on terrorism.

Professor Bailes published an article on 'Iceland and the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy: Challenge or Opportunity?', co-authored with graduate student Örvar Þ. Rafnsson, in the University of Iceland's social sciences journal 'Stjórnámál og Stjórnsýsla' in June 2012. Although the new research behind this study mainly concerned the contributions of small member states to CSDP, the article included a long section analysing the importance for Iceland – should it join the EU – of the LT's security and defence provisions.

Professor Conrad is mainly interested in democratic theory, post-national and transnational democracy, institutional developments, European identity, European constitutional patriotism, European Citizens' Initiative. He has been working on a research project on the ECI, funded by the University of Iceland research fund. It focuses on the transnational networks drawn on in (and possibly established for the purpose of) launching European citizens' initiatives.

Professor Conrad presented a paper on the ECI at an ECPR Joint Session in Mainz; the title was "Creating Transnational Citizens on the Internet? The European Citizens' Initiative, the Internet and Transnational Mobilization", the workshop was called "Collective Action Online" and held in October 2012.

Professor Thorhallsson's area of EU-related research is in the field of small state studies (European small states inside and outside the EU). He has also written extensively on Iceland's engagement with Europe. Professor Thorhallsson is a Jean Monnet Chair and has received several ERASMUS teaching grants. A number of Ph.D. students and Master students have written theses about European integration in this period. None of them focused explicitly on the Lisbon Treaty though some of them dealt with the EU institutional structure and decision-making processes.

## **Italy (Istituto Affari Internazionali)**

During 2012, "European Union institutions and policies" department at the IAI focused on four research areas: 1) democracy and the new governance of the European Union in the post-Lisbon, namely institutional and policy responses to the crisis of sovereign debt in the euro area; 2) resources and tools available for the EU in order to carry out its policies, with particular reference to the European External Action Service (EEAS); 3) the international role of the EU with particular attention to Union's contribution to the United Nations reform and to the nuclear disarmament process, as well as to the partnership with the African Union (AU); 4) formation of excellence, respectively, on European foreign policy (Project EXACT) and the Treaty of Lisbon (Project LISBOAN).

### **1. Democracy and the new governance of the European Union**

Fiscal Compact, Governance and democracy in the EU. As part of the traditional line of research on the future of democracy in the European Union, research has focused this year on the Fiscal Compact, as a decisive test case concerning the direction taken by the European integration process after the sovereign debt and euro crisis.

The so-called Fiscal Compact is an extremely complex treaty, both because of its intergovernmental nature, which places it outside the EU framework, and its strict fiscal discipline, especially addressed to heavily indebted States such as Italy.

IAI, in collaboration with the Centro studi sul federalismo of Turin, gave a seminar held in Turin on May 4th, 2012, which brought together experts from various disciplines in an effort to analyse how the

Fiscal Compact could affect the EU's legal framework and the possible evolution of the euro area. Papers presented at the seminar have been later collected in a volume.

#### *The political future of the European Union*

- Following the study of the Fiscal Compact, in 2012 IAI continued to pay attention to problems arising from the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone, launching a major study on institutional responses and policies that EU should adopt in order to face it, including the impact at the level of democratic legitimacy. The main issues of this research project have been the new governance of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the Union's democratic legitimacy in light of recent changes and in view of future developments. During late 2012 and early 2013 four papers were published within the project, dealing, respectively, with the following issues: the new EU plan for growth adopted by the European Council of June 28th-29<sup>th</sup>, 2012, the new governance of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the democratic parliamentary control of the new EMU, at both national and EU levels.
- Annual Community Governance, Economic and political union: This highly topical subject has been considered not only with regard to the institutional aspects related to the management of the economic crisis, but also in view of the future EU budget and tools to boost infrastructure investments (Eurobond). Therefore, in cooperation with Notre Europe, Centro Studi sul Federalismo in Turin and the Institut für Europäische Politik in Berlin, it was decided to focus on possible uses of EU budget in the aim of enhancing European integration.
- Italian-Polish Dialogue on European Union: Under the patronage of Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Polish Embassy in Rome, the IAI and the Polish think tank Demos Europe brought together experts from the two countries to discuss European integration in the wake of the Fiscal Compact and EU approach to Russia. The output of the seminar was a shortlist of policy recommendations to be converted in proposals of collaboration / joint positions between Italy and Poland. These proposals were lately submitted to the Italian-Polish summit, held in Rome in late May. IAI and Demos Europa have drafted, respectively, a paper on Fiscal Compact and the future of eurozone and another on EU-Russia relationship. The seminar will hopefully become a regular event, possibly to be held immediately before scheduled meetings among the two countries in the forthcoming years. In addition to the two institutions, major research centres from both countries were involved. For Italy, the seminar was attended by members of ASPEN Italy, Limes and ISPI, while for Poland by representatives of Center for International Relations, Institute for Eastern Studies, CASE, Stefan Batory Foundation, Foundation for European Studies (Lodz) and the College of Europe in Natolin.

#### *European Policy after Lisbon: tools and resources*

- Employment of the European External Action Service (EEAS) for the common foreign and security policy: Following the seminar held in 2011 in collaboration with the European Policy Centre (EPC) and the Centro Studi sul Federalismo (CSF), the IAI has produced three studies, the first by Lorenzo Vai regarding diplomats recruitment and training within the EEAS (to be published in April 2013), another by Michele Comelli and Nicoletta Pirozzi on the new institutional balance of the CFSP three years after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty.
- Cost of Non-Europe of defence and the future of the common foreign and security policy: In collaboration with the CSF of Turin and with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, IAI has begun a first reflection concerning the fragmentation among defence policies of EU member States. The project aims

to identify negative consequences in terms of costs and political ineffectiveness due to the absence of a real common defence policy.

### **Lithuania (Institute of International Relations and Political Science)**

In 2009 Council of the IIRPS decided on five broad researches priority areas for forthcoming years. Two of those areas are EU-related: “Development of the EU after the Treaty of Lisbon: problems of economic integration, political consolidation and external relations” and “Process of public policy and development of public administration in Lithuania after the EU enlargement”.

A number of research projects are particularly linked to the Treaty of Lisbon. During 2011–2012 the IIRPS carried out project “Vocational training of Lithuanian public servants, representing national interests at the EU level”(researchers involved: assoc. prof. Klaudijus Maniokas, prof. dr. Ramas Vilpišauskas, assoc. prof. Mindaugas Jurkynas, dr. Margarita Šešelgytė). Objective of this project was to improve knowledge, qualifications and expertise on the EU of Lithuanian public servants, as well as to develop skills relevant to representation of national interests at the EU level. 117 training sessions were organized during this project and 1200 public servants, later to be involved in Lithuanian EU Presidency in 2013, were trained. Legal framework of the EU, based on the Treaty of Lisbon, was one of the central points of these trainings.

Currently the IIRPS is carrying out project “Lithuania in the European Union: transformation or imitation” (researchers involved: assoc. prof. Klaudijus Maniokas, prof. dr. Ramas Vilpišauskas, prof. dr. Vitalis Nakrošis, dr. Liutauras Gudžinskas, dr. Vytautas Kuokštis, Dorota Skuseviciene, Darius Ąeruolis). This project aims to examine, assess and explain Europeanization of the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEEC), which have become EU members in 2004 and 2007. Europeanization is understood as domestic political, economic and institutional developments related to the EU. The analysis is carried out at the level of polity, politics and policy. Treaty of Lisbon is integral part of this research.

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

The Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research (CERE) pursues basically historical research. The institute's focus is laid on the European construction in a long-term perspective (convergences and divergences, solidarities and conflicts) and in a medium-term perspective (creation and development of the European Communities).

Another thematic priority of research is Luxembourg as part of the European integration. So far, main areas of research are the iron and steel industry, the Schuman plan, agricultural policy, the Treaties of Rome and the question of the seats of the European institutions.

In addition to that, the institute is in charge of the editorial secretariat of the ‘Journal of European Integration History - Revue d'histoire de l'intégration européenne’. Head of the secretariat is Professor Charles Barthel. The journal is published twice a year (since 1995) by the European Union Liaison Committee of Historians under chief editor Wilfried Loth from the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany.

### **Malta (University of Malta)**

All the research carried out by the Institute is EU-related. The main research focus is on the following areas: Malta in the EU, Euro-Mediterranean relations, small states in the EU particularly their participation in the EU institutions, Euro-zone politics since (Malta became a Euro-zone member in 2008) economic transition and state-building in Northern Africa and the EU's role (actual or potential)

in this process, Mediterranean migration, climate change and its impact on Southern Europe and the Mediterranean, EU policies on climate change, EU development policy and EU trade policy.

Ms Moira Catania (resident academic staff) is furthering her research towards a PhD at the University of Bradford on the role of fiscal rules and national fiscal institutions, within the context of the EU's Stability and Growth Pact, with a case study on Malta.

Mr Jean Micallef Grimaud (resident academic staff) is furthering his research towards a PhD at the Manchester Metropolitan University on the influence that small state governments exercise in the EU legislative decision-making process in the Council of the EU with a case study on Malta. In this area there have been a number of changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty that relate particularly to provisions of an institutional nature, such as those on the Council of the EU (see article 16 (TEU)).

Mr. Stefano Moncada (resident academic staff) is reading for his PhD with the University of Malta in the area of climate change and development. In the specific area of development and cooperation policy the key innovation refers to the fact that reduction and eradication of poverty is the main objective. This represents a relevant change since it validates the assertion that the development and cooperation policy is independent of other external policies of the Union, having its own right as well as its own objectives. The main article is Art. 188 TFEU.

An additional important change refers to the principle of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). All EU policies having an impact on developing countries, such as agriculture or fisheries, must be coherent with the Union's development policies and their implementation, and with article 208 this becomes an obligation. Also, in case of urgent financial aid, article 188i provides the possibility of the Council to act by qualified majority, upon a proposal from the Commission. This has the intention to provide quicker financial aid. Article 188 also makes reference to the fact that development cooperation and humanitarian aid have "shared parallel competences", meaning that the "Union conducts an autonomous policy, which neither prevents the Member States from exercising their competences nor makes the Union's policy merely "complementary" to those of the Member States".

Sustainable development was reaffirmed as a fundamental objective of the Union, including in its relations with the third countries. Also, sustainable development is considered to be the higher principle governing the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment (Article 3.3 ad 21.2 TEU)

Climate change is present in the LT both in relation to EU's internal and external policy. In fact, addressing climate change concerns on an international level becomes a specific objective of EU environmental policy, giving also the EU a leading role to play on the world stage in this area (Article 191 and 194)

Dr Marcello Carammia (resident academic staff) specialises in EU politics and public policy. His EU-related research deals with agenda-setting processes in the EU, with special focus on the agenda-setting role of the European Council and on EU migration policy.

Especially relevant to his research are the innovations introduced to migration policy (art. 2, Title V [esp. art. 67-80]) and to the structure and functioning of the European Council (esp. art. 15) and the presidency of the Council (esp. trio presidency, art. 16).

In September 2012, the Institute was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair, which is held by the Director and which focuses on "An Evolving EU Confronting a Changing Mediterranean Region". Research in this area covers the evolution in the EU (Enlargement, effect of LT, proposals for further change, restructuring in Southern Europe...) and the changing Mediterranean region particularly in the light of

the Arab Spring. In addition, a Jean Monnet module focusing on “Agenda Setting in the EU” is coordinated by Dr Carammia. Research and teaching in both projects fully incorporates the LT. The Institute participated in the NPEC Study on Democratic Control in the Member States of the European Council and the Euro zone summits (2012) and is currently involved in the OPAL Project on National Parliaments and the EU. The most important aspects of the LT at the basis of this research are the new powers of the Institutions, agenda setting, the role of national parliaments and the EU in the world.

## Netherlands (Universtiy of Groningen)

There are a number of main areas of EU related research within IRIO: the history of European cooperation, the foreign policy of the EU – with a special focus on EU-China relations, interior policies and the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, and fundamental rights and non-discrimination within the EU and the promotion of human rights abroad.

The European Charter of Fundamental Rights is a real advance for the EU. The greater role which the European Court of Justice may play in adjudicating questions on fundamental rights and the relationship of the ECJ with the European Court of Human Rights are an important area for research future.

The following articles were published during the reporting period:

- Holzacker, Ronald (2012): “State-Sponsored Homophobia and the Denial of the Right of Assembly, in: Central and Eastern Europe: The ‘boomerang’ and the ‘ricochet’ between European organization and civil society to uphold human rights”, Law & Policy, Issue 1-2, vol. 35, March 2013, available on-line.
- Holzacker, Ronald (2012) “National and transnational strategies of LGBT civil society organizations in different political environments: Modes of Interaction in Western and Eastern Europe for Equality”, 9:4 Comparative European Politics.

Published reports include:

- Holzacker, Ronald et. al. (2012): “Talent to Change for: LGBT Employee Research Leading the Way in Diversity”, available online <http://www.workplacepride.org/site/docs/Talent%20to%20Change%20For%20FINAL%20FULL%20REPORT>.
- Holzacker, Ronald et. al. (2012): “Synthesis Report 2011: Older Workers, Discrimination and Employment.” Network of Socio-Economic Experts in the Field of Anti-Discrimination, co-authored report for the European Commission, DG Justice, co-author [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/sen\\_synthesisreport2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/sen_synthesisreport2011_en.pdf).

Conference papers:

- Holzacker, Ronald (2012): “Opportunities for Progress toward Equality and Non-Discrimination: The Equality Architecture and Enhanced Learning Mechanisms within the European Union” presented at the European Sociological Association, Milan, December 1, 2012, for special journal issue edited by Carlo Ruzzo and Virginie Guiraudon, Anti-Discrimination Groups: Mobilization at EU Level, proposed to Political Studies.
- Holzacker, Ronald (2012): “Recent Developments in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice after Lisbon” at the Austrian Institute for International Relations, Vienna, LISBOAN guest lecture, October 24, 2012.

## Netherlands (University of Twente)

At the Centre for European Studies of the University of Twente, research on the Lisbon Treaty is approached from different disciplines (Law, Political Science, Economics and Sociology). All researches involved published on European integration aspects and in many cases the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty featured in the publications. For example, Luisa Marin (Law) has written on the relationship between fundamental rights and border surveillance after Lisbon. In addition, Nico Groenendijk (Economics) and Andreas Warntjen (Politics) attended a conference on 'The European Union after Lisbon', the contributions to which have now been published in an edited volume. Andreas Warntjen was also involved in the "Decision-Making in the European Union Before and After Lisbon"-Project.

Selected publications on the EU and related matters (2012/13):

- Gerven, Minna van and Ossewaarde, M. (2012) 'The Welfare State's Making of Cosmopolitan Europe, *European Societies* vol. 14, issue 1, p. 35-55.
- Groenendijk, Nico (2012), Enhanced cooperation under the Lisbon Treaty, in: von Dosenrode, S. (ed.), *The European Union after Lisbon: Polity, Politics, Policy*, Ashgate.
- Groenendijk, Nico (2012), Falling through the cracks. The shaky management of EU finances by EU member states, 1996-2010, report for SIEPS, Stockholm.
- Marin, L. (2013), Protecting the EU's borders from ... fundamental rights? Squaring the circle between Frontex's border surveillance and human rights, in: Holzhaecker, Ronald and Luif, Paul (eds): *Freedom, Security and Justice after Lisbon: Internal and External Dimensions of Increased Cooperation in the European Union*, Springer, New York, forthcoming.
- Rosema, M., Costello, R. and Thomassen, J. (2012), European Parliament elections and political representation: Policy congruence between voters and parties. *West European Politics*, Vol. 35 (2012), No. 6, 1226-1248.
- Warntjen, Andreas (2012) Measuring Salience in EU Legislative Politics. *European Union Politics*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 168-182.
- Warntjen, Andreas (2012) Designing Legislative Institutions, in: von Dosenrode, S. (ed.), *The European Union after Lisbon: Polity, Politics, Policy*, Ashgate.
- Warntjen, Andreas (2013) Overcoming Gridlock: The Council Presidency, Legislative Activity and Issue De-Coupling in the Area of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation', *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, forthcoming.
- Wessel, R.A. and R. Böttner (2013), Initiatives in CFSP and Extraordinary Council Meetings – Art. 30 TEU, in H.-J. Blanke and S. Mangiameli (Eds.), *The Treaty on European Union (TEU): A Commentary*, Berlin/Heidelberg: Springer.
- Wessel, R.A. and Van Vooren, B. (2013), The EEAS' Diplomatic Dreams and the Reality of International and European Law, *Journal of European Public Policy*, forthcoming
- Wessel, R.A. (2013), Close Encounters of the Third Kind: The Interface Between the EU and International Law after the Lisbon Treaty, Stockholm: Sieps Report.

## Netherlands (Institute of International Relations Clingendael)

In 2012, Clingendael's research on European integration focused mainly on the eurocrisis, the institutional changes in EMU and the development of EU foreign and defence policy. The changes of the Lisbon Treaty did not directly inspire our research activities, but institutional changes were an important theme and as such the innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty indirectly played a role. The Clingendael Institute publishes most research results in Dutch, which are not included below. In addition, we contribute to the national discussion on the EU through opinion articles in various Dutch newspapers.

### *Eurocrisis and EMU*

With regard to the eurocrisis, the focus was on the division of competences and the role of the different institutions in the implementation of the European Semester. Questions on legitimacy and transparency guided the research. First of all the role of the Commission was closely monitored. The process of analysing and drafting the recommendations for budget reform in the individual member states is presented as an independent, technocratic process, but in the end the recommendations are political. There is also an apparent shift in the functioning of the European Council, adopting crisis management measures in the Eurogroup where it can surpass the influence of the European Parliament. The modus of scrutiny of the Dutch national parliament leaves quite some room for manoeuvre for the government, adding to the widening democratic legitimacy gap in the EMU. The institutional provisions of Lisbon have been stretched to its limits, creating an incidental institutional structure.

### Selection of research results

- Ebben, Iona/ Schout, Adriaan/ Wiersma, Jan Marinus (2012): "The political salience of the control of the European Council and the euro zone summits in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands". This article was part of a larger study "Democratic control of the Member States of the European Council and Euro Zone summits" requested by the European Parliament and commission to TEPSA and Notre Europe. Objective of the study was to map the rules and activities within national parliaments related to the control of any kinds of European summits in all 27 member states and formulate policy recommendations. Forthcoming: Study on the legitimacy of the European Semester, by Arnout Mijs and Adriaan Schout.

### *External Action*

On EU external affairs and the functioning of the EEAS continue to be a field of interest for the Clingendael research department, which is directly related to the changes made after the Lisbon Treaty. Attention was devoted to the Dutch views on and contribution to the EEAS and the effectiveness of common EU performance in foreign policy. The EU's representation in the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), where the European External Action Service is hardly involved, was assessed, as well as its role in the international climate change regime and World Health Organization.

### Selection of research results

- Van Schaik, Louise (2013): "The glass is half-full: the European External Action Service seen through Dutch eyes", in: Balfour, R. and Raik, K. (eds), *The European External Action Service and national diplomacies*, Brussels, Helsinki, European Policy Centre; Finnish Institute of International Affairs, pp. 97-106.



- Van Schaik, Louise (2012): “The European External Action Service fails to impress the Dutch, but may bring added influence”, online publication.
- Van Schaik, Louise (2012): “EU representation in the OPCW after Lisbon: still waiting for Brussels“, Clingendael Paper The Hague, The Clingendael Institute.

### *Netherlands in the EU*

The position of the Netherlands in the context of the evolving political crisis in the EU was also a special field of attention, especially after the fall of the Dutch government and the scheduling of national elections in September 2012. The Netherlands were portrayed as an increasingly eurosceptic country, but experts from Clingendael took the view that a pragmatic constructivism still inspired Dutch EU policy. The elections and several measures to curb the financial crisis brought to the forefront the troubled relation between the EU and the voters. The EU institutional developments, division of competences between the national and European level and growing problems with democratic legitimacy were – and continue to be – important research topics for the Clingendael institute.

### Selection of research results

- Schout, Adriaan and Wiersma, Jan Marinus (2012): “For as well as against: the Dutch-EU paradox”. This study was part of the Reinventing Europe project of the European Council on Foreign Relations, publishing a series of paper on the national debates within EU member states over the crisis and the future direction of Europe.
- Rood, Jan and Adriaan Schout (eds.) (2012), “The Netherlands as an EU member state: Finally normal?”. Book, forthcoming

### **Norway (ARENA, University of Oslo)**

The research at ARENA has been concerned with aspects of the Lisbon Treaty, in particular those related to democratic and constitutional implications, institutional changes, and EU foreign policy. Researchers at ARENA have been particularly interested in the changing role of National Parliaments (Art. 12 TEU, Protocols 1-2 TEU/TFEU), and representative democracy in the EU (Art. 10 TEU). ARENA has just finished a five-year umbrella project known as EuroTrans, on the Transformation and Sustainability of Political Authority in Europe. The timing and subject of the project coincided with the final ratification of the Lisbon Treaty and its first few years. Three of the work packages of the EuroTrans project have a bearing on the Lisbon Treaty – the constitutional-democratic dimension, the administrative-regulative dimension, and the external dimension.

- Egeberg, Morten (2012): “Experiments in supranational institution-building: The European Commission as a laboratory”, in: *Journal of European Public Policy*, Volume 19(6) pp. 939-950.
- Egeberg, Morten; Gornitzka, Åse; Trondal, Jarle; Johannessen, Mathias (forthcoming): “Parliament staff. Unpacking the behaviour of officials in the European Parliament”, in: *Journal of European Public Policy*.
- Trondal, Jarle (forthcoming): “The rise of a European public administration. European capacity building by stealth”, in: Genschel, Philipp and Jachtenfuchs, Markus (eds): *European integration in core-state powers*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Cooper, Ian (2012): “A “Virtual Third Chamber” for the EU? National Parliaments After the Treaty of Lisbon”, in: *West European Politics* Vol. 35 (3), pp.441-466.
- Eriksen, Erik Oddvar; Fossum, John Erik (eds) (2012): *Rethinking Democracy and the European Union*, London: Routledge.
- Fossum, John Erik; Menéndez , Agustín José (2011): *The Constitution’s Gift: A Constitutional Theory for a Democratic European Union*, Boulder, Co.: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Lord, Christopher (2011): ‘The political theory and practice of parliamentary participation in the Common Security and Defence Policy’, in: *Journal of European Public Policy* 18(8): 1133-1150.
- Lord, Christopher; Pollak, Johannes (2012): “Unequal representation in the European Parliament. A Comment on the Ruling by the German Constitutional Court on the Lisbon Treaty”, in: Evas, Tatjana, Liebert, Ulrike and Lord, Christopher (eds): *Multilayered Representation in the European Union. Parliaments, Courts and the Public Sphere*, pp. 59-73, Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Menéndez, Agustín José (2012) : *De la crisis económica a la crisis constitucional de la Unión Europea ¿Una Unión Europea en mutación?*, León: EOLAS.
- Menéndez, Agustín José (2012): *Una difesa (moderata) della sentenza Lisbona della Corte costituzionale tedesca*, Napoli: Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane.
- Stie, Anne Elizabeth, (2012): *Democratic Decision-making in the EU: Technocracy in Disguise?* London: Routledge.
- Sjursen, Helene (ed.) (2012): *The EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Quest for Democracy*, London: Routledge.

## **Poland (Foundation for European Studies/ European Institute Lodz)**

Major field of activities of the European Institute with a view to the Lisbon Treaty included:

- The Treaty of Lisbon impact on the Foreign and Security policy;
- Cohesion policy and its future;
- Neighbourhood Policy;
- National control over the European Council decisions.

In particular, European Institute staff conducted research in the following areas:

- Maria Celina Blaszczyk researched the question of treaty provisions for the new shape of the Foreign and Security policy of the EU within the own research framework.
- Anna Jedrzejewska and Maria Karasinska-Fendler researched the problem of national control over the European Council within the joint project co-ordinated by TEPSA and Notre Europe for demand of the European Parliament.
- Maria Karasinska-Fendler researched the European Neighbourhood Policy in the context of Treaty provisions relevant for Eastern and Southern Partnerships.

- Monika Slupinska-Maj in the reporting period has realized a joint research project on the “Future of the EU cohesion policy within the period 2014-2020”, under the financial framework of grants offered by the National Centre of Science (Polish budget expenditure).
- Mariusz Wypych researched the dilemmas of regional policy of the EU.

Research results are immediately implemented into teaching programmes. Publications will come later during the current and next academic years.

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

ISEG has a number of faculty members that work on EU affairs, from an historical perspective to an institutional, to a legal and to an economic perspective. The Master’s program in International Economics and European Studies provides a broad cover to the research interests of these faculty members.

Professor Antonio Goucha Soares participated in an Annotated Edition of the Lisbon Treaty, with a comment on the provisions of the Treaty devoted to the division of competences between the EU and the Member States, namely:

- “Comentário ao artigo 2º do Tratado sobre o Funcionamento da União Europeia”, in: Porto, M.L. and Anastácio G. (Eds), Tratado de Lisboa: Anotado e Comentado, Almedina, Coimbra, 2012.
- “Comentário ao artigo 3º do Tratado sobre o Funcionamento da União Europeia”, in: Porto, M.L. and Anastácio G. (Eds), Tratado de Lisboa: Anotado e Comentado, Almedina, Coimbra, 2012.
- “Comentário ao artigo 4º do Tratado sobre o Funcionamento da União Europeia”, in: Porto, M.L. and Anastácio G. (Eds), Tratado de Lisboa: Anotado e Comentado, Almedina, Coimbra, 2012.

Concerning the research activities during the period in analysis, Professor Antonio Goucha Soares produced the following publications:

- “The Euro Crisis. What Went Wrong with the Single European Currency?”, in: Beijing Law Review, Vol. 3, nº 3, 2012.
- “Que Farei Com Este Euro? Cogitações Inconfessáveis de uma Governante”, R:I Relações Internacionais, nº33, 2012.
- “Portugal: An Incomplete Europeanization”, in: Royo, S. (ed.): Portugal in the Twenty-First Century. Politics, Society, and Economics, Lexington Books, Lanham, 2012.

## **Romania (Babes-Bolyai University)**

The main area of research of the Faculty of European Studies is European Integration, by resorting to an interdisciplinary perspective, which encompasses the historical, institutional, political, economic, juridical, communicational and cultural aspects that define it.

The main innovations of the Treaty that we find of particular interest are: the introduction of the Citizens’ initiative (especially in the light of the European Citizens’ Year), the enhanced role of the member states’ parliament in the decision-making process and the provisions referring to the Neighbourhood Policy, as Romania is greatly preoccupied with this topic.

Our Faculty managed to expand its research on the subject of the Lisbon Treaty, during the course of the last 12 months, due to the increased interest on the part of teachers, PhD and master students in

this respect. Hence, it is our aim to continue to promote the publication of such academic studies in two of the internationally-accessible journals we are coordinating, namely *Studia Europaea* (<http://www.euro.ubbcluj.ro/studia/>) and *Modelling the New Europe* (<http://neweurope.centre.ubbcluj.ro/>).

The most significant research result is Prof. Dr. Nicolae Paun's article, entitled "The Lisbon Treaty. Central and Eastern European Perspectives". A Historical Approach, which was presented at the International Conference "Regional Policy - Historical and Comparative Approach" (June 14th- 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012). The article performs an in-depth analysis of the context in which the Lisbon Treaty was ratified in Central and East-European states and emphasizes for each of them the implications, political debates and shortcomings of the Treaty. On that occasion, more articles partly focusing on the importance of the Treaty were brought to the attention of the participants. They were published in the volume dedicated to the Proceedings of the Conference.

### **Romania (European Institute of Romania)**

In 2012, as a part of the SPOS project, four studies were elaborated, dealing with European policies subscribed to the Lisbon Treaty. The key areas tackled by the studies were: migration policy, European affairs coordination system, fiscal policy and foreign trade policy.

The first study, "Perspectives of the Migration Policy in Romania's Current Demographic Context" shows that the rural-urban migrations stopped having significant percentages in the migration formula. Furthermore, rural-urban migration is directly linked to the level of education, with most migrants being young people, university graduates. The urban-rural migration is mainly limited to domicile changes towards peri-urban residential areas. The study emphasizes the importance of a National Demographic Strategy in Romania in order to ensure the coherence of actions and the territorialisation of associated measures.

The study on the Coordination of European Affairs at the National level. Cooperation mechanisms between Government and Parliament on European Affairs. Comparative study in the EU Member States produces a set of proposals/improvements such as the need for a single coordinator, either as a ministerial entity (Ministry of European Integration or Ministry of European Affairs) or by returning to the idea of a Department of European Affairs attached to the Prime Minister, an active role of the Parliament, a post-accession strategy covering at least 2014-2020, introduction of mandatory ex-ante, intermediary and ex-post evaluations in all activities related to EU policies and funds, training programs in EU Affairs for the personnel and strengthening the position of the academic environment as a domestic co-participant in the EU policy-making process.

Furthermore, another paper dealt with Taxing Financial Transactions and its Consequences on economic growth, financial stability and public finances concludes that adopting the FTT would have a minor relevance in the case of Romania, against the background of conservative financial intermediation in Romania, but that an open position on this matter should be maintained. The authors consider that the continuation of the funding policy of the Bank Deposit Guarantee Fund, both on the component of deposit guarantee and on the bank restructuring, should be given priority over other tax initiatives in the financial system

The last study, Perspectives and Challenges for the Romanian Exports between 2010-2014, from the Standpoint of the EU Bilateral and Regional Trade Relations concludes by stating that in the future Romania should focus on both traditional export sectors and on emerging ones, like IT&C, renewable energies, bio products. The authors emphasize the importance of increasing the association capability

of companies as developing innovative products requires collaboration between companies on the value chains, as well as the diversification of network-based services.

All the studies elaborated through the SPOS project can be accessed at the following link [http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/page/studii\\_de\\_strategie\\_si\\_politici](http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/page/studii_de_strategie_si_politici).

## **Slovenia (University of Ljubljana)**

Main areas of EU-related research of researchers in the Centre of International Relations are: EU enlargement (to Western Balkans and Turkey), EU-Mediterranean Policy, Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, Common Agricultural Policy, EU External Relations, EU development policy, EU energy policy, Role of TRIO in Slovenian EU Presidency, Role of the EU in environmental politics.

Jean Monnet Module Lifelong Learning project on 'EU at school', titled Innovative teaching for lifelong learning of the European integration, academic coordinator Ana Bojinovi Fenko.

- Pavlin, Samo, Svetlicic, Marjan. Higher education, employability and competitiveness. Hacettepe Egitim Dergisi, 2012, no. 43, pp. 386-395. <http://www.efdergi.hacettepe.edu.tr/english/abstracts/43/pdf/SAMO%20PAVLIN.pdf>.
- Udovic, Boštjan, Zupancic, Rok, Svetlicic, Marjan. Coping with the challenges of the presidency of the EU Council: a view from Slovenia. Latvijas intereses Eiropas Savieniba. [Online ed.], 2012, nr. 3, pp. 22-31. [http://www.politologubiedriba.lv/pdf\\_mag/Latvijas\\_intereses\\_es\\_2012\\_3.pdf](http://www.politologubiedriba.lv/pdf_mag/Latvijas_intereses_es_2012_3.pdf)
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