

1. Teaching the Treaty of Lisbon

- 1.1) Please describe broadly the range of courses on the EU in general you (where applicable: your institution/department) offered in the reporting period.
- 1.2) Was there a course which focused exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty? Which aspects of the Lisbon Treaty came up in courses focusing on another topic how many times (can you estimate a percentage?).
- 1.3) Please describe any single events (lectures, roundtables; also for the interested public) which dealt with the Lisbon Treaty organised by you (where applicable: your institution/department).
- 1.4) Please describe any other means of teaching (electronic material, scripts, textbooks, ...) dealing with the Lisbon Treaty which were developed or used by you (where applicable: your institution/department).

Austria (University of Salzburg)

Courses on the EU in general

The Salzburg Centre of European Union Studies (SCEUS), University of Salzburg, offers the Master programme “European Union Studies” (currently 109 students inscribed) which focuses on the legal foundations of the European Union, the institutional structure, the socio-historic development, the macro-economic developments in the internal market and the dynamics of integration. The courses offered in this cover European law, European economic integration, history of European integration and politics of the European Union. Courses cover Common Market Law, the European Court System, International Trade Law and EU External Relations, EU Competition Law; and International and European Economic Policy but also courses on European Migration Law, European Asylum Law, European Environmental Law, Energy and Climate policy of the European Union, European Criminal law and Anti-Trust Law. Two special seminars simulate European decision making processes. In the winter term 2010/11 these courses were on the “Directive on Services in the Internal Market” and “Regulating the European Financial Markets as Reaction to the Financial Crisis”.

Studying European integration is also a central aspect of the curriculum of Political Science at the University of Salzburg. Special courses offered in the teaching programme at the Political Science Department were “Problems of a Strategic Partnership: the European Union and the Russian Federation”, “Basic texts on European Integration” (preparatory course for master exam) and “CFSP: Eastern and Southern Europe” and “Concepts of Democracy”.

The Treaty of Lisbon as subject of teaching

All of the aforementioned courses focus on the situation as it is after the Lisbon Treaty entered into force and highlight the changes the treaty brought about in the framework of the European Union. There are of course some courses which particularly deal with the implications of the treaty.

European Polity Building and Legitimacy (Sonja Puntscher Riekmann) – 30 students

The seminar starts from the premise that European integration is a process of polity building rather than traditional international cooperation and raises particular problems of legitimacy. It is common knowledge that the citizens of the European Union have moved from “permissive consensus to constraining dissensus“ (Hooghe/Marks). Contestation of EU decision-making may be interpreted as a sign of a lack of legitimacy, but also as an instance of a vital democracy. The constitutional debate leading to the Treaty of Lisbon gave special attention to raising the democratic standards.

Basic texts on European Integration (Doris Wydra) – 17 students

The aim of this seminar is to analyse the European integration basing on the articles of leading scholars on European integration, but also on original documents and speeches. Issues discussed with the students in this seminar concerning especially the Treaty of Lisbon are “the nature of the beast” after Lisbon, the constitutionalisation process, the Treaty of Lisbon as multilevel constitutionalism, the decision of the German Constitutional Court regarding the Treaty of Lisbon, institutional reform, the role of national parliaments after Lisbon and multi-level democracy.

Regulating the European Financial Markets as Reaction to the Financial Crisis (Doris Wydra, Christian Dirninger, Clemens Kerle, Werner Tschiederer) – 25 students

Basing on the framework of the Treaty of Lisbon the member states had to find decisions which could absorb the worst short-term effects and ensure the competitiveness of the European economy in the long run. This course especially highlights the role of solidarity, which has been introduced as a key term into the treaty of Lisbon, the discussions on the bail-out clause, the need for a European economic government and necessities of a treaty revisions for establishing a permanent mechanism for crisis management.

Concepts of Democracy (Reinhard Heinisch) – 25 students

In contemporary European democracies critics argue that the constraints imposed on government by market integration and the transfer of sovereignty to the supranational level reduce the political capacity of democratically elected officials so as to render them as powerless technocrats. In response the Lisbon Treaty has not only sought to increase transparency and accountability but also reaffirmed the power of member states to order its own affairs under the principle of subsidiary. The Seminar examines the state of European Democracy in the Post-Lisbon Era.

Further activities

Public Lecture Heinrich Schneider “Verfassungsrichter – Totengräber der Europäischen Integration?” (Constitutional Courts – Grave Diggers of European Integration?)

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the AuPSA, Heinrich Schneider, founder of the Political Science Institute at the University of Vienna, held a lecture on 20th April 2010 on the role of the constitutional courts for the European integration process. He critically assessed the judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany on the compatibility of the Lisbon Treaty with the German Basic Law and its implications for the process of continued integration.

ECSA-Austria Conference: Legal Questions on the Implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon (10th-11th June 2010)

After entering into force of the Treaty of Lisbon a number of legal questions arise which are of crucial importance for the functioning and the future organization of the European Union. Against this background, the ECSA-Austria, the University of Innsbruck and the University of Salzburg (SCEUS) held a conference on 10th-11th June 2010, at the University of Salzburg. Issues addressed were amongst others: the transformation from Nice to Lisbon; the democratic principles and the citizen’s initiative; institutional re-organisation; legal succession of the Union into the rights and duties of the European Community and the dynamics of the CFSP.

Press conference by Stefan Griller and Sonja Puntscher Riekmann on the occasion of the presentation of the book “Rechtsfragen der Implementierung des Vertrags von Lissabon” (Springer Verlag)

The press conference (21st March, 2011) centered on the main questions addressed in the book, discussing the European Union after the Treaty of Lisbon, the changes the treaty brought about, but

also the provisions which might prove to be problematic in practice. Has the European Union changed after the Treaty of Lisbon, is it now more capable to act, especially in times of crisis?

Civic Education

During the last semesters the SCEUS has put more emphasis on civic education in general. Lectures in training programmes were established together with the VHS Salzburg (Volkshochschule – adult education centre) on various aspects of European Integration, two courses have been especially held concerning the Treaty of Lisbon.

Austria (Diplomatic Academy Vienna)

A wide range of the courses taught at the DA in 2010-2011 dealt with the EU. The courses are trimester-courses (one trimester = nine weeks). Although the main teaching language at the DA is English, courses are also offered in French and German. The total student population is 152.

In Political Science and International Relations, Professor Wessels's course on the "Evolution of the EU System – The Institutional Architecture: Perspectives from the Lisbon Treaty" was attended by 18 students; the seminar "The European Union in the International System – the Lisbon Architecture for a Global Actor" by five. The Lisbon Treaty was central in the course and the seminar. Christian Franck dealt with the Lisbon Treaty in great detail in his "Analyse politique de la construction européenne". This course was attended by 25 students, the second course on European Foreign Policy by 38 students and the seminar on special EU issues by 15 students. The courses by Hanspeter Neuhold on "European Security after the Cold War: Concepts, Challenges, Institutions" (lecture) and "Old and New Options for Security in a Changing Europe" (seminar) include detailed discussions of CFSP and CSDP both before and after Lisbon. These courses were attended by 39 and 31 students and nine students, respectively. Markus Kornprobst's course on "The EU's Management of International Crises" was attended by 32 students. Ludger Kühnhardt's seminar on "Region Building: The Global Proliferation of Regional Integration" was attended by 13 students.

In the field of International and European Law, all EU courses taught by Hubert Isak, the Lisbon Treaty is central: "Institutional Law of the European Union" was attended by 80 students, "External Economic Relations and Foreign Policy in the EU" by 25 students, the seminar on the same topic by nine students, and his course on "The EU as an Area of Freedom, Security and Justice" by 13 students. The Lisbon Treaty was also central in Gerhard Hafner's course on the legal status of the EU as a global player, which was attended by 16 students. Georg Stillfried's course on "Selected Areas of Substantive EC-Law" was attended by 13 students. Gerhard Loibl's course on "International Environmental Law and Institutions" was attended by 52 students, his course on "European and Global Challenges in Environmental Law" by ten students, and the seminar on the same topic by 19 students. The course by Manfred Nowak on the "Protection of Human Rights" also deals with different standards and procedures for the protection of human rights developed by the EU and was attended by 14 students.

In the discipline of Economics, the lecture co-taught by Werner Neudeck and Georg Winckler on the "Economics of the EU" was attended by 27 students, the seminar on "Developments in South Eastern Europe" by seven students. Professor Kohler's seminar on the "Economics of European Integration" was attended by eight students.

In the field of history, Thomas Angerer's seminar on the "Histoire de la construction européenne de 1945 à nos jours" was attended by eight students, the seminar on "Europe as Cultural Space", convened by Alfred Pfabigan, by 30 students.

In addition to our Masters programs, the DA teaches a broad range of special courses on the EU and Lisbon. These include the three-weeks “Executive Training Programme in European and International Affairs for 16 Master Students from Israel, Palestine and Jordan” (one day seminar on “EU Institutions and Decision Making Processes” by Hans Brunmayr, two hour seminar on “Current Status of European Integration” by Hans Winkler, ½ day seminar on “The Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union” by Franz Josef Kuglitsch, and a one day workshop on “Negotiating with the European Union” by Mark Rhinard).

The four-week “Executive Training Programme on European Integration and Cooperation for Junior Diplomats and Civil Service Officials from the Southern Caucasus Countries and East and South-East Europe” is designed to familiarize 18 junior diplomats and civil service officials with the workings of the European Union in order to enable them to deal more effectively with the EU. The three-week training programme in Vienna was followed by a five-day study visit to Brussels, which included presentations and discussions at the European Commission, the Council Secretariat and the European Parliament.

In 2010-2011 the Diplomatic Academy, as part of a Consortium, developed and carried out successfully the specialised training on practical aspects of participation of Polish governmental administration in the EU decision making process in Warsaw and Brussels. In two-day-seminars participants dealt, among other things, with the most important tasks of the rotating EU presidency under the Lisbon Treaty. The DA also offered three-day seminars on negotiation techniques in the European environment and interpersonal skills.

Belgium (Ghent University)

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

On 29th January 2010, the European Institute of Ghent University organised a one-day seminar on the implications of the Lisbon Treaty for the practicing lawyer (<http://www.law.ugent.be/gandaius/gpv/100129-VerdragLissabon.html>). During this day, the academic staff of the European law department presented the major institutional innovations, discussed the consequences of a legally binding Charter of Fundamental Rights and reflected on the potential influence of the new Treaty in areas such as competition and trade law. The audience consisted of approximately 100 lawyers and practitioners.

The Treaty of Lisbon also formed a core theme within the international teaching activities of the Ghent University academic staff. Professor Peter van Elsuwege taught an introductory course on EU law after Lisbon within the summer programme of the College of Europe (Natolin campus) in August 2010 and provided a guest lecture on “The Legal Framework of EU External Relations after the Lisbon Treaty” at the University of Groningen (20th October 2010). Professor Inge Govaere provided a guest lecture on the same topic at Cambridge University (10th November 2010). On 25th February 2011, the annual “Thorbecke Lecture” – a formal cooperation between the universities of Ghent and Leiden – focused on the Treaty of Lisbon. After a lecture given by Professor Inge Govaere on the

autonomy of the EU legal order post-Lisbon, law students from both universities competed in a moot court on a hypothetical inter-institutional conflict between the Council and the Commission.

Belgium (Université Catholique de Louvain)

The Institut d'Études Européennes/UCL is associated with the Institut d'Études Européennes/Facultés universitaires Saint Louis (here referred as IEE/FUSL). Both Institutes belong to the Académie Louvain which groups the UCL, the FUSL and two other universities. Both organise together teaching programmes and research, conferences and colloquiums activities. They are supposed to merge when their respective university will merge into one single Université Catholique de Louvain. In the meantime, they act together as associated partners. The data presented hereunder refer therefore to the activities of both institutions.

The IEE/UCL and IEE/FUSL organise together two programmes:

- Master (120 ECTS) in European Studies (according to the Bologna regime),
- Advanced Master (60 ECTS) in interdisciplinary analysis of European construction.

Both programmes are attached to the Political Science with an interdisciplinary approach. In both programmes, the entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty has requested adaptations in the courses on EU institutional law and EU external action. The growing role of the European Council, the rise in power of the European Parliament and the new decision making in the field of external action, and the new provisions concerning Trade policy, Common security and Defence Policy are matters of specific investigation.

The main themes related to the Lisbon Treaty and dealt with in conferences and symposia activities were as follows:

Citizenship

- Symposium in Louvain-la-Neuve, 19th February 2010, on: “Les modes d’expression de la citoyenneté”, legal aspects including the “Citizen’s Initiative”, public opinion (Eurobarometers), the voting in the EP elections,
- Conference in Brussels (FUSL), 10th October 2010, by Martin Westlake, Secretary General of the EU Economic and Social Committee, on: “La démocratie représentative et participative”,

Belgian Presidency

- Conference in Brussels (FUSL), 10th October 2009, by Jean De Ruyt, Belgian Permanent Representative to the EU, on: “L’Union européenne à la croisée des chemins après le Traité de Lisbonne”,
- Conference in Louvain-la-Neuve, 6th October 2010, by Steven Vanakere, Belgian Foreign Minister, on: “Un premier bilan de la présidence belge à mi-parcours”,
- Symposium in Louvain-la-Neuve, 5th May 2011, on: “L’Europe après Lisbonne: quels défis pour l’UE après l’entrée en vigueur du traité?”,

European Social Model and Economic Governance

- Symposium in Brussels (FUSL), 12th-13th May 2011, on: “La crise, l’avenir des modèles sociaux en Europe et les réponses européennes”; topics like Strategy Europe 2020 for the employment and growth, Economic Governance, Social Model have been discussed (in

cooperation with the Département d'économie appliquée (DULBEA) of the Université Libre de Bruxelles,

External Action

- InBev-Baillet Latour Chairs on EU-Russia and EU-China relationship: courses included in the Master (120 ECTS) programme, conferences and research activities,
- Symposium, IEE/FUSL, programme EuropaPlus and the Institut de Prospective Économique du monde Méditerranéen”(IPEMED), Brussels (FUSL), 29th March 2011, on: “L’Union pour la Méditerranée, bilan et perspectives, outils et méthodes”.

Besides, continued training activities are organised:

- Programme EuropaPlus, IEE/FUSL: training for French high level military officers, basic knowledge about the EU institutions, specialised analysis of the Common Security and Defence Policy (two yearly sessions with about 20 participants),
- Programme International Master in European Studies, IEE/UCL and Belgian-Italian Chamber of Commerce in Brussels; it is an intensive full-time programme that provides the participants with the professional tools and practical competences required by the job market (two yearly sessions with about 30 participants).

Bulgaria (Plovdiv University)

As a basic element, Plovdiv University offers a regular lecture of the module on EU integration. The final part of the offered course (five hours) is dedicated to the Lisbon Treaty amendments and recent developments. Issues related to Lisbon Treaty developments form regularly part of MA courses in International Relations.

In April 2011, a team of the Plovdiv University participated in a on-air discussion of recent Lisbon Treaty features at the regional section of Bulgarian National Radio – Plovdiv. Besides, two round-tables with the Belgium Ambassador to Sofia, H.E. Mark Micheilsen, were organised. Some of the topics of the discussion covered the Lisbon Treaty. One round-table was held at the EU Permanent Mission in Sofia in December 2010, another one at the Plovdiv University in January 2011.

Croatia (Institute for International Relations)

The Institute for International Relations (IMO) is not offering a specific course on the Lisbon Treaty but the institutional issues covered by the Lisbon Treaty are an integral part of some courses held on a regular basis by IMO researchers within different university programmes. For example, within her course “Economy of Enlargement” which is part of the postgraduate studies “Advanced Master of European Studies” at the Faculty for Political Sciences, University of Zagreb, Dr. Visnja Samardzija presented and discussed key issues of the Lisbon Treaty and its relevance for Croatia’s accession with the group of 15 students that are attending the course (December 2010).

Seminar “Introduction into the Lisbon Treaty”, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The IMO took part in implementation of the seminar “Introduction into the Lisbon Treaty”, organised by the Foreign Policy Initiative, Sarajevo on Vlastic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30th-31st March 2011. The seminar was financed by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The seminar was organised for the members of legislative bodies from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its aim was to raise the level of understanding of the Lisbon Treaty impacts among the members of the secretariat and the commission

for European integration in the parliaments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its entities. The project started in April 2010 and will last until September 2011.

Dr. Visnja Samardzija took part in the seminar and gave lectures on the role of the Lisbon Treaty for the accession and future membership of the Republic of Croatia. She focused her lectures on the Lisbon Treaty from the perspective of future EU member states, evaluated the importance of institutional changes for future member states, particularly those of small size, and focused on provisions that are relevant for the further enlargements. The seminar was attended by 45 parliamentarians and other government staff of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two other lecturers were: Dr. Zoran Pajic, King's College, London and Professor Nevenko Misita, Faculty of Law, Sarajevo.¹

Roundtable "European Diplomacy and European External Action Service - EEAS"

The Institute for International Relations (IMO) organised together with the Diplomatic Academy of the Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration (MFAEI) and in cooperation with the Hanns Seidel Foundation on 1st June 2010 in Zagreb the round table "European Diplomacy and European External Action Service - EEAS". The event was part of the joint project "Zagreb, EU – lunch & debate". Mr. Andrej Plenković, the State Secretary for European Integration at the MFAEI, elaborated the background of the EU goal to establish its diplomatic service that is being implemented with the EEAS. Main part of the round table was devoted to the lecture "EEAS – Challenge for the Lisbon Treaty?" delivered by Professor Eckart D. Stratenschulte, Director of the European Academy, Berlin, with Dr. Visnja Samardzija from the IMO acting as commentator. The round table was concluded by the words that in order for the EEAS to succeed it will have to inherit the spirit of the EU, namely the spirit of cooperation and solidarity.²

Public lecture "European Union after Coming into Force of the Treaty of Lisbon: Towards Federation?"

On 16th June 2010 the Institute for International Relations (IMO), the French Embassy in Croatia, and the association Alumni of the European studies (ALES) in cooperation with the Delegation of the European Union in Croatia organised the public lecture "European Union after Coming into Force of the Treaty of Lisbon: Towards Federation?". The lecture was held by Professor Jean-Denis Mouton, University of Nancy. It was part of the broader joint project "European Perspectives: French and Croatian Partnership for Promoting European Integration". The lecture took place at the EU Info Centre of the Delegation of the European Union in Croatia, and it was opened by H. E. Jérôme Pasquier the French Ambassador in Croatia and by representatives of other partner institutions. Dr. Butkovic from the IMO acted as commentator.³

Denmark (Danish Institute for International Studies)

The Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) is an independent research institution for international studies, financed primarily by the Danish state. Teaching is thus not one of its tasks. However, the DIIS does arrange many public seminars each year and the series of sessions "Lighthouse Europe" does in particular focus on EU external relations after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. "Lighthouse Europe" attracts prominent speakers from the worlds of academia, public policy, diplomacy, business and civil society to stimulate and generate debate on key issues of strategic foreign policy relevance for Europe.

¹ See: http://www.vpi.ba/bos/uvod_u_lisabonski_sporazum.html.

² For more details, see: <http://www.imo.hr/node/892>.

³ The full report available at: <http://www.imo.hr/node/918>.

In November 2010, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lene Espersen, and the Finnish Foreign Minister, Alexander Stubb, participated in a public session under the title “Bouncing Back? EU Foreign Policy in a New World Order”. The effects of the Lisbon Treaty were widely discussed.

In February 2011 another seminar with focus on the EU’s external relations was held. This time the topic was the EU and the uprisings in North Africa and the audience engaged in a vivid discussion with the panel.

Most recently, the DIIS organised a large conference in cooperation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on “EU’s Eastern Neighbours” with the participation of the Commissioner for Enlargement and ENP, Stefan Füle. The conference brought together experts and practitioners in order to discuss different aspects of the relations between the EU and its neighbours in the East.

Estonia (University of Tartu)

At the University of Tartu the following institutes teach courses on the EU: Faculty of Social Sciences (Institute of Government Studies), EuroCollege, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Philosophy (Department of History), Faculty of Economics, Pärnu College.

During the period under observation, in the institute of Government Studies five courses (total 26 ECTS) related to the EU were taught. The courses on MA level were: “Theories of European Integration”, “Colloquium in EU Integration Theories”, “The member states of the European Union” and “European Union on the International Arena”. The course on BA level taught was basics of EU-course “European Union”.

In cooperation with the EuroCollege additional thirteen courses were taught (total 66 ECTS) “Historical dynamics of European-Russian Relations”, “EU External Relations and External Trade”, “Single Market Law and Policy”, “Economic Integration in Europe”, “EU Enlargement, Transition and Neighbourhood Policy”, “EU Competence and Decision Making in Different Policy Fields”, “EU Monetary and Fiscal Policy”, “European Union’s Regional Policy and Projects”, “EU Terminology in Three Basic Languages”, “The Official Documents and Databases of the European Union”, “EU Migration and Asylum Law and Policy”; three basic courses that teach EU from A to Z (total 11 ECTS), “EU Background, Policies and Future Perspectives” and “EU Governance and Policies (EU-INTRO)” (both in Estonian and in English). All courses in the EuroCollege are on MA level.

The Faculty of Law taught seven courses in total 30 ECTS of EU-related courses: among them “Legal Remedies in Europe” (6 ECTS), “MA Seminar in International and European Law” (3 ECTS), “Protection of Human Rights in Europe” (3ECTS), “Seminar on European Environmental Law” (3 ECTS), “Developments in European Private Law” (3 ECTS), “European Contract Law” (3 ECTS), “Special Seminar on European and International Law” (3 ECTS), “European Union Law” (6 ECTS).

The Faculty of Philosophy (Department of History) taught two courses (12 ECTS in total) of EU-related courses: among them “Contemporary European Politics” (6 ECTS), “History of European Integration” (6 ECTS).

The Faculty of Economics taught two courses (total 8 ECTS) of EU-related courses: “Modern Tax Policy in Europe” and “Taxation in Estonia and EU”.

The Pärnu College taught one course of 3 ECTS related to the EU: “Economic Policies in the EU”.

There is no course that focuses exclusively on Lisbon Treaty.

The main issues related to the Lisbon Treaty in teaching EU are the changes that came along to the decision-making process and the changes in competences of the EU. All basic courses about the EU (both on MA and BA level) involve Lisbon Treaty introduction.

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

The University of Tartu is arranging annual events with Estonian members of the European Parliament and the members of the committee on EU-affairs of the Estonian Parliament; in 2010 the topics were related with EU-related knowledge (including updated knowledge about the Lisbon Treaty). The events are public with more than 200 persons attending every year.

Guest lectures by state officials are public and open also to those who are not currently involved in studies. Some of the guest lectures have been recorded for the wider public to get access to the information.

Finland (University of Tampere)

The range of courses offered on the EU in general in the School of Management at the University of Tampere (UTA) varied from EU institutions to integration theory; applications of integration theory to the enlargement of EU/Europe from a multidisciplinary perspective, advanced IR theory on European integration, and on to EU foreign and security policy, European-Russian relations, European energy policy and European law.

No explicit course on the Lisbon Treaty (LT) was arranged at the UTA. However, several aspects of the treaty were taken up in several individual courses in different disciplines. In politics and international relations, Jean Monnet Professor Pami Aalto coordinated the multidisciplinary module “Jean Monnet Module on European Integration and Enlargement” (autumn 2010), and himself offered a course on “External and Internal Aspects of European Integration”, including the effects of the Lisbon treaty regarding the creation of the EU external service and decision-making in the field of foreign and security policy (spring 2011). Dr. Mikko Vähä-Sipilä offered a course on “European Union and the Baltic Sea Region: a Pilot Case for EU Macro-Regions?” and a course on “The European Commission: Introduction to the Workings of the EU Executive EU Institutions”, the institution where he worked for several years (both courses in autumn 2010). Dr. Hiski Haukkala gave a course on “European Security” (spring 2011).

In Public Law, the study requirements of the programme, for which Pauli Rautiainen is the responsible teacher, include material on the Lisbon Treaty in modules on the fundamentals of public law; European law; basic and human rights; and the special course on European law. Approximately a fifth of BA theses is on aspects of the Lisbon Treaty. Dr. Jukka Viljanen taught two courses wherein the Lisbon Treaty and its amendments and effects were discussed: “International Law and the Protection of Human Rights” and “EU Charter of Fundamental Rights”. The consolidated version of the Lisbon treaty was made available electronically to the students.

In Regional Studies, the course “Europe in Transition”, coordinated by Professor Ilari Karppi, included several elements related to the Lisbon treaty.

Scholars and lecturers of the UTA were also invited to talk on aspects of the Lisbon Treaty in other Finnish universities and fora. For example, Professor Tapio Raunio was invited to give lecture courses

on “Borders and Identities in Europe”, Helsinki Summer School, University of Helsinki; “The European Union as a Political Phenomenon: History and Politics of European Integration”, University of Turku; and “Introduction to the European Union”, University of Helsinki. Raunio also gave a seminar talk on the European Parliament’s new role in the consultancy NetEffect.

France (CERI, Sciences Po)

The CERI is one of the research centres of Sciences Po. For this reason, it does not deliver its own teaching programs, but its researchers take an active part in the teaching activities of Sciences Po. They teach in particular

- within the College of undergraduates at Sciences Po;
- within the Paris School of International Affairs, in particular for the courses: EU Foreign Policy Making and Actorness: How to Manage Diffuses Diplomacy, European Foreign & Security Policy, the policies of widening and the policies of vicinity, The Trade Regime of the EU: Arguments and Settlements;
- within the Master of European Studies at Sciences Po, in particular for the courses France’s EU Policy in the Union of 27, minorities in Europe, Politics and Society in Central and Eastern Europe and Post-Soviet States, Foreign and Security Policy: What Kind off Power is the EU?, Trajectories of democratization and European integration: Central Europe and Balkans, migrations in widened Europe.

The students also follow courses on the legal and political aspects of the institutional system of the European Union, within this framework the changes operated by the Treaty of Lisbon are systematically approached.

In addition, the CERI organises a great variety of research seminars and conferences on the European questions throughout the year. One can in particular note:

- “Europe, great power? To evaluate the performances of the European foreign politics” (29th March 2011) with Justin Vaïsse, Christian Lequesne, Bernard Guetta;
- “Europe after 2013: the day before the budgetary decisions” (26th November, 2010), with Danuta Hübner.

In addition, the CERI published two specific works on the Treaty of Lisbon:

- Chopin, T./Macek, L., "Après Lisbonne, le défi de la politisation de l’Union européenne", in: *Les études du CERI*, n°165, CERI / Sciences Po, May 2010.
- Lequesne, C./Doutriaux, C., “Les Institutions de l’Union Européenne”, Paris: La Documentation française, eighth edition, 2011.

Germany (Trier University)

Courses on European Union affairs at Trier University in 2010/11

Winter term 2010/11:

- BA-level Lecture: “The Political System of the European Union” (Professor Joachim Schild)

- BA-level advanced course: “French Foreign and European Policy” (Professor Joachim Schild / Thomas Siemes, M.A.)
- BA-level advanced course: “The importance of Asia for the Foreign Policy of the EU” (Dr. Manuel Schmitz)
- MA-level course: “Citizens’ Attitudes towards the European Union” (Professor Joachim Schild)

Summer term 2011:

- BA-level advanced course: “Policy analysis: The environmental policy of the European Union” (Professor Joachim Schild)
- MA-level course: “Franco-German Relations in the European Union” (Professor Joachim Schild)
- MA-level course: “German Foreign Policy: Europeanization and Domestication” (Dr. Siegfried Schieder)

There was no course dealing exclusively with the Lisbon Treaty, but the introductory lecture on the EU’s political system and institutions covered major aspects of the institutional innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. The courses on French Foreign and European Policy and on EU-Asia relations covered central aspects of the changed EU institutional framework in the field of foreign and security policy.

Extensive Power-Point documentation accompanying the lecture “The Political System of the EU” covering and summarizing changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty into the EU’s primary law, especially with regard to the institutional setup and the procedures of the EU.

Germany (University Duisburg-Essen)

In 2010/211, the Chair of Modern and Contemporary History at the University of Duisburg-Essen offered the following courses related on EU history:

- Seminar: “Europe in the energy crisis of 1973/74”, Dr. Henning Türk
- Course: “European Integration and mass media: The case of the Marshall Plan”, Dr. Claudia Hiepel
- Seminar: “Historical consciousness in France and in Germany in comparative perspective”, Dr. Claudia Hiepel
- Research seminar, Professor Wilfried Loth

None of these courses focused exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty. However, the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy as well as the questions of a European public sphere, a European identity and the problems of legitimization in EC/EU’s policy making process were also set in a contemporary perspective. In the research seminar, participants discussed the emergence of the EC/EU as an actor in the Cold War and its aftermaths (with Dr. Angela Romano, London School of Economics) and the modernization of the Common Agricultural Policy during the 1970’s and 1980’s (with Dr. Carine Germond, University of Maastricht).

Furthermore, the Department of History of the University of Duisburg-Essen participated in several events of the “Year of Culture Capital of Europe” in Essen and the Ruhr area 2010. A brochure on “Europe: History and Culture” was published which discussed, among other topics, the image of the EU in public discussions and the teaching on Europe in school textbooks.⁴

Germany (University of Cologne)

The Institute of Political Science at the University of Cologne includes four Chairs. Its Jean Monnet Chair focuses exclusively on EU studies. While other institutes and faculties also deal with EU-related questions, the following will cover the Jean Monnet Chair’s activities. In the reporting period, covering the winter semester from October 2010 – March 2011, the Jean Monnet Chair offered the following courses:

BA-level:

- seminar: “Geschichte, Institutionen und Verfahren des politischen Systems der EU“ [History, Institutions and Procedures of the Political System of the EU], Katharina Eckert and Thomas Maschke, attended by 20 students;
- seminar: “Der Haushalt der EU - Akteure, Verfahren und Politikfelder” [The EU’s Budget – Actors, Procedures and Policies], Dr. Kerstin Funk , attended by eight students;
- seminar: “Deutsche Europapolitik? Akteure, Positionen und Strukturen” [Germany’s Policy on Europe? – Actors, Positions and Structures], Matthias Belafi, attended by seven students;
- seminar: “Die EU-Erweiterungspolitik am Beispiel der Türkei“ [The Enlargement Policy of the EU and the Turkish Example], Professor Erol Esen, attended by twenty students;
- seminar: “Bedeutung, Rolle und Einfluss von Lobbying und Interessenvertretung auf europäischer Ebene” [The Importance, Role and Influence of Lobbying and Interest Groups at the European Level], Dr. R. Prunzel and Professor Ralf von Ameln, attended by twelve students;
- seminar: “The Political System of the EU: Governance and Institutions – Europe at work: Berlin and Brussels” , Professor Hartmut Marhold and Thomas Traguth, attended by 30 students;
- seminar: ”The Political System of the EU: Governance and Institutions – Erweiterung und Vertragsrevisionen als Formen der EU-Systemgestaltung” [Enlargement and Treaty Revision as two Ways of EU System Making], Professor Burkard Steppacher , attended by 25 students;
- seminar: “Aktuelle Fragen der Wirtschafts- und Sozialforschung: Europa erforschen und erfahren“ [Current Issues of Economic and Social Research: Explore and Experience Europe], Thomas Traguth, attended by three students;
- seminar: “Elaboration of the Bachelor Thesis: the Academic Dealing with Issues Concerning European Integration”, attended by two students;

⁴ Loth, Wilfried (ed.), ”Unikate Duisburg Essen, vol. 34: Europa – Geschichte und Kultur“, Wissenschaftsverlag Universität Duisburg Essen.

MA-level:

- seminar: “The Political System of the EU - EU Institutional Architecture Post Lisbon”, Jean Paul Jacqué (THESEUS-guest lecturer), attended by 15 students;
- lecture: “The Political System of the EU: Strategic and Conceptual Approaches – The EU in the International System - Lisbon and Beyond”, Professor Wolfgang Wessels, attended by 100 students;
- complementary and compulsory course: “The Political System of the EU: Strategic and Conceptual Approaches – The EU in the International System - Lisbon and Beyond”, Thomas Traguth, attended by 40 students ;
- seminar: “Elaboration of the Master Thesis: the Academic Dealing with Issues Concerning European Integration”, attended by 18 students;

PhD-level:

- ”Vertiefte Analysen integrationswissenschaftlicher Probleme“ [Advanced integration studies], Professor Wolfgang Wessels, attended by 20 students;
- Moreover, in the framework of the “Marie Curie Integrated Training Network” EXACT, five additional PhD seminars were offered: ”Theories, Strategies and Polity of European Integration”, Professor Wolfgang Wessels; “Economics of European Integration”, Professor Alfred Tovias, Hebrew University Jerusalem; “EU institutional law”, Professor Ramses Wessel, University of Twente; “Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to EU External Action”, Dr. Anne Faber, University of Frankfurt/Oder; “Professional Approaches to Foreign and Security Policy”, Dr. Elfriede Regelsberger, Institut für Europäische Politik Berlin; each of them attended by 13 students on average.

The courses provide both a historical overview and an analysis of the current situation. For example, the introductory lecture covers the developments during the post-war period and dedicates the remaining part of the lecture to the current institutional architecture, based on the Treaty of Lisbon. About 70% of the introductory course refers directly to this legal document, and articles are frequently cited in full. At the MA level, two courses focused on the LT analysing, on the one hand, the institutional innovations established by the LT and, on the other hand, the new role of the EU in world politics post-Lisbon.

The courses offered by the Jean Monnet Chair in EU Studies can be attended by students from a broad thematic range of study programmes, like social and political sciences, area studies, economics or management. In addition, the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences offers a Double Master’s degree in European Studies and Political Science in cooperation with the University of Maastricht.

In customary lectures and seminars, PowerPoint slides are the usual medium. In two seminars, PowerPoint has been supplemented with a system that allows to combine the presentation with written notes. In terms of teaching methods, the chair also offers two special courses: the “Europe at work seminar” combines classroom sessions with two field trips to Berlin and Brussels (one of which is compulsory). “Proteus” is a multinational and interdisciplinary course in law and politics of the European Union which uses a simulation exercise to promote the students’ ability to work and communicate in multi-national teams.

Besides these courses that are part of the regular study programmes of the University of Cologne, the Jean Monnet Chair regularly organises additional events, for example round-tables and lectures, that

deal with current issues of European integration and frequently also touch upon the Lisbon Treaty. The Chair is an active contributor to the “European Online Academy”, an online based Master programme in EU studies managed by the Centre de Formation Européenne in Nice.

Greece (University of Athens)

During the reporting period (December 2009 - April 2011), Professor P.C. Ioakimidis and Dr. Anna Vallianatou, the researchers participating in the LISBOAN – Erasmus Academic Network on behalf of the Institute of European Integration and Policy (IEIP), taught five courses at the undergraduate level and two courses at the postgraduate course.

Professor P.C. Ioakimidis taught four courses on the European Union at the undergraduate level and two courses at the Postgraduate level. At the undergraduate level, Professor P.C. Ioakimidis taught the compulsory course “European Organisation: Institutions” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011)⁵ attended by 120 students. The aim of this course is to provide basic knowledge about the history of European integration, about EU institutions (with emphasis to the Lisbon Treaty), about the way the EU functions and about the future of the Union. In addition, Professor Ioakimidis also taught the course “EU Policies” (spring semester, academic years 2009- 2010 and 2010-2011), a compulsory course of the International and European Studies (IES) specialisation cycle⁶ attended by 50 students. This course examines EU common policies (structural policy, EU budget, single market, CAP as well as cooperation in justice and home affairs), with particular reference to the developments that took place after the implementation of the Treaties of Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon. In addition, this course presents the impact of EU policies on Greece as well as the impact of the new enlargement to the Union. Professor P.C. Ioakimidis also taught the optional course for all specialisations⁷ “E.U. External Relations and Policy” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011) attended by 30 students. The aim of this course is to provide a systematic analysis of external relations and policies of the European Union. Broadly, it examines the position and the role of the European Union in the international economic and political system, in view of the recent global challenges and the provisions of the Treaties (Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, Lisbon) regarding the Common Foreign Policy and Policy of Defence and Security. Finally, Professor Ioakimidis taught the optional IES specialisation course “Greece in the E.U.: Political Aspects” (spring semesters, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) attended by 30 students. This course presents the political aspects related to the participation of Greece in the European Union. It covers the europeanisation of Greece, and, in particular, the europeanisation of Greek foreign policy, the contribution of Greece to the EU, the problems that arise from transferring deeper integration to the national level and, finally, the prospects of the Greek European policy.

⁵ Teaching and research in the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration revolve around four sub-disciplinary fields: Political Analysis, Social Theory and Sociology, Administrative Science, and International and European Studies. Subjects from all four fields belong to the compulsory core curriculum for all students, independently of their specialisation in the last two years of the four-year undergraduate course leading to the degree of Political Science and Public Administration.

http://www.pspa.uoa.gr/node.php?n=2_3_curriculum&lang=en

⁶ The students of the undergraduate level at the third year of their studies chose one of the three specialisations offered by the Faculty: Political Analysis, Administrative Science, and International and European Studies.

⁷ The Faculty of Political Studies and Public Administration offers a list of optional courses for students of the 3rd and 4th year of their studies. From this list the students should choose in each semester two (2) specialisation courses, one (1) specialisation optional course (from a different list for each specialisation), and two (2) two optional courses free to choose from a single list for all specialisations.

At the postgraduate level Professor Ioakimidis taught⁸ the course “Policy and Institutions of the European Union” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011), a compulsory course of the Postgraduate Programme “European and International Studies” (EIS)⁹ attended by 25 students. This course is focused on the current institutional edifice of the European Union, after the Lisbon Treaty. Its primary objective is to provide a critical assessment of the institutional system and the decision making process of the European Union (EU). Professor P.C. Ioakimidis also taught¹⁰ the optional course “Europe in the International System” (spring semesters, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) attended by 20 students. This course examines the role of the European Union in the international system, with emphasis on EU neighbourhood countries – the Balkans, Turkey, the Mediterranean countries. It also presents the EU relations with Russia, the United States as well as EU development policy. In addition, it analyses the position of the EU in the international economic institutions and assesses the Common Foreign Security and Defence Policy (especially after the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty).

Finally, Professor Ioakimidis also gave two regular guest lectures on “The Nature of the European Union Political System”, “The Lisbon Treaty and After” to the 24 students of the English speaking Postgraduate Programme in Southeast European Studies (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011).

Dr. Anna Vallianatou taught the optional course “European Policies of the Member states” (autumn semester, academic year 2010-2011)¹¹ attended by 7 students, under the supervision of Professor P.C. Ioakimidis. This course analyses the phenomenon of European integration, tries to assess the different national approaches and the various factors that formulate them. The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with the countries of the European Union and to deepen their knowledge on the phenomenon of European integration. At the postgraduate level Dr. Anna Vallianatou participated in the teaching of Professor P.C. Ioakimidis courses “Policy and Institutions of the European Union” and “Europe in the International System” (see above).

There are other courses on the EU offered by the Faculty of Political Studies and Public Administration during the reporting period. The course “The Political System of the EU” is offered as optional IES specialisation course (spring semester, academic year 2009-2010). It examines the political system of the EU, the other existing political systems and, finally, it tries to assess the ad hoc nature of EU political system. In addition, “Theory of European Integration” (spring semesters, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) is a compulsory IES specialisation course. This course introduces the students to the methodology of the analysis of the European System of cooperation, in the light of the new theories and of the subsequent Treaty revisions. In addition, the courses “European Integration Law” (spring semester, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) and “European Convergence: Theory and Practice” (spring semester, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011), IES specialisation compulsory courses, were also taught. Finally, the optional courses for all specialisations “European Integration and the Greek Economy” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011) and “European Economy” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011) were also taught during the reporting period.

⁸ With the cooperation of Dr. Anna Vallianatou.

⁹ This postgraduate programme leads to the Master’s Degree in European and International Studies. The duration of the studies are two years (three semesters of taught courses and one semester dedicated to the postgraduate dissertation. See <http://eis.pspa.uoa.gr> (in Greek).

¹⁰ This course is offered to the students of the 2nd semester of the postgraduate Programme.

¹¹ Replacing Professor Susannah Verney who, was on academic leave.

At the postgraduate level, the compulsory course “Theories of European Integration” (fall semester, academic year 2010-2011) for EIS postgraduate programme was also taught. In addition, the optional courses “European Union Law” and “European Integration and Greece” (spring semesters, academic years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011) were offered in the framework of the Postgraduate Programme mentioned above.

Examining this wide variety of courses offered by the Faculty of Political Studies and Public Administration on the European Union, both at the undergraduate and the postgraduate level, we come to the conclusion that the course “Policy and Institutions of the European Union” is dedicated almost 90% to the Lisbon Treaty. The Lisbon Treaty came up approximately for the 50% of the time dedicated to the taught courses “European Organisation: Institutions”, “EU Policies” and “E.U. External Relations and Policy”. The rest of the courses on the EU deal with various aspects of EU studies. The Lisbon Treaty comes up approximately for the 15% of the teaching time.

IEIP has organised a number of small workshops on the Lisbon Treaty during the reporting period (December 2009-April 2011)¹². Professor P.C. Ioakimidis has also given numerous lectures on various aspects of the institutional reforms initiated by the Lisbon Treaty (for example, as member of the Board of Directors of ELIAMEP, he participated in several ELIAMEP conferences but, apart from that, he participated in the events of several Greek and European institutions).¹³ In addition, Dr. Anna Vallianatou represented IEIP at the 40th UACES Annual Conference 2010 (*see below*). IEIP also publishes a monthly Newsletter on European Developments in order to inform the interested public in Greece on the institutional reforms and the repercussions of the Lisbon Treaty in the European and the national level (see below).

As far as other means of teaching dealing with the Lisbon Treaty are concerned, Professor P.C. Ioakimidis has published a specialised book entitled “Treaty of Lisbon: Presentation, Analysis, Evaluation”¹⁴ used as a text book both at the undergraduate (for the courses “European Organisation: Institutions” and “EU Policies”) and at the postgraduate level (for the course “Policy and Institutions of the European Union”). In the context of the postgraduate course “Policy and Institutions of the European Union”, Professor P.C. Ioakimidis organises a series of debates in English on the main challenges of the institutional construction of the European Union. Postgraduate students are confronted among each other in these debates, following the model of the EU decision making process and negotiations (Council simulation). PowerPoint presentations, notes diffused in class as well as small up to date scientific articles are also used in teaching the Lisbon Treaty.

Hungary (Institute for World Economics)

The Institute for World Economics (IWE) is a research institute which is engaged in different projects, in organising workshops and conferences, and in publishing the research results. Due to its special academic status, the Institute is not involved in higher education or training activities. At the same time, most of the researchers do teach at different universities on a regular basis, and some of them actually teach European studies. While none of these colleagues has had a course dedicated exclusively to the Lisbon Treaty, its major innovations are inherent part of their lectures or seminars when they explain the developments of primary law as well as the institutional set up and decision-making system of the Union.

¹² IEIP (in collaboration with EKEME) has organised a Roundtable discussion on the a discussion on “The Post-Nice Institutional Changes of the EU” in December 2007, at the European Parliament Information Office in Athens <http://eeep-pspa.uoa.gr>.

¹³ See: <http://www.eliamep.gr/en/>.

¹⁴ Publisher: Themelio (Athens 2010), a renewed edition of the book published in 2008.

In teaching the Lisbon Treaty, the mentioned colleagues usually use the explanatory texts on the EU website as well as explanations published on the “Euvonal” (EU Line) which is a website sponsored by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, one of these colleagues has also contributed to a textbook on the EU including changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty. This textbook is used at the biggest business school in Hungary (Budapest Business School).¹⁵

In 2009, the IWE participated in a project – financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – which aimed at explaining topical issues of the EU to the citizens throughout the country. Three researchers were involved in this project, one of them presenting the Lisbon Treaty. The team travelled to six towns across Hungary and had a total audience of some 250 participants (from varied age groups and professional backgrounds) plus the local media which were usually present at those occasions.

Iceland (University of Iceland)

In the academic year 2010-2011, the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Iceland offered eight courses on European integration in general. These courses dealt with a variety of subjects related to the EU, for example institutional structure, decision-making processes, particular policy sectors and small states. Many other courses dealt partly with the European project (at least six courses) such as courses on Iceland’s foreign policy, security and defence and globalization.

None of the courses deals exclusively with the Lisbon Treaty. Lecturer Rebhan partly dealt with the Lisbon Treaty in six of thirteen sessions in his course “Institutions and Decision-Making in the EU” (thus it came up in 40% of all lectures). Aspects of the Lisbon Treaty that came up concerned in particular the changes from CT to Lisbon Treaty, new institutional structures (removal of the pillar structure, change of QMV provisions, EEAS, High Representative of the Union for CFSP, European Council President) and their impact on the development of the EU, the Irish accommodation (no reduction of Commissioners) and other opt-outs.

Professor Conrad took up the Lisbon Treaty in his European integration course, both as part of the historical development of the EU and in terms of its impact on the institutional architecture of the EU (15% of the course). In his other three courses, Conrad explained the EU as it works today and occasionally pointed out changes that have come into effect with the Lisbon Treaty (5%).

In Professor’s Bailes course on European Security Institutions, the Lisbon Treaty came up as a major topic in two out of thirteen sessions (15%), for example ESDP/CSDP and the EU’s internal security policies. Art. 222 of the Lisbon Treaty is also discussed in the EU internal security session of Bailes’ course on “New Security Challenges and Security Governance” taught at the College of Europe in Bruges (spring 2010 and spring 2011). This accounts for one of twelve sessions or 8% of the course. Also, Kristjánsson and Richter discussed the Lisbon Treaty in relation to the role of small states in the EU in their courses on small states and European integration and their students gave presentations on the Treaty.

The Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies organised a European lecture series in autumn 2010 and spring 2011. The series, titled “Europe: Dialogue with Academics” included 13 lectures each term, related to European affairs in general. The Lisbon Treaty was featured and Art. 42.7 and 222 directly quoted in Professor Bailes’ public lecture “Is the EU and Will It Ever Be a Defence Alliance?” given in the lecture series on 17th September 2010. Professor Conrad will give a presentation on the European Citizens’ Initiative as part of the Europe Dialogues in April 2011.

¹⁵ Káldyné, E. M./Vida, K./Kruppa, É./Ferkelt, B., “Integrálódó Európa I.” [Europe getting integrated I.], Budapest: Perfekt, 2010.

He gave one 45-minute presentation for the Yes-Movement in Iceland that was exclusively about the Lisbon Treaty. In this presentation, he discussed the Lisbon Treaty as a step in the on-going institutional reform process that, as he has argued, has been going on since the Single European Act. The IIA/CSSS has also organised several other lectures, workshops and conferences on European affairs. Some of the lectures have dealt with the EU's institutional development and touched on the Lisbon Treaty and its implementation. Most speakers have been academics, from Iceland and abroad, but a number of EU officials and European politicians also spoke at these events.

Lastly, the Centre runs an Erasmus Summer School in Reykjavík, with 14 partner institutes, which entirely focuses on small states in the EU.

Ireland (University College Dublin)

UCD has a wide range of modules on the European Union at undergraduate and graduate level. None of these modules are exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty but all would have dealt with the Lisbon Treaty as an intrinsic part of the modules.

Masters Programmes at the UCD

- Master of Economic Science: European Public Affairs and Law;
- Master of Science: International Relations;
- Master of Laws.

Undergraduate modules at the UCD

- Theories and Concepts in International Relations (INRL20040);
- Politics of the European Union (INRL20160);
- Integration, Fragmentation and the Global System (INRL30050);
- The European Union: Polity, Politics & Policy (INRL30210);
- EU Constitutional Law (LAW20330);
- EU Economic Law (LAW20340);
- Public International Law: The Principles of State Sovereignty.

Events

- “Measuring Poverty in the EU: a Debate”: On Thursday 19th May, the UCD Social Science Research Centre hosted a seminar on Measuring Poverty in the EU: a Debate. How should poverty be defined and measured in a European Union in which some member states are much richer than others? Does poverty in the rich member states have the same meaning and significance as poverty in the poorer member states?
- “The Future of the European Court of Human Rights”, on 1st April 2011, by Mr. Michael O’Boyle, B.L.
- “Career opportunities with the EU institutions”, European Commission Representation in Ireland, European Union House, 18 Dawson Street, Dublin 2, on 10th March 2011.

- Conference on Citizenship and Voting Rights in Europe, Dublin European Institute, on 3rd December 2010.
- “European Unions after the Crisis”, research colloquium, by Dr. Roland Erne, UCD.
- "This House believes the European Project has failed us", by UCD Literary and Historical Society, on 24th November 2010.
- "Still Punching below its Weight? Exploring the Actorness-Effectiveness Nexus in EU Foreign Policy", by Dr. Daniel Thomas, DEI Colloquium, on 17th September.

Italy (Istituto Affari Internazionali)

The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) organises a course on the External Action of the EU at the University of Roma Tre in Rome. The course takes place every spring and it is intended for graduate students in International Relations. It covers all the different strategies, policies and instruments that the EU uses to ensure security, understood in its broad sense. The course puts much emphasis on how the Lisbon Treaty may change the security policies of the EU. The textbook of the course (Gianni Bonvicini (ed.), “L'Unione europea attore di sicurezza regionale e globale”, Milano: F. Angeli, 2010, 164 p., Quaderni del Centro Altiero Spinelli) has been edited by Gianni Bonvicini, Executive Vice President of the IAI, and the contributions have all come from IAI researchers and lecturers in the above mentioned course (Michele Comelli, Nicoletta Pirozzi, Nathalie Tocci).

In addition, different IAI researchers have given conferences, seminars and classes on topics directly or indirectly related to the EU, and particularly on the Lisbon Treaty. Some IAI researchers (Michele Comelli, Raffaello Matarazzo) were also asked to explain the innovations brought about by the Lisbon Treaty in European foreign policy to diplomats from non-EU diplomatic missions.

In the course of 2010, a number of events were organised by the IAI on the topic of the Lisbon Treaty, including:

- Seminar on "The State of Democracy in the EU after the Lisbon Treaty", in cooperation with Notre Europe, Centro Studi per il Federalismo and the Representation of the European Commission in Italy, Turin, 3rd November 2010;
- Seminar on "The Democratic Control of the European Foreign, Security and Defence Policy", in cooperation with TEPSA, Brussels, 15th November 2010 (The seminar put a lot of emphasis on the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty in the field of the foreign and security policy);
- Lecture "The EU one Year after Lisbon: Reshuffling the European Balance of Power", with Piotr Maciej Kaczynski, senior fellow, Ceps, Rome, 13th December 2010.

From January 2010 to June 2010 and from January 2011 to June 2011 Raffaello Matarazzo, researcher at the Iai, has been teaching Government and Politics of Western Europe at the St. John's University of New York, Rome Campus, as adjunct professor. Each semester Matarazzo devotes at least six classes to the EU institutional set up and specifically to the innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. The 2010 course was followed by 10 undergraduate course, the 2011 course by 15 undergraduate students.

Moreover, Michele Comelli produced a lecture's note for the students of the above mentioned course on the main innovations brought about by the Lisbon Treaty in the field of foreign and security policy.

In addition, the IAI carried out a number of different studies on the Lisbon Treaty, one of which was specifically intended for students:

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

Italy (LUISS Guido Carli)

BA level

- Marzia Basili and Pierpaolo Settembri, in the framework of their undergraduate course on “Public Policy” (2009-2010) for the BA in Political Science, organise a simulation exercise based on the new rules introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. The students are asked to negotiate and agree on a Regulation on the basis of a proposal by the Commission, following the rules of the ordinary legislative procedure and taking into account the negotiating dynamics both in the Council of the EU and in the European Parliament.
- “History of Political Doctrine from the State to the EU”, course by Mario Telo’ for the BA in International Relations

MA level - The Lisbon Treaty in the academic programme of the Master in European Studies 2009/10

In the first semester of the current academic year three courses have dealt with the Lisbon Treaty.

- The core course on “European Institutions”, held by Professor Roberto Mastroianni, covered all the changes that the Treaty of Lisbon has made to the European institutional framework. The Course dealt with the new system of distribution of competences between the EU, on one side, and the member states, on the other side. A particular attention was given to the new balance of powers between the various political institutions and to the involvement of the national Parliaments in the legislative procedure.
- The elective course “European Energy Economics and Policy”, held by Professor Christian Egenhofer, outlined the fact that the Lisbon Treaty for the first time establishes a legal base for an EU energy competence. This has major implications for the development of a genuine EU energy policy both internally and externally. In the course, the content and the possible implications of this new competence were discussed. Particular focus was the link between energy market integration and the new and emerging external energy competencies. Students were asked to make presentations on EU energy policy including the implications stemming from the Lisbon Treaty.
- Finally, in the elective course on “European Foreign and Security Policy”, held jointly by ambassador Alessandro Minuto-Rizzo and Frédéric Mérand, it was stressed that perhaps the most important practical innovations were the enhanced powers of the European parliament and the external relations. It is a dramatic change to merge the authority of the High Representative with the weight of the Commission: a new "European service", all representations abroad, a substantial budget, all under the same person. Nonetheless it was stressed that there were grey areas and that these new European Service had to be proved in practical application. A 3-hour simulation of the General Affairs Council was made, where students had to defend national positions on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty at the UN.

Doctoral level

- A specialized course in European Studies held by Mario Telo’,
- The perspective, the role and the features of the European party system in the light of the new rules introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon; some lectures and a seminar within the course of Comparative Politics held by Domenico Fracchiolla.

Latvia (Riga Stradins University)

Courses on EU issues, including the Lisbon Treaty’s provisions:

- Professor Inna Dovladbekova, “International and European Monetary System”, Master course of lectures, October 2010, two days (4+6 academic hours), 16 students;
- Professor Eugene Eteris, “European Union Law”, a course of lectures for Master students, four weeks, 40 academic hours, September-October 2010;
- Professor Eugene Eteris, “European Union: Taxation Policy”, a course of lectures for Master students, October 2010, two weeks, 20 academic hours;
- Professor Eugene Eteris, “European Union-Economic policy and business environment”, a course of lectures for master students, four weeks, 40 academic hours, April-May 2011;
- Professor Dovladbekova I., lectures for Master students, “European Fiscal and Monetary Policy: Lisbon Treaty priorities”, in Riga Technical University, two days, six academic hours, February 2011;
- Professor Eugene Eteris, lectures for Bachelor students, general course on “EU institutions, policy, law and decision-making”, April-May 2011, 20 academic hours.

Special and exclusive course on the Lisbon Treaty

“Institutions, economy and decision-making” is being elaborated for the autumn semester course at European Studies Faculty 2011.

Round-Table

A round-table on “It and ICT- new direction in the EU policy and legislation” took place on 27th April 2011 (four hours). It has been organised by the Baltic International Academy, Latvian Employers Association and International Web-Magazine “The Baltic Course”. Professor Eugene Eteris presented a paper on ICT policy and legislation at the round-table.

Public Lectures

- Professor Eugene Eteris: Public lecture at the European Commission Representation in Latvia, Riga (European Union House- European Public Space) on “European Union: Science and Technology Policy in view of the Lisbon Treaty”, 28th September 2010 (1,5 hours);
- Professor Eugene Eteris: Lecture at the European Commission Representation in Latvia on “Doing Business in Europe: EU politics and law”, 17th May 2010 (1,5 hours); supplement information materials and power points: www.eiropainfo.lv.

Textbook

The textbook “Economic and Financial Crisis and Latvian problems” by Dovladbekova I., Eteris E. and Zelmenis D. is being prepared.

Luxembourg (Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research)

The CERE (Robert Schuman Centre for European Studies and Research) is affiliated to the Ministry of State under the Luxembourgish Prime Minister. Teaching belongs not to its tasks. The tasks to be carried out by the Robert Schuman Centre are:

- to promote knowledge on European unification history and stimulate research on that subject;
- to facilitate the publication of such work;
- to draw up bibliographical lists and research results;
- to further the dialogue and cooperation between institutes and seminars grouped in the Centre;
- to organise colloquiums on problems applying to the Centre's activities as well as study meetings between teachers and students;
- to study any question pertaining to the context of international relations that the Government considers worth to submit to the Centre.

Most recently, on may 6, 2011, the Institute has organized in cooperation with the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) a seminar on “The role of the EUCJ in EU integration after Lisbon” which took place at Court of Justice of the European Union, Luxembourg. The European judges Franklin Dehousse, Lars Bay Larsen, Koen Lenaerts and Jean-Jacques Kasel, as well as the Advocate General of the EUCJ Yves Bot offered their vision of the role of the European Court from the perspective of court members. The academic world was represented by Jaap de Zwaan (Director Netherlands Institute of International Relations ‘Clingendael’, The Hague, and Professor in European Law, Erasmus University, Rotterdam), Marianne Dony (Professor in European Law and President of the Institute of European Studies, ULB, Brussels), Dominik Hanf (Professor at the European Legal Studies Department and Director of the European General Studies, College of Europe, Bruges) and Herwig Hofman (Professor of European and Transnational Public Law at the University of Luxembourg).

The seminar was chaired by Jean Paul Jacqué (Secretary General of TEPSA, Brussels). The opening address was delivered by Jean-Marie Majerus (CERE).

The first session was dedicated to the “The Court of Justice as EU legislator”. Franklin Dehousse amplified in his presentation the triple role of the EUCJ as “supervisor, generator of ideas and as legislator”, stressing that the latter role devolved on the Court as a result of a lack of political decisiveness. Herwig Hofman raised the question of the Court's role considering the growing number of executive agencies, attracting competencies of national governments and administrations.

With respect to “The role of the EUCJ in Justice and Home Affairs after Lisbon”, Jaap de Zwaan draw during the second session attention to the growing role of the Court in the area previously subsumed under Pillar three. Yves Bot addressed the subject of mutual recognition of judgments passed by national courts in the respective member states. This highly delicate issue was taken up by the judge Lars Bay Larsen.

“The contribution of EUCJ to the development of European citizenship” stood in the focus of the third session. Marianne Dony cast light on cases brought before the Court dealing with the freedom of movement and non-discrimination with regard to family names. Koen Lenaerts took up with this

presentation and commented on EUCJ decisions linked with the concept of EU citizenship. He spoke in particular about non-discrimination of students from another member state, the deprivation of nationality, and the right of residence of parents from third countries whose children are EU citizens. In this context, Dominik Hanf pondered over the right leeway in decision-making of the EUCJ judges.

In his concluding remarks, the Luxembourgish judge Jean-Jacques Kassel, previously Permanent Representative to the European Communities, expressed his concern about the future of the Union, deploring growing nationalism amongst its member states. In this context, he stressed the role of the EUCJ in order to avoid that fundamental principles are scrapped.

Malta (University of Malta)

The Lisbon Treaty has been fully incorporated in the teaching effort at the European Documentation and Research Centre, at both the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Although no course is offered which focuses exclusively on the Treaty, it features prominently as an integral part of a number of study-units. Briefly, these study-units include those on the EU Institutions and policies, economics and EU law, many of which are mandatory for European Studies students.

In this report a list has been included of the study-units taught at the EDRC with the number of students registered in each, where the Lisbon Treaty features as an integral part of the course. EDRC academic staff members have updated their teaching material to include the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty, and the nature as well as the most salient implications of these changes are made clear to the students.

The EDRC has not held any other public event or one-off activity specifically on the Treaty during the reporting period.

Below is the list of study-units in which the Lisbon Treaty has been fully incorporated in the teaching and research material/information:

- EST 1020 – Legal Order of the EU (Semester 1 & 2), 44 students;
- EST 1032 – Institutions of the EU, 84 students;
- EST 1030 – Introduction to Comparative Politics of Europe, 110 students;
- EST 2170 – Malta in the European Union, 113 students;
- EST 2070 – European Union Competition Law, 48 students;
- EST 2060 – The Law of the Internal Market of the European Union, 51 students;
- EST 2110 – The History of European Integration, 101 students;
- EST 2140 – Politics of the EU, 58 students;
- EST 2040 – The Development of the EU's CFSP, 25 students;
- EST 2210 – Development Studies and the EU, 47 students;
- EST 2100 – The Social Policy Agenda of the EU, 16 students;
- EST 2080 – Biotechnology in Europe, 20 students;

- EST 2190 – Concepts of European Foreign Policy, 20 students;
- EST 3010 – The Economics of European Integration, 48 students;
- EST 3020 – European Union Trade Policy, 26 students;
- EST 3180 – Legal Safeguards for Human Rights in Europe, 31 students;
- EST 3190 – European Environmental Law and Policy, 72 students;
- EST 3150 – EU Policies and Political Dynamics, 68 students;
- EST 3090 – Euro-Mediterranean Relations, 39 students;
- EST 3100 – Federalism in Europe, 59 students.

Masters Programme in European Studies

- EST 5530 – European Union Cohesion Policy, four students;
- EST 5470 – Lobbying in the European Union, three students;
- EST 5480 – Current Issues in European Union Politics, eight students;
- EST 5520 – The European Union and Climate Change, eight students;
- EST 5310 – Theories of European Integration, two students;
- EST 5410 – European Union Trade Policy, four students;
- EST 5510 – European Union Migration and Asylum Law, four students;
- EST 5330 – The European Union in World Politics, four students;
- EST 5350 – The European Union and its Mediterranean Neighbourhood, seven students;
- EST 5370 – European Union Environmental Economics, four students;
- EST 5570 – European Union Enlargement, four students;
- EST 5460 – European Union Development Policy, eight students.

It does not need stressing that the Lisbon Treaty featured most strongly in those study-units focusing on the political and legal aspects of the EU institutions. However, efforts were made to factor in the effects of the Lisbon Treaty in other courses based on other disciplines, such as economics.

Students are also made aware of the EU Human Rights Charter which is attached to the Treaty and which forms an integral part thereof. Thus, for example, in the study-unit EST3180 on legal safeguards for human rights in Europe, the Charter of Fundamental Rights is being given due attention in the course. In the course EST3100 on Federalism in Europe, the Lisbon Treaty is discussed from a European Federalist perception, namely the extent to which the Treaty pushes the EU towards a federation.

These examples are included to show the way the Lisbon Treaty is being presented in the relevant study-units. A similar approach is being applied in the rest of the study-units.

Similarly, in those study-units which include a strong external relations aspect such as those covering external relations, the CFSP, the Mediterranean etc., reference is made to the impact of the new positions created by the Lisbon Treaty, namely the President of the European Council, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, as well as the creation of the EEAS, and how these developments complicate the management of the EU's Mediterranean policy. Emphasis is laid on the potential gap between the Treaty's objectives and practice.

In the economics courses, as for example in EST3010, reference is made to the change regarding the objective of the single market ('highly competitive social market economy') and how this is being reflected in the new strategy for the single market; the new article and protocol on services of general interest and the formalisation of Eurogroup and its President for the Euro Area. EST3020 on the EU Trade Policy, also covered aspects of investment, as the Lisbon Treaty has included investment as a new EU competence. In the MA study-unit EST5530, reference was made to the objective of territorial cohesion, which was introduced by Lisbon Treaty. In the area of research on EU economic policies, the main innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty which are of special interest involve the role of the Eurogroup and economic integration for services of general interest.

Both in the undergraduate dissertations (10,000 to 15,000 words) involving 45 students and the MA dissertations (15,000 to 20,000 words) involving eight students, the 'switch' to the Lisbon Treaty was evident and as complete as in the taught study-unit. Hence, even in student research the Lisbon Treaty is undoubtedly the point of reference.

Netherlands (University of Twente)

European Studies at the University of Twente is structured in accordance with the internationally accredited Bachelor-Master model. The program consists of two parts: a three-year Bachelor's program and a one-year Master's program. The first year consists of introductory courses in the different disciplines and in application of these disciplines to Europe. At the same time, different insights are already combined. The basic idea, however, is to introduce students to all the dimensions of Europe. In the second year, the European Union will be put into perspective and the context is taken into account. Students look at Europe in a global context and approach the EU from a 'governance' perspective, looking at the different levels of decision-making and the different actors involved.

There is no course which focused exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty although it forms the basis and the focus of all EU law courses. In general, the Lisbon Treaty also received abundant attention in several courses of the European Studies curriculum. In the courses "Institutional Development of the EU", "European Political Integration", and "European Legal Integration", attention was paid to the changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty with regard to rules, procedures and institutions. In the courses "European Economic Integration" and "European Social Integration", more substantial attention was paid to the EU integration, also with regard to the changes introduced in the Lisbon Treaty. In the second year of the ES programme, the courses "European Legal Governance", "EU External Legal Relations", "EU External Economic Relations" and "EU External Political Relations" deal with the Lisbon Treaty, which also forms a large part of the teaching in the ES Master programme at the University of Twente. Courses in which attention is paid to the Lisbon Treaty are "European Union Law" and "International Relations Theory and EU Foreign Policy".

Norway (ARENA, University of Oslo)

As a research institute, ARENA has not been involved in teaching the Treaty of Lisbon.

ARENA is the coordinating institution of the RECON project on Reconstituting Democracy in Europe. As such ARENA is organizing a RECON “outreach conference” at the Résidence Palace, Brussels on 19th May 2011; many ARENA researchers will participate. The theme of the conference is, “Where is European Democracy Heading?” and it will address a number of issues that relate to the Lisbon Treaty – in particular EU constitutionalism, representative democracy and foreign policy.

Poland (Foundation for European Studies/European Institute Lodz)

Since the activities of the European Institute in Lodz concentrate more on training (mainly for public administration) and information rather than regular academic courses on the EU, the activities with respect to teaching on Lisbon Treaty are addressed more to general public and schools in the region than to academic society as such. The topics of training and information services provided cover the broad range of EU-related topics including history of EU integration, institutions and decision-making and EU sectoral policies. The scope of training and information activities in the reporting period are two-fold: one strand regarding the specialism in European Social Fund and its implementation in Poland, the other one covering open lectures and seminars for the general public as well as lessons and other forms of support for schools, NGOs and other interested societal groups, with the latter being implemented mainly by the Regional Centre for European Information at the Institute (being part of the network administered and co-financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MFA).

The centre offers a lecture on the topic “Lisbon Treaty and the institutional reform“, which is, however, rarely asked for by clients as a separate topic. Still the Lisbon Treaty is part of the following lectures: for example, “European Integration Process“, “EU Institutional System“, “History of the EU“, “EU from the Treaty of Paris to the Lisbon Treaty“, “Functioning of the EU“, “Polish Presidency in the Council of the European Union“, “Getting to know the Treaty of Lisbon“. The Institute is open to organise any kind of activity: lecture, seminar, workshop related to the Treaty of Lisbon and institutional reform for all interested subjects according to the needs.

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the following number of lectures, school lessons, open meeting were organised. All listed below included the information on Lisbon Treaty, as part of the EU history overview/ EU institutional development:

- 1st- 31st December 2009 – 6 events for the total of ca. 260 participants (mostly school youth);
- 1st February-31st December 2010 – total of ca. 60 events (1600 participants in total – mostly schools but also general public, NGOs, PA). Two of the events were devoted exclusively to the presentation of the Treaty.

Information materials provided by MFA, booklets, internet resources, textbooks published in Poland devoted exclusively to Lisbon Treaty or addressing post-Lisbon state of the art are used in all training and information activities.

Portugal (Istituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Technical University of Lisbon)

During the autumn semester of the 2010/2011 academic year ISEG offered two courses in European Law to its students, taught by Professor Antonio Goucha Soares.

The first course was devoted to undergraduate students, it was taught in English and was mainly concentrated in the core phases of European integration, since the creation of the European Community in the 1950’s until the Treaty of Lisbon. Then, it focused on the institutional framework of the European Union. Hence, the Treaty of Lisbon was a central topic of this course. Some 25

students attended the course. They were all incoming Erasmus students from different countries with a majority of German students.

The second course was offered within the framework of the Masters programme in International Economics and European Studies. This was an intermediate level course of European Law, taught in Portuguese. It focused both in institutional issues and EU policies, such as external relations, foreign and security policy, free movement of goods, right of residence and free movement of people within the EU. More than 30 students attended the course. Most of them were national students, but there were also some South American and African students. There was a vast bibliography concerning the Treaty of Lisbon for this course, and among it Antonio Goucha Soares' article on the Lisbon Treaty.¹⁶

During the same academic semester Professor Antonio Goucha Soares organised three sessions of the ISEG PhD programme in Development Studies, focused in European issues related with the Treaty of Lisbon: a first session on the role of the European Commission during the International Governmental Conferences; a second session on the EU external action, after the Treaty of Lisbon; and a third session on the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Romania (Babes-Bolyai University)

The Faculty of European Studies, part of Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, includes in its curriculum a large variety of courses pertaining to the EU. At the Bachelor level, these courses range from "European Construction", "Governance and Institutions" to "Community Law". At the Master level, specialized courses refer to "Decision Making in the EU", "The EU and the Global Economy" as well as "European Policies". At the PhD school subjects such as "Modeling the New Europe" are taught, while Postdoctoral studies focus on research on "The Crisis of Values within the EU?".

Although there has been no course dedicated solely to the Lisbon Treaty, significant information about it has been included in the abovementioned courses, as follows: EU Construction - innovations brought forth by the Lisbon Treaty (25%); EU Governance - the Lisbon and Post-Lisbon Agenda (50%); Decision Making in the EU - legal instruments and procedures within the Lisbon Treaty (66%); EU Institutions - up-to-date information as stipulated in the Lisbon Treaty (75%); EU Policies - reforms in the Lisbon Treaty and areas of EU competence (50%).

The European Documentation Centre of our Faculty has held conferences on the Lisbon Treaty, including one for the general public in October 2010, and another dedicated to Master students, in November 2010. Professor Nicolae Paun's Jean Monnet ad personam chair holds monthly lectures on the Lisbon Treaty, such as those titled "The Lisbon Treaty in 27 Reading Keys" and "The Lisbon Treaty - National Agenda, European Agenda". Within the Chair of European Administration, Governance and Projects, a roundtable was held in February 2011 on the Post-Lisbon Agenda, with the participation of students from the Faculty of European Studies. The Society of European Students from our Faculty is currently conducting an international project entitled "The Simulation of the European Parliament", where the Lisbon Treaty comes into question within a dedicated panel with regard to its structure, functioning, legitimacy, transparency and decision making process. Also, a student contest was held on the Treaty in March 2011 with a series of prizes. Last but not least, in May this year, the Faculty of European Studies aimed to initiate a major research endeavour based on the Central and East-European debate on the Lisbon process.

¹⁶ "O Tratado Reformador da União Europeia", *R:I Relações Internacionais*, nº17, 2008.

Other means of teaching related to the Lisbon Treaty include up-to-date readers and documents, made available for students at all times, as well as PowerPoint slides meant to render the comprehension of this subject easier. A periodical quiz on the Lisbon Treaty is organised, in order to encourage students to conduct personal research in this regard. Furthermore, the European Documentation Centre of our Faculty provides information materials on the Lisbon Treaty, including fliers, posters and handbooks. Students themselves are currently contributing to a brochure dedicated to the Treaty with original points of view and valuable opinions.

Beyond these curricular activities, the Faculty of European Studies of the Babes-Bolyai University has held cultural and press events dedicated to this matter (radio and TV talk-shows participations, permanent editorials in national newspapers, such as *Romania libera* and local press, like *Monitorul de Cluj*, debated with young politicians).

Romania (European Institute of Romania)

Although the European Institute of Romania (EIR) has not organised in the reporting period specific training courses dealing exclusively with the Lisbon Treaty, it has held general training on European affairs, during which some elements dealing with the Lisbon Treaty were tackled. The classes aim to provide public servants with detailed information on the workings of the EU.

The European Institute of Romania has held general training on European affairs classes dealing with EU institutions and decision-making processes, the legal system of the EU, changes brought by the Treaty of Lisbon on justice and home affairs, environmental policy, social policies and the employment policy, internal market of the EU, the economic and cohesion policy, and the EU budget.

The European Institute of Romania organised on 30th March 2011 the conference entitled “Launch of Strategy and Policy Studies – SPOS 2010”, aiming to promote the research conducted in the framework of this project in 2010, among which a study dealing with the Lisbon Treaty, entitled “The Treaty of Lisbon: impact on Romanian institutions and policies“. During the session of presentations devoted to this study, several Romanian officials commented on the results of the study. Leonard Orban, Presidential Counsellor for European Affairs and Honorary President of EIR, presented to the public a number of considerations concerning the implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon. Taking into consideration the extended period of the Treaty implementation process, it is very important the way in which it is implemented. Another remark concerned the fact that, although the Treaty has been conceived to support the deepening of the integration process, certain measures rather support the intergovernmental method. At the same time, the speaker mentioned Romania among the states that manage to successfully transpose the new Community laws.

Romania (University of Oradea)

The University of Oradea has pursued an intensive agenda in EU studies during the reporting period, notably by offering study programmes such as the Master programme entitled “European Economic Relations”. Within the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Oradea, a broad range of courses on the EU were taught, part of them being organised during the reporting period, such as:

- “European Economics” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Adriana Giurgiu and Dr. Anca Dodescu to all students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year (more than 600 attendants) – Bachelor level;
- “EU External Trade and the Custom Union” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Adriana Giurgiu to Master students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year (more than 90 attendants);

- “Competition and Competitiveness” (Summer Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Mihai Berinde to Master students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year (more than 90 attendants).
- “European Union in the International Context” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Mihai Berinde to all students of the Faculty enrolled in the first year of the Master programme entitled “European Economic Relations” (more than 40 attendants);
- “The Economics of the European Integration” (Summer Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Anca Dodescu to all students of the Faculty enrolled in the first year of the Master programme (more than 40 attendants);
- “EU Internal Market and the Accessing Negotiations” (Summer Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Mihai Berinde to students of the Faculty enrolled in the first year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);
- “The Common Trade Policy and the EU External Trade” (Summer Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Mihai Berinde to students of the Faculty enrolled in the first year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);
- “Economic and Monetary Union and Fiscal Policy in EU” (Summer Semester course), which was taught to students of the Faculty enrolled in the first year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);
- “EU Enlargement – Study Cases” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Adriana Giurgiu to the students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);
- “EU Common Policies” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Anca Dodescu to all students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);
- “The Romania's EU Accession Process and the Post-accession Economic Integration” (Winter Semester course), which was taught by Dr. Mihai Berinde to all students of the Faculty enrolled in the second year of the Master programme (more than 20 attendants);

All of the above described courses focus on different aspects of the Lisbon Treaty, and especially within the “European Economics” course taught at Bachelor Level, there were eight teaching and seminar hours (out of a total of 56 hrs.) dedicated exclusively to the Lisbon Treaty. During these four hours, the Lisbon Treaty was presented and debated together with students, who have prepared in teams projects and presentations on the content of the Lisbon Treaty.

Students can rely on an IT-assisted virtual platform which contains course objectives, scheduled activities, teaching materials, evaluation methods and material, study guides for seminar and applicative activities, and recommended / indicative further readings for each course and subject (<http://distance.iduoradea.ro>). For staying in touch with students, but also for establishing a good communication and feedback between the teaching staff and students, a *Forum* facility developed for each existing subject on this IT-assisted virtual platform has been used.

In support of teaching activities, staff have prepared electronic materials, scripts, textbooks, PowerPoint presentations, etc. for each course dealing with the Lisbon Treaty.¹⁷

On 23rd November 2010, with the occasion of celebrating “The Day of the Romanian Economist”, the university organised a Scientific Session on “Romania and the Challenges of the Economic Crisis. The Answer of the Young Economists”, dedicated to the Ph.D. students in Economics, where scientific papers and research results on different topics directly or indirectly related to the Lisbon Treaty were presented by the Ph.D. students, and debated with the participants.

Slovenia (University of Ljubljana)

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

No specific course on Lisbon Treaty exists, but aspects of the LT cover minor percentages of individual courses. Examples: institutional arrangements of the EU within Basic course on the EU (8 %), Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms within the International Minority Protection (5 %), TRIO presidencies of the EU within the International Negotiations course (5 %), EU external trade within two courses: External relations of the EU and EU within the world economy (5 %).

No single events which exclusively dealt with the Lisbon Treaty took place during the reporting period. In terms of teaching methods, teaching assistant Jure Požgan, MA and Assistant Professor Ana Bojinović Fenko use Oxford University Press Online Resource Centres for the Basic course on the EU.

Spain (Institute of European Studies/Universidad Autònoma de Barcelona)

The Lisbon Treaty has been at the very core of the IUEE teaching activities, especially in the framework of the Official Master on European Integration. The Master, which has had 45 students this academic year, is organised in Specialties (European Economy, Legal Integration, External Action and European Governance), giving each student the opportunity to study the European Integration from a disciplinary perspective. Additionally, a common introductory module is imparted which gives an overview of the EU Integration processes, policies and institutions. In this particular

¹⁷ These include, for example, 80 copies of the book entitled Adriana Giurgiu: Comerțul intraeuropean – o nouă perspectivă asupra comerțului exterior al României (The European Trade – A New Perspective onto the Romanian External Trade), on-line edition posted on the virtual platform of the course “The EU’s Common Trade Policy and External Trade” (<http://distance.iduoradea.ro>) and 250 printed exemplars of the book Anca Dodescu / Adriana Giurgiu: Economie Europeană (European Economics), 2010, also available on-line on the web site of the course “European Economics” (<http://distance.iduoradea.ro>).

module, Professor Gregorio Garzón, coordinator of the modules, gave a two hours course on “The Institutional Balance in the Lisbon Treaty“.

Practically, all the four Specialties of the Master have gone through a curricular update of the new EU reality triggered by the Lisbon Treaty. Naturally, the Specialty on Legal Integration has given a more in-depth attention to the changes brought by the Treaty to the European Union regarding the legal sphere (30% of the 110 hours).

The other Specialties have also scheduled at least one course dedicated exclusively to the Lisbon Treaty implications on specific aspects of their disciplines. For instance, the External Action Specialty organised a five hours seminar titled “The New Model of Council Presidencies: an Evaluation of the First Post-Lisbon Spanish Presidency in the Field of External Action“.

In the framework of the European Governance Specialty, Dr. Susana Beltran gave a two hours course on the “Local and Regional Entities in the Lisbon Treaty“.

Apart from the regular courses, the Master invites distinguished visiting professors or practitioners to give lectures. A specific reference to the Lisbon Treaty was given by the following guest speakers:

- Iñigo Méndez de Vigo (MEP): “The Lisbon Treaty: Several Institutional Implications” (2h)
- Joaquim Roy (Chair “Jean Monnet” in International Relations and Director of the EU Centre, Univ. Miami): “The Lisbon Treaty: American Reverberations” (2h)

Spain (University of Malaga)

During the reporting period, the Chair Jean Monnet of European Economy of the University of Malaga, whose holder is the teacher Dr. Pablo Podadera Rivera, has given in his section Higher Education eight courses on general and specific topics of the European Union. Four of them belong to the official education of Master and Doctorate programs: "The Institutional System and the Main Policies of the EU for the Service of the Internal Development"; “The Development Cooperation Policy in the EU”; "The Humanitarian Aid in the EU", within the subject "European Union and Development" of the Official Master on International Cooperation and Development Policies; and the course "The Development Cooperation Policy and the Humanitarian Aid in the European Union", within the framework of the "Inter-University Master in Culture of Peace, Conflicts, Education and Human Rights". Other four courses belong to official educations of the Graduate Degree Program, in the subject "Economy and Politics of the EU": "Generalization of the European Education in the Technical High Schools"; "Politics of Cohesion in the EU"; "Common Market, Freedoms and the Competition Policy in the EU"; "Economic Analysis of the Trade Policy and the Development Cooperation of the European Union".

All of them have multidisciplinary character and are included in the programme of homologation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

Likewise, from the Chair Jean Monnet section on formation and information, there have been given courses addressed to development actors and the public in general about: employment and social policy in the EU, constitutive Treaties and process of integration of the EU, environmental policy in the EU, territorial cohesion policy in the EU, rural policy in the EU, policies on research, innovation and development in the EU.

In all the indicated educations, the Treaty of Lisbon has taken a special attention as a new reference point in the construction process of the European Union. Nevertheless, in this period, coinciding with

the start-up of the new Treaty, the Chair Jean Monnet has given two specific seminars on the Treaty of Lisbon addressed the general public with the aim to spread among the population the knowledge on the new Treaty. In the mentioned events, the institutional aspects and the governance have stood out, as well as those of citizenship of the EU, as 80%, in compare of the other topics. One of them, "The Treaty of Lisbon. Precedents and Global Valuation", was given in the conference series "Democracy and Economy in Europe. From an unsuccessful Constitution to the Treaty of Lisbon ", in collaboration with the Provincial Office of European Information (Europe-Direct Project) of Malaga; and was directed to development agents and province's municipal authorities and attendance of 50-60 persons.

On the other hand, through the "Provincial Permanent Training Room on European Resources for the Local Development" created by the mentioned Chair Jean Monnet, periodic informative meetings (three in the indicated period) on the new Treaty of Lisbon were offered. Moreover, diverse interviews and radios gatherings concerning the thematic of the new Treaty of Lisbon were arranged on the occasion of Europe Day.

The Chair's Webpage (<http://www.uma.es/jeanmonnet/>) has been in use as an on-line method to complement the educations and the attending classroom formation, where the references and necessary information on the different activities have been placed.

Sweden (Karlstad University)

The Department of Political and Historical Studies at Karlstad University offers three dedicated EU courses covering undergraduate levels of study: The first is a Level A introductory course on European studies including dedicated weeks discussing institutional and policy aspects of the Lisbon Treaty, including a two week assignment. The Lisbon Treaty represents around 40% of the content of the module. The second course is a LLP funded Jean Monnet module on "Regional Action in the EU" offered in both campus and distance learning modes; and in this module, the implications of the Lisbon Treaty from a micro and macro regional perspective, and for fusion approaches, in terms of uploading, cross-loading and downloading are addressed. The Lisbon Treaty represents around 10% of the content of the module. This is complemented by a Level B course on International Relations that includes studies of the EU as a global actor, with reference to the Lisbon Treaty changes in EU external and foreign policy competencies. The Lisbon Treaty represents about 20% of the content of this course. At the postgraduate level, there is also the INTERREG-funded Masters in Public Administration, taught for Swedish and Norwegian regional policy-makers and practitioners. This programme includes courses that include sessions discussing the public administration and theories of European Union (5% of content on Lisbon Treaty).

There are no specific courses dedicated to the study of the Lisbon Treaty. The Department takes a holistic approach to the study of the EU and, thus, believes that studies of the Lisbon Treaty must be integrated into wider teaching patterns of the EU in order to enable students to evaluate the Lisbon Treaty's importance to the trajectory of the EU. Nevertheless, the historical importance, institutional and policy implications of the Lisbon Treaty are fully integrated into respective courses and thus represents around 40% of the existing teaching content.

There were no specific events focusing solely on the Lisbon Treaty. However, a guest seminar on Swedish and European intervention in Afghanistan with Pierre Schori as guest speaker (April 2011) includes a notable Lisbon Treaty content.

As part of departmental staff's participation (Lee Miles, Hans Löden, David Olsson, Magnus Lindh) in the EU-PO-LIS (European Union Post Lisbon) Jean Monnet Multinational Research Group funded

by the EU LLP (2009-2011), the Department contributed materials and publications to the production of a EU-PO-LIS Reader that focused on the Lisbon Treaty and fusion approaches to understand it, produced by the University of Cologne in February 2011.

Sweden (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

The Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) has had Carl Bildt, the Swedish Foreign Minister, visiting several times to speak about the EU, including the Lisbon Treaty (LT). The last time Bildt visited the UI to speak on this topic was on 23rd November 2010, which was also broadcasted by the Swedish National Television and online. Moreover, Birgitta Ohlsson, the Swedish Minister for EU Affairs, visited the institute to present a speech on 7th February 2011. Among other things, an interview with Hanna Ojanen on the topic of the Lisbon Treaty was published on the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency webpage on 19th November 2010. The purpose of this website (www.sakerhetspolitik.se) is to provide information about issues of common security to the public and interested parties.

Twice a year, the UI organises a course for professionals who wish to gain broader and deeper understanding on foreign policy matters. Within this framework, Professor Mark Rhinard (UI) held a presentation on “The EU’s Role in the World: the New External Action Service” on 21st October 2010. Rhinard has also given a lecture at College of Europe, Brugge, Belgium, on “The EU and Societal Actors” with focus on the Lisbon Treaty’s Solidarity Clause.

On 7th-9th September 2010, the UI was the local host for the SGIR 7th Pan-European Conference on International Relations. With more than 1100 participants and 900 papers, this is the biggest International Relations conference in Europe to date. The general theme of conference was the politics of the global financial crisis. The programme also contained a great number of other international relations themes, including security and conflict studies, global governance, international cooperation and foreign policy analysis, several of which were related to the Lisbon Treaty. Two papers presented and discussed explicitly dealing with the Lisbon Treaty were “A Security Actor under Construction: Inputs from the Lisbon Treaty” by Ana Paula Brandao, University of Minho, and “Introducing Post-Lisbon, the Case of Pension Policy” by Claes A Belfrage, Swansea University. Among the highlights of the conference were further the speeches by Peter Gourevitch on the financial crisis and by Jan Eliasson on conflict mediation.

Furthermore, a smaller international conference was organised together with the Swedish Foreign Ministry on 7th June 2010 on the topic “European Solidarity in Sight?”. Moreover, together with the Folke Bernadotte Academy, the UI organised an event where Professor Mark Rhinard (UI) gave a speech on “European Foreign Policy Post-Lisbon: State of Play” in Stockholm on 5th May 2010. The UI organised further, together with Folk och Försvar, the embassies of Denmark, Finland, Island and Norway, Finlandsinstitutet as well as Norden i Fokus, a seminar on the topic “Stoltenberg-rapporten i ljuset av Lissabon-fördraget” [The Stoltenberg Report in the light of the Lisbon Treaty] on 6th May 2010. Moreover, Rhinard held a speech entitled the “Perspectives on the EU’s Ability to Act during Crisis” at the Association of Foreign Affairs Uppsala, Sweden, on 4th February 2010.

In addition, within the framework of Stockholm Forum for Security Studies (SFSS), a thematic research group has been founded entitled “Searching for Solidarity – Pathways for Change in European Security Cooperation”. SFSS was founded in the autumn of 2008 to gather researches with an interest in security policy in a wider sense. The aim of this forum is to strengthen cooperation between researchers both nationally and internationally, in part through the creation of a research group. The above mentioned research group has studied the Lisbon Treaty and in particular the Solidarity Clause since the turn of the year 2009/2010. Special attention has been paid to how, where

and when the EU shall act in case of for example a terrorist attack or a natural disaster. The project is lead by Professor Mark Rhinard (UI) together with Professor Magnus Ekengren (FHS), Simon Hollis (FHS) and Professor Alyson Bailes (Icelandic Institute of International Affairs).

Turkey (Middle East Technical University)

The Centre has two Masters Programmes entitled European Integration (EI) and European Union Studies (EUS). Within the reporting period under EUS, courses covering politics, economics and law of the European Union were offered. More specific courses on the European Union were available as well. Examples include Common Agricultural Policy, EU Environmental and Natural Resources Policy, Regional Politics in Europe and Politics of Migration in Europe.

In addition, there were courses which provided the students with the opportunity to further their studies by thematically focusing on issue-areas such as Theories of European Integration, Development of European Identity, Theory and Practice of Democratization in Europe.

Within EI, courses which provided the opportunity to focus on Turkey-EU relationship were available, such as Accession and Negotiation Process in the EU, Turkey-EU Relations, European Economic Integration and Turkey. Other courses aimed to provide a better understanding of the EU in general, Principle of EU Law, Process of European Integration, International Relations of the EU, Citizenship and Identity in the EU, Economics of European Integration and Sectoral Policies of the EU, and Globalization and Europe. 96 students took these courses during the last academic term (2010-2011 Autumn Semester) in total in both programmes, the number is 76 students in total in the present academic term (2010-2011 Spring Semester).

None of the courses offered focused exclusively on the Lisbon Treaty. However, all courses that cover the policies of the European Union touch upon the changes introduced by the Treaty. Unfortunately, giving an estimate of coverage in percentages is not possible.

There was not a single event dedicated to the Lisbon Treaty itself at the Center. A number of speakers touched upon the implications of the Lisbon Treaty for their areas of specialty within the framework of CES seminar series. A group of Masters students, on the other hand, participated in the seminar series entitled “EU@work Seminar Series: Post Lisbon – post crisis?” in Brussels organised by CES-METU JMCE and the JMCE University of Cologne, Professor Wolfgang Wessels, between 2nd-4th June 2010.

The Centre did not develop any special means of teaching for the Lisbon Treaty, except for the PowerPoint presentations that the Lecturers individually prepare and use in their courses.

Turkey (Sabanci University)

Lisboan Activities concerning teaching: The following courses are taught at the Sabanci University on the European integration and the Lisbon Treaty. The first of these courses was offered in the Autumn semester of 2010-2011 Academic year and the other three in the Spring semester. These courses were taken by Post Graduate students in the Master programme of European Studies, PhD and Master programs in Political Science and undergraduate students from Social and Political Studies and Economics.

“The European Union: Politics, Policies and Governance”: This course was taught by Meltem Müftüleri-Baç as a graduate level course and the course was 14 weeks long, with 3 hours contact time a week, total of 42 hours contact and 3 hours office hours a week a total of 42 hours office hours, and the total time for the course was 84 hours contact. As one of the main compulsory courses in the

master of European Studies programme at Sabanci University, this course covered the process of political integration. The students who took the course were mostly master of European Studies students and PhD or master students in Political Science. The course covered institutional reform in the European Union and focused on the institutional changes with the treaty reforms. A significant emphasis was on the road to the Lisbon Treaty, the intense classroom discussions on the institutional changes that the 2004 Constitutional Treaty has foreseen. The changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty were discussed in detail.

“Major Issues in the European Union”: The course was 14 weeks long, 3 hours contact time a week, total of 42 hours contact and 3 hours office hours, the course is team taught by Joost Langerdjik, Meltem Müftüler-Baç and invited speakers. The first seven weeks of the course are all dedicated to the impact of the Lisbon treaty on the integration process. This is 50% of the course. Joost Langerdjik as a former Member of the European Parliament was able to present a practitioner’s view of the Treaty negotiations. Especially with regard to the Lisbon Treaty related readings, the students had to read the following for their course requirements.

- CEPS/EGMONT/EPC, *The Treaty of Lisbon: A Second Look at the Institutional Innovations*, Brussels, 2010.
- Jean-Claude Piris, *The Lisbon Treaty. A Legal and Political Analysis*, Cambridge, 2010.
- Gian Luigi Tosato, “The Shape of Post-Lisbon Europe” in Stefano Micossi and Gian Luigi Tosato (ed), *The European Union in the 21st Century*, Brussels, 2009.

“Turkey’s Place in Europe”: The course was 14 weeks long, 3 hours contact time a week, total of 42 hours contact and 3 hours office hours. Meltem Müftüler-Baç taught the course in Spring 2011 for undergraduate students. The course focused on the Turkish relations with the European Union and with specific emphasis on the EU’s decision making on the Turkish integration process. The institutional changes brought by the Lisbon Treaty and its implications on Turkey’s place in Europe constituted around 20% of the course material.

“Turkey and the European Union Relations”: The course was 14 weeks long, 3 hours contact time a week, total of 42 hours contact and 3 hours office hours. Meltem Müftüler-Baç taught 5 weeks of the class, with 20 hours in lectures, around 20 hours in contact with the students in tutorial fashion, for a total of 40 hours.

Post Graduate thesis on the Lisbon Treaty

Under the LISBOAN activities at Sabanci University, the following master’s thesis and postgraduate papers focused on the different aspects of the Lisbon Treaty.

Doga Taslardan Ersoy completed her master’s thesis titled “The Impact of the Financial Crisis to the Collective Interest of the European Union” under the supervision of Meltem Müftüler-Baç and defended the thesis in February 2011. She analysed the collective interest of the European Union and how the EU member states dealt with economic crisis in the institutional framework created by the Lisbon Treaty. The institutional framework for common decision making in dealing with economic crisis after the Lisbon Treaty was especially important in her analysis.

Beyza Berat Aybat began her master’s thesis on the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on the EU’s neighbourhood policy in March 2011. She is writing her thesis in Spring 2011 with a projected defence date in August 2011. The thesis is written under the supervision of Meltem Müftüler-Baç.

Talks and Seminars on the Lisbon Treaty

In addition to these teaching activities, the following talks and seminars at the Sabanci University in 2010-2011 were delivered on the Lisbon Treaty.

- 22nd September 2010, Meltem Müftüleri-Baç gave a seminar on “Turkey, the European Union and Lisbon Treaty”, to students who arrived under the Erasmus exchange programme at Sabanci University.
- 26th October 2010, Meltem Müftüleri-Baç gave a training session to the business community leaders and presented the evolution of the European integration process and the institutional changes in the EU with the Lisbon Treaty. The attendees were CEOs and executives from a leading company in Turkey. This constituted an outreach activity to the stakeholders in the Turkish society with respect to teaching the Lisbon Treaty.
- 24th November 2010, Meltem Müftüleri-Baç participated in the Third European Union-Kagider Days at the Women’s Entrepreneurs Association in Istanbul along with an official representative from the European Commission. This one day long session was a training session for women entrepreneurs in Turkey and aimed at increasing their knowledge on the EU and the Lisbon Treaty.
- 25th November 2010, Meltem Müftüleri-Baç gave a seminar at Kadir Has University in Istanbul on the Turkish accession to the EU and the impact of the Lisbon Treaty and its institutional reforms on Turkey’s accession.
- 29th December 2010, Meltem Müftüleri-Baç gave a seminar at Middle East Technical University in Ankara on the Lisbon Treaty and the enlargement policy.

All these talks and seminars have acted in advancing the outreach capacity of the Sabanci University for teaching the Lisbon Treaty and diffusing knowledge on the Lisbon Treaty and the integration process to the larger society and different stakeholders.

United Kingdom (University of Sheffield)

The Treaty of Lisbon occupies a prominent place in two specialist Masters programmes taught in the Faculty of Social Sciences. These are the MA in European Governance and Politics (EGP) and the MA in European Law, Governance and Policy (ELGP). Although no module dedicated to the Lisbon Treaty is offered on these programmes, a compulsory module common to both is ‘The Governance and Politics of the EU’, which was fully updated to take account of the revised treaty base. The ELGP programme comprises compulsory modules offered by the Law School in EU Constitutional Law and Legal Protection in the EU. Within the Department of Politics and the School of Law other optional modules are offered within these and other MA programmes covering such topics as Europeanisation, Freedom, Security and Justice in the EU, EU Social Law, EU Health Law, EU Internal Market Law, Competition Law, and Legal Aspects of the EU’s External Relations. Depending on the specific impact of the Lisbon Treaty upon the subject matter, appropriate updating has been undertaken for all these modules.

At undergraduate level optional modules are offered in Politics (the Politics and Government of the EU) and Law (e.g. EU Law), as well as in other social science departments, e.g. Economics (the Economics of the EU), and Sociological Studies (The Sociology of the EU). Teaching of the Politics and Government of the EU was able to benefit from the publication in February 2011 of the fully updated textbook, Politics in the European Union, which is co-authored by past (Stephen George) and

present (Ian Bache, Simon Bulmer) academics in the Department of Politics, plus a guest chapter on environmental policy by a former Ph.D. student (Vasilis Leontitsis).¹⁸

On 13-14 January 2011 Paul Cardwell of the School of Law organised a workshop, co-sponsored by the University Association for Contemporary European Studies, on 'EU External Relations Law and Policy in the Post-Lisbon Era'. The workshop was attended by some 30 academics and research students from across the EU, with over 20 papers given. At a joint seminar co-organised between research centres in Politics and Law on May 2011 Professor Jörg Monar (Sussex/College of Europe) presented a paper on 'The EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: The Lisbon Treaty as a Paradigm Shift'. In October 2010 Paul Cardwell gave an invited lecture at the University of Leicester on 'The Treaty of Lisbon and External Relations'.

¹⁸ Bache, Ian/ George, Stephen/ Bulmer, Simon, "Politics in the European Union", 3rd edn, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011, xxvii + 616 pp..