

## 2. Researching the Treaty of Lisbon

- 2.1) What is your (where applicable: your institution/department's) main area of EU-related research?
- 2.2) Which innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty are of special interest to you (where applicable, please refer to the respective article numbers in the Lisbon Treaty)?
- 2.3) Have you (where applicable: your institution/department) produced research results on the Lisbon Treaty in the reporting period? Please give a short abstract or provide a list of publications you consider important.

### Austria (Universität Salzburg)

#### Main area of research

Since summer 2010 the SCEUS is undergoing a structural reform in order to strengthen the interdisciplinarity of its research agenda. It is now trying to link under a common roof all research related to European integration at the University of Salzburg. The research programme, which is envisaged for the next years is now grouped into six thematic areas: Institutions and Politics (EU-POL), European Union and Constitutional Law (EU-LAW), Globalisation, European Integration and the Welfare State (EU-GLOB), Economic Policy Making and Regulation in selected European Markets (EU-ECON), European Culture and Society (EU-CULT) and Europe and the Wider World (EU-INT).

#### Research on Lisbon Treaty

Again, most of the project now summoned under this common roof, tackle questions brought about by the Treaty of Lisbon, but some are more directly linked to the innovations after Lisbon. Examples are:

*Colliding Forms of European Governance. Constitutional Perspectives of the "Triple Presidency" (Researchers involved: Sonja Puntischer Riekmann, Thomas Eilmansberger, Günter Herzig)*

The project will focus on the role of the European Council and the newly conceived presidency as European agenda-setter in its relations to the rotating Council presidency and the Commission presidency. What effects will the "triple presidency" have on European agenda-setting? How will the potential pendulum swings between intergovernmentalism and supranationalism affect European politics? The underlying assumption is that the new power structure is prone to rivalry and thus leading to a governance of many hands producing sub-optimal outcomes or even inaction.

*The 2010 European Sovereign Debt Crisis and its Implications (Researchers involved: Sonja Puntischer Riekmann, Hannes Winner, Andreas Dür, Werner Tschiederer)*

The 2010 European sovereign debt crisis has the potential to have a major impact on European governance in the next years. In this project, we will draw on expertise at SCEUS to cast light on the causes and consequences of the debt crisis and the legal implications of the response agreed upon within the EU.

*How Do National Parliaments Cope with their New Powers? An Austrian Case Study (Researchers involved: Sonja Puntischer Riekmann, Stefan Griller, Reinhard Heinisch)*

It is unclear how national parliaments will handle their new powers, whether they will use them at all and, if so how they will invest resources in new institutions and procedures in order to tackle problems of information, interpretation, evaluation and internal as well as external co-ordination. Based on legal assessments of the constitutional and procedural provisions, this case study aims at investigating change or persistence of the Austrian parliament and analyzing actors and their rationale

for possibly different forms of behaviour as well as the consequences stemming thereof (for parties, party groups, relation with government and administration etc).

*The ambiguous Concept of Solidarity in EU-Law: Legal Duty or Moral Orientation (Researchers involved: Sonja Puntscher Riekman, Kirsten Schmalenbach, Doris Wydra)*

In the Lisbon Treaty, the notion “solidarity” is applied rather lavishly if not inflationary. In contrast, the principle of loyalty – on paper a rather vague concept – has been successfully animated by the European Court of Justice, much to the detriment of Member states. The proposed project deals with the principle of solidarity as introduced by the Lisbon treaty in all its aspects. Obviously, the principle of solidarity still awaits its litmus-test in European Court rooms. One of the core aims of the project is to fathom the principles of political or legal expediency in order to promote further integration, and its suitability to introduce a new dimension of in-depth integration, which is commonly connected with the statehood.

*From Rome to Lisbon: Power of EU member states and the EU’s Capability to Act in Light of the Interplay between EU Commission, (European) Council, and Parliament – An Interdisciplinary Assessment (Researchers involved: Stefan Griller)*

Starting from an interdisciplinary survey of the present legal, political science, and economic, literature, we next address issues related to changes in voting power of the MS from the treaties of Rome till Lisbon. Second, we analyse the interplay between the key institutions of the EU (Commission, European Council, Council, EP) and further players that have been neglected so far in the literature (for example, the national parliaments), and which are gaining weight under the Lisbon Treaty. We then provide both a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the EU’s capability to act and its evolution over time, again with a particular emphasis on the consequences of the Lisbon Treaty.

*The Democratic Challenge Facing Europe (researchers involved: Reinhard Heinisch)*

The basic research question is: What accounts for the emergence and electoral performance of Eurosceptic political parties in the domestic party systems of Central and East Europe (CEE)? This goes to the heart of the question raised in the Laeken Declaration and which informed the Lisbon Treaty process as to the extent to which the involvement of Europe threatens or is perceived to threaten local and national identities, thereby provoking anti-integration sentiments and politics. This study proposes a theoretical model linking Europeanization to mainstream party convergence on one hand, and mainstream party convergence to electoral outcomes on the other.

#### **List of Publications**

- Eilmansberger, Thomas/Griller, Stefan/ Obwexer, Walter, “Rechtsfragen der Implementierung des Vertrags von Lissabon”, Wien: Springer (Legal questions on the implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon), 2011.
- Damjanovic, Dragana, “Welfare Integration through EU Law: The Overall Picture in the Light of the Lisbon Treaty”, in: EUI-working papers, and subsequently in: Neergard/Nielsen/Roseburry (eds), *Integrating Welfare Functions into EU-Law? From Rome to Lisbon*, 2009, 53-97 (with Bruno de Witte).
- Puntscher Riekman, “Constitutionalism and Representation: European Parliamentarism in the Treaty of Lisbon”, in: Dobner, Petra/Loughlin, Martin: *The Twilight of Constitutionalism?*, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 2010, 120-137.

- Wydra, Doris, “Ein kritischer Blick auf den Solidaritätsdiskurs in der Europäischen Union“, in: Clemens Sedmak (ed.), *Grundwerte in Europe. Band 1: Solidarität. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft*, 2019.
- Eilmansberger, Thomas/Herzig, Günter , “Jahrbuch Europarecht 11“, Wien, 2011.
- Eilmansberger, Thomas, “Die Anwendung der EU-Grundrechte durch nationale Gerichte (und Behörden)“, *ecolex* 11, 2010, 1024 – 1028.
- Dür, Andreas, “The EU’s Foreign Economic Policy: Limits to Delegation”, in: Richardson, Jeremy (ed.), *Constructing a Policy-making State? Policy Dynamics in the European Union*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011.

### **Austria (Diplomatische Akademie Wien)**

The Resident and Adjunct Faculty teaching at the DA have published a special issue of the *Favorita Papers* 02/2010 entitled “Quo Vadis Europa? Twenty Years after the Fall of the Wall”. The volume deals with the EU and the Lisbon Treaty in comprehensive manner. The contributions range from discussions on great power politics to the EU’s role in the global environmental regime.

Markus Kornprobst’s research agenda is heavily focused on EU foreign policy and the manner in which the Lisbon Treaty changes the foreign policy making process. He is currently writing a book on the “EU’s Management of International Crises” and is also conducting research on related projects on the EU and the balance of power as well as the EU’s grand strategy. He has presented these on-going projects at various conferences, including this year’s International Studies Annual Convention and at an invited lecture at the Center of European Studies, University of Minnesota.

### **Belgium (Ghent University)**

The research activities of the European Institute mainly focus on the external relations of the European Union. In the reporting period, specific attention has been devoted to the institutional consequences of the new Lisbon Treaty and, in particular, on the implications of the new treaty framework for the coherence of the EU’s external action. This has resulted in the publication of the article “EU External Action after the Collapse of the Pillar Structure: In Search of a New Balance between Delimitation and Consistency” by Professor Peter van Elsuwege in *Common Market Law Review* 47(4): 987-1019, August 2010. This article analyses the relationship between the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and its other external policies after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon. It discusses the implications of the EU’s single legal personality and the institutional innovations to enhance the coherence of the EU’s external action in light of the division of EU external powers and competences. The potential for inter-institutional conflicts is illustrated with the new rules for the adoption of restrictive measures against individuals. A research paper on “The Adoption of ‘Targeted Sanctions’ and the Potential for Inter-Institutional Litigation after Lisbon” was later presented at the international conference “European Law and Politics after Lisbon”, organised by the Centre for European Constitutionalization, Copenhagen University (11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> November 2010). Three members of the European Institute (Peter van Elsuwege, Purdey De Visscher and Anneleen van Bossuyt) also published an article on the Charter of Fundamental Rights and its implications for the national legal order (in Dutch), in the *Tijdschrift voor Privaatrecht* 47 (2010) 2: 529-588.

In the reporting period, a new researcher (Hans Merket) started his PhD research on “The Implications of the Lisbon Treaty for the Delimitation of EU Development and Security Competences: a Case Study on Sub-Saharan Africa”. This research essentially aims to analyse the

implications of the post-Lisbon legal and institutional framework for the delineation of the EU's security and development competences in its policies towards Sub-Saharan Africa. The focus is twofold, namely on how this dichotomy affects the relations among EU institutions and policies (horizontal delimitation of competences) and between the EU and the member states (vertical delimitation of competences). Based upon a legal-institutional approach, this research will contribute to the wider academic debate about the implications of the Lisbon Treaty for the coherence of EU external action.

### **Belgium (Université Catholique de Louvain)**

The main themes related to the Lisbon Treaty and dealt with in research activities are as follows:

#### *Citizenship*

- Françoise Massart-Pierard, “Le Parlement européen: l’irrésistible mouvement de conquête des pouvoirs”, in: *Revue internationale de Politique comparée*, vol. 16, n° 4, 2009, 545-557.
- Christian Franck, Lisa Isnard, “Un vote-sanction asymétrique en juin 2009”, in: *Revue internationale de Politique comparée*, vol. 16, n° 4, 2009, 607-621.

#### *Belgian Presidency*

- Christian Franck, “La politique européenne de la Belgique”, in: *Questions internationales, La documentation française*, Paris, septembre-octobre 2010, 100-107.
- Work in progress: the new role of the rotation presidency in the light of the 2010 Belgian Semester: Researches and publications are in preparation on this topic.

### **Bulgaria (Plovdiv University)**

The perspective for the civic referendum as one of the new features of the Lisbon Treaty is part of recent research of Professor V. Petroussenko in the area of democratic capacity provided by the Lisbon Treaty and part of a future survey. In March 2011, a paper related to this research was presented at a conference of the University of World Economy in Sofia.

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

As a part of the Institute for International Relations (IMO), the Department for European Integration is mostly devoted to the European integration issues. Its interdisciplinary scientific research is focused 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 the accession negotiations between Croatia and the EU, are at the centre of research interests. Thematically, the Europe 2020 Strategy is currently at the primary 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. It closely cooperates with the EU i-Documentation Centre and helps in promoting its activities as well as facilitating a continuous flow of information to the end users through the EnterEurope web portal.

The reform of the Lisbon Treaty in the context of opening the possibility for further enlargement was of particular interest for the IMO research and the overall debates in Croatia. This was particularly relevant during negotiations on institutional issues of Croatia's membership in the EU.

Regarding functioning in the EU, the changed total number of the MEPs due to the Lisbon Treaty (Art. 14 of TEU, consolidated text) and application of the principle of “degressive proportionality” on

the number of Croatian MEPs have been in focus of the research interest. In that respect the outcomes of accession negotiations in chapter 34 “Institutions” (chapter closed in November 2010) have been followed. Although the number of Croatian MEPs has been set at twelve, this number will be renegotiated in 2014 before next elections for the European Parliament. Similarly, the research interest was focused towards Art. 5 of the TEU according to which “national parliaments ensure compliance with the principle of subsidiarity” in accordance with the Protocol on the Application of Principles of Subsidiarity and Proportionality. This raises the question on the future role of Croatian Parliament, and its’ structural and functional capacity for the performance of the tasks envisaged by the Treaties.

The adoption of the Europe 2020 coincided with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. In that respect, the IMO research issue is to what extent the constitutional and institutional architecture of the Lisbon Treaty aids the realization of governance reforms to be undertaken in the context of Europe 2020.

The functioning of the EU’s EEAS is of special interest to IMO (TEU Art. 27). Within the LISBOAN project, the IMO will organise the workshop “Impact of the European External Action Service on the EU’s relations and policies towards South East Europe” to discuss impacts of the newly formed EEAS on the region of South East Europe.

Regarding research results on the Lisbon Treaty, IMO recently published the book “From the Lisbon Strategy to Europe 2020”.<sup>1</sup> The book is a result of the wider research group and it encompasses analyses on the selected aspects of the Europe 2020 which in the form of soft law reflects provisions of the Lisbon Treaty. In that regard, the book offers analyses on different dimensions of Europe 2020, such as the energy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (a policy that was officially introduced by the Lisbon Treaty), environmental policy, investing targets in R&D and education, social inclusion and solidarity and competitiveness of the EU on the global market. The research results brought by the book are relevant not only for the promotion of economic and social progress in the EU, but also for securing the sustainable development, within the context of accomplishment of the internal market and of reinforced cohesion and environmental protection. These determinations are named in the Preamble of the consolidated version of the Treaty on the European Union, amended by the Lisbon Treaty. In introductory part of this book the section entitled “The Lisbon Treaty and meta-governance in the EU” deals specifically with impacts of the Lisbon Treaty for the governance of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

### **Denmark (Danish Institute 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 also plays a substantial role in the DIIS’s EU- research. As well as the consequences of the Danish EU-opt outs is 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).

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<sup>1</sup> Samardzija, Visnja and Butkovic, Hrvoje (eds.), “From the Lisbon Strategy to Europe 2020, Institute for International Relations, Zagreb”, 2010. Full text available at: <http://www.imo.hr/files/From%20the%20Lisbon%20Strategy%20to%20Europe%202020.pdf>, last accessed on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2011.

Recently, the DIIS has produced the following publications on the Treaty of Lisbon:

- Tassinari, Fabrizio/Holm, Ulla/Malmvig, Helle, Growing Jasmines: “What Should the EU do in Tunisia Now?”, Policy Brief, 2011.
- Tassinari, Fabrizio/Holm, Ulla, “Values Promotion and Security Management in Euro-Mediterranean Relations: ‘Making Democracy Work’ or ‘Good-Enough Governance’?”, DIIS Working Paper 2010:17, 2010.
- Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas, “Access to Asylum: International refugee law and the globalisation of migration control”, *Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.
- Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas, “Outsourcing European Migration Control and the Reach of International Refugee Law”, in: Minderhoud, Paul/Guild, Elspeth (eds.), *Citizens and Third Country Nationals: Examining Ten Years of the EU’s Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, A Celebration of Ten Years of the European Journal of Migration and Law*, The Hague: Brill, forthcoming 2011.
- Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas, “Straitjacket or Sovereignty Shield? The Danish Opt-Out on Justice and Home Affairs and Prospects after the Treaty of Lisbon”, in: Mouritzen, Hans/Hvidt, Nanna (eds.), *Danish Foreign Policy Yearbook 2010*. (with Rebecca Adler-Nissen):
- Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas, “Dansk Asylpolitik 1983-2011”, in: Smith Nielsen, Signe/Vitus, Katrine, *Asylbørn*, Copenhagen: Molly & Paul. (with Zachary Whyte)

### **Estonia (University of Tartu)**

The Institute of Government Studies’ research focuses on comparative politics and theories of international relations; the EuroCollege’s research focus is on European policies, decision-making and EU-Russia relations.

The main focus of the research is on EU-Russia relations (both political and economic); the second priority research topics are related to the challenges of EU enlargement and its relations with its neighbourhood; third priority research is related to the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on EU foreign relations together with impact of the changes in EU institutional system are the main topics under research.

No publications have been issued on Lisbon Treaty during the period under observation (autumn 2010-spring 2011).

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

At the UTA the teaching and research interests on the EU are closely interlinked. Research priorities include EU institutions and decision-making (most pronouncedly the European Parliament); europeanization; EU energy policy and external energy relations (in particular vis-à-vis Russia, Turkey, Caspian region); wider Europe including neighbourhood policy and EU-Russia relations; human and basic rights in the EU, plus the European Court of Justice; EU tax law; cross-border interactions and EU structural funds vis-à-vis the Baltic Sea region; and environmental problems and cooperation in the Baltic Sea region.

The institutional ‘innovations’ of the Lisbon Treaty are not of primary interest at the level of individual articles of the treaty at the UTA but rather the consequences of the treaty reform. These research interests include the external action service, the conduct of energy policy and new decision-making procedures as well as the consequences of the treaty reform for the relationship between supranationalism and national-level developments in the Union, including the degree of europeanization. Regarding human and basic rights, research cooperation is underway by Pauli Rautiainen and Dr. Jukka Viljanen on the transatlantic dialogue in these questions, coordinated by the Ecologic Institute, Berlin. Another similar start-up project is underway with the Jean Monnet Centre of the Vrije Universiteit, Brussels.

Research results on issues of direct relevance for the Lisbon Treaty include:

- Raunio, Tapio, “Destined for Irrelevance? Subsidiarity Control by National Parliaments”, Real Instituto Elcano Working Paper 36/2010, Madrid, 2010.

Abstract: The Lisbon Treaty introduced the “early warning mechanism”, with national legislatures assigned the right to monitor whether initiatives for EU laws comply with the principle of subsidiarity. Does the mechanism really empower national parliaments by giving them a collective veto in EU politics or will it remain largely unused by domestic MPs? This paper leans towards the latter interpretation, arguing that the whole mechanism was mainly introduced in response to legitimacy concerns. It is a rather harmless procedure with only a marginal impact on the EU’s legislative process. The incentive structure simply works against individual MPs, political parties or parliaments making active use of this instrument. When placed in the larger context of the role performed by national parliaments in EU politics, the early warning mechanism can be seen to reinforce the perception of domestic MPs acting as the “gatekeepers” of European integration.

Research results with indirect relevance include:

- Rautiainen, Pauli, “Argumentation on Basic Rights in the Finnish Art Policy” (in Finnish), *Synteesi* 3/2010, 2010.
- Rautiainen, Pauli, “The Freedom of Art in Europe” (in Finnish), *Niin & Näin* 2/2010, 2010.

### **France (CERI, Sciences Po)**

Concerning the European policies, one can distinguish three issues, which interest the CERI particularly:

- The foreign policies of the European Union and its security policy

Irondelle, B., “European Security since the Fall of the Berlin Wall”, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. (with Frédéric Mérand et Martial Foucault).

Lequesne, C., “France: From Rejection to Return?”, in: Maurizio Carbone (ed.), *National Politics And European Integration From the Constitution to the Lisbon Treaty*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2010. (with Helen Drake).

Lequense, C./Rupnik, J., “1989: Europe and the World transformed”, London: Routledge, 2011.

- Minorities in Europe
- Migratory flux in Europe

From this point of view, all the articles of the Treaty of Lisbon concerning the European foreign policy seem of particular importance (TEU 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 32, 36, 38, 43, 44 and TFEU 220, 221, 234, 243, 246, 328).

### **Germany (Trier University)**

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 Constitutional and Lisbon Treaty and with broader issues of constitutionalising the EU. His 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. Siegfried Schieder), on the European Neighbourhood Policy (Christine Normann, M.A.) and on the Euro-atlantic security relations (Dr. Cornelia Frank).

With a view to the Lisbon Treaty, the main interest lies in changes in the institutional setup: the high representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (Art. 18 TEU), the European External Action Service (Art. 27 TEU), the president of the European Council (Art. 15 TEU) and Title XXI (TEC) on energy are main areas of research.

### **Important publications**

- Schild, Joachim, “Pariser Pragmatismus. Französische EU-Vertragsreformpolitik von Amsterdam bis Lissabon”, in: Leïße, Olaf (ed.), *Die Europäische Union nach dem Vertrag von Lissabon*, Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2010, 23-41.
- Schild, Joachim: “Mission impossible? The Potential for Franco-German Leadership in the Enlarged EU”, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 48. Jg., H. 5, 2010, 1367-1390.
- Sauger, Nicolas/Schild, Joachim: “Différentes manières d’être pro-européen: les positions des partis français et allemands”, in: Demesmay, Claire/ Marchetti, Andreas (eds.), *La France et l’Allemagne face aux crises européennes*, Pessac: Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2010, 235-256.
- Schild, Joachim, “Quel leadership franco-allemand en matière de gouvernance économique européenne?”, in: *Annuaire Français des Relations Internationales 2011*, Vol. XII, La documentation Française/Bruylant (forthcoming).

### **Germany (University Duisburg-Essen)**

The research of the Chair of Modern and Contemporary History at the University of Duisburg-Essen is focused on the history of the EU. The Lisbon Treaty is seen as the result of many years of discussions, decisions and experiences of institutional questions in the process of European integration which needs an historical explanation. In 2010/11, we contributed on several points of such an explanation (in chronological order):

- Loth, Wilfried, “Der Schuman-Plan und die Zukunft der Europäischen Union”, in: *Integration* 33, 2010, 349-357.
- Loth, Wilfried, “Die Gemeinschaftsmethode von Jean Monnet“, in: Lucia Scherzberg (ed.), *Gemeinschaftskonzepte im 20. Jahrhundert zwischen Wissenschaft und Ideologie*, Münster, 2010, 345-366.

- Bajon, Philip, "Die konstitutionelle Krise der Europäischen Gemeinschaften 1956-66. Ursachen, Verlauf und Folgen", Diss. Essen/Paris IV, 2010.
- Türk, Henning, "The European Policy of West Germany's Grand Coalition, 1966-1969: Economics, Politics and Actors", in: Rasmussen, Morten/Knudsen, Ann-Christina Lauring (eds.), *The Road to a United Europe. Interpretations of the Process of European Integration*, Brussels: P.I.E. Peter Lang, 2010, 119 – 134.
- Hiepel, Claudia, "Willy Brandt und Georges Pompidou. Deutsch-französische Europapolitik und Europakonzeptionen 1969-1974", Habilitationsschrift Essen, 2010.
- Hiepel, Claudia, "The Hague Summit of the European Community, Britain's Entry, and the New Atlantic Partnership, 1969-1970", in: Schulz, Matthias/Schwartz, Thomas A. (eds.), *The Strained Alliance. U.S.-European Relations from Nixon to Carter*, Washington, DC: Cambridge University Press, 2010, 105-124.

### **Germany (University of Cologne)**

The Jean Monnet Chair has focused its research activities on two mayor areas:

- The EU's institutional and constitutional evolution;
- The EU's role in the international system.

One of the main theoretical pillars of research at the Jean Monnet Chair is the "fusion approach", pioneered by Professor Wessels in the late 1990s. The Chair is particularly interested in European integration and the transformation of the European system of states, which was coined "macro-fusion" approach by some authors. Against the backdrop of this research agenda, one of the main challenges remains the identification of reliable indicators that allow a robust measurement of the developmental trajectories. Analysing the Lisbon Treaty's innovations in the light of assumptions generated by the fusion approach is one of the main areas of research for the chair. Prior to the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty, Professor Wessels published an assessment of the institutional innovations.<sup>2</sup>

One guiding principle of the research is to carefully distinguish between the legal words of treaty provisions and its real world impact. Informal practices often result – over a longer period – into the revision of treaty provisions, in many cases accompanied by a strengthening of supranational policy modes.

#### **Current publications with Lisbon relevance of the Jean Monnet Chair**

- Traguth, Thomas/Wessels, Wolfgang, "Der hauptamtliche Präsident des Europäischen Rates: "Herr" oder "Diener" im Haus Europa?", in: *integration* 4/2010, 297-312.
- Klein, Nadia/Kunstein, Tobias/Reiners, Wulf, "Assessing EU Multilateral Action: Trade and Foreign and Security Policy within a Legal and Living Framework", MERCURY E-Paper No. 6, October 2010, available at [http://www.mercury-fp7.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/E-paper\\_no6\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mercury-fp7.net/fileadmin/user_upload/E-paper_no6_2010.pdf).
- Glaeser, Cyril, "Nationale Parlamente", in: Weidenfeld, Werner/Wessels, Wolfgang (eds.): *Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration* 2010, Baden-Baden, 311-316.

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<sup>2</sup> Hoffmann, Andreas/Wessels, Wolfgang, "Der Vertrag von Lissabon. Eine tragfähige und abschließende Antwort auf konstitutionelle Grundfragen?", in: *integration* 01/2008, p. 3-20.

- Wessels, Wolfgang, “The Making of the European Union System: Reflections and Suggestions for Academic Contributions”, in: *20 Years of Support for European Integration Studies: From the Jean Monnet Action to the Jean Monnet Programme*, Luxembourg, 2011, 130 - 150.
- Weidenfeld, Werner/Wessels, Wolfgang (eds.), “Europa von A bis Z. Taschenbuch der Europäischen Integration“, 11. Auflage, Baden Baden, 2011:
- Hofmann, Andreas/Wessels, Wolfgang, „Die Europäische Union nach dem Vertrag von Lissabon - ein weiterer Schritt auf der Suche nach Problemlösungsfähigkeit und demokratischer Legitimität“, in: Hentges, Gudrun/Hans-Wolfgang Platzer (eds.): *Europa - quo vadis?*, Wiesbaden, 2011.
- Weidenfeld, Werner/Wessels, Wolfgang (eds.), “Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 2010“, Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlag, 2011.

### **Research projects with Lisbon relevance managed by the Jean Monnet Chair**

#### *Lisboan*

Lisboan (Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network) is a network of 67 partner institutions from all EU member states as well as Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey. Its aim is to strengthen cooperation between institutions of higher education and research in Europe with a view to teaching and researching the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Union's legal foundation since December 2009.

#### *Eupolis*

The Eupolis (European Polity Post Lisbon) Jean Monnet Multilateral Research Group aims to stimulate academic debate on the evolution of the EU by treaty reforms, focusing especially on the Lisbon Treaty. The project will analyse the ‘quasi’-constitutional evolution of the European polity from an interdisciplinary (political science, law, history) and trans-national perspective based on the fusion thesis.

#### *Exact*

Exact is a Marie Curie Initial Training Network providing an EU wide Ph.D. and professional training programme for twelve young researchers and professionals in the field of EU External Action. In the period from October 2010 to September 2013 nine European network partners will implement a training approach that intends to bridge the gap between Ph.D. training within academia, on the one hand, and concrete practical demands from potential employers in consulting and advisory circles on the other.

#### *Mercury*

Mercury (Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order) is a consortium of academic partners formed to examine critically the European Union's contribution to multilateralism. It explores multilateralism as a concept, an aspiration, and a form of international order.

### **Greece (University of Athens)**

The main research interests of Professor P.C. Ioakimidis on EU lie in the study of the European integration process and its evolution, the assessment of the negotiating position of Greece and of the other member states in the major EU policy-making procedures (as for example in the IGCs), and EU external action. Professor P.C. Ioakimidis’ special interest on the Lisbon Treaty is focused on its impact on all EU policies, especially the external action, and on Greece. The main area of EU related

research of Dr. Anna Vallianatou is CFSP, democratic deficit and Council Presidencies. As far as the Lisbon Treaty is concerned, its impact on CFSP<sup>3</sup>, the new institutional reforms on the Council Presidency and their subsequent impact on the role of small and big states as well as the enhancement of the EP role in the EU decision making are of special interest for Dr. Anna Vallianatou.

Professor P.C. Ioakimidis published his research results in the book “Treaty of Lisbon: Presentation, Analysis, Evaluation”. This study attempts to present, analyse and evaluate the Treaty of Lisbon and to become a guide of the new EU institutional structure for the interested public. Dr. Anna Vallianatou presented a working paper entitled “The Reforms of the Lisbon Treaty on the Rotating EU Presidency: Braking the powers of small member-states in CFSP Affairs?” at the 40th UACES Annual Conference 2010, (6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> September 2010), in Bruges<sup>4</sup>.

Since May 2010, the IEIP participated in the European Management Partnership Program<sup>5</sup> through its cooperation with the Hellenic Centre of European Studies (EKEM) and the publication of the monthly newsletter “European Developments”. The objective of this Managing Partnership is to support the communications programme of the member states (at the national, regional or local level) through closer cooperation with the institutions and agencies of the European Union.

The monthly newsletter “European Developments”<sup>6</sup> is published by the IEIP since 2004 under the scientific supervision of Professor P.C. Ioakimidis (Editor: Dr. Anna Vallianatou). This newsletter covers the discussions on the main institutional innovations of the Lisbon Treaty, the challenges of its implementation as well as the most important European developments. Recipients of this Newsletter are the Greek Ministries, the main Greek institutes on European and International Studies, the Members of the European Parliament, academia and, of course, students. This newsletter diffuses information on the Lisbon Treaty to the interested public.

In addition, the IEIP is holding 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<sup>7</sup>. The IEIP is monitoring reports of international organizations and the academic literature on issues concerning the Greek economy and the EU Structural Funds<sup>8</sup>. The Lisbon Treaty is indirectly linked to this scientific project.

Apart from the researchers participating in the LISBOAN – Erasmus Academic Network, other members of the IEIP Academic Board have produced research results linked with the Lisbon Treaty. Professor Napoleon Maravegias edited the book “Uncertain Future of Europe”<sup>9</sup> and Lecturer Dr.

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<sup>3</sup> Art. 23 -31 (TEU).

<sup>4</sup> The paper examines whether the enhancement of the role of supranational actors restrict the impact of the learning process on the country holding the EU Council Presidency on CFSP affairs and whether the enhancement of the role of supranational actors reinforce integration in the European Union, enhancing also the role of small EU member states (<http://eeep-pspa.uoa.gr/publications/working-papers.html>).

<sup>5</sup> “Implementing the Information and Communication Strategy for the European Union” (COM (2004) 196 of 20<sup>th</sup> April 2004).

<sup>6</sup> See: <http://eeep-pspa.uoa.gr/newsletter/archive.html>.

<sup>7</sup> See: [http://eeep-pspa.uoa.gr/research\\_1/research-projects/ongoing.html](http://eeep-pspa.uoa.gr/research_1/research-projects/ongoing.html).

<sup>8</sup> Macroeconomic policies and performance, Lisbon Strategy/ Strategy “Europe 2020”, Structural reforms (labour and product markets) and competitiveness, Education, Social policy, Regulatory system and bureaucracy, EU cohesion policy, Regional policy, CAP, Sustainable development.

<sup>9</sup> Maravegias, N., “Uncertain Future of Europe”, Kritiki 2010 .

Nikos Koutsiaras published the scientific article “How to Spend it: Putting a Labour Market Modernization Fund in Place of the European Globalization Adjustment Fund”<sup>10</sup>.

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

At the IWE each research fellow has usually a geographic and a functional area to cover. While practically all EU countries are being monitored, the main areas of current EU-related research are the following: the crisis of the Euro area, the integration performance of the new ex-socialist member states, EU external trade, EU external relations, the common agricultural policy, the EU budget, EU competitiveness issues (R&D&I, human capital, education, the role of the state), infrastructure and energy.

The most important innovation of the Lisbon Treaty relevant for IWE has been the reform of the presidency system as the Hungarian presidency is also being analysed by the Institute (see more on this under point 4). However, no special research was dedicated to the Lisbon Treaty so far at the IWE.

### **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’ research areas are the general strategic role of the EU, EU security and defence, EU internal security and civil emergency management in a ‘societal security’ perspective, the role of the EU in Nordic and Arctic security and defence, and (most recently) the relevance of the EU to small-state security needs and security strategies.

Professor Conrad’s research focus is transformation of democracy/democracy beyond the nation state, democracy in the EU, European public sphere and European constitutional patriotism.

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.

Part-time lecturer and PhD student Rebhan has a particular interest in the right of member states to secede from the Union (Art. 49a TEU) and enhanced cooperation procedure (Art. 280h TFEU).

Professor Bailes takes a close look, in particular, at Art. 42.7 and 222 as well as at the institutional changes in the Council sphere, the provisions on JLS and other dimensions of security.

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<sup>10</sup> Koutsiaras, Nikos, “How to Spend it: Putting a Labour Market Modernization Fund in Place of the European Globalization Adjustment Fund”, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 48:3, 617-640, 2010.

Professor Conrad is mainly interested in the European Citizens' Initiative, the role of the European Parliament (co-decision/ordinary legislative procedure) and national parliaments (orange card procedure, surveillance of the subsidiarity principle).

LT changes in the defence/security field were discussed in two of Professor Bailes' main publications in 2010: "NATO and the EU in the North: What is at stake in current strategy development?" published in the Lithuanian Foreign Policy review, no. 23/2010; and "Euro-Atlantic Security and Institutional Rebalancing in the midst of global change", a chapter co-written with Dr. Andrew Cottey (Univ of Cork) for the SIPRI Yearbook 2010, pub OUP Aug 2010.

In addition, Professor Bailes took part in a research project of the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) on the Lisbon Treaty solidarity clauses – see webpage <http://www.ui.se//forskning/eu/the-next-step-in-european-integration-implementing-the-solidarity-clause> – which mentions the two resulting publications. Bailes' contribution included in particular, elite interviews in Finland and Sweden and research in Denmark to clarify these countries' attitudes to Art. 42.7 and 222 and to "solidarity" in general. Since January 2010, she has been working on a sabbatical project to co-write (with Graham Messervy-Whiting) an occasional paper for publication by the Egmont Institute in Brussels, tentatively titled "Death of an institution: The end of the WEU, a future for European defence?". A central research question is whether and why Art. 42.7 of the Lisbon Treaty opened the way for denunciation of the Modified Brussels Treaty, and this aspect is being pursued through elite interviews with the Brussels organs and a number of nations. The publication is planned for summer 2011. Finally, Professor Bailes will be chairing a series of expert workshops (Feb-Sept 2011) at the European Policy Centre in Brussels on practical fields of work for the EEAS (crisis management, arms control, energy etc) where it will be asked what the Lisbon Treaty changes should mean, and are actually meaning, for the quality of EU strategy and coherence of EU action in each selected field.

### **Ireland (University College Dublin)**

There are a significant number of scholars at UCD working on the dynamic of European integration and hence on the implementation of the Lisbon treaty. The research includes work on the role of national parliaments post-Lisbon (Dr. Gavin Barrett), the evolution of the EAS (Professor Ben Tonra), the international role of the Union (Professor Daniel Thomas, the political economy of the EU (Dr. Roland Erne) and referendums and Ireland in Europe (Professor Brigid Laffan).

The following research publications produced by the UCD are worth mentioning:

- Laffan, Brigid, "Ireland and Europe 2010: An Unwelcome Critical Juncture?", The Institute of International and European Affairs.
- Barrett, Gavin, "Reviewing the Role of the Oireachtas in European Affairs", School of Law, University College Dublin.
- Barrett, Gavin, "First Amendment? - The Treaty Change to Facilitate the European Stability Mechanism", The Institute of International and European Affairs, 2011.

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

The IAI has the following two departments that deal with EU-related issues:

- European Affairs (governance and institutions), including topics such as democracy in the EU and the institutional dimension of European foreign and security policy,

- European Union policy towards the neighbourhood.

In addition, the security and defence department deals, among other things, with the institutional and policy developments of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

The Lisbon Treaty innovations that mostly interest the IAI are those related to the field of European democracy, European foreign policy, with a specific focus on the EU policy towards Eastern and Southern neighbours, and to the Common Security and Defence Policy. The most important articles for the Institute's research are the following:

- Art. 8 TEU: European Neighbourhood Policy
- Art. 23-46 TEU: specific provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy, and in particular:
- Art. 27 TEU (creation of the new High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice President of the European Commission and of the European External Action Service).
- Art. 32 TEU: EU delegations.
- Art. 36 TEU: Consultation power of the European Parliament in CFSP/CSDP and relationship with the High Representative.
- Art. 41 TEU: Budget: urgent financing of CFSP initiatives; preparatory activities not charged to the Union budget should be financed by a start-up fund made up of Member states' contributions.
- Art. 42 TEU: Permanent structured cooperation and EU defence clause.
- Art. 43 TEU: The tasks of the CSDP include not only humanitarian, peace-keeping and crisis management tasks, but also disarmament operations, military advice, assistance tasks, post-conflict stabilisation; all these tasks may contribute to fight against terrorism, also by giving support to third countries in this field.
- Art. 44 TEU: The Council may entrust the implementation of a task to a group of member states that are willing and capable of carrying it out.
- Art. 46 TEU: Procedures of permanent structures cooperation.

The following are the main research publications produced by the IAI that deal with the innovations brought about by the Lisbon Treaty:

- Alcaro, Riccardo (a cura di), "Osservatorio transatlantico [n.s.5]: l'evoluzione delle relazioni tra Stati Uniti ed Europa", Roma: Istituto affari internazionali, 2011.
- Benedetti, Simona, "Il nuovo Trattato per l'Europa: la fine dell'impasse", Roma: Istituto affari internazionali, 2008.
- Bonvicini, Gianni, "Europa: attore o comparsa? Il ruolo internazionale dell'Unione europea", Roma: Istituto affari internazionali, 2007.

- Bonvicini, Gianni (ed.), “L'Unione europea attore di sicurezza regionale e globale”, Milano: F. Angeli, 2010 (Quaderni del Centro Altiero Spinelli).

The book aims at explaining how the external action of the EU is organised and works. It examines the instruments and the procedures of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), in particular after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. It then provides a conceptual analysis of the EU as an international actor as well as the policies employed by the EU to attempt to stabilize its neighbouring countries and to solve the so called frozen conflicts.

- Briasco, Luca/Capuano, Davide A./Gianniti, L. (a cura di), “Il Trattato di Lisbona: nota introduttiva e testo a fronte con le disposizioni dei Trattati vigenti”, Roma: Senato, 2007.
- Carbone, Luigi/Gianniti, Luigi/Pinelli, Cesare, “Le istituzioni europee”, in: Bassanini, Franco/Tiberi, Giulia, *Le nuove istituzioni europee – Commento al Trattato europeo*, Bologna: Il Mulino, 2010.
- Comelli, Michele, “Il nuovo Trattato di riforma dell’Ue e la politica estera e di sicurezza europea: cosa cambia?”, Ufficio Affari Internazionali del Senato della Repubblica Italiana, 2007.
- Comelli, Michele/Matarazzo, Raffaello, “La coerenza della politica estera europea alla prova: il nuovo Servizio europeo per l’azione esterna” [Consistency of European foreign policy put to the test: The new External Action Service], *DOCUMENTI IAI 10, 10 – May 2010*.

The newly created European External Action (EEAS) is one of the most important innovations brought about by the Lisbon Treaty in order to strengthen the consistency and efficiency of European foreign policy. After the agreement reached among the Member states, an intense negotiation on the organization of the new service has been launched, involving in particular the High Representative and the European Parliament. The latter has been trying to obtain a capacity for exercising accountability over European foreign, security and defence policy. What really matters is that the High Representative will be able, through the EEAS, to ensure action. This will greatly benefit the reputation and credibility of the EU on the international arena; <http://www.iai.it/pdf/DocIAI/iai1010.pdf>,

- Gianniti, Luigi, “Il meccanismo di stabilità e la revisione semplificata del Trattato di Lisbona: un’ipoteca tedesca sul processo di integrazione?”, *DOCUMENTI IAI 11, 02 – febbraio 2011*, <http://www.iai.it/pdf/DocIAI/iai1102.pdf>.
- Comelli, Michele, “Italy's love affair with the EU: between continuity and change”, Roma: Istituto affari internazionali, 2011.
- Matarazzo, Raffaello/Leone, Jacopo, "Sleeping Beauty Awakens: The Italian Parliament and the EU After the Lisbon Treaty", in: *The International Spectator, Vol. 46, No. 3*, forthcoming September 2011.
- Matarazzo, Raffaello, (ed.), “The State of Democracy in the EU After the Lisbon Treaty”, Roma: Nuova Cultura, forthcoming May 2011 (IAI research papers).
- Matarazzo, Raffaello, “New Power Players or Mr NO in the EU Decision-making? National Parliaments in the European Union After the Lisbon Treaty”, in: Matarazzo, R. (ed.), *The*

*State of Democracy in the EU After the Lisbon Treaty*, Roma: Nuova Cultura, forthcoming May 2011 (IAI research papers).

- Matarazzo, Raffaello, “La politica estera europea e le potenzialità del Trattato di Lisbona” [EU's foreign policy and the potentials of the Lisbon Treaty], in: Gualtieri, R./Rhi-Sausi, J.L. (eds.), *Rapporto 2010 sull'integrazione europea*, Bologna: Il Mulino, 2010, 229-245.

## **Italy (LUISS Guido Carli)**

### **Lap – Research**

- A diachronic and synchronic analysis of levels of Europeanism and Europeization of Italian party political programmes for EP elections of 2009, considering the support for the changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty
- An interpretative analysis of the EU perception of Italians in the last twenty years, using the dataset of the Eurobarometer, also dealing with the support for the innovations of the Lisbon Treaty.

### **Lap – Publications**

- De Mucci (a cura di), “Election day: Il parlamento europeo come “luxury parking” dei politici italiani”, Rome: Luiss University Press, 2010, chap.6 and 7.

### **Centre of Ethics and Global Politics – Research**

- Erasmus Mundus PhD on Globalization, Europe, and Multilateralism

### **Centre of Ethics and Global Politics – Publications**

- Maffettone, “The Legacy of the Enlightenment and the Exemplarity of the EU Model”, *Monist*, 2009, 92, 2.
- Marchetti/Vodivic (eds), “EU and Global Democracy”, Zagreb: CPI, 2010.

## **Latvia (Riga Stradins University)**

### **Main areas of research at the European Studies Faculty**

The following represents the priority spheres of research:

- Interrelations between EU's politics, economics and legislation;
- Understanding the Lisbon Treaty;
- Economic and Monetary Union;
- Baltic Sea Region developmental strategy.

### **Lisbon Treaty innovations researched at the European Studies Department**

- Lisbon Treaty innovations in the Baltic States social-economic development: Professor Eugene Eteris, research paper, “Lisbon Treaty Innovations in the Baltic States Social-Economic Development”; Professor Eugene Eteris, research paper, “European New Initiatives and the Baltic States Development” at the RSU Scientific Conference, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> April 2011.
- “Modern Latvian legal development: facing Treaty of Lisbon's challenges”, Turiba Business school Conference, March 2010 (together with V. Blusma).

- “The EU legal Development after Lisbon Treaty”, Publication in the European Commission SENT Project, Rome, September 2010.
- Professor Dovladbekova I, research paper on “Modern international financial crisis: development and exist factors”, RSU Scientific Conference, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> May 2011.

### **Research results**

- Numerous articles by Professor Eugene Eteris in the *Baltic Course* ([www.baltic-course.com](http://www.baltic-course.com)) and a series of articles on “Understanding Lisbon Treaty” in this magazine, several articles in “All Europe Magazine” in Russia ([www.alleuropa.ru](http://www.alleuropa.ru)).
- “The new EU Parliament’s Competences in the Lisbon Treaty”, research paper and a lecture at the European Commission Representation in Latvia, 12<sup>th</sup> October 2010.
- “The EU law “images”: Following the Lisbon Treaty”, in Conference Proceedings, 21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> October 2010, Bratislava, Faculty of Law, Comenius University.
- “EU-2020 Strategy through new European Initiatives”, Professor Eugene Eteris’ article for the Lisbon Conference in Budapest, May 2011, Section “EU 2020 Strategy”.

### **PhD research level**

Professor Eugene Eteris participated at the PhD students Conference (Assessment Panel) concerning the Lisbon Treaty issues at the European Studies Institute (Moscow State University of International Relations, MGIMO), Russian Federation, two days, 28<sup>th</sup>-29 March<sup>th</sup> 2011, Moscow.

### **Luxembourg (Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research)**

The institute is basically pursuing historical research, following two main directions:

- long-term European construction (convergences and divergences, solidarities and conflicts) and medium-term perspectives (creation and development of the European Communities);
- Luxembourg and European integration, by case studies (the iron and steel industry and the Schuman plan, agriculture and the Treaties of Rome, the question of the European seats).

In addition to that, the Robert Schuman centre is in charge of the editorial secretariat of the “Journal of European Integration History - Revue d'histoire de l'intégration européenne”, under the leadership of Professor Charles Barthel. (The Journal has been published half-yearly by the publishing house NOMOS – Verlagsgesellschaft in Baden-Baden since 1995.)

One assistant of CERE is currently working on the involvement of the Luxembourgish parliament in EU affairs, before and since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. The starting point of this study is the question whether the revaluation of the national parliaments is from a Luxembourgish perspective an adequate answer to an (allegedly) perceived democratic or legitimacy deficit.

In general terms, it must be questioned if the revaluation of the national parliaments is the right instrument to cope with the before mentioned deficit. According to Eurobarometer surveys, national legislatures in EU member states enjoy almost without exception less credibility than EU bodies. In addition, the findings for the Grand-Duchy suggest so far that in the national discourse the legitimacy problem is of minor importance. This might explain the fact that the Luxembourgish *Chambre des Députés* ranked among the ‘slow adapters’ to Union legislation, allowing for growing involvement of the national legislatures in EU affairs.

However, the parliament took up the challenges provided for by the Lisbon Treaty. A parliamentary Committee has been set up in order to adopt the parliament's Rules of Procedure to the new treaty provisions. An official Memorandum laid down statutes for cooperation between the *Chambre des Députés* and the government. Despite modest human and technical means of a 'tiny' parliament with 60 members, the President of the European Affairs Committee feels confident that the parliament will be able to cope with the challenges linked with the subsidiarity check.

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

The full-time academic staff members, five in all, are engaged in research which focuses on the following principal areas: Malta in the EU, small states and the EU particularly their participation in the institutions, Euro-Mediterranean Relations (Economic and Political), the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy, climate change, development policy and migration. What follows is a non-exhaustive outline of the relationship between these research areas and the corresponding party of the Lisbon Treaty:

- Malta in the EU / small states in the EU: Institutional aspects and QMV; solidarity clause (Art. 222, Declaration 37) and mutual assistance clause (Art. 42 (7)); EU citizenship; Art. 170 – linking islands to European networks; Art. 174 (Economic, social and territorial cohesion); Declaration 33 on island-states;
- Euro-Mediterranean Relations: External Relations;
- CFSP/CSDP: Title V, TEU, particularly Art. 42 (Petersberg) as well as Art. 222 (TFEU) and 42 (7) TEU;
- Climate Change: Art. 191 (environment) and the implications for EU policy;
- Development Policy: Art. 212;
- Migration: TFEU, Title 5, ch.2;
- European Monetary Union: Title VIII, TFEU – Stability Pact.

### **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. The following examples are indicative: Professor Nico Groenendijk recently published on enhanced cooperation under the Lisbon Treaty. Professor Ramses Wessel has published on the changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty with regard to the EU Common Foreign and Security Policies. Dr. Rik de Ruiter paid attention in his research to the new role of national parliaments and the EP assigned by the Lisbon Treaty. Dr. Shawn Donnelly extensively followed the new measures on financial regulation in the framework of the financial crisis in the EU.

### **Publications**

- Wessel, Ramses, "Initiative and Voting in Common Foreign and Security Policy: The New Lisbon Rules in Historical Perspective", in: Blanke, Herm.-J./ Mangiameli/Stelio (eds.), *The European Union after Lisbon: Constitutional Basis, Economic Order and External Action*, Heidelberg/New York: Springer, forthcoming 2011.

- Groenendijk, Nico, “Enhanced cooperation under the Lisbon Treaty”, in: von Dosenrode, S. (ed.), *The European Union after Lisbon: Polity, Politics, Policy*, Ashgate, forthcoming in 2011.
- De Ruiter, R./Neuhold, C., “The winner takes it all? The implications of the Lisbon Treaty for the EPs legislative role in co-decision”, in: Laursen, F (ed.), *The Lisbon Treaty: Institutional Choices and Implementation*, Farnham: Ashgate Publishing Lisbon Treatyd, forthcoming 2011.
- Donnelly, S.D., “The Regimes of European Integration: constructing governance of the single market”, Oxford: University Press, 2010 (nominated for the UACES Best Book Prize).

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

Researchers at ARENA are interested in all aspects of EU-related research, with particular focus on the EU’s institutional structure, constitutionalism and democracy in the EU, and EU foreign policy. Numerous researchers at ARENA study various aspects of the Lisbon Treaty – both the document itself and the long process that brought it into being – and the institutional changes it brings to the EU system. Ian Cooper has a particular interest in the new role for national parliaments under the treaty (Art. 11 TEU, Protocols 1 and 2); he is also looking at discerning the meaning of the differences between the Treaty of Lisbon and the Constitutional Treaty. Rafal Riedel is looking at the changing perception of the role of the rotating Council presidency after treaty change. John Erik Fossum and Augustin Menendez produced a book, *The Constitution’s Gift*, that is a history of the constitutional development of the EU, which features a discussion of the Treaty of Lisbon, including a critique of the process which brought it about. Christopher Lord is looking at the interpretation of the referendums that have occurred in the long process that culminated in the Treaty of Lisbon; he is also looking at the constitutional reform process as part of a new and updated “democratic audit” of the EU. John Erik Fossum and Erik Oddvar Eriksen have looked at the ruling of the German constitutional court on the Treaty of Lisbon.

### **Selected Publications**

- Fossum/Menendez, “The Constitution’s Gift”, Boulder, Co.: Rowman and Littlefield, 2011.
- Eriksen/Fossum, “Bringing European democracy back in - Or how to read the German Constitutional Court’s Lisbon Treaty ruling”, *European Law Journal* 17(2), 2011.
- Menendez, Agustin José, “Governance and Constitutionalism in the European order”, in: Birkinshaw, Patrick/Varney, Mike (ed.), *The European Legal Order after Lisbon*. Wolters Kluwer, 2010, 65–90.

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

Major fields of interest of the European Institute include recently: institutional and decision-making questions, intercultural dialogue, Eastern Partnership, European Neighbourhood Policy, implementation of regional politics and utilization of structural funds, European Social Funds and its implementation system in Poland.

With regard to the Lisbon Treaty, the issues of interest for our organization are: citizens’ initiative, greater involvement and new role of national parliaments, qualified majority voting, energy policy.

In the reporting period we have not produced research results on the Lisbon Treaty.

## **Portugal (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Technical University of Lisbon)**

The 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 Masters programme in International Economics and European Studies provides a broad cover to the research of these faculty members.

During the period in question, Professor Antonio Goucha Soares wrote a comment of some provisions of the Lisbon Treaty devoted to the division of competences between the EU and the Member states: Art. 2, 3 and 4 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The comment is to be forthcoming in Manuel Porto (ed.), “Comentário ao Tratado de Lisboa”, Coimbra, 2011.

There will be also an article written by Professor Antonio Goucha Soares about the changes on EU foreign policy by the Treaty of Lisbon, to be published in the first 2011 issue of the *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional* (vol. 54, nº1). The article is entitled “Is the European Union a global power? The Lisbon Treaty and the foreign and defense policy”, *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional* (vol. 54, nº1, 2011). The abstract of the article is as such: The article analyses the amendments introduced by the Lisbon Treaty concerning foreign and defense policy, in the framework of a strategy to make Europe a global power. It starts by contextualizing this policy in the acting of the European Union, and then it reviews the main changes provided by the Treaty of Lisbon.

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

The Faculty of European Studies focuses chiefly on European Institutions and decision making although the history of European construction plays an equally important role within the curriculum.

In our view, the most interesting aspect germane to the Lisbon Treaty for our research programmes is the new beginning it sets for *Europa Magna*, as a reunited continent. Also, we are greatly interested in the possibility given to Central and East-European states to take part in the modeling of the New Europe, with equal rights and responsibilities. Hence, the Lisbon Treaty has the merit of closing the historical bracket of the Two Europes and therefore of bringing an end to the thorny process of transition in this part of the old continent. Speaking strictly from the point of view of the articles included in the Treaty, we are mostly interested in the provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, the withdrawal clause, the ordinary legislative procedure and the new definition given to QMV, so as to endow states with a single voice in this respect.

The Faculty of European Studies has provided numerous research papers dedicated to the Lisbon Treaty, as well as international conferences with the purpose of its thorough analysis. The next one is to be organised between 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2011, under the title “The EU in a Global World”, dedicated to the Post-Lisbon Agenda and the institutional/administrative reform of the EU. Perhaps, the most significant concrete result of our research in this regard is the volume called “European Integration, Regional Integration: Bistrita, at European Confluences” (Efes Edition, 2010, 311 pages).

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

Our institute’s research interests cover mainly EU institutions and decision-making processes, the Economic and Cohesion policy, social policies and the employment policy, and the Foreign and Security Policy.

Particular interest throughout our research projects has been given to the analysis of the implications of the Lisbon Treaty upon the role of the national parliaments, and more specifically the changes which need to be operated at the level of the Romanian national parliament in order to function more efficiently and be able to actually carry out its role as guarantor of the subsidiarity principle.

The European Institute of Romania has coordinated the elaboration of the study “The Treaty of Lisbon: impact on Romanian institutions and policies“, in the framework of its annual Strategy and Policy Studies (SPOS) project. This paper has analysed among others, the division of competencies, the subsidiarity principle, the role of regions and local communities, the Europe 2020 Strategy, and the state of play in Romania, from the perspective of the necessity to enhance the administrative capacities. The study analysed the institutional changes brought along by the Lisbon Treaty, such as the triple capacity of Catherine Ashton (High Representative, President of the External Affairs Council, Vice-President of the Commission), the significance and implications of the creation of a permanent President of the European Council position, the role given to the national parliaments as guarantor of the national competences in relation to the Union and the establishment of monitoring procedures over the conformity of the common action with the proportionality and subsidiarity principles.

In the reporting period, EIR experts Agnes Nicolescu and Mihai Sebe have contributed with input resulting from a questionnaire conducted at the level of the Romanian central administration to the elaboration of a CEPS report entitled “Paper tigers or sleeping beauties? National Parliaments in the post-Lisbon European Political System“. As the paper’s abstract points out, the national parliaments should guard the principle of subsidiarity in EU legislation, which now constitutes about one quarter of all laws adopted in member states. Confusion arises over how many of the new post-Lisbon prerogatives belong to individual national chambers, and how many require a collective response. Until the “collective” voice is organised effectively, national parliaments will remain “paper tigers” in the EU decision-making process. The national chambers’ powers could have far-reaching consequences, however, as one of their roles is to contribute to the “good governance” of the European Union. The paper can be downloaded at <http://ceps.be/book/paper-tigers-or-sleeping-beauties-national-parliaments-post-lisbon-european-political-system>

### **Romania (University of Oradea)**

The main area of EU-related research of the Research Centre for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Oradea, Romania, are as follows: EU economics, competitiveness and sustainable development; EU integration and enlargement; EU budget; EU Common Policies; EU institutions and the decision procedure; EU External Affairs; EU citizenship; EU law, etc.

Among the innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty, of special interest for us are the “General Provisions on the Union's External Action and Specific Provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy” (Art. 1, paragraphs 23-50).

In December 2010, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue of the Scientific Journal entitled “Analele Universităţii din Oradea – Secţiunea Ştiinţe Economice” – *Tom XIX, 2010*, ISSN: 1582-5450, University of Oradea Publishing House, 2010, <http://anale.steconomieuoradea.ro/en/journal-presentation/> has been published. For more scientific papers focusing on research results on the Lisbon Treaty see <http://anale.steconomieuoradea.ro/en/journal-archive/>.

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

The 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.

Treaty provisions which are of particular interest are the general provisions on EU External Action and Common Foreign and Security Policy (Art. 1), the European Council (Art. 15) and the Council (Art. 16).

Associate Prof. Maja Bučar has taken part in an expert evaluation of a EUROSTARS programme, a form of EU Commission-member states co-operation, defined by Art. 185 of the Lisbon Treaty (previously Art. 169).

### **Spain (Institute of European Studies/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)**

As a research centre focused on European integration, the IUEE specialises in areas related to European law, EU multilevel governance (especially focused on environment and energy policies), European territorial cooperation, the Economic and Monetary Union, the role of the EU as an international actor (in particular the relations between Europe and Latin America, the Mediterranean and East Asia), European policies in the environmental field, international cooperation for development, and EU social policy and accessibility. The research team of the IUEE is composed of permanent and associated researchers (71 researchers as of July 2010).

In the past academic year, several IUEE researcher areas focused their attention on the Lisbon Treaty. In this sense, the EU Law research area issued a joint publication co-edited by Dr. Montserrat Pi and Esther Zapater<sup>11</sup>. The book underlines the role of the Lisbon Treaty in progressively transforming the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice in an instrument for the construction of a common European political space. Especially relevant is the chapter on the method and programme of the Lisbon Treaty in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, by Blanca Vilà, that emphasises the reform brought by the Treaty on the Title IV (currently Title V) by undertaking the inter-governmental method for areas such as judicial and police cooperation. Implicitly, such a reform implied a new conceptualization of the term “Communitarian”.

In turn, the Observatory of European Foreign Policy edited two joint publications that make reference on the Lisbon Treaty impact on the EU external action. The first one is a result of a R+D project and focuses on the EU Neighbourhood Policy and its role in the transformation of the Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean from the position of a “normative hegemon” – in a context of institutional reinforcement provided by the Lisbon Treaty to the Foreign Policy and a general loss of influence of the EU in the international arena<sup>12</sup>.

The second joint publication of this group analyses the first Spanish presidency post-Lisbon<sup>13</sup>. In the context of the new institutional architecture regarding the EU external action established by the Lisbon Treaty, Spain had a difficult task in implementing the changes brought about by the Treaty which meant a trade-off between the international relevance of its mandate and the institutional learning therein.

The research line on European Energy Policy has also paid a special attention to the Lisbon Treaty on this field of study. For instance, Solorio and Varela<sup>14</sup> underline that the three mutually reinforcing

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<sup>11</sup> Pi M. y Zapater E., “Hacia una Europa de las personas en el espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia”, Institut Universitari d’Estudis Europeus y Marcial Pons, Madrid, 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Barbé E., “La Unión Europea más allá de sus fronteras: ¿Hacia la Transformación del Mediterraneo y Europa Oriental?”, Tecnos, Madrid, 2010.

<sup>13</sup> Barbé E., “Entre la irrelevancia internacional y el aprendizaje institucional: la presidencia española de la Unión Europea” (2010). Institut Universitari d’Estudis Europeus, Bellaterra, 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Solorio & Varela, “New Dawn Fade? The ups and downs of the EU Renewable Energy Policy after Lisbon”, to be presented at Rejkyaiik ECPR Conference 2011.

goals of energy policy are now laid down in the Lisbon Treaty with the expected (unprecedented) improvement in policy coherence: (i) increasing security of supply; (ii) ensuring the competitiveness of European economies and the availability of affordable energy; and (iii) promoting environmental sustainability and combating climate change.

Luigi Carafa, visiting researcher of the IUEE, elaborated an article in which he analyses the variations in scope of the EU external governance of energy in the neighbourhood between “before” and “after” the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. He concludes that the post-Lisbon era sees an increased scope of the EU external governance of energy in the neighbourhood, however coupled with a continuous anxiety between transgovernmental networks and renewed interstate cooperation in energy security.<sup>15</sup>

Last but not least, Andrea Ciambra, IUEE visiting researcher, published an online policy brief that evaluates the Lisbon Treaty influence on the European Energy Initiative.<sup>16</sup> The TFEU now explicitly lists energy as a “shared competence between the Union and its Member states” – an attribution that was completely absent in the previous Treaty system. According to the new rules, moreover, member states can autonomously legislate only in the absence of earlier EU norms on energy policy. This “copernican revolution” is completed by the introduction of a Treaty title (XXI, Art. 194 TFEU) specifically dedicated to energy. Art. 194 broadens the EU’s room for manoeuvre by scrapping the previous label of “internal market” in favour of that of “energy market”. This rule, consequently, allows the EU to take on new competencies on energy external relations.

### **Spain (University of Malaga)**

The principal areas of investigation of the University of Malaga, related to European Union, are the economy and the politics of the European Union, the development and the territorial cohesion, and the international cooperation, within the framework of the Chair Jean Monnet. In addition, the Research Results Transfer Office (OTRI in Spanish) of the UMA, created in April 1989, has entrusted the responsibilities of promoting and managing the interrelationship activities of the UMA’s researchers with the business and social environment. In this respect, the OTRI has a great specialization in the technological and business area, centred on financed projects in the area of the Framework Programme RD&T (Research, Development and Technology of the EU, developing and managing projects as Optimization of organic thin-film transistors for plastic electronics towards transparent components in new devices (Organic electronics); Optical technologies for the identification of explosives (OPTIX); In-situ analysis of hot dip galvanizing baths (ZINCANA); Secure Process-oriented Integrative Service Infrastructure for Networked Enterprises (SPIKE); Privacy and Identity Management for Community Services (PICOS); Manual Work Support Throughout System Lifecycle by Exploiting Virtual and Augmented Reality (ManuVAR); Wireless Sensor and Actuator Networks for the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (WSAN4CIP), for example.

The Treaty of Lisbon introduces innovations that, undoubtedly, will influence the results of the present and future researches. In this respect, the following innovations are outlined:

- A special attention is granted to the territorial cohesion, which strengthens this slope of the community cohesion policy.

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<sup>15</sup> Carafa L, “The Emergence of a Post-Lisbon Strategy of Governance”, to be presented at Reykyaik ECPR Conference 2011.

<sup>16</sup> Ciambra A., “The EU ‘2020 Energy Initiative’: The post-Lisbon pattern of change in EU energy policy”, in Briefs on European Affairs, 2011.

- New jurisdictional titles are introduced in matters as energy or climate change, which connects directly with some of the main real worries of the European citizens. This reinforces the commitment of the EU for the promotion of a most sustainable development.
- The process of decisions speeds up and improves the efficiency as well as reinforces the role and the implication of the national parliaments in the process of the European construction.
- More international cooperation and diplomatic and consular protection for all the EU citizens.
- The implication of the citizenship in the process of European construction is facilitated across the creation of the "Civil European Initiative".

In the period to which the Report refers, the Chair Jean Monnet's main research result, which in despite the fact that it is not specific on the Treaty of Lisbon, is a universal concept in it, is the publication of the monographic document: "The Construction of the Social Europe. An Economic Balance", Journal: *Studies of Applied Economy*, Valladolid, 2010. The publication has a multidisciplinary viewpoint (political, institutional, economic, juridical ...) and diverse experts from different universities and institutions have taken part in it.

## **Sweden (Karlstad University)**

### **Main Areas of EU-related research**

#### *Refining Fusion Approaches for the Study of national and regional perspectives towards the Trajectory of European Integration*

There is a notable research cluster of staff exploring and refining fusion approaches to the study of European integration (Miles, Löden, Lindh and Olsson), and in particular refining fusion techniques for application at the national and regional levels. Work has focused on the development of a "micro-fusion framework" that takes a holistic approach in combining understandings of the behaviour and attitudes of national and regional policy-makers in order to explain national and regional perspectives towards the on-going evolution of the post 2007 Lisbon Treaty EU. Funded work includes participation in the EU-funded Jean Monnet Multinational Research Group on the European Polity Post-Lisbon (2009-2011) and now the Lisboan Erasmus Academic Research Network (2011-2013).

#### *National Foreign Policy Adaptation to European Integration, with reference to the Nordic Countries*

This research cluster examines the foreign policy evolution of the Nordic countries, and especially Sweden in relation to the Lisbon Treaty. Work is facilitated by the Department's position as base for the academic journal, *Cooperation and Conflict*, being home to the Scandinavian Politics Specialist Group of the PSA and the base for the *Europe and the Nation State* book series published by Routledge. Staff are presently involved in projects on the (i) the Europeanization of national policy-makers (Miles, Löden, Olsson) towards the Lisbon Treaty, (ii) studies of the Swedish Left in relation to the 2007 Lisbon Treaty (Miles, Löden), (iii) comparative work on the 'euro-outsiders' examining British, Danish and Swedish approaches to being outside the Euro (Miles) and (iv): on-going Nordic security policy, and non-alignment questions as affected by Lisbon Treaty changes (Miles, Löden).

#### *Regional Action and Paradiplomacy: The Development of Regional Foreign Policies in the EU*

This research cluster utilizes "bottom-up" approach to understand how regional actors "get the best out of the EU" and the development of regional foreign policies affecting relations horizontally (cross-loading) across regional and trans-borders, and vertically with national and international institutions (uploading and downloading) in post Lisbon EU. The policy-applied research (Lindh, Miles, Löden, Räftegård, Stegmann McCallion) introduces *Regional Action* (synthesising

paradipomacy) and the LIRP (Leadership, Institutions, Resources and Policies) conceptual tools to aid regional policy-makers. International funding includes Nordic Council of Ministers (Fusing Regions, 2007-2009) and EU (Jean Monnet Module on Regional Action in the EU, 2008-2011), INTERREG (GRESS, 2010-201) as well as national funding (SNES) and Swedish regional development funds (Fusing Regions Plus, 2011-2015; and FUSE-TRAIN, 2011-2012). The results of these projects have been presented to the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Swedish Ministry of Enterprise, and the Committee of the Regions in Brussels.

*The International Politics of Innovation: Investigating Successful Leadership of Internationalised Regions and Innovation Clusters*

This new research cluster examines the internationalisation of innovation politics (Europe 2020, Innovation Union) as a key influence on regional foreign policy change (Miles, Rönnblom, Lindh, Stegmann McCallion, Aflaki, Säll, Mitander, Olsson, Tengeland, Öjehag). The research is particularly novel in recognizing the role of innovation cluster organisations and university-industry collaboration as key drivers in modernising the international actions of regional actors. The research has already attracted Swedish regional and national funding (SLIM, EVO-SLIM (2011-2014) and EVO-INNOVA (2011-2014). In addition, the Department is a consortium partner in the FP7 funded, European University Association (EUA) directed EUIMA project reporting directly to DG Research.

### **Main Interests**

The main interests of the Lisbon Treaty pertain to the new institutional innovations included in the 2007 Treaty (introduction of EAS, High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy and new EU Presidency arrangements), plus policy capacity changes relating to EU external relations, defence policy and crisis management functions.

### **Publications**

- Miles, L., “The 2009 Swedish European Union Council Presidency”, in: Copsey, N./ Houghton, T. (eds), *The JCMS Annual Review of the European Union in 2009* (published in association with the Journal of Common Market Studies (JCMS), Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010, 81-93.
- Miles, L., “Nordic Europe” in: Dyson, K./Sepos, A. (eds.), *Whose Europe? The Politics of Differentiated Integration*, Palgrave: Houndmills, 2010, 200-230.
- Miles, L., “When a Fusing Europe and a Globalizing World Meet”, in: Wunderlich, J.-W./ Bailey, D. J. (eds), *The European Union and Global Governance*, London: Routledge, 2010, 19-27.
- Miles, L., “Thinking Bigger: Fusion Concepts, Strengths and Scenarios”, in: Diedrichs, U./ Faber, A./Umbach, G./Tekin, F. (eds.), *Europe Reloaded: Fusion or Differentiation?*, Berlin: Nuomos, 2011, 187-210.
- Miles, L., “Looking Back on Sweden’s “Twin Faces”: Reflections on Sweden and European Integration”, in: Alvstam, C./Jännebring, B./Naurin, D. (eds.), *I Europamissionens tjänst: Vänbok till Rutger Lindahl*, Göteborg: CERGU, 2011, 265-273.
- Lindh, L./Miles, L., ”Fusing Regions? Nordic Regional Action in a Fused Europe”, in: Reynaert, H./Steyvers, K./Van Bever, E. (eds.), *The Road to Europe: Main Street or Backward Alley for Local Governments in Europe*, Belgium: Vanden Broele Publishers, 2011 (with M. Lindh).

- Miles, L./ Olsson, D., “National Political Elites and the Lisbon Treaty: Altered or Unaltered Expectations?”, in: *EUPOLIS Final Paper No. 2*, Köln: Universität zu Köln, 2011.
- Miles, L./Lindh, M./Guderjan, M., “Regional Political Elites and the Lisbon Treaty: Investigating Regional Action in a Fusing Europe?”, in: *EUPOLIS Final Paper No. 4*, Köln: Universität zu Köln, 2011.
- Stegmann-McCallion, M., “Paradiplomacy – Competing, Reinforcing or Coexisting Regional Action?”, in: Herrschel, T./Tallberg, P. (eds.), *The Role of Regions?*, Kristianstad: KB, 2011, 35-43.

## **Sweden (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)**

The Head of Research of the Globalization Research Programme the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI), Hanna Ojanen, holds a Doctorate in Political and Social Sciences from the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, and she is also Adjunct Professor (Docent) in International Politics at the University of Helsinki. In her research, she has concentrated on European security and defence integration, inter-organisational relations (notably EU-NATO and EU-UN), theories of European integration, Nordic security policy and Turkey in European security.

The Defense, Security and Development Policy Research Program, headed by Professor Jan Joel Andersson, is also producing EU-related research at the UI. Andersson and Professor Fredrik Doerer, UI Research Fellow, have among other things contributed to a research project, led by the European Council on Foreign Relations, on the first comprehensive annual assessment of Europe’s performance on the world stage. The “European Foreign Policy Scorecard 2010” examines the successes and failings of Europe’s foreign policy, defined as the sum of member states and EU institutions.

At the UI, there is further the Europe Research programme studying the ways governments and societies in Europe cooperate to achieve common goals. The EU finds itself in a time of change and transformation. The Lisbon Treaty has created entirely new conditions for EU member states and for EU’s relations with the rest of the world. As a unique peace project and as an economic and political union, the EU and knowledge of how the EU functions are of central importance to Sweden. The European programme conducts research in the following areas:

- EU cooperation on specific issues, such as security, public health, trade, the environment, policing, disaster relief and critical infrastructure protection.
- Specific forums for cooperation and organizations, such as the EU and NATO, with a focus on the institutional architectures of those forums and organizations.
- Studies on the effects of institutions on cooperation and the dynamics of institutional change.

The Europe Research Programme consists of researchers with masters and doctoral degrees, working on projects of both an independent and collaborative nature. Research is conducted at an international standard so as to provide a foundation for both academic insights and policy relevant advice. The Head of programme and Senior Research Fellow is Mark Rhinard. The programme is active in promoting new ideas and policy debates within Sweden, Europe and the world, engaging regularly with academics and policymakers.

The Research Projects within the Europe Research Programme include the projects: “Building Societal Security in Europe: A New Paradigm in Practice”, “Protecting People through Societal Security: A Brussels Perspective”, “The Next Step in European Integration? Implementing the

Solidarity Clause” and “Analysing the Swedish Presidency of the European Union”, all managed by Professor Rhinard.

Other projects in the programme are: “The European Union and Global Environmental Governance” and “Designing International Institutions” managed by Gunilla Reischl, “The EU Presidency of Hungary and Poland” lead by Jakub Swiecicki, “The EU as a Global Counterterrorism Actor” and From “External to Internal Security: Comparing EU and US Approaches” by Mark Rhinard and Erik Brattberg as well as “EU Institutions After the Lisbon Treaty” by Mark Rhinard and Malin Häggqvist.

Innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty of special interest to Mark Rhinard are the changes to the European Commission’s external relations, including the introduction of the European External Action Service and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The last project mentioned above, “EU Institutions after the Lisbon Treaty”, examines the constitutional changes currently underway in the EU as a result of the Lisbon Treaty agreement of December 2009. Not since 2003, when the Treaty of Nice entered into force, have the European institutions undergone major reform. Since then, enlargement, new global policy challenges and a heightened climate of Euro-scepticism have called into question the institutional effectiveness of the EU. The changes inherent to the Lisbon Treaty thus deserve close scrutiny to determine how they affect (a) relations between EU institutions, (b) the functioning of the EU legislative process and (c) EU’s capacity for leadership on a global stage. As part of the project, these three issues are explored by studying the three main institutions involved in EU policymaking: the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament.

The project has given rise to a number of publications, both completed and in progress, related to the EU institutions. The European Commission is a central focus of this project, with a manuscript under contract with Palgrave Macmillan, and another manuscript on the policymaking strategies of the Commission being published by Brill Academic Publishers. A number of policy briefs and policy papers on EU institutional matters have been published in partnerships with Brussels think tanks.

Rhinard has further taken a special interest in the Solidarity Clause (Art. 222 TFEU). With the Lisbon Treaty now in force, Rhinard’s project "The Next Step in European Integration? Implementing the Solidarity Clause" seeks to jump-start a debate on the implications of the Solidarity Clause and to highlight key policy challenges. It does so through complementary sub-projects that builds our understanding of the Solidarity Clause’s impact on European security cooperation.

Publications a propos the Lisbon Treaty of the UI researchers in the reporting period include:

- Andersson, Jan Joel, “Industry and Technology”, in: Biscop, Sven/Whitman, Richard (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of European Security*, London: Routledge, forthcoming.
- Andersson, Jan Joel, “EU-NATO: It Takes two to Tango!”, in: Biscop, Sven/ Andersson, Jan Joel, *The Power of Europe. Affirming the EU as a Global Actor*, London: Routledge, forthcoming.
- Ojanen, Hanna, “The EU as a Security Actor: in and with the UN and NATO”, in: *The EU Presence in International Organisations*, London: Routledge, 2011, 61-77.
- Ojanen, Hanna, “En ny utrikespolitik” [A New Foreign Policy], in: *Internationella Studier* 3/2010, 14-20.

- Rhinard, Mark, “The European Commission”, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition,. Manuscript under contract, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan Press, forthcoming (with Neill Nugent).
- Rhinard, Mark, “The European Commission and the European Union’s External Relations after the Lisbon Treaty”, paper prepared for the Twelfth Biennial Conference of the European Union Studies Association, Boston, 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> March 2011 , Manchester Metropolitan University. (with Neill Nugent).
- Rhinard, Mark, “The Lisbon Treaty’s Solidarity Clause”, in: *Europe’s World*, Issue No. 17, Spring 2011, www.europesworld.org, (with Sara Myrdal).
- Rhinard, Mark, “Haiti Relief Effort Reveals Uncomfortable Truth”, in: *European Voice* newspaper, Brussels, www.europeanvoice.com, 28<sup>th</sup> January 2010 (with Arjen Boin).
- Rhinard, Mark, “The EU as a Counter-Terrorist Actor Abroad: Finding Opportunities, Overcoming Constraints”, *Issue Paper No. 60*, published by European Policy Centre, Brussels, September 2010, (with Peter Wennerholm and Erik Brattberg).
- Rhinard, Mark, “Framing Europe: The Policy Shaping Strategies of the European Commission”, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff, 2010.
- Rhinard, Mark, “Framing Europe: Agenda Setting Strategies of the European Commission”, Dordrecht: Brill Academic Publishers, 2010.
- Rhinard, Mark, “Paper Tiger or Power Tool? The European Union’s Solidarity Clause”, Policy paper published as *UI Occasional Paper*, No. 1. July 2010 (with Sara Myrdal).
- Rhinard, Mark, “The European Union’s Solidarity Clause: Empty Letter or Effective Tool?”, Policy paper published as *UI Occasional Paper*, No. 2. July 2010 (with Sara Myrdal).
- Rhinard, Mark, “The EU’s Solidarity Clause: Implications for Sweden”, Research report delivered to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm. May 2010 (with Alyson Bailes, Emma Hallencreutz and Sara Myrdal).
- Rhinard, Mark, “Crisis Management in an Age of Globalisation”, in the internal newsletter of the European Commission’s Bureau of European Policy Advisors (BEPA), BEPA Monthly Brief, Issue 37, May 2010 (with Bengt Sundelius).

### **Turkey (Middle East Technical University)**

The Centre for European Studies focuses on the European Union and wider Europe in its research and publications. The Faculty specializes on the process of European integration, theories of European integration, politics of identity, politics of migration, foreign and security policies within Europe, and Turkey and EU relations. Thematic focus can be summed up as comprehensive security, neighbourhood policies and governance.

Articles, which specify values and principles governing the European Union, for instance Art. 1a, Art. 2 and Art. 3a, are of particular interest for the Centre. The changes introduced to Foreign and Security Policy-Making of the EU, in particular, the sections on “General Provisions on the Union’s External Action and Specific Provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy” are also of interest. Institutional changes in this regard, such as the introduction of the Presidency of the European Union

and double-hatting of the High Representative, increasing powers of national parliaments and the European Parliament as well as new voting procedures have been remarkable.

The Centre has joined the effort to publish EU-27 Watch (no. 9, July 2010 available at [www.EU-27Watch.org](http://www.EU-27Watch.org)) which had a specific section on perceptions of the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty in Turkey, which found that the limited public debate on the Treaty focused on its possible impact on Turkey's accession to the EU.

### **Turkey (Sabanci University)**

The main areas of EU related research at the Sabanci University are the EU's enlargement policy, the institutional reforms in the EU, the EU's foreign and security policies and the Turkish accession process to the European Union.

At Sabanci University, the innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty were of special interest for the research activities are mostly on the following articles:

- Title 2 - Provisions on democratic principles, Art. 9-12
- Title 4 - Provisions on enhanced cooperation Art. 20,
- Art. 205, 208-214 and the Solidarity Clause Art. 222.

The changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty on these matters are especially important in shaping the Turkish relations with the EU and its accession process.

### **United Kingdom (University of Sheffield)**

The research interests of academics and research students at the University of Sheffield are wide-ranging. In politics one focus is on EU governance generally, for which the whole Lisbon Treaty is central. The main focal point of research is on Europeanisation, EU-member state relations and multi-level governance, affecting five members of academic staff interested in the impact on Britain, Germany, and South Eastern Europe (Greece, Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia-FYROM). Five Ph.D. students in Politics are working on aspects of Turkey-EU relations, while other topics include small states in the EU (Malta and Ireland), transnational parties as foreign policy actors, and the Europeanisation of environmental policy in Croatia and Bulgaria. Another concentration of research is on the Area of Freedom Security and Justice, with academics working on both immigration policy and on cooperation in criminal law. Other areas of interest include EU law and minority rights, children's rights in the EU, the EU and health systems governance, and EU external relations. Although the Lisbon Treaty features in publications relating to many of the above subjects, it does so in a secondary manner rather as the centre-point of publications.