



Activity Report 2002 / 2003

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0. PREFACE

To meet the increasing academic and political challenges to EU studies the Jean-Monnet Chair for European Integration at the Research Institute for Political Science and European Affairs at the University of Cologne has developed a broad range of teaching and research activities. The sixth annual report of the Jean Monnet Chair at the University of Cologne - covering the period from August 2002 to August 2003 - introduces the reader to the state of the art of (this) teaching and research activities carried out at and by the department of the chair holder.

The department wishes to enhance the flow of information among researchers and universities. One of our principal goals is to make the students of the University of Cologne aware of the activities and projects of the chair. We hope that prospective students will find this report helpful in determining their course of study and that they furthermore will be inspired to become actively involved in our projects. Deepening – especially the work of the Convention – and widening – the accession of ten new members – had been high on the research and teaching agenda.

Questions and (critical) comments on this report are highly welcome and may be addressed to the Jean Monnet Chair (see page 2).

This annual report is also available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/wessels/report0102.pdf>. The information on the activities is regularly updated.

Wolfgang Wessels
September 2003

I. OVERVIEW: ACTUALISATION, DIFFERENTIATION AND VIRTUALISATION OF THE EUROPEAN TEACHING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Jean Monnet Chair at the Research Institute for Political Science and European Affairs in Cologne has, over the course of several semesters, developed and taught a differentiated program of European Affairs that has significantly broadened the knowledge of the almost 4.000 students of political science in this area. "European Politics" has become a compulsory class for both the intermediate and as well as final exams for all students pursuing Political Science degrees at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Cologne.

I.1 Political and academic challenges

1. The making of **Constitutional treaties and enlargement**: The political changes and evolutions in the European Union have to be realised, reflected and analysed, especially those relating to the **deepening** process in form of the **Economic and Monetary Union**, the implementation of the **Treaties of Amsterdam and Nice** and the debate about the convention as well as to the **widening** process in form of the **enlargement** towards Central and Eastern Europe, Malta and Cyprus.
2. **Theoretisation**: New theoretical approaches in Political Science and related disciplines have to be taken up and tested.
3. **Europeanisation**: By intensifying contacts and possibilities for exchange with colleagues and students from other European countries, **teaching and research** has to become europeanised.
4. **Virtualisation**: For teaching European topics the application of multi-medial forms of communication, which are part of the general framework for a technical and didactical modernisation of learning and teaching at the university are pursued.

I.2 Priority areas

Research Projects:

The Chair has focussed its research activities on three mayor research areas:

- Projects on the EU's *institutional and constitutional evolution* with a special emphasis on:
 - Treaty evolution and reform mechanisms with focus on recent developments through the European Convention on the Future of Europe (see projects: EUCON; Integration through treaty development – The EU's pathes from Maastricht to Nice; Which kind of constitution for Europe?; A Constitution for the European Union?),
 - Economic governance (see projects: GOVECOR; Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union after 1999; Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom),
 - The role of different national and European actors and key players in the European political system (see projects: Governance by Committees, The Parliamentary Dimension of ESDP; Die Öffnung des Staates),
- The *enlargement process* and its impact of the accession countries (see projects: Europeanisation of public Administrations in Central and Eastern Europe),
- *Theoretical approaches* (Fusion Thesis),
- Projects on the *EU's role in the international system* (see projects: Europe's Global Reach, TABD, The ESDP in the Transatlantic context, FORNET).

Teaching Projects of European Politics:

Regarding the increasing scope and changing nature of European politics the Chair has broadened its offers for students and others interested to meet the growing demand for up-to-date and extensive teaching on European Studies. This includes aside traditional teaching methods:

- the *virtualisation* of contents for students at the University (see for example projects such as PolitikON, the Virtual Textbook). Additionally the chair goes public offering its knowledge to professionals and postgraduate students outside the University (see for example 'www.eu-training.de': E-learning platform for the Federal Agency of Public Administration (Baköv), the European Online Academy, PolitikON).
- the realization of *simulation games* to simplify the understanding of (European) political processes (see for example: The Course in Law and Politics of the EU system – PROTEUS; the Cologne-Paris Simulation – COPAS; Leuchtturm-Project),
- the realization of *special courses* on European politics for national and international students (see for example the Summer Academy 2003 within the activities of the Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence; CISP) and *events* for the general public (see for example CoPOLIS).

II. TEACHING PROGRAMME

I.1 European issues in the new curricula

Not least due to the efforts of the Jean Monnet chair at the Cologne University, a study of "European Politics" has become compulsory to students of Political Science both at the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences. The intermediate and final exams for the masters degrees at both faculties cover the topic of European Politics and include at least the content of the lecture "The Political System of the EU" offering an appropriate course program both for the first two years of study as well as on a more advanced level for the years following the intermediate exams.

Furthermore, the introduction of the optional specialization course of European studies has been accepted by the faculty and will provide an additional offer for students who wish to specialize on EU affairs as a first step to a European career.

Chair holder

The chair holder and the research team of the Jean Monnet Chair offer a wide range of teaching courses on different aspects of the European Union which include lectures and seminars on:

I.2 Lectures

- The Political System of the European Union
- European Political Systems in Transition
- Developments of European States
- Theories of European and International Integration and Co-operation
- Administration in (West-) European States
- The EU in the international system

I.3 Seminars

The EU and its member states in the international system

- Foreign and Integration Policy of Selected European States
- The Role of the EU in the International System
- Group to Group Dialogues of the EU with an Emphasis on Latin-America
- The Relationships between the EU and Mercosur
- The EU and Latin-America
- The EU and the Mediterranean area

Treaty Reforms and Constitutionalisation of the EU

- The Implementation of the TEU and reform perspectives
- The Development of the Political System of the EU – Deepening and Widening

Enlargement of the EU

Political Systems in Europe

- Political Systems in Europe and the Eastern Enlargement of the EU
- European Political Systems in Transition
- Systems in Central and Eastern Europe
- Federalism in Europe
- Western European Welfare States in Comparison
- State and Administration in Western Europe

- The Political System of Local Communities and their place in European integration
- New Developments of Parliamentarism in Europe
- Political Systems and the Media

Others

- State Theories
- Theories of European and International Integration and Co-operation
- Government-Business Relations in the European Union (as part of the Cologne Intensive Study Program in European Management, 2003)

I.4 Teaching activities of the Jean Monnet Team

Udo Diedrichs

- The European Union and MERCOSUR
- The European Union and Latin America
- Party Systems in comparative perspective
- Theoretical and methodological approaches to Political Science
- The EU in the international system: the evolution of ESDP
- Comparative politics: European political systems in transformation
- The EU in the international system (in cooperation with Wolfgang Wessels)

Ingo Linsenmann

- European Integration (Technical University Dresden, 2000/2001)

Christoph Meyer

- Media in the European integration process: theoretical and empirical approaches to political communication and transnational spaces

Jürgen Mittag

- The political system of the EU - A multi-media perspective
- Institutions and actors in the policy cycle of the European Union
- Parliamentarism in Western Europe
- Political systems in Western Europe in comparison
- Reform of the European Union
- Parties and Party Systems in Western Europe
- European Union: Deepening and widening
- Soccer and politics
- Political Sciences in Germany: history – structures – actors
- Governance in the EU: Politics and policies in the »Brussels« Arena

Bruno Scholl

- 'Governing the European Union'
- 'reform@europa.eu.int' - The constitutional evolution of the European Union

I.5 Theses for Master's and Diploma's degrees

(*Magisterarbeiten Politikwissenschaft (Master's Degree in Political Science)*, *Diplomarbeiten Regionalwissenschaften Lateinamerika (Regional Studies Latin America)* und *Volkswirt sozialwissenschaftlicher Richtung (Master's Degree in Economic and Social Science)*). The original German titles can be found on our homepage www.politik.uni-koeln.de/wessels/).

As part of the teaching of the chair holder offers students to write their theses at the Jean Monnet Chair. Theses generally focus on:

- European Union (policies, actors, integration, enlargement, theoretical approaches)
- Political systems (of EU member states),
- Latin America.

The following theses have been written during 2002 and 2003:

2003 (EU and Political Systems)

- The development of the URBACT-network in the EU's structural policy – multi level governance or national dominance?
- Political leadership of the British Prime Minister – the "Model of Prime Ministerial Power" regarding the Thatcher and the Blair administration
- The debate about the future of the European Commission from a theoretical perspective: The proposals for reform since Nice with special regard to the European Convention
- The Foreign Policy of the European Union in the Conflict between Israel and Palestine: Opportunities and limits for a civil power.
- Strategical nuclear forces in Russia: the debate about modernization and options for further development under current domestical circumstances and politics of armament control
- The relationship between mass media, public opinion and politics in the case of terrorism
- Spain's role within the EU – the self-conception of the González- and Aznar-administration
- The Mayor of Cologne as a political actor: functions and role definition
- Change of government in Austria - a comparison: political changes at home and abroad
- The Foreign Policy of the USA regarding the People's Republic of China and Taiwan after 1989 / 90
- The attitude of the USA regarding the European Defense and Security Policy: which role do bureaucratic interests play in the formulation phase of politics?
- The Policy of the European Union towards the Mediterranean Region
- Fischer's 'Leitbild(er)' for the European Union: a confederation of states, a federal state or a network – defining objectives of the debate about the future of the EU
- The debate about the European Stability Pact in selected European print media – An example for the Europeanization of the mass media public?
- The participation of the German Bundestag in European Union affairs – Europeanization of the legislative function?

2003 (Latin America)

- EU-Politics towards the Andean Community: Analyzing different role patterns
- The impact of Cuban Americans on the Cuba Policy of the USA

- Political Culture in Chile after the transition to democracy

2002 (EU and Political Systems)

- Options for Enlargement of the European Union – Political Debates in the Member States
- The Relationship between Media and Politics – an Analysis of the Communication Strategy of the SPD during the election campaigns in 1994 and 1998
- The EURO between consent and refusal – an empirical analysis of patterns of attitudes in the German population
- Between Majority and Consensus Democracy. Executive Power and Parties in Hungary
- The Committee for European Affairs of the German Parliament – An Analysis of its role in the multi-level system of the European Union
- The Cotonou Agreement. An institutional Analysis
- The foreign and security cooperation between the European Union and the ASEAN countries in the 90s – the EU on the way to an international actor?
- Role models of the ‚Post-Nice-Debate‘: Convergences and Divergences in the European Discussion on the future of the European Union between the Summits of Nice and Laeken
- Functioning and Developments of the Luxembourg Process from the Perspective of Integration Theory
- Role of the SGCI in the coordination of French EU Policies: ‚Parler d’une seule voix‘ in the European Union

1.6 Doctoral Dissertations

Completed:

- Udo Diedrichs (Research Fellow Jean Monnet Chair): The EU policy towards MERCOSUR – the EU as an international actor, published: Udo Diedrichs (2003): Die Politik der Europäischen Union gegenüber dem Mercosur. Die EU als internationaler Akteur, Leske+Budrich: Opladen.
- Andrea Szukala (Research Assistant at the chair of Prof. T. Jäger, University Cologne): The implementation system of European policy: An Analysis of the development of federal convergence in the member states of the European Union.
- Thorsten Müller (Research fellow University Bremen): The European Union on its way to the integration of Justice and Home Affairs. A theoretical Analysis of the integration process into an ‚Area of freedom, security and justice‘.
- Oliver Treib (Postdoctoral research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne): European Policy Requirements, National Adaptation Pressure and Political Adaptation Strategies at the Domestic Level: A Comparative Study on the Transposition of EU Labor Law Directives in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Ireland.
- Uwe Schmalz: Europeanized Foreign Policy: Continuity and Change of German concepts for EPC/CFSP from the perspective of constructivism.

In work:

- Daniel Göler: The European Convention,
- Matin Heipertz: Emergence and implications of the Stability and Growth Pact,
- Hui Ling Huang: China and the European Union (1995-2001),
- Ingo Linsenmann: Economic and Monetary Union,
- Bruno Scholl: The impact of different constitutional concepts on the work of the European Convention,

- Gaby Umbach: Europeanization of national employment policies,
- Cornelia Woll: Lobbying in a transatlantic comparison.

In preparation:

- Antonia Beckermann: Security concepts and identities: a comparison between the EU and the US

I.7 ERASMUS/SOKRATES- Exchange programme for students

The chair is engaged in intensifying the Erasmus exchange program of the Institute for Political Science and European Affairs, thereby, offering its students the possibility to broaden their studies at other universities such as:

- **Barcelona:** Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Facultat de Ciències Polítiques I de Sociologia; two people for exchange, each for four months
- **Dublin:** University College Dublin, Department of Politics; one person for exchange, for 10 months, additionally short exchanges for lectures are planned
- **Padua:** Università di Padua, Dipartimento di Studi Internazionali; six people for exchange, each for nine months
- **Paris:** Université Paris I, Pantheon-Sorbonne Sciences Juridiques et Politiques; two people for exchange, each for nine months
- **Paris:** Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris; three people for exchange, each for nine months
- **Stettin:** University of Szczecin, Institute of Politics; two people for exchange, each for ten months
- **Madrid:** Universidad Autonoma Madrid, Facultad de Derecho; three people for exchange, each for ten months
- **Prague:** Universitas Carolina Pragensis, Institute of International Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, two people for exchange, each for ten months
- **Banska Bystrica:** University Matje-Bel, one person for exchange, for ten months

III. TEACHING PROJECTS

III.1 Cologne Pole of Jean Monnet Chairs and European Integration Specialists (CoPOLIS) (Project supported by the European Commission)

- ◆ *Project Staff:* The core-team of CoPOLIS consists of four European integration experts from the University of Cologne: Prof. St. Hobe (EC/EU Law, Jean Monnet Chair), Prof. J. Dülffer (European integration history), Prof. W. Kitterer (EC financial system), Prof. W. Wessels (EC/EU's political system, Jean Monnet Chair).
- ◆ *Time frame:* 2002 - 2005
- ◆ *Organization:* The Jean Monnet Chair of Prof. Wessels carries out the co-ordination of the project.
- ◆ *Aims:* The main aim of the project is the promotion of an intense debate on the European Union and a better understanding of the key issues on the future of the European Union and the enlargement process. In detail, it is expected:
 - to encourage joint analysis on the key issues of the debate on the future of the EU and to orient discussions and actual work by various, innovative and interdisciplinary university seminars;
 - to actively involve citizens and crucial multipliers from the civil society and the media by several conferences and public events;
 - to promote discussions and the understanding of the political dynamics of the (national) debates on the future of the European Union on the basis of an attractive and interactive homepage.

These events cover in particular four fields and follow closely the actual debates within the Union about its Deepening and Widening processes:

 - The European Convention: Events within this set of priorities will be designed to increase the knowledge about the European Convention itself, its mandate, its composition and its progress.
 - Constitutional Questions: questions of the Laeken declaration on the division of power, the simplification of the treaties and the format of the Convention's output will be tackled.
 - Legitimacy/Transparency: Debates held within this issue area will be concerned with questions of representation, the institutional legacy, the role of national Parliaments, governance and participation in a future European Union
 - Enlargement and financial constitution: As enlargement becomes a more concrete prospect for the citizens, debates and information on the process and its consequences will be of increasing importance.
- ◆ *Activities:* The following list represents a sample of activities carried out during 2002/2003:
 - Conference: Contents and Chances of a European Constitution, 15th and 16th October 2002
 - Panel discussion: „Die Erweiterung der EU: politische und wissenschaftliche Aspekte“ in the framework of the Europa-Woche 2003 Regio Rheinland, May 6, 2003
 - Panel discussion in the framework of the New Europeans Democracy Marathon with Frank Bianchari: "Vision pour l'Europe 2020", July 8, 2003.
 - Conference: "Der Entwurf des Europäischen Verfassungsvertrags: Die Ergebnisse des Konvents auf dem Prüfstand", July 15, 2003.

See further: <http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/wessels/DE/PROJEKTE/copolis/COPOLIS.htm>

III.2 PolitikON-Project: E-Learning Unit on "The EU in the International System"

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), Vera Sprothen (student researcher), Martin Sümeling (student researcher), in cooperation with the University of Darmstadt (Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Wolf) as partners of the University of Trier (Prof. Dr. Hanns W. Maull) in the framework of the PolitikON-Consortium (Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Leidhold, University of Cologne).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* March 2002 - September 2002
- ◆ *Aims:* PolitikON (Political Science Online) aims to establish a web portal for political science in Germany. As part of this endeavor, the project partners will set up a series of virtual study units on all matters of political science. In this context, the Jean Monnet Chair is creating a unit on "The EU in the International System".
- ◆ *Description:* The EU's role in international politics has become ever more prominent and relevant in the last years. The EU is an important actor in international trade policy, in development cooperation and fields like environmental policy or monetary policy. Further, in the diplomatic field, the EU is devoted to the promotion of democracy, human rights and the state of law.
- ◆ *Organization:* The unit on "The EU in the international system" includes a virtual course available for students and the interested public; it is structured into a number of lessons dealing with theoretical and conceptual approaches, the system of EU foreign relations, CFSP, EC policy fields (trade, development cooperation, monetary policy, environmental policy, etc.), and major case studies on the EU's international behaviour (Balkans, Mediterranean, transatlantic relations, WTO).
- ◆ *Methods:* The PolitikON-project resorts to a web-based learning platform called ILIAS. A client-server system allows to create, edit and publish learning units in a single system, so that students can receive key contents, structured material and additional exercises. The single modules will be connected via hyperlinks which open up further sources of information. Thus, graphs, tables and figures can be downloaded in different windows at the same time, as well as primary texts and secondary literature. The creation of working groups through learning material is also foreseen enabling the students to exchange their experiences and communicate their views in a swift and direct way. Further elements like databases and glossaries enhance the spectrum of options available to the students and enrich their personal learning experience.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Udo Diedrichs.

III.3 Course in Law and Politics of the EU System – PROTEUS

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.), together with Stephan Hobe (Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law, University of Cologne)
- ◆ *Aims:* PROTEUS is an interdisciplinary course in law and politics of the European Union using means of simulation games.
At the end of the course, students fulfilling the required demands will be awarded a certificate in Law and Politics of the EU system serving as a documentation of their successful participation in the certificate course. This can be regarded as an "added value" to their academic activities and is designed to improve their professional outlook after leaving University. The experience accumulated in the course of the project aims at making the students more capable of handling "real" problems in their future careers. In any case, it will be a unique event in their academic life and an unconventional complementation to traditional ways of learning and teaching within the University of Cologne.
PROTEUS has been enhanced in 2002/03 in the framework of the COPAS project (see below).
- ◆ *Description:* In this project, the Jean Monnet Chair for European Politics co-operates with the Jean Monnet Chair for European Law. The project is designed as a course in Law and Politics of the EU system offering students of different disciplines an additional qualification in European integration studies. The core values pursued are the promotion of communicative and teamwork skills, interdisciplinary learning as well as professional and practical orientation.
- ◆ *Organisation:* Each student has to pass several lectures/seminars in order to achieve a certificate issued by the Jean Monnet Chairs. Students of Political Science have to attend - among others - a lecture on European Law as well as a combined Seminar in European Law and Politics organised as a simulation game/moot court. For students of Law, a lecture on the Political system of the EU is a necessary component, in addition to the combined seminar. Thus, each student is confronted with classes of a different academic discipline and gains insights into its working methods, contents and scientific orientations. Furthermore, excursions to Brussels will be organised in order to provide first hand information on the EU system and facilitate direct contacts with real actors of the European arena.
- ◆ *Simulation:* The combined seminar tries to make the successful experiences already achieved with simulation games and moot courts available to the students of Law and Political Science. Situations "close to reality" can be translated into academic life, giving each participant the opportunity of assuming a specific role and representing it during the seminar. Students thus gain a better understanding of how political and legal issues are dealt with and settled within the European Union, as well as closer contact to their fellow students and the teaching staff.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Bruno Scholl.

III.4 Cologne - Paris simulation – COPAS

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.), together with Stephan Hobe (Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law, University of Cologne), Ewa Kulesza (Science Po, Paris), and Emiliano Grossman (Science Po, Paris), Private University of Warsaw.
- ◆ *Aims:* COPAS – based on the PROTEUS concept - is a multinational and interdisciplinary course in law and politics of the European Union using means of simulation games carried out by Sciences Po, Paris, the Private University of Warsaw, and the University of Cologne.
Object of the course is the possibility for students to get an additional qualification in law and politics of the European Union. Furthermore, it is a chance to experience new forms of teaching methods. The additional qualification will be proved by a marked EU-certificate issued by the University of Cologne, Sciences Po, and the University of Warsaw after successfully graduating the necessary exams and seminar works.
The course should promote the students' „EU-capabilities“, the competence to work in multi-national teams and the ability to use modern means of communication. In particular, the project wants to establish a better understanding of the practical “real-life” processes of the EU-system.
In view of an EU-related application (College of Europe Brugge/Natolin, Foreign Offices, EU-Institutions) or the choice of a career within the framework of an European and international organisation interesting perspectives might arise.
- ◆ *Description:* In this project, the Jean Monnet Chair for European Politics co-operates with the Jean Monnet Chair for European Law. The project is designed as a course in Law and Politics of the EU system offering students of different disciplines an additional qualification in European integration studies. The core values pursued are the promotion of communicative and teamwork skills, interdisciplinary learning as well as professional and practical orientation.
- ◆ *Organisation:* COPAS runs for several semesters. The students have to attend certain seminars and lectures in European Law and European Politics (see below). The key part of the program is a joint seminar for both students from Cologne, Paris and Warsaw. This joint seminar will be either a simulation or a moot court. It will be held in English.
The joint seminar is an interdisciplinary event bringing together the students of both Universities. Each participant takes over a specific role in the seminar. In this context the students have the possibility to practice real-life situations in English. The joint seminar will be held in form of a two-day-event (block-seminar) at the end of the semester. The necessary preparation will be obtained during the semester and will be provided by the respective universities.
Subject of the first joint simulation in 2002 was the reform of the European Union with special regard to the key issues of the Laeken summit. Subject of the second joint seminar in 2003 was the simulation of a political mediation combined with a traditional court competition before the Court of Justice of the EC. The case dealt with “*Farmer protests in Frankonia*”.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Bruno Scholl.

III.5 The Virtual Textbook

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), Donato De Bellis (student researcher).
- ◆ *Aims:* The chair is participating in a project on new forms of teaching and learning at universities in the framework of the VIRTUS project at Cologne University. It deals with the impact of Web-based academic work and communication between professors and students.
The lecture "The political system of the EU" and its implementation and continuation as a virtual publication and multi-medial teaching unit on the WWW serves as an introduction to both the general theory of political systems and to the history, dynamics and consequences of the European Integration process.
- ◆ *Description:* The "Virtual textbook" with its hyperlinks, graphic modules, references to literature and documents and background information should complement the traditional teaching methods. In addition it will be available for individual studies "around the clock". Practice units will be added to the textbook on the WWW. Working with this kind of multi-medial teaching software differs considerably from traditional learning approaches: hyperlinks will be available pointing to definitions of terms, additional theoretical texts, background information, chronicles, documents and further reading, web-pages, audio and video files. Providing exercises and simulations of written tests in the multiple-choice or 'questions and answers' format completes the didactical approach. The learning units primarily aim at deepening the material presented in the lecture, but also offer alternative means for individuals to acquire knowledge. An additional course should deepen the knowledge of the introductory lecture and provide information on how to create web-related documents.
- ◆ *Method:* By linking traditional approaches and new media the chair wants to improve the quality of didactical methods, which in turn will contribute to the success of the studies. The modular-teaching units as described above will pave the way to a new kind of "open university" in a rapidly developing information society. Due to the spatial and chronological separation of teaching and learning, this virtual textbook could also be used outside the University of Cologne. As a supplement to local offers this kind of web-based learning – in which information and data archives of the European institutions are inter-linked with the virtual textbook - contributes to the Europeanization of the studies. In addition, using new media guarantees continual integration and actualisation. Furthermore, the virtual textbook, particularly its specific hyperlink structure, allows a usage on different levels of intensity.
In 2001/02 the virtual textbook has been modified according to the changes of the Nice treaty and new documents.
In 2002/03 the virtual textbook has been modified according to the changes of the Nice treaty and the work of the European Convention. Besides this, the course will be combined with the results of other projects such as POLITIKON or BAKOEV.

III.6 Teaching Europe: A 'Teaching Companion' in EU studies

(Project organised by the European Thematic Network for Political Science, Paris and the Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science at the University of Cologne)

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Gaby Umbach (M.A.), Tobias Grothe, (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Aims:* In the context of the new EpsNet EPISTEME II project, organised by the European Thematic Network for Political Science, Paris and the Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science at the University of Cologne, European requirements such as promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance and development of a European dimension in higher education form the basis for the creation of the teaching companion in EU studies, which will be based on the experience of the developed core curriculum in EU studies.
The teaching companion takes up the need for fundamental information on the EU. At the same time, it reacts to the curricula development at the European level by providing a guide to European integration that can serve for the conceptualisation of university courses in different educational systems.
- ◆ *Description:* The teaching companion in EU studies tries to combine two aspects. On the one hand it will provide an overview on EU studies, especially on theories and strategies of European integration, while on the other hand it will offer practical advice and conceptual support. In doing so, it will 're-organise' the often confusing variety of explanative approaches to European integration by offering a systematically and well-structured overview on the theoretical debate, the internal differentiation of the various schools of thought as well as on their historical and theoretical development. Moreover, the companion will provide a review on the variety of academic literature on the EU in the various fields.
- ◆ *Method:* Concerning its content, the teaching companion will be divided into three main chapters, which will be initiated by a general introduction on history, integration theories and strategies and their interconnectedness. Finally a glossary will be prepared to support the companion and an annotated bibliography will be added.
- ◆ *Publications:* Gaby Umbach: Introduction to a new project phase under EpsNet EPISTEME II. Responding to the European curricula development: A 'teaching companion' in EU studies, June 2003 edition of Kiosk Plus (EpsNet's regular Electronic Journal; part of its electronic newsletter Kiosk)
- ◆ *Further Activities:* ECPR General Conference 2003 in Marburg (Germany) from 18-21 September 2003, *epsNet* section on "TEACHING POLITICAL SCIENCE" Panel 6 "Teaching Europe: A 'Teaching Companion' in EU studies"
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Gaby Umbach.

III.7 Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence

(Project supported by the European Union)

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Dorota Pyszna-Nigge (M.A., M.E.S.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.)
- ◆ *Organisation:* As part of a regional Pole, the chair is participating in the project including four Jean-Monnet chairholders from the Land North Rhine-Westphalia. Several meetings of the four responsible Professors (Prof. Dr. F. Knipping, Wuppertal, Prof. Dr. G. Brunn, Siegen, Prof. Dr. W. Kösters, Bochum, Prof. Dr. W. Wessels, Köln). The project is co-ordinated by Professor Knipping at Wuppertal University.
- ◆ *Description:* Founded on 29 June 1998, the Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence NRW (CE) aims at co-ordinating the autonomous projects carried out by the four participating departments, so that they will support each other by contributing to the work of the other departments. The relevant projects are:
Project "European Union virtual learning units":
The Jean Monnet Chair's contribution to the Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence consists especially of the project called "European Union virtual learning units". Similar to the project "Virtual Text Book", the interactive presentation of teaching material is supposed to complement the traditional approach practiced in schools and universities creating virtual learning facilities for students on the European Union in an open manner and including representatives from different academic branches and approaches.
Summerschool 2003:
The Gustav-Stresemann-Institut together with Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence North-Rhine-Westphalia organised an interactive and interdisciplinary European Summerschool on widening and deepening of European integration, which took place in Bonn and Brussels on 18-28 July 2003. Participants (students, young researchers and junior civil servants) from several European countries got an opportunity to discuss with academics (historians, political scientists, lawyers and economists) and practitioners major questions such as EU enlargement to 25, EU institutional reforms and constitutionalisation, role of the EU in the world, CFSP/ESDP as well as major EU policies (EMU, common market). A special accent was put on the relationship between the EU and Turkey. A visit to the EU institutions in Brussels and a simulation game of the European Convention deliberation and negotiation processes constituted a value added to the summerschool. The main language was German (that is why its at least passive knowledge of this language is compulsory), but some of the lectures were also done in English.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Dorota Pyszna-Nigge.

III.8 ‚Grenzgänger‘ – Students Crossing Borders

- ◆ *Project Staff:* Jana Fleschenberg (student researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Aims:* The student initiative “Grenzgänger der Politikwissenschaft der Universität zu Köln” (‘Students Crossing Borders’) under the auspices of Prof. Wessels exists since the end of the winter semester 1994/5. The aim of this initiative is to complement the students’ theoretical knowledge with practical insights and experiences. The ‘borders to be crossed’ are therefore twofold: first, to cross the borders of theory by illustrating and ‘experiencing’ the content and methods of political science; for example by organising lectures, information evenings, excursions and – last but not least – by the continuously ongoing “Internship Exchange Board” (for a recent program of a Brussels excursion, see below).
Second, the students would also like to cross the borders in the literal sense, both in their minds and in their studies. That is why the students of the group assist their fellow students in finding ways to go abroad – during and after their studies -, support the ERASMUS-students from partner universities, and finally to encourage and support the administration to ‘europeanise’ and ‘internationalise’ the study of Political Science at the University of Cologne.
Each year information evenings are held to show students different possibilities to go abroad. These short introductions provided by “experienced” colleagues give information on how to plan a stay abroad during or after the studies and what kind of other interesting programs and possibilities exist besides the ERASMUS program.
- ◆ *Excursion to Brussels:* The excursion to Brussels in June 2003 under the topic “Constructing a Constitution for the EU-25” gave students an insight in current reform and constitutionalization processes in the European Union by visiting key institutions and discussions with their respective representatives on the following topics:
 - Current reforms and developments of foreign and security policy: NATO & ESDP; Speaker: Joachim von Arnim, NATO Headquarter.
 - The European Commission and the Convention on the Future of Europe; Speaker: Dr. Michael Reuss, European Commission.
 - The European Parliament and the Convention on the Future of Europe; Speaker: Bernardo Costa Pereira & Jo Leinen, European Parliament.
 - Current perspectives of reform for the European Union; Speaker: Giorgio Porzio, Council of the European Union.
 - Political processes in the Brussels Arena: Governance in EU’s multi-level system; Speaker: Dr. Wilhelm Schönfelder, German Permanent Representation to the EU.
 - The internal organisation of the European Commission; Speaker: Alexander von Witzleben, European Commission.
 - The European Regions in an enlarged European Union; Speaker: Sarah Murray, Committee of Regions.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Jana Fleschenberg.

III.9 www.eu-training.de: E-learning platform

(Project supported by the Federal Agency of Public Administration (Baköv))

- ◆ *Project Staff*: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.), Meike Ferrari (student researcher), Martin Sümening (student researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe*: December 2002 - October 2003
- ◆ *Aims*: www.eu-training.de aims to design a web portal for the Federal Agency of Public Administration for various EU-related topics. The platform shall allow civil servants to gather background information to specific EU training seminars which are organized by Baköv.
- ◆ *Description*: The Federal Agency of Public administration organises a broad range of 'on the job'-seminars for civil servant. Since the EU has gained increasing importance for the daily work of civil servants, the teaching of EU-related topics has become more relevant. www.eu-training.de aims to increase the sustainability of EU related seminars for civil servants by providing background and additional information that can be accessed online – independent of time and space. The individual flexibility of an online learning platform is of utmost importance for the professional training of civil servants.
- ◆ *Organization*: www.eu-training.de is organized as a module-oriented online portal. Each of the topic-specific learning platforms is divided into various submodules in order to allow a quick orientation in the learning environment. User-friendliness is the main orientation of the project. Since civil servants do need a very specific knowledge for their daily work they need to be able to quickly separate those parts of the platform they are interested in and those where they already have sufficient knowledge.
- ◆ *Topics*: So far two learning platforms have been developed dealing with the questions of the Reform of the European Union (and the work of the European Convention in particular) and with the external action of the European Union.
- ◆ *Methods*: 'www.eu-training.de' resorts to a web-based learning platform called ILIAS. A client-server system allows to create, edit and publish learning units in a single system, so that students can receive key contents, structured material and additional exercises. The single modules will be connected via hyperlinks which open up further sources of information. Thus, graphs, tables and figures can be downloaded in different windows at the same time, as well as primary texts and secondary literature. The creation of working groups through learning material is also foreseen enabling the students to exchange their experiences and communicate their views in a swift and direct way. Further elements like databases and glossaries enhance the spectrum of options available to the students and enrich their personal learning experience.
- ◆ *Person in charge*: Bruno Scholl.

III.10 European Online Academy

- ◆ *Project staff:* The project is organised by the joint project team „European Online-Academy“ consisting of the Jean Monnet Chair at the University of Cologne and the following institutions: Europa-Union Deutschland (EUD), Europäische Bewegung Deutschland (EBD), Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE), Fédération Internationale des Maisons de l'Europe (FIME), Institut für Europäische Politik (IEP, Berlin). The working group responsible for the planning and realization of the project includes: Hartmut Marhold (Dr., CIFE); Dorota Pyszna-Nigge (Research Institute for Political Science and European Affairs, University of Cologne); and Bernd Hüttemann (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin)
- ◆ *Organisation:* The European Online Academy has been set-up in November 2002 with a first test period. The first academic year will start in October 2003.
- ◆ *Aims:* The European Online Academy opens the possibility for further qualification by offering seminars in Brussels, Nice, and Berlin as well as virtual teaching units and information material on European integration and its further evolution. The target group of the European Online Academy includes post-graduate students and professionals which like to improve their knowledge about European integration independently from university schedules by new means of learning.
After taking part successfully in the teaching units the participants receive an European Certificate »Die Zukunft der Europäischen Union zwischen Vertiefung und Erweiterung – Theorie und Praxis« issued by the project partners which indicates the obtained knowledge and the performance of the participants.
The aim of the European Online Academy is to offer new methods of teaching on the European Union that serve - regarding their virtual and transnational character - not as substitutes but as a replenishment to existing programs.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Dorota Pyszna-Nigge.

III.11 Cologne Intensive Study Programme in European Management (CISP)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Meike Ferrari (student researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* June 2003
- ◆ *Organization:* The Cologne Intensive Study Program in European Management was organised by the University of Cologne's International Relation Center and brought together the chairs of Prof. W. Delfmann, Prof. C. Loebbecke, Prof. A. Weber and Prof. W. Wessels (University of Cologne)
- ◆ *Description:* The Cologne Intensive Study Program in European Management (CISP) is a blocked program of four 28 hour courses – two from the field of management, one in economics and one in social or political sciences – taught in English language. The program is designed for MBA students of the Faculty of Management, Economics and Social Sciences' partner institutions – thus completing the studies offer to foreign exchange students.
The course "Government-Business Relations in the European Union" offered by Prof. Wessels within the framework of CISP attempted to give students an in depth insight into the complex working of the EU institutions and into differentiated patterns and networks for influencing major policies on national and European level. Applying theoretical frameworks the course analysed empirical findings and discussed interactively strategies and tactics how to deal with the EU institutions.
- ◆ *Methods:* The course combined the introduction into the political system of the European Union, theoretical approaches of government-business relations with the elaboration of different case studies.

III.12 Cooperation project with Turkey: Intensifying European Union Studies

(Project supported by the Ministry of Science and Research of North Rhine-Westphalia)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Funda Tekin (student researcher), Carla Masala (PD Dr., University of Cologne), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* Since 2003
- ◆ *Description:* The project aims at supporting Turkish universities in establishing European studies. The project at the University of Cologne is based on three pillars:
 - Fostering the *mobility* of students between Turkish and German universities for example by realising special summer schools and developing a pilot scheme within the Erasmus framework for the exchange of students from 2004 onwards;
 - *Domestic Sources of Turkish Foreign Policy:* PD Dr. Carla Masala will publish in cooperation with Prof. Daniel Hamilton (Georgetown University) a book on domestical basic principles for Turkish foreign policy;
 - The introduction of *online teaching material* on European integration (in English and German) based on the ILIAS system developed at the University of Cologne. During the initial phase the course will focus on:
 - The EU as an international actor,
 - The Convention on the Future of Europe.

IV. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES - PROJECTS ON THE EU'S INSTITUTIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION

IV.1 EU Governance by self co-ordination? Towards a collective 'gouvernement économique' (GOVECOR)

(Project supported by the 5th Framework Programm of the European Union)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Christoph O. Meyer (MPhil PhD), Ingo Linsenmann (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.); in cooperation with: Dr. Kerstin Jacobsson (SCORE, University of Stockholm), Prof. Dr. Jacques le Cacheux (Université de Pau), Dr. Ines Hartwig (European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht); Prof. Dr. Christian Franck (TEPSA, Brussels), and TEPSA member institutes in Austria, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Germany, and the United Kingdom.
- ◆ *Organisation:* The Jean Monnet Chair and a multinational and interdisciplinary research consortium were granted with a substantial funding from the 5th Framework Programme of the European Union to conduct a 2.5 year programme on the implementation and further design of new modes of policy coordination, including the so-called 'open method of coordination' policies in the areas of EMU and Employment.
- ◆ *Timeframe:* September 2001 – February 2004
- ◆ *Aims:* With the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997 member states have legally codified new methods for governance by self-coordination to support and complement the process of monetary integration. The project GOVECOR explores the use of two legal provisions – the EC Treaty Title on Employment policy (articles 125 to 130 ECT) and the articles on Fiscal policy (article 104 ECT) including the Stability and Growth Pact. Our research hypothesis is that the legal provisions for 'hard' and 'soft' coordination in the two policy fields will lead to the creation, evolution and perhaps the transformation of new modes of governance, amounting to the emergence of some kind of a collective 'gouvernement économique'.
The project's major research puzzle is: How do governmental and non-governmental actors understand, use and adapt the new and/or amended legal empowerments which provide means for interaction, deliberation, problem-solving and decision-making by institutional and intermediary actors and public discourses on vital fields of European public policy, and in how far do these processes contribute to new kinds of legitimacy building in the Union and its citizenry?
- ◆ *Description:* GOVECOR studies the evolution of new modes of governance through self-co-ordination in the area of fiscal and employment policy and their impact on European integration. Governance through self-coordination refers to the process through which member states agree to meet common European concerns and objectives whilst fully preserving their competences to legislate in the respective policy areas. Self-coordination aims to achieve common goals not by means of hard law through the traditional Community method but by differently binding modes of governance characterised by fixed guidelines, benchmarking, consultation, monitoring and peer pressure. The increasing political and scientific importance of this field of research has been further underlined by proclamation of the Lisbon strategy (2000), the Commission's White Book on Governance (2001), the controversy surrounding the early warning letter to Germany and Portugal and the discussion of the provisions for economic governance in the constitutional treaty of the European Con-

vention (2003). The interdisciplinary project team – incorporating political science, legal studies, economics and sociology – is providing original intellectual input to these debates by fostering understanding on:

- the degree to which policy coordination has contributed to the Europeanization of domestic debates and the emergence of deliberative multi-level governance.
- the interlinking of the Member State levels and the EC/EU level through the various types of procedures and the involved inter-institutional links and networks more transparent,
- how and why different kinds of fused or fragmented procedures improve the processes of multi-level and multi-actor governance,
- the current conflicts and debates between the EC/EU institutions as well as between the Member States concerning their compliance with commonly set goals, rules, and processes,
- the constraints and opportunities, which shape the future of evolution of economic governance in Europe

◆ *Publications:* The research consortium has set-up a multi-lingual website at www.govecor.org for the dissemination of the research results, for coordinating research and for gathering feed-back from the academic community as well as the interested public. In the coming year, the main findings of Govecor research are to be published in an edited volume. Current publications of the Cologne based researchers include:

- Linsenmann, Ingo (2003): 'Fiscal Policy-Making under the Stability and Growth Pact: what impact on national systems'. Paper delivered at the Conference 'Building EU Economic Governance: Revising the Rules?', 25-26 April 2003, London, NYU in London/UACES. http://www.govecor.org/data/20030219162229_conference.PDF
- Linsenmann, Ingo and Meyer, Christoph O. (2002): 'Dritter Weg, Überführung oder Teststrecke? Theoretische Konzeption und Praxis der offenen Politikkoordination'. In: *Integration*, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 285-296.
- Meyer, Christoph O. (forthcoming): 'The Hard Side of Soft Policy Coordination in EMU: The Impact of Peer Pressure on Publicised Opinion in the Cases of Germany and Ireland. In *Journal of European Public Policy* Special edition on the Stability and Growth Pact. 2004 (2) Guest editor: David Howarth, (see also www.govecor.org).
- Meyer, Christoph O. (2004) Towards a Europeanization of Socio-Economic Discourses? A Study of Quality Press Coverage of Economic Policy Coordination since Amsterdam. Paper presented at the EURO PUB Conference 'Europeanization of Public Spheres? Political Mobilisation, Public Communication, and the European Union', at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), June 20-22, 2003.

◆ *Person in charge:* Ingo Linsenmann.

IV.2 Europeanisation of Public Administrations in Central and Eastern Europe

(Project organised in cooperation with the 'Institut für Europäische Politik' (IEP) in Berlin and funded by the Volkswagen Foundation)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Barbara Lippert (Dr., IEP Berlin), Gaby Umbach (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* February 2000 until March 2003.
- ◆ *Aims:* The project focuses on the process of Europeanisation of the ministerial administrations of (the Central and East European Countries that are) the first five accession candidates to the European Union: Estonia, Poland, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary (the CEEC-5). The main assumption is that the performance of the ministerial administrations in preparing and implementing policies plays a key role in the transformation process.
- ◆ *Description:* The transformation of the CEEC-5 will be examined in view of their Europeanisation, which has arguably started with the first bilateral trade and cooperation agreements of the 1980s and was increasingly strengthened with the implementation of PHARE programs, the Europe Agreements and the beginning of the accession negotiations. Within the project five researchers from the relevant CEEC-5 participant as correspondents and provide information of their respective countries for the analysis of the "Europeanisation" and transformation of public administration.
The analysis of different "Europeanisation" and transformation indicators on the basis of papers on EU-related policy-making structures within the CEEC-5 provided by the correspondents has taken place in a series of workshops between 2000 and 2002 so far.
- ◆ *Method:* Apart from analysis of relevant literature and official documents, partially standardised interviews and questionnaires will be employed to gain more information from the involved EU and CEE officials. As this development constitutes a particularly interesting area of research, the empirical study of the changes in structure, procedures and personnel in the respective countries since 1988 and the link between transformation and integration will be comparatively examined and analysed.
- ◆ *Publications:*
 - Lippert, Barbara / Umbach, Gaby / Wessels, Wolfgang 2001: Europeanisation of CEE Executives: EU Membership Negotiations as a Shaping Power, in: *Journal of European Public Policy* 8:6 December 2001, pp. 980-1012.
 - Petr Pavlík: "Europeanisation and Transformation of Public Administration: The Case of the Czech Republic", Working Paper 2002, IIR, Prague (<http://www.iep-berlin.de/Forschung/moe-europaeisierung/publikationen/index.htm>).
 - Dorota Pyszna/Krisztina Vida: "The Management of Accession to the European Union in Poland and Hungary", Working Paper No. 128, Oktober 2002, Institute for World Economics in cooperation with IEP. (<http://www.iep-berlin.de/Forschung/moe-europaeisierung/publikationen/index.htm>).
 - Külli Viks: "Europeanisation and Transformation of Public Administration: The Case of Estonia", Working Paper 2002, IEP. (<http://www.iep-berlin.de/Forschung/moe-europaeisierung/publikationen/index.htm>).
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Gaby Umbach.

IV.3 Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union after 1999

- ◆ *Project staff:* Ingo Linsenmann (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.); (former staff: Dr. Thorsten Müller, Susanne Hägele, Dr. Andreas Maurer)
- ◆ *Expert Consult.:* Prof. Dr. J. V. Louis (Brussels/ Florence), Prof. Dr. W. Kösters (Bochum)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* July 1999 to end of 2002 (research period Jan 1999 – Feb 2002)
- ◆ *Description:* The project was carried out within the priority programme "Governance in the European Union" co-ordinated by Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, Mannheim University. It was funded by the German Research Association (DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) The research project attracted several students to write their master theses on the implementation of the EMU (seven master theses on the EMU have been written as well as two related PhD-theses).
- ◆ *Aims:* The project analysed how new legal provisions in EMU related policies have led to significantly different 'modes of governance'. In policy fields that up to 1999 were considered areas of national, i.e. parliamentary sovereignty, national and EU actors started to prepare, take, implement and control binding decisions according to detailed but still to be tested treaty rules. Based on hypotheses describing the behaviour of actors in and around the treaty based organs and institutions, three policy field studies (monetary policy, Stability and Growth Pact, EMU external relations and exchange rate policy) were carried out and interpreted along over-arching scenarios – formulating expectations on the institutional and procedural dynamics in a horizontal direction – that is among institutions and actors of the policy fields – and vertically between the two levels.
- ◆ *Results:*

In the field of *monetary policy*, the European Central Bank has established itself as an independent supranational actor which has intensively used the allocated monetary policy instruments. The common doctrine of central bank actors has led to a high procedural efficiency and a continuation of the stability culture inherited from several national central banks. Also national actors taking part in the setting of European monetary policy have assumed a particularly European perspective.

In the field of *fiscal policy*, anticipated anomalies in view of the application of the Stability and Growth Pact (Excessive Deficit Procedure) did not occur during the research period. As a result of the general economic growth period in all member states, lasting well into the year 2001, we could witness the formal application of the provisions concerning fiscal policy coordination. In minor areas, these provisions were even further developed. Nevertheless, a 'collective identity' of the (euro-zone's) Finance Ministers did not evolve.

In the area of *EMU external relations*, the legal provisions of the TEC could only be implemented after intensive debates among the main actors. The complicated rules underline once more the inherently split or mixed responsibilities of member states and European actors in the area of monetary and fiscal policy. With regard to *exchange rate policy* and *exchange rate regimes*, the legal provisions were used only to a very limited extent, despite initial attempts to establish international exchange rate regimes and despite the weak exchange rate of the euro against other major currencies.

At the same time, the political actors involved have further developed the main *institutions* of economic governance (euro-group, the Economic and Financial Committee, etc.) and the framework for economic policy coordination of the EU. In particular, new coordination mechanisms have been estab-

lished, such as the open method of coordination but also the macro-economic dialogue.

As a conclusion, there was *not uniform evolution* of the different policy fields of EMU and, taking into account the limited research period, it is difficult to predict the future development of these central policy areas. Up to now, distinct horizontal and vertical fusion processes in the policy fields under considerations could not be observed, neither on the European level nor in the member states. Fragmentation tendencies remain marked, both with regard to the policy fields and the different levels of governance.

- ◆ *Intl. Cooperation:* The project has been carried out in co-operation with the "Euro-Spectator" project of the Robert Schuman Centre of the European University Institute in Florence and in cooperation with the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA).
- ◆ *Publications:* Recent publications include:
 - Several contributions to „Europa von A-Z“ and „Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration“ (Werner Weidenfeld, Wolfgang Wessels (eds)),
 - Ingo Linsenmann/Thorsten Müller, 'Euro-Spectator German Report', in: Jean-Victor Louis (ed.): Euro Spectator: Implementing the Euro, National Reports: French Report / German Report, EUI Working Paper LAW No. 2000/6, European University Institute, Florence, pp. 57-109.
 - Jean-Victor Louis (ed.), Euro-Spectator: Implementing the Euro 1999, EUI Working Papers Law No. 2000/4-9, Florence.
 - Wolfgang Wessels/Ingo Linsenmann, 'EMU's impact on national institutions. Fusion towards a 'gouvernance économique' or fragmentation?', in: Kenneth Dyson (ed.): European States and the Euro. Europeanization, Variation, and Convergence, Oxford 2002, pp. 53-77.
 - Susanne Hägele/Ingo Linsenmann, 'Euro-Spectator German Report', Jean-Victor Louis (ed.): The Euro in the National Context, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 2002, pp. 105-170.
 - Jean-Victor Louis (ed.): The Euro in the National Context, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 2002.
 - Wolfgang Wessels/Ingo Linsenmann, 'Weiche Koordinierung oder härtere Regeln? Zu institutionellen und prozeduralen Reformoptionen des Stabilitätspakts', in: Wirtschaftsdienst, Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik, No. 3, March 2002, pp. 130-133.
 - Ingo Linsenmann/Wolfgang Wessels, 'Modes of Economic Governance in the EU. Paper presented at the conference "Economic Coordination in EMU", College of Europe, Brugge 28-29 June 2002, <http://www.govecor.org>.
 - Ingo Linsenmann, Christoph O. Meyer: Dritter Weg, Überführung oder Teststrecke? Theoretische Konzeption und Praxis der offenen Politikkoordination, in: integration 4/02, Oktober 2002, pp. 285-296.
 - Ingo Linsenmann, Euro-Spectator German Report 2001, Köln 2002, <http://www.iue.it/OnlineProjects/LAW/eurospectator/documents/2001GermanyLinsenmann.pdf> (to be published)
 - Jean-Victor Louis (ed.): Euro-Spectator: Implementing the Euro 2001, London, British Institute of International and Comparative Law 2003 (in print, online: <http://www.iue.it/OnlineProjects/LAW/eurospectator/reports.htm>)
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Ingo Linsenmann.

IV.4 Fusion thesis

- ◆ *Project staff:* Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Background:* Since the end of World War II, the modern Western European state has been characterised by a high degree of political stability and economic prosperity which proved to be mutually reinforcing. Acceptance by the citizens was generated not least by providing an ever-growing amount of social and welfare services, thus increasing the legitimacy of liberal democracies. This can be regarded as part of a 'universal tendency'; the welfare and service state is made responsible for the material well being of its citizens. For this, economic growth is deemed indispensable.
In recent years, however, the (Western) European states increasingly needed to open their markets and thus the frontiers of state action in order to achieve and maintain economic growth. A tendency towards the 'open state' can be observed which leads to an ever-stronger interpenetration of national economies. Governments and administrations have to rely more and more on the joint management of social and welfare functions.
The growing interconnectedness within the highly modernised Western world leads to a loss of state autonomy – the independence of the nation state is eroded by global interdependence. Domestically, growing demands made by the public have to be satisfied by the governments and administrations. A gap emerges between high demands for allocating (regulatory), distributional (welfare) and stabilisation (macroeconomic) policies, and the decreasing capacities for offering effective instruments, thus causing a vicious circle of mutually reinforcing elements.
The change of basic conditions mentioned above leads to a new constellation defining the limits and possibilities of the modern Western European state. In order to improve its economic capacity and performance, the welfare state is forced to further open its boundaries to the global system. On the other hand, the negative consequences of this situation must again be countered by the increased use of public instruments, which are decreasingly effective and efficient in national terms.
The main assumption is to identify a process of "fusion" of Western European states, i.e. a merger of public resources located at several 'state'-levels, whereby steering instruments are increasingly used in concert. The average citizen, but many experts as well, cannot trace the accountability any more, as responsibilities for specific policies are diffused. It will become increasingly difficult to reverse these trends, unless drastic action is taken. Administrative units of both the inter- and inner-state level form the administration of the fused multi-level state with formal procedures of participation for all actors.
- ◆ *Aims:* In order to describe, analyse and assess the evolution of the EU's political system the chair holder has developed an approach labelled as fusion theory.
- ◆ *Publications:* Recent publications of the chair holder dealing with partial aspects of the project are, among others:
 - Verwaltung im EG-Mehrebenensystem: Auf dem Weg zur Megabürokratie?, in: Markus Jachtenfuchs/Beate Kohler-Koch (eds): Europäische Integration, Opladen 1996, pp. 165-192.
 - The Modern West European State and the European Union: Democratic Erosion or a New Kind of Polity?, in: Sven S. Andersen/ Kjell A. Eliassen

- (eds): *The European Union: How Democratic is it?* London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi 1996, pp. 57-69.
- *Die Fusionsthese. Die Europäische Union der Zukunft - immer enger, weiter und komplexer?*, in: Thomas Jäger/Melanie Piepenschneider (eds): *Europa 2020, Szenarien politischer Entwicklungen*, Opladen 1997, pp. 45-79.
 - *An Ever Closer Fusion? A Dynamic Macro-political View on Integration Processes*, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies* Vol. 35, No.2 (1997), pp. 267-299.
 - *The Growth and Differentiation of Multi-Level Networks: A corporatist Mega-Bureaucracy or an Open City?*, in: Helen Wallace/Alasdair R. Young (eds): *Participation and Policy-Making in the European Union*, Oxford 1997, pp. 17-41.
 - *Comitology: Fusion in Action, Trends in Politico-Administrative Transformations of the EU-System*, in: *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 5, No. 2, June 1998, pp. 209-234.
 - (in cooperation with Ingo Linsenmann): *EMU's impact on national institutions. Fusion towards a 'gouvernance économique' or fragmentation?*, in: Dyson, Kenneth (ed.): *European States and the Euro: Playing the Semi-Sovereignty Game*, Oxford 2002, pp. 53-77.
 - *The Evolution of the EU system. Amsterdam and Nice – ratchet fusion in the making*, Contribution to the ECSA seventh Biennial International Conference, May 2001 (not published).
 - (in cooperation with Elfriede Regelsberger): *The evolution of the Common Foreign und Security Policy. A case of an imperfect ratchet fusion* (forthcoming).
 - *Inneres und Verwaltung – Die Landesebene unter dem Einfluss Europas*, in: Ulrich von Alemann/Claudia Münch (eds.), *Handbuch Europa in NRW. Wer macht was in NRW für Europa?*, Opladen 2003, pp. 457-532.
 - *Beamtengremien im EU-Mehrebenensystem – Fusion von Administrationen?*, in: Jachtenfuchs, Markus/Kohler-Koch, Beate (eds.): *Europäische Integration*, Opladen, 2003.

IV.5 EUCON - From the European Convention to the Public Discourse - Debating our Common European Future

- ◆ *Project staff:* TEPSA and TEPSA-member institutes, University of Cologne; Project co-ordination: Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* 09/2002-12/2003
- ◆ *Aims:* The aim of the project is:
 - To promote and develop on the basis of our trans-national network a pan-European debate and understanding on the key issues of the future of Europe by a series of Conferences all over Europe.
 - To promote discussion and understanding of the political dynamics of the different national debates on the basis of reflected information in our Convention Watch.
 - To actively involve citizens and crucial multipliers from the civil society, universities and the media by a series of structured opinion polls in our Convention Barometer.
 - To encourage joint evaluation on the key issues of the debate and to orient discussions closely at the actual work of the European Convention by our flexible project plan.
 - To make use of creative dissemination strategies based on an interactive homepage (www.euonline.net).
- ◆ *Description:* With the start of the European Convention's work the EU has entered a new and decisive phase in the debate about the most important challenges it has to face in the future. This newly established body will have to deal with a wide range of difficult questions that have been put forward in the Laeken declaration. At the heart of these questions resides the perception that one major shortcoming of the integration process is the increasing distance between the EU institutions and its citizens and the resulting legitimacy gap. Within EUCON the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) wants to offer its capacities as a well established Pan-European Organisation to promote and document a truly transnational debate about the future of the European Union and the priorities of its citizens.
- ◆ *Method:* The project will be jointly organised by TEPSA and the TEPSA member institutes as a set of conferences all over Europe (including applicant countries) linked by a broadly organised Internet strategy. TEPSA will thereby provide the institutional and thematic framework organising a common kick-off and final wrap-up conferences. The aim, to follow very closely the debates within the European Convention and in the various countries will be ensured by an intermediate conference in which the thematic orientation will be reviewed. So far the conferences focus on topics such as: Division of competences between the Union and the member states, Simplification of the Union's instruments, Reform of the Union's institutions, Role of national parliaments, Simplification and reorganisation of the treaties.
- ◆ *Publications:* In March 2003 the first issue of the 'Convention Watch' was published with 14 contributions from Member and Accession Country institutes answering to a questionnaire on the national 'future of Europe' debates. The full text of the Convention watch is available as an online 'easy to use' tool at the project website (www.euonline.net) or as a pdf-download at our institute website. The second issue will be available from October onwards.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Bruno Scholl.

IV.6 Integration through Treaty development – The EU's pathes from Maastricht to Nice and the Convention

- ◆ *Project staff:* Andreas Maurer (until January 2002, Dr.), Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.)
- ◆ *Description:* An important subject of the Jean Monnet Chair is the continuous analysis of the EU's written 'constitution' in process. Research is carried out on the Treaty amendments and revisions, especially with regard to the last three Intergovernmental Conferences – Maastricht (1991/1993), Amsterdam (1996/1999) and Nice (2000/2002). Currently, the post Nice process on the future of the European Union is investigated by the chair holder and the academic staff.
"Maastricht-Amsterdam-(Post-) Nice Archive"
 The Maastricht-Amsterdam-(Post-) Nice Archive documents and reflects the Intergovernmental Conferences for the revision of the Treaty on the European Union. It includes documents on the ratification of the Amsterdam Treaty, the Agenda 2000/ Enlargement process and the implementation of the Amsterdam Protocol on institutional reform.
 It is intended to give students and researchers the possibility to work with materials on the Intergovernmental Conferences and hereby support academic research in this area.
 The archive contains more than 1900 various entries, consisting of official and unofficial documents, reports, statements or opinions and scientific articles from institutions of the European Union, European organisations, their member states, politicians and researchers.
Documents of European Institutions:
 The archive aims to take into consideration each institution of the European Union (Commission, Council, European Council, European Parliament, Reflection-Group etc.) and include their reports, statements and position papers.
 In addition, the archive collects papers from various NGOs, such as parties or associations and furthermore the current information, provided by Agence Europe.
Documents of member states:
 On the member state-level the archive collects papers explaining the positions and the concrete amendments of the governments. For Germany the archive separates the institutions into individual ministries, states, parties and NGOs. Moreover, it contains relevant documents of the Amsterdam Treaty ratification process and proposals made with reference to the Protocol No. 7 on the institutions with the prospect of enlargement of the European Union.
Academic reflection on European Integration Process:
 A very important component is the collection of scientific texts about the Intergovernmental Conference and revision discussions on the Treaty since 1992. The archive combines official and unofficial documentary material and academic work.
 It is run with the help of a database-programme and the users can search for authors, titles, states or institutions, and most importantly keywords which help to find specific information in the entire archive.
- ◆ *Impact:* The Maastricht-Amsterdam-(Post-)Nice Archive collaborates with the European Documentation Centre in Cologne, which opens the Archive also to students and researches from other departments of the university. New entries and links have been established in relation to the research project MAPEUROP – Mapping out Europe's Priorities (see below). Due to public re-

lation work carried out in recent years, the number of users has steadily increased.

◆ *Publications:* Publications include:

- Wolfgang Wessels, ‚Die Vertragsreformen von Nizza – Zur institutionellen Erweiterungsreife‘, in: *integration* 1/01.
- Wolfgang Wessels, ‚Zukunftsfähig? Die Europäische Union à 27‘, in: *Internationale Politik*, 2/2001.
- Wolfgang Wessels, ‚Nice results. The Millenium IGC in the EU’s evolution‘, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol. 39, No. 2, June 2001, pp. 197-219.
- Astrid Krekelberg, ‚Der Vertrag von Nizza – Grundlage für mehr Handlungsfähigkeit und Legitimität?‘, in: *integration*, No. 2/2001.
- Monar, Jörg/Wessels, Wolfgang (eds): *The Treaty of Amsterdam: Challenges and Opportunities for the European Union*, London, Continuum 2001.
- Andreas Maurer, ‚Democratic Governance in the European Union – The institutional terrain after Amsterdam‘, in: Jörg Monar/Wolfgang Wessels (eds): *The Treaty of Amsterdam: Challenges and Opportunities for the European Union*, London, Continuum 2001.
- Andreas Maurer, ‚Entscheidungseffizienz und Handlungsfähigkeit nach Nizza: Die neuen Anwendungsfelder für Mehrheitsentscheidungen im Rat der EU‘, in: *integration*, No. 2/2001.
- Andreas Maurer, ‚The European Parliament at Intergovernmental Conferences – A Passive or Active Actor in System development, in: Finn Laursen (ed.): *The Amsterdam Treaty: National Preference Formation, Interstate Bargaining, Outcome and Ratification*, Odense, OUP 2001.
- Jürgen Mittag/Julia Marquier, ‚Erste Einschätzungen zu den Ergebnissen der Regierungskonferenz 2000: “Nizza unter der wissenschaftlichen Lupe“‘, in: *integration* 1/01.
- Reh, Christine/Wessels, Wolfgang: ‚Defying Convention. A Revolution in EU Treaty Reform?‘, in: *Collegium*, No.24, Summer 2002, pp.17-42.
- Der Konvent: Modelle für eine innovative Integrationsmethode, in: *integration* 02/2002, 25. Jg., S. 83-98.
- Bruno Scholl, ‚Wie tragfähig ist die neue institutionelle Architektur der Europäischen Union? – Der Verfassungsentwurf des Konvents im Spiegel nationalstaatlicher Präferenzen, in: *integration* No. 3/2003

◆ *Person in charge:* Bruno Scholl.

IV.7 Which kind of constitution for Europe?

(Project supported by ASKO Europa Stiftung, Saarbrücken; in cooperation with the Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin)

- ◆ *Project staff:* This project is coordinated by Dr. Mathias Jopp (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin), Prof. Dr. Heinrich Schneider (University of Vienna), and the Chairholder assisted by Bruno Scholl, M.A., M.E.S.. The Academic board includes Dipl. Pol. Andreas Maurer (D.E.E.A.), Prof. Dr. Armin von Bogdandy (J. W. Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main), Prof. Dr. Rudolf Hrbek (Universität Tübingen), Prof. Dr. Michael Kreile (Humboldt-Universität, Berlin), Dr. Christian Lequesne (Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales, Paris), Jo Leinen (MEP), Dr. Barbara Lippert (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin), Prof. Dr. Wilfried Loth (Essen), Dr. Hartmut Marhold (Generalsekretär der Europäischen Bewegung Deutschland, Berlin), Prof. Dr. Peter-Christian Müller-Graff (Universität Heidelberg), Prof. Dr. Ingolf Pernice, (Humboldt-Universität, Berlin), Andrea Szukala (ASKO Europa-Stiftung, Saarbrücken).
- ◆ *Organisation:* The ASKO Europa Stiftung, Saarbrücken, has granted the *Institut für Europäische Politik* with a fund to conduct a 2-year research programme in the field of the European Union's development towards further consolidation of its legal bases (treaties, institutions and procedural designs).
- ◆ *Aims:* The main topic of the project relates to the ongoing debate about a Constitution for the European Union. The project therefore aims to analyse political and academic contributions to this debate.
- ◆ *Description:* The project covers a wide range of areas, which are relevant for understanding the potential impact of a European Constitution:
 - European Constitutions – the 'acquis conceptionnel' (A commentary on draft constitutions for the EC/EU 1984 - 2001),
 - Milestones, conceptual drafts and philosophical 'links' to the debate about a Constitution for Europe,
 - Methods of Constitution-building: Between 'Assemblée constituante', 'Convention' and IGC's.
 - The post-Nice-process in the light of the political and academic debate (cross-national analysis on contributions and debates),
 - The issue of the allocation of competencies: meaning, methods and difficulties,
 - The simplification of the treaties,
 - The roles of national parliaments in the European architecture,
 - The function and legal 'place' of the Charter on fundamental rights – The core of constitution?
 - Which modes of governance for which kind of Europe?
 - The role of the European Parliament in the process of the parliamentarisation of the Union,
 - The role of the Council: Arena for interest-formation and articulation or 'first chamber' of bicameral Europe?
 - The role of the Commission: Government in the making or Secretariat in decline?
 - The role of the European Council: Assembly of the States or transnational government?
 - The role of the ECJ: Treaty maker or Treaty taker?
 - Models and Modes of flexible integration
 - Democratic legitimacy, transparency and traceability – What is behind a Constitution?

- ◆ Publications: The project will publish a series of working papers on the issues addressed. Each paper will be published as printed version and as pdf.-file on the homepage of the *Institut für Europäische Politik* (<http://www.iep-berlin.de/forschung/verfassung/projektpapiere/index.htm>).
 - Daniel Göler/Mathias Jopp/Wolfgang Wessels: Grundzüge einer künftigen Europäischen Verfassungsordnung, <http://www.iep-berlin.de/forschung/verfassung/projektpapiere/Grundzuege.pdf>.
 - Christian Lequesne/Agnes von der Muhll/Wolfgang Wessels: Le tandem franco-allemand doit jouer son rôle!, in: *Le Figaro* vom 13. Dezember 2001.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Verfassungsschöpfer oder Ideensammler. Der Konvent ist ein institutionelles Experiment, in: *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* vom 14. Dezember 2001.
 - Christine Reh/ Wolfgang Wessels: Defying Convention. A Revolution in EU Treaty Reform?, in: *Collegium*, No.24, Summer 2002, pp.17-42.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Der Konvent: Modelle für eine innovative Integrationsmethode, in: *integration* 02/2002, 25. Jg., S. 83-98.
 - Bruno Scholl, ,Wie tragfähig ist die neue institutionelle Architektur der Europäischen Union? – Der Verfassungsentwurf des Konvents im Spiegel nationalstaatlicher Präferenzen, in: *integration* No. 3/2003
 - Wolfgang Wessels/Ingo Linsenmann: Die offene(n) Methode(n) der Koordinierung. Contribution to the meeting of the expert group meeting of the government of North-Rhine Westphalia dealing with the European Convention, 19 April 2002, <http://www.govector.org>.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: The German Debate on European Finality: Visions and Missions, in: Simon Serfaty (ed.), *The European Finality Debate and Its National Dimensions*, CSIS Press, Washington DC 2003, pp. 133-160.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Eine institutionelle Architektur für eine globale (Zivil-)Macht? Die Artikel zur Gemeinsamen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik des Vertrags über eine Verfassung für Europa, in: *Zeitschrift für Staats- und Europawissenschaften* (forthcoming).
- ◆ *Person in charge*: Bruno Scholl.

IV.8 A constitution for the European Union?

- ◆ *Project staff:* The research team brings together academics from Austria (Academy of Sciences, Vienna), France (CERI, Paris), Germany (Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, Dipl.Pol. Andreas Maurer and Bruno Scholl, M.A., M.E.S, and Gaby Umbach, M.A., Jean-Monnet Chair for Political Science, University of Cologne) and the United Kingdom (Dr. John Pinder).
- ◆ *Background:* A constitution for the European Union is widely debated - its central terms and concepts being sometimes rather ambiguous and often highly controversial. In his speech at Berlin's Humboldt University on 12 May 2000 the German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer outlined a "finalité" of the integration process: a European federation that will create a government from either the Council or the Commission and will resolve the democratic deficit through a bicameral European parliament with real legislative power. This federation is to be brought to life by a "constituent treaty". The international reactions ranged from cautious acceptance to disapproval. Nevertheless, all commentators agreed about the importance of Fischer's speech in initializing a public debate about the future European political order.
The debate itself is blurred by the different meanings and understandings of its key terms: constitution and federalism and their relation to representation. The terms used in the debate show an impressive variety: *constitution* (as already used by some European law scholars), *Constitutional Charter* (as used by the European Court of Justice), *Constitutional Pact* (as proposed by the European Movement) or *Constitutional Treaty* (as proposed by Schäuble/Lamers 1999) contribute to misunderstandings. While many scholars do not hesitate to regard the founding treaties of the Union as a constitution as does the ECJ, others strongly reject this view. Therefore the project tends to analyze and clarification of the key concepts and their inter-relation used in the debate: constitution, representation, and federation/ confederation.
- ◆ *Description:* The project draws on the experience of constitution building in the following countries: France, United Kingdom, Germany and Austria. France was selected because of its enduring constitutional history and its unitarian structure of political order. Germany builds the major counter part to France and the UK adhering to the constitutional tradition of federalism. The UK builds an exceptional case in point standing outside the continental European constitutional tradition: the UK serves as an important case for a long and accepted history of constitutionalism without having a written constitution. Besides that France, the UK and Germany, although in different ways, appear to have the most influence in the current debate about a European constitution, Austria was chosen because it combines federal and unitarian elements and provides an example for small states in the EU.
In order to assess the chances for a European constitution a comparative approach has been chosen. The project is based on a literature and document analysis regarding the ongoing debate on a European constitution. Additionally, we will not only focus on the academic discussion, i.e. comparing constitutional traditions, allocation of competences, institutional arrangements etc. but also on the discussion among political elites perceived by mass media in order to better grasp the dimensions of European constitutional discourses. Besides theoretical reflection, the project combines qualitative and quantitative methods.
National discourses on the possible opportunities and the concrete form of

the process towards a European Constitution will be analyzed for the cases of France, Germany and the United Kingdom. Since the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty, politicians in these countries presented their views with regard to the Constitutionalisation process of the European Union.

In a first phase a joint research team compared the national views and discourses as expressed by politicians as well as mirrored by and channeled through print media with regard to the debates about the European Union's finalité politique and the process towards a EU-related constitution. More specifically, the research team:

- analyzed the post May 1999 debates on a EU related Constitution,
- established five country-by-country reports and synopses and one cross-country synopsis on the basis of the answers to a questionnaire,
- analyzed the written fall-out of key speeches, papers and debates by focusing on a content-analysis of print media in the three countries under consideration.

In the ongoing second phase the research team will explore the constitutional bases of the various countries studied. In a final report it will assess the constitutional flexibility of these political systems in regards to the challenges posed by debate on the Future of Europe and the ongoing work of the Convention.

- ◆ *Publications:* The *Austrian Academy of Sciences, the Institut für Europäische Politik* (IEP) in Berlin and the chair holder will publish a series of papers discussing these basic assumptions and several policy-related questions. The report of the first project phase can be accessed via our website:

- Andreas Maurer/Wolfgang Wessels: Constitutionalisation and the Future of the European Union. Comparing national views and discourses, Interim report for the Austrian Academy of Sciences ICE, Cologne, Brussels, July 2001.

The report of the second project phase can be accessed via our website as well:

- Puntcher-Riekmann, Sonja et.al. (2003): Constitutionalism and Democratic Representation in the European Union, Final report of the Austrian Academy of Sciences ICE, Vienna 2003.

- ◆ *Person in charge:* Bruno Scholl.

IV.9 Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom – The impact of Europeanisation

- ◆ *Project staff:* Bryan Ardy, (European Institute, Business School South Bank University, London), Iain Begg (Prof. Dr., London School of Economics and Political science), Gaby Umbach (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* 1st March 2002 – 31st March 2003
- ◆ *Organisation:* The project is organised in cooperation with the European Institute, Business School South Bank University in London, and financed by the Anglo-German Foundation for the study of the industrial society
- ◆ *Aims:* The project evaluates the impact the Luxembourg process has both on the macro- and micro-instruments applied by the two countries and on the political discourse in the United Kingdom and Germany. An important focus of the research will, therefore, be on the effectiveness of this innovative form of economic governance on German and British employment policy, and an assessment of how well it functions and whether the advent of the EES has altered national policy processes, instruments and their outcomes. Examples include the weight given to 'active' labour market measures that push unemployed people into work; whether there is evidence of convergence in approaches between the countries; or what impact the evolving policy regime has had on the two labour markets.
The impact of the EES in the two countries will also be explored by looking at how political actors are adapting to the new mode of governance in employment policy by incorporating European procedures into the political agenda at the national level. A key question is whether this leads to a Europeanisation of economic deliberations accompanied by greater convergence of national policy formulation and policy-making. Alternatively, national employment and economic policies may continue to depend largely on national electoral cycles and on isolated themes in national discourse, paying little heed to European co-ordination. The project will also have the wider aim of appraising the EES and a key output will be recommendations for more efficient European governance that will foster better national employment policies. This will include both recommendations with regard to the instruments applied on the domestic level as well as to the policy-making procedures on the European level.
- ◆ *Description:* The project compares British and German employment policies in the light of the evolving European Union level framework for promoting employment that was introduced by the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam. Since then, employment has had a much higher priority in the fundamental aims of the European Union (EU). In particular, a new European employment strategy (EES) was put in place in 1998 to increase the rate of job creation and to add to the EMU policy armoury. At the heart of the EES is an annual procedure (the so-called 'Luxembourg process') under which Member States develop National Action Plans (NAPs) based on common guidelines agreed at the European level.
The project will explore the impact of this new form of 'Europeanisation' on national policy-making in the UK and Germany. Comparison is of particular interest because the two countries have different institutional settings, governance structures and past policy priorities, yet they have committed themselves to abide by common EC-guidelines. Furthermore, a significant change in both countries is the election, after long periods of centre-right rule, of two new Social-democratic governments (1997/2001 in the UK and 1998 in

Germany). Both governments and political leaders in the two countries stress the relevance of employment policy in their declarations and political programmes; both support the search for a 'third way'.

- ◆ *Method:* The research will be conducted over a one-year period from the spring of 2002. This will allow to draw on five years' experience of the EES and thus to investigate not only the character of the policy, but also how it has evolved over time and as the single currency has been introduced (at least for Germany).

An interdisciplinary approach is proposed for the research, bringing together economic and political analyses. Various methods will be deployed to investigate the development, implementation and performance of employment policies and the respective political deliberations in Germany and the UK since the EES was adopted.

The principal aim of the economic analysis is to appraise the degree to which the employment strategies followed in Germany and the UK have affected the labour market. The work will encompass conceptual development of an analytic framework, empirical research and discussion of policy options. The empirical work will be in three parts. First, a comprehensive set of labour markets indicators will be assembled for the two countries, drawing on national statistical offices, Eurostat, the OECD and harmonised statistics produced for European Commission publications such as the annual *Employment in Europe*. These data will be analysed to identify trends in the two labour markets, both prior to 1998 and since the EES has been operational. Various statistical techniques will be used to test for breaks in trends that might indicate that the EES had altered key variables such as the rate and composition of job creation, or the employment rate of target groups in the labour market (for instance, youths or older workers). Second, information on the policy priorities and figures on impacts provided in the annual National Action Plans prepared by the two governments will be used to appraise the impact of the NAPs. The material will then be drawn together to test for evidence of links between the policies adopted and trends in different segments of the labour markets of the two countries.

The political science research will look, first, at the initial national policy preferences of the UK and Germany leading to the inclusion of the employment chapter into the Amsterdam Treaty. This will be complemented by an analysis of the institutional policy-making set-up of the policy field, including the number and the differentiation of political actors participating in this multi-level governance. In a next step, the policy positions adopted by these domestic political actors at the national level, but also at the European level, will be examined qualitatively. Finally, public discourses taking place on national level in view of a Europeanisation of economic deliberations will be compared and analysed, paying special attention to parliamentary debates and articles in major newspapers of both countries.

- ◆ *Activities:* In order to introduce the results of the project into the debate within the policy-making and academic communities in Germany and the UK two workshops and one luncheon debate were organised with political actors from both countries to present the results of the research to a wider public and discussed.
 - Workshop on "Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom – The impact of Europeanisation", Tuesday February 4th 2003, Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, SW1X 8DZ London
 - Workshop on "Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom

- The impact of Europeanisation”, Friday June 20th 2003, 9.30, Jean-Monnet-Haus, 10717 Berlin
 - Luncheon debate with Mr. Antonis Kastrissianakis, Director for employment, Directorate General Employment and Social Affairs, European Commission: „Europeanisation of Employment Policy – More than declaration?”, Friday June 20th 2003, 12.30, Jean-Monnet-Haus, 10717 Berlin
- ◆ *Person in charge*: Gaby Umbach.

IV.10 Die Öffnung des Staates

- ◆ *Project staff:* Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Organisation:* The project "Die Öffnung des Staates" is carried out at the department of political science, Cologne University. It is an essential part of the academic interest of the chair holder.
- ◆ *Aims:* The project analyses interstate strings of administration, i.e. institutionalised or formalised forms of interaction between civil servants of different states and/or international organisations. These strings of administration are 'political', because they are normally directed towards the preparation, decision-making, implementation and control of binding decisions within the range of state or state-like organs. The role of civil servants in this political process, i.e. their 'power', is analysed with regard to their de jure and de-facto possibility of participation and of shaping political outcomes. Interstate strings of administration are considered as both indicators and additional shaping factors of state changes. It is envisaged to contribute to a 'middle range theory', which should lead to an analysis of the developments of Western European states in the post-war era.

The research on administrative interaction covers the period from 1960 until 1995. On a basis of 35 years at least some trends and – presumably – changes can be presented. A variety of research fields in the inner and interstate sphere of interaction have been selected. It is expected that these fields will provide partly additional, partly converging results and that some of the results in one field are mirrored in others. The data was collected in the following spheres of interaction: International Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (IGO, NGO) and their administrative organs, as well as the streams of interaction in Western and European Organisations on the interstate level. Particular emphasis has been given to the different phases of the policy-cycle of the problem-solving process in the European Community. Here, specific forms of interstate administrative strings can be expected, because steering instruments of the state are used to a comparably high extent.

In the inner state sphere of interaction in the Federal Republic of Germany the focus has been put on the activities of local and regional administrations and of the Federal ministries, which are directed towards the interstate sphere. Finally, streams of interaction of parliamentarians and representatives of interest groups are also considered, because they are important actors in political processes.

The interconnectedness of inner and interstate streams of interaction among administrative units is seen as a constitutive feature of the development of the West European state. Therefore, specific sets of those forms of agency are taken out of 'images of the state', which have been elaborated in the political and academic debate. Based on those images, models of administrative strings are developed, which are then tested in an empirical analysis.
- ◆ *Publications:* Publications include:
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Die Öffnung des Staates. Modelle und Wirklichkeit grenzüberschreitender Verwaltungspraxis 1960-1995, Opladen 2000.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Beamtengremien im EU-Mehrebenensystem. Fusion von Administrationen, in: Beate Kohler-Koch/Markus Jachtenfuchs (Hrsg.), Europäische Integration, Opladen 2003.

IV.11 The Broad Economic Policy Guidelines, 2002

(Project supported by the European Parliament)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Iain Begg (London School of Economics and Political Sciences, project co-ordinator), Ingo Linsenmann (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* July 2002 – January 2003 (completed), last year's study: July 2001 – April 2002
- ◆ *Organisation:* Funded by the European Parliament's Directorate General for Research, the project has been jointly organised by TEPSA and the TEPSA member institutes. The interdisciplinary (economic as well as political) analysis was carried out by an interdisciplinary project expert group from several member states, including the general rapporteur, Prof. Iain Begg, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels and Ingo Linsenmann, Prof. Dr. Jacques E. Le Cacheux (Director, Observatoire français des conjonctures économiques – OFCE, Paris), Prof. Dr. Jacques L.M. Pelkmans (College of Europe), Dr. Kerstin Jacobsson (Score, Stockholm), Dr. Stefano Fantacone and Lisa Rodano (both Centro Europa Ricerche CER, Rome), and Dermot Hodson (South Bank University London).
- ◆ *Aims:* In addition to the project on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines 2002 (see last year's Jean Monnet Report), a follow-up study was carried out with the aim to assist the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee of the European Parliament in providing its own contribution to the analysis of the current economic situation of the EU in the year 2002, and the outlook for the future. In the area of macro-economic policy, 'soft' co-ordination procedures have been introduced at the European level in art. 99 TEC on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines with instruments such as monitoring policy processes and outcomes, providing general policy orientations, benchmarking, and the publication of 'best practices'. In recent years, member states have put the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPG) at the centre of co-ordination, integrating fiscal policy co-ordination (the stability and convergence programmes), the Luxembourg process on employment policy co-ordination, as well as the Cardiff process on structural reforms. Thus the BEPG are not only an additional monitoring mechanism for member states' policies but are indeed the central policy tool for macro-economic policy co-ordination.
- ◆ *Description:* The final study was submitted on 20 January, 2003. During the course of the project period, an interim report of the study was presented to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs of the European Parliament on the 3rd of December, 2002. The presentation was made by Profs. Iain Begg and Jacques Le Cacheux. The final results of the study were presented to the same Committee on the 27th of January 2003 in Brussels.
- ◆ *Results:* Economic policy co-ordination in the EU is on the threshold of significant changes that are due to be presented to the 2003 Spring European Council. Within the recasting of procedures, the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs), which have been at the core of co-ordination, will be of critical importance in shaping the overall direction of policy. The elaboration of the Guidelines for 2003 will take place against a background of disappointing and uncertain macroeconomic conditions, with recovery from the downturn of 2001 proving slow to take hold and continuing difficulties being experienced by a number of Member States, especially Germany, the EU's largest economy. However, the underlying macroeconomic 'fundamentals' of the EU economy are mostly sound, with low inflation, generally sound public fi-

nances (despite the concern about some countries) and few signs of serious imbalances. The current priority should be to restore growth.

The study provides an appraisal of current and prospective trends in key areas of the supply-side of the EU economy, together with an assessment of the current macroeconomic position. It presents the judgements on the progress the EU has made in responding to the challenges of structural reform and links these to the observed developments of the macroeconomy. To set the scene, the macroeconomic context and the changes in it revealed by the Commission autumn forecasts are laid out in the introductory section 1, then the main points of the Commission assessment of the implementation of the 2002 BEPGs are briefly summarised and reviewed.

Section 2 of the study concisely describes and comments on the objective of economic policy co-ordination, and changes in the procedures for co-ordination, generally, and the BEPGs in particular. The following section discusses the scope for structural reforms and the difficulties that can, or might, arise, in trying to achieve more rapid change. Public and private investments are appraised in section 4, then internal market measures in section 5. Progress on developing the European financial area and its potential for enhancing the underlying performance of the EU economy are discussed in section 6. Sections 7 and 8 look, respectively, at the labour market and at the role of tax policies in economic performance, linking these to the Lisbon targets. The last section looks in more detail at the problems with the policy mix, how they bear on the disappointing macroeconomic trajectory revealed by the Commission's autumn forecasts and discusses possible reforms of policy rules.

◆ *Publications:* include:

- Trans European Policy Studies Association: A background to European economic policy 2003, Study (Project No IV/2002/05/01(rev.)) carried out by the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) for the European Parliament, ECON Working Paper of the EP's DG IV, ECON 133, 2003.
- (last year's study): Trans European Policy Studies Association: The Broad Economic Policy Guidelines, 2002, Study (Project No IV/2001/05/01) carried out by the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) for the European Parliament, ECON Working Paper of the EP's DG IV, ECON 129, 2002.

◆ *Person in charge:* Ingo Linsenmann.

IV.12 The impact of Member State policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level

- ◆ *Project staff:* Gaby Umbach (M.A.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* 1st January – 31st December 2003
- ◆ *Organisation:* Within this project the Jean-Monnet Chair cooperates as national rapporteur for Germany with Prof. Dr. Iain Begg, European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Sciences
- ◆ *Aims:* The underlying aim of the study is well explained in the call and, although undoubtedly a challenging project, can be achieved with a disciplined and careful research design. Understanding how national policies affect cohesion will call, first, for elucidation of how different sorts of policies can be expected to impinge on cohesion and on establishing plausible parameters to measure the strength of the expected impact. The first stage of the research will therefore comprise development of a conceptual framework for understanding the processes at work and investigation of these parameters. This work will draw on theoretical insights from various strands of economics, regional science and economic and social geography, and will embrace studies conducted by both academics and practitioners.
- ◆ *Description:* National policies that affect cohesion are themselves very diverse in character. Aggregate net public outlays (public expenditure and transfers to a region, less taxes and other public charges raised in the region) can be very substantial and have both re-distributive and stabilising effects as well as their immediate impacts on the policy area in question. Some policies are explicitly intended to affect cohesion, for example by raising public investment in less-competitive regions, or by providing for higher levels of public consumption. Other policies may have an impact on cohesion, but do so more as a side-effect of the policy in question than because cohesion is a central aim. Indeed, in some case, public policies may exacerbate regional disparities without intending to do so – support for spatially concentrated R&D can have such an effect if it results in a very limited number of regional poles and excludes other localities and regions. Cohesion itself is a difficult notion to deal with, because it has both positive and normative characteristics. Regional disparities constitute an objective measure, as do various social indicators, such as poverty rates or unemployment. But other aspects of cohesion are less tangible and require a degree of qualitative judgement. In particular, cohesion has to be seen as a dynamic notion in which the rate of change in relevant variables, or the degree to which divergence has been narrowed, become important political economy factors.
- ◆ *Method:* Having clarified the conceptual framework a statistical profile to document the situation in Germany will be constructed. The main research effort will be on measuring and analysing the impact of those national policies that bear most on cohesion. The research will be conducted in two stages. First, a questionnaire will be developed as a tool for gathering information and completed for each Member State by the member of the consortium from that country. Second, the results will be analysed by the partners responsible for each theme to provide a synthesis of the impact of the particular policy domain. This will yield assessments for each policy domain individually of its contribution to cohesion.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Gaby Umbach.

IV.13 The Parliamentary Dimension of ESDP (Study for the European Parliament)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Core team: Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
Additionally national rapporteurs and treaty experts contributed to the project:
Denmark: Finn Laursen (University of Southern Denmark, Odense), United Kingdom: David Allen (Loughborough University), Sweden: Gunilla Herolf (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)), France: Olivier Rozenberg (Institute d'Etudes Politiques de Paris), Poland: Saskia Matl (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin), Germany, United States: Jürgen Mittag.
Consultants: Udo Diedrichs (University of Cologne), Christopher Hill (London School of Economics), Elfriede Regelsberger (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin).
Legal advice for formulation of treaty articles: Ramses A. Wessel (Centre for European Studies, University of Twente)
Data Compilation and Editing: Martin Sümeling, Jana Fleschenberg, Jürgen Mittag (Jean Monnet Chair, University of Cologne)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* September 2002 – December 2002
- ◆ *Organisation:* The creation of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) belongs to the most prominent and relevant developments in the European Union of the last years. The recent European Councils have intensively promoted the elaboration of this high politics sector. However, the ESDP is still to be fully institutionalised. When the ESDP becomes militarily operational, the need for public support and thus the parliamentary dimension will become crucial factors.
The study has been organised as an interdisciplinary and cross-national analysis. To discuss the analytical approach and preliminary results along a common checklist, two meetings with the »core team« were held in Brussels at the 19 September and the 3 December 2002. This group of experts produced numerous ideas and suggestions, which afterwards have been revised, sorted and applied to the study scheme. Preliminary results also have been discussed with Members of the European Parliament in the session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy at 3 December 2002.
The main fields covered in the study include:
 - Legal references of European Parliament competences in CFSP and ESDP,
 - Participation of the EP in »appointments« and electoral functions,
 - Information and control rights of the EP in CFSP/ESDP affairs,
 - »Legal« participation of the EP,
 - The impact of enhanced cooperation,
 - Participation of the EP in the budgetary aspects of CFSP/ESDP,
 - Participation of the EP in international treaties,
 - The involvement of EP's AFET,
 - institutional solutions to this problem.
- ◆ *Publications:*
 - Final report. The Parliamentary Dimension of CFSP/ESDP, Options for the European Convention, study submitted for the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, Directorate-General for Research under Contract No IV/2002/01/01

- Mittag, Jürgen, Die parlamentarische Dimension der ESVP, Optionen für eine europäische Verfassung, in: Integration 2 (2003), S. 152-161.

IV.14 Foreign Policy Governance in Europe – Research Network. Modernizing, Widening and Deepening Research on a Vital Pillar of the EU (FORNET)

(Supported by the European Commission within the Vth Research Framework Programme)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Dorota Pyszna-Nigge (M.A., M.E.S.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with 23 partner institutes in and outside the EU under the coordination of Prof. Christopher Hill at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* January 2003 – December 2005
- ◆ *Organisation:* The project brings together 24 research institutes dealing with CFSP and ESDP issues.
- ◆ *Aims:* The central objective of FORNET is the establishment and development of a European-wide network of research on European Governance in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), based upon close academic interaction, common and comparable methodological approaches and the use of new techniques of 'virtualisation' (i.e. the creation of virtual networks). The network includes a comprehensive number of institutions. A number of more detailed tasks and scientific objectives will be pursued:
 - a deepening of research and studies about CFSP in the wider European context in order to gain new insights into different modes of EU governance;
 - the setting-up and development of an academic infrastructure in and around the existing EU for facilitating joint research on CFSP;
 - the systematic and cross-national collection, categorization and analysis of empirical data on CFSP;
 - the improvement of European-wide access to data and knowledge on CFSP;
 - the elaboration of models for the virtualisation of CFSP-related knowledge as part of an efficient and sustainable research infrastructure;
 - the integration of - especially young - researchers from candidate countries into the European academic community.
- ◆ *Activities:* During the first six months of the project duration the following activities have been initiated:
 - Kick of workshop with the Commission in February 2003
 - Conference on CFSP and enlargement in Vienna on 21 and 22 March 2003
 - Plenary Meeting in Brussels, on 24/25 April 2003
 - Setting up of an interactive website in June 2003 www.fornet.info
 - Drafting of the questionnaire to the "CFSP Watch" (Jean Monnet Chair of Prof. Wessels, University of Cologne)See further: <http://www.fornet.info/>
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Dorota Pyszna-Nigge.

V. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES - PROJECTS ON THE EU'S ROLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

V.1 Europe's Global Reach: The European Union in World Politics

- ◆ *Project staff:* Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* January 2001 - July 2002
- ◆ *Aims:* "Europe's Global Reach" analyses external relations of the European Union after the conclusion of the Constitutional Treaty and the IGC 2003/04. Apart from the empirical description of the conceptual, legal and institutional components of single forms of dialogues it is also planned to integrate these into European and global trends of developments keeping in mind the related traditional and 'modern' theoretical models of explanation. This project is supposed to contribute to the scientific debate on crucial features of the EU's international role and at the same time to the debate on the fundamental characteristics of the globalized international system, characterized by an increasing trend towards inter-regional contacts
The project has been originally funded by "Thyssen-Foundation".
A publication is prepared for the year 2004.
- ◆ *Publication:* "Europe's Global Reach" – Contents:
 - I. Editor's Introduction
 - II. *The Context: the EU as an Actor under Discussion*
 1. The European Union's External Relations in the Constitutional Treaty: Actors, Procedures and Arenas
 2. Common Foreign and Security Policy and European Security and Defence Policy
 3. The History of EU External Relations: Indicators, Trends and Output
 - III. The Cases: the EU as an Actor in the World
 1. Central and Eastern Europe: from Partners to Members
 2. South Eastern Europe: Stabilisation without Integration?
 3. Russia: Strategic Relations?
 4. The Mediterranean and the Middle East: Beyond Barcelona
 5. New Neighbourhood and Wider Europe: A New Approach to EU Foreign Policy?
 6. Transatlantic Relations: Strategic Reorientation?
 7. Latin America: Relations in the Shadow?
 8. ASEAN and ASEM: Looking East
 9. China: The Emerging Giant
 10. ACP and Africa: From Lomé to Cotonou
 11. The WTO: The Global Context
 12. IMF: Shaping the International Financial Architecture?
 - III. Conclusions: The European Union as an Actor in perspective
 1. New Trends in the EU's Foreign Relations
 2. Theoretical and Conceptual Approaches to EU Foreign Policy

V.2 The Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) - A New Model of Decision-Making between Economic and Political Actors?

(Project supported by the VW Stiftung)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Vera Sprothen (assistant researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* December 1999 – May 2002.
- ◆ *Aims:* The TABD created in 1995 brings together the Chief Executive Officers of the leading European and US-American enterprises in order to elaborate proposals for the removal of trade barriers between the European Union and the United States. Further, political and administrative representatives of the US government and the European Commission are present. TABD recommendations are passed on to political actors on both sides and serve as a basis for the adoption of legally binding rules.
The central question is: Does the TABD represent an innovative and unique phenomenon, leading to a new kind of decision-making in the wake of globalisation? Does it shift the balance of power towards economic actors exerting considerable influence at the expense of the (nation-)states or the European Union? Or is it, on the contrary, just another variation of lobbying and interest-mediation basically controlled by the political systems and embedded in a dense network of many groups and organisations?
- ◆ *Description:* To approach the issue, three models of interaction between political and economic actors on different levels of governance are offered which will be tested throughout the project.
As a first step, the nature, structure and functioning of the TABD is taken into consideration focussing on its membership profile, the issues dealt with and the interests voiced by the participants. It will be important to find out which types of cleavages can be identified that shape the activities and commitments of the enterprises involved. The role of national and European identities as well as sectoral peculiarities will thus be taken into account.
Further, the interaction between economic and political actors is to be thoroughly examined. Here, it is important to know which actors dominate the process, set the agenda and define the decision-making rules. Do public bodies merely implement decisions, or is the TABD, on the contrary, a politically controlled and shaped instrument dominated by European and US administrations?
Starting in December 1999, a profile of the participating enterprises has been set up which will serve as source of further research in the months ahead. Furthermore, interviews have been conducted with actors in the Washington, DC and Brussels arena. In May 2002, a workshop was organized in Washington, DC, on the future prospects of the TABD after its restructuring one year earlier. Participants included TABD staff, company representatives, EU Commission and US administration staff, and academic experts. In May 2001, a mail survey has been carried out which has been addressed to the issue group managers of the TABD, revealing a highly rich insight into the perceptions and positions within the dialogue.
Interesting results could be gained. On the one hand, the TABD itself has undergone a structural reorganization in early 2001 trying to optimise its working methods and performance. This reform responded to growing concerns and dissatisfaction with the results of the dialogue and a perceived lack of dynamics. The tragic events of September 11, 2001, have disturbed the consolidation process of the TABD as the planned CEO conference in Stockholm

had to be cancelled and was replaced by a teleconference carried out by the new Leadership Team. Only in November 2002 in Chicago will be an opportunity to test the mood in the TABD among the CEOs.

The results of the project indicate that the TABD has had remarkable success especially in the first years of existence, and has then tried to realize new adjustments in order to find fresh opportunities and incentives for the participating companies. Its development can best be described in a multi-phase model, showing that it has become extremely difficult to maintain the initial dynamics, which had been inherent in the first CEO conference in Seville and its aftermath. The TABD is condemned to success, running the danger of walking into a trap of its own making: once the self-styled logics of direct CEO participation misses to achieve the results desired, the degree of interest of the Chief Executive Officers could erode and thus create a vicious circle leading to further loss of influence vis à vis the political actors.

The role of the political and administrative actors is crucial for the evolution of the TABD; the companies and associations involved are highly attentive on the positions and interests of the political actors. But political actors are not a homogeneous group. They include a range of institutions and bodies, which cannot be steered in a central manner.

Even more, the regulatory systems in Europe and the US are still highly different and efforts to make them more compatible need a long breath before they reach their goal. The Mutual Recognition Agreements and the Guidelines on Regulatory Cooperation between the EU and the US can be regarded as positive examples of transatlantic cooperation supported by the TABD, but their implementation requires a fresh and constant effort and can cause additional problems and tensions. So far, the process is much slower than expected by many companies in the TABD.

Further, the difference in entrepreneurial culture between the EU and the US side can be considered as a major factor in the TABD process; leading to a productive tension among the participants; on the one hand it can cause disturbances and conflict, but it also highlights the need for contacts and mutual understanding which outside or without the TABD wouldn't exist that clearly.

Most of the companies are convinced that the TABD has in general been a good experience and that it served many interests and needs in the transatlantic economic arena. It remains to be seen if the TABD will be able to build on this conviction for continuing and improving its performance in the next years.

The concrete results of the project will be made available to the interested public in a series of papers.

- ◆ *Methods:* In 2001, extensive interviews have been undertaken in Washington, DC, with representatives from the Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD), the US administration and business associations. Also in Brussels, contacts have been established with European experts and TABD members. In June 2001, a mail survey was prepared which was sent to participants of the TABD trying to identify their views on the functioning and performance of the TABD, but also its embedment into the political systems on both sides of the Atlantic. At a conference in Washington, D.C. in May 2002, leading US experts, members of the TABD, the European Commission and the US administration came together at the Transatlantic Center of John Hopkins University in order to discuss the actual state and future prospects of the TABD.

- ◆ *Person in charge:* Udo Diedrichs.

V.3 The ESDP in the transatlantic context - between alienation and new partnership

(Supported by the Thyssen Foundation)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with Simon Serfaty (Dr.), Anthony Forster (Dr.), Philippe Moreau Defarges, Gunilla Herolf (Dr.), Ettore Greco (Dr.)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* January 2002 – December 2003.
- ◆ *Organisation:* Research co-operation between the Jean Monnet Chair and Dr. Simon Serfaty at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, DC, Dr. Anthony Forster at the King's College in London, Dr. Philippe Moreau Defarges at the Institut français des relations internationales (Ifri) in Paris, Dr. Gunilla Herolf at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI) in Stockholm, and Dr. Antonio Missiroli at the EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris. The project is funded by Thyssen-Foundation.
- ◆ *Aims:* The implementation of the European Security and Defense Policy will belong to the most prominent features of EU development in the next years. Until 2003 the set-up of military and civilian crisis reaction forces shall be finished, a new institutional structure will have to prove its efficiency and effectiveness, and relations with NATO and the USA must be further cleared up. From the very beginning, European security and defence policy had a transatlantic dimension. In this context, the positions and orientations of the member states of the EU as well as the United States are of essential relevance.
The central aim of the project consists in analysing the implications of the development of ESDP for transatlantic relations. Will it lead to a further alienation between the European countries and the USA, or will it create a new kind of partnership between both sides built upon a more equal distribution of responsibilities?
The project will therefore approach the subject from two - the EU and the US - sides. On the EU side, the central question will be if a 'strong' ESDP will be shaped founded upon a coherence of Member states orientations and a high degree of efficiency and effectiveness in its institutional and material structure. The alternative would be a rather weak ESDP, lacking a working institutional system and suffering from high political and strategic divergences among the EU countries. Of both, both options represent ideal-type developments, which in the first place shall serve as lines of orientation.
On the US side, it will be important to follow into which direction the defense and security policy of the new Bush administration will go, and which general tendencies in foreign policy might be observed. Here, two basic options are located between a rather unilateral approach, putting less emphasis on coordination with the European partners, and a more multilateral way, trying to consult and discuss major issues with the partners in NATO and the EU. In this context, specific positions towards the ESDP have to be identified.
- ◆ *Method:* The project will be carried out in cooperation with an international research team of leading experts about ESDP and national foreign and security policy. A questionnaire for reports about national positions, perceptions and interests with a view to ESDP has been prepared and distributed among the project partners. At a workshop in late 2002 the institutional development of ESDP will be analysed and discussed under theoretical as well as practical viewpoints. Additionally, field research will be carried out in Brussels and Washington including interviews with relevant actors in the EU and US. In May 2002, a workshop took place bringing together US and European ex-

perts at the CSIS for discussing the implications of September 11th for ESDP and American foreign policy.

In January 2003, the project team participated at a discussion in Brussels in the framework of the Transatlantic Policy Network, in which the High Representative for CFSP, Javier Solana and the US Ambassador to NATO, Nicolas Burns, presented their views about ESDP in the transatlantic context. In April 2003 the project coordinator carried out interviews with leading US experts in Washington, D.C. on the actual assessment of ESDP from a US perspective.

- ◆ *Results:* The evolution of ESDP has been remarkably influenced by international events since the start of the project. After September 11th, 2001, the US perception underwent considerable changes, losing interest in ESDP due to the perceived lack of military capabilities. In the following months, transatlantic relations deteriorated dramatically, caused by the conflict about Iraq and the dispute among the EU countries over American unilateralism. In this context, France and Germany tried to provide a new impulse to ESDP, for which they used the debate within the Convention on the Future of Europe. The Constitutional Treaty that was concluded in July and August 2003 has introduced remarkable innovations to ESDP at the institutional level, in particular with regard to different forms of flexibility. The critical issue, however, remains with the capabilities of the EU for carrying out operations within the full range of the Petersberg tasks. Although the EU has declared ESDP operational, limitations and constraints continue to exist. A crucial factor will be the development of EU missions in Macedonia and Congo. After the military intervention in Iraq, ESDP could gain in importance for the EU as an instrument for becoming more autonomous from US decisions, but also for providing capabilities which the US itself is not able to deliver sufficiently, e.g. in post-conflict management and restoration of peace and democracy.

- ◆ *Publications:* include:
 - Udo Diedrichs/Wolfgang Wessels, 'Foreign Policy Making and Federal Structure. the case of the CFSP: the EU as a model for a new federal actor?', in: *Federalism in a Changing World – Learning from Each Other*, International Conference on Federalism 2002, St.Gallen, Switzerland, Langendorf 2002, pp. 201-225.
 - Wolfgang Wessels, *The EU as a Global Actor: Concepts and Realities*, in: John Leech (ed.), *Whole and free. NATO, EU Enlargement and Transatlantic Relations*, London 2002, pp. 141-161.
 - Udo Diedrichs/Wolfgang Wessels, *Die erweiterte EU als internationaler Akteur. Für eine gemeinschaftsorientierte Flexibilitätsstrategie*, in: *Internationale Politik* 1/03, pp. 11-18.
- ◆ *Person in charge:* Udo Diedrichs.

VI. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES - PROJECTS ON THE EU'S HISTORY

VI.1 Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim and the European Integration

(Supported by the Oppenheim Foundation)

- ◆ *Project staff:* Ingo Linsenmann (M.A.), Jürgen Mittag (Dr.), Heinrich Schneider (Prof. Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.) in association with Jost Dülffer (Prof. Dr., department of history; University of Cologne)
- ◆ *Timeframe:* September 1999 - 2002
- ◆ *Organisation:* The project was organised in cooperation with the "Institut für Europäische Politik", Berlin.
- ◆ *Aims:* Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim was one of the most important persons in the history of early European integration in Germany. Particularly as a sponsor of the Europa-Union he linked politicians as well as representatives of society and economy in order to promote the interests of the European integration. As a result of the documentation and of the questioning of witnesses (oral history), the responsible project staff expects for the publication the appreciation of the personality of Oppenheim from three methodical perspectives: from a historical, an economic and a political perspective. Furthermore, the documentation and the following publication are supposed to contribute to the history of German interest groups concerning European integration, like the "Europa Union Deutschland", as well as to the political role of enterprises and banks in Cologne after World War II and their interest in and impact on European policy. The expected outcome might lead to a better understanding of the German European policy in the fifties and sixties.
- ◆ *Description:* The central task of this project is to analyse from a retrospective view the life of Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim. Based on different scientific perspectives the achievements concerning European integration as well as the political and programmatic work within interest groups of Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim will be investigated in detail. This project is supposed to be a contribution to the understanding of the "non-official" European policy and the history of European integration in the fifties and sixties. The starting point of the historical work will be the role and impact of Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim as the president of the "Europa Union Deutschland". For this purpose, the project members are able to contribute with own experiences as well as they will consult different archives to collect material.
- ◆ *Publications:* Publications with contributions of several authors from different perspectives (European, Cologne, economic, political) will cover the following categories:
 - the life / official impact / economic responsibility and political engagement / the role as patron, organiser, creator of Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim: from the "Kaiserreich" to the impact on a (Cologne) society with European alignment;
 - interest groups in the German civil society;
 - program and influence in the light of integration policy at the turn of century.

VI.2 Key Figures in European Integration History

- ◆ *Project staff:* Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- ◆ *Timeframe:* since 1999
- ◆ *Aims:* The project aims at analysing the role and the influence of central personalities such as Jean Monnet, Hans Dietrich Genscher, Walter Hallstein and others in the European integration history. Particularly their impact on the constitutional evolution of the European Union (i.e. treaty amendments and revisions) is object of the research work.
Based on different scientific perspectives the achievements concerning European integration as well as the political and programmatic work will be investigated in a retrospective view by using the memoirs, publications of the respective persons and further documentation as central sources.
The outcome of these studies will be connected with the theoretical approaches of governance in the EU and the fusion thesis.
The main assumption is to identify a process of "fusion" of Western European states, i.e. a merger of public resources located at several 'state'-levels, whereby steering instruments are increasingly used in concert. Head of governments representing both the inner- and inter-state level will be analysed in view of the fusion thesis.
- ◆ *Publications:* The following publications show first results of the investigations:
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Walter Hallsteins integrationstheoretischer Beitrag - überholt oder ‚verkannt‘?, in: Wilfried Loth/William Wallace/Wolfgang Wessels (eds): Walter Hallstein - Der vergessene Europäer? Europäische Schriften des Instituts für Europäische Politik 73, Bonn: Europa-Union Verlag, 1995, pp. 281-310.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: ‚Jean Monnet – Mensch und Methode. Überschätzt und überholt?‘, Political Science Series, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Vol. 74, May 2001.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Initiator des interregionalen Dialogs – Architekt einer Zivilmacht Europa, in: Hans-Dieter Lucas (ed.): Genscher, Deutschland und Europa, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2002, pp.185-200.
 - Wolfgang Wessels: ‚Walter Hallstein: Verkannter Integrationsprophet? Schlüsselbegriffe im Relevanztest, in: Manfred Zuleeg (ed.), Der Beitrag Walter Hallsteins zur Zukunft Europas, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2003, pp. 38-55.
 - Wolfgang Wessels/Jürgen Mittag: Die Gipfelkonferenzen von Den Haag (1969) und Paris (1972), Meilensteine der Entwicklung zur Europäischen Union? in: Franz Knipping/Matthias Schönwaldt (eds.): Von der Eurosklerose zur Euphorie, Trier 2003 (forthcoming).

VII. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES – FORMER PROJECTS

For further information on all former research and teaching projects please visit our website: <http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/wessels/DE/ARCHIV/INDEX8.HTM>.

VII.1 The Northern Security Dimension of the European Union - Comparative Views of Member States

(completed in 1998)

◆ *Short Description:* The project dealt with perceptions of and policies on the Northern security dimension and the role of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in this context. It focused in particular on the convergencies and divergencies in the views of member states.

The outcome was the publication of a book with contributions from member states and analytical conclusions.

- Gianni Bonvicini/Tapani Vaahtoranta/Wolfgang Wessels (eds): The Northern EU. National Views on the Emerging Security Dimension, Kauhava 2000 (Contributions by Olav Knudsen, Clive Archer, Esther Barbé, Jill Donoghue, Tuomas Forsberg, Hanna Ojanen, Christian Franck, Catherine Brutsaert, Gunilla Herolf, Bertel Heurlin, Kees Homann, Antonio Missiroli, Hanspeter Neuhold, Uwe Schmalz, Maria Joao Seabra, Fabien Terpan).

VII.2 Revisiting the EU's Cuba policy - Perceptions and Interests in the EU Member States

(completed in 1999)

◆ *Short Description:* The project funded by the Thyssen-Foundation dealt with the perceptions and interests of the EU member states' Cuba policy and the envisaged role of the EU in this context. The background of the study was twofold: the Commission's communication on relations between the EU and Cuba, the first European-Latin American summit of June 1999 in Rio de Janeiro. IRELA and the chair holder established a questionnaire for national reports which focused on three subjects: (1) the general trends with regard to Cuba - policies of governments, parliaments, parties, industry and NGO's as well as public opinion and media coverage; (2) the substance of member state's policies towards Cuba - general policy outline, agreements, institutional contacts, trade, investment and development co-operation; and (3) the future EU-Cuba relations - member states' position on the Helms-Burton act and the EU-US understanding of May 1998, Cuba and the Lomé-process, European Parliament and Council policies towards Cuba.

The results were published in:

- Wolf Grabendorff/Susanne Gratius/Andreas Maurer: Revision of European Policy on Cuba? Perceptions and Interests of EU Member States, Brussels, IRELA Special Report, Madrid 18. April 2000.

VII.3 'Leuchtturm-Project' simulation seminars EU-Latin America

(completed in summer 1999)

- ◆ *Short Description:* the Land North-Rhine-Westphalia in an overall approach to improve the quality of teaching funded The Leuchtturm-Project „Simulating the Relations between the EU and Latin America“. For two years, simulations of negotiations were carried out in which students of different faculties of the university duplicated the economic and political relations between the EU and regional groupings in Latin America. They worked on specific tasks – which closely imitated reality – by using a special archive.
The project was launched in February 1997, and an initial seminar on group-to-group dialogues between the EU and Latin America was carried out in the summer term 1997. The first simulation seminar was carried out in the winter term 1997/ 98 as a weekend workshop dealing with “The relationship between the EU and Mercosur”, and was followed by a second simulation seminar in the summer term 1998 with the title “The relationship between the EU and the Rio-Group”.
The results of the project have been included in a publication. It is available to a wider public beyond the University of Cologne and serves as a model for other academic entities:
 - Feldsieper, Manfred/ Wessels, Wolfgang (eds): „Die Beziehungen zwischen der Europäischen Union und Lateinamerika. Ein Materialband zum Lehrprojekt ‚Simulationsseminare EU – Lateinamerika‘ an der Universität zu Köln“, Wirtschaftspolitische Forschungsarbeiten an der Universität zu Köln, Bd. 32.

VII.4 Governance in the European Union after Maastricht – GOVIUM

(completed in August 1999)

- ◆ *Short Description:* The project focused on the question if and how the implementation of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) has changed the preparation, making, implementation and control of political, i.e. binding decisions by the use of quasi-state steering mechanisms in the EC/EU and its member states. Relevant hypotheses concerning the governance 'after' Maastricht were examined in a systematic research plan with the help of quantitative and qualitative methods.
- ◆ *Publications:* The main results of the project have been published in:
 - Wolfgang Wessels/Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag (eds): Fifteen into One? The European Union and its Member States, Manchester MUP 2003.
 In addition, the following articles based on the research project have been published:
 - Wolfgang Wessels, 'An Ever Closer Fusion? A Dynamic Macropolitical View on Integration Processes', in: Journal of Common Market Studies, No. 2/ 1997, pp. 267-299.
 - Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag/Wolfgang Wessels, ‚Regieren in der EU 'nach' Maastricht: Die makropolitische Dynamik des Mehrebenensystems‘, in: Forschung in Köln, No. 1/ 1998.
 - Andreas Maurer, ‚Regieren nach Maastricht: Die Bilanz des Europäischen Parlaments nach fünf Jahren Mitentscheidung‘, in: integration, No. 4/ 1998.
 - Andreas Maurer/Wolfgang Wessels/Jürgen Mittag, ‚Governance in the

European Union 'after Maastricht', paper for the ECSA Sixth Biennial International Conference, Panel Session 9: 'Decision Making Processes', Pittsburgh, 2-5 June 1999.

- Andreas Maurer, 'Demokratie in der Europäischen Union nach Amsterdam', in: Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft/ International Politics and Society, Nr. 4/ 1997.
- Andreas Maurer, 'Die institutionellen Reformen: Entscheidungseffizienz und Demokratie', in: Mathias Jopp/Andreas Maurer/Otto Schmuck (eds): Die Europäische Union nach Amsterdam. Analysen und Stellungnahmen zum neuen EU-Vertrag, Bonn 1998, pp. 41-81.
- Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag, 'Die Europäische Union nach Amsterdam – Perspektiven und Herausforderungen der Integration', in: Die Friedenswarte, 73: 2 (1998), pp. 137-156.
- Andreas Maurer, '(Co-)Governing after Maastricht: An Assessment of the European Parliament's institutional performance 1994 – 1998 - Lessons for the implementation of the Amsterdam Treaty, European Parliament', Working document: IV/ 98/ 13, Brussels/ Luxembourg 1999.
- Andreas Maurer/Simon Bulmer/William Paterson, 'Das Entscheidungs- und Koordinationssystem deutscher Europapolitik: Hindernis für eine neue Politik?' in: Jopp, Mathias/Schmalz, Uwe/Schneider, Heinrich (eds): Neue deutsche Europapolitik, Bonn, Europa Union Verlag 2000, pp. 231-265.
- Andreas Maurer: What next for the European Parliament? Future of European Parliamentary Democracy 2, London 1999.
- Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag/Wolfgang Wessels, 'Theoretical Perspectives on Administrative Interaction in the European Union', in: Thomas Christiansen/Emil Kirchner (eds): Committee Governance in the European Union, Manchester MUP 2000, pp. 23-44.
- Andreas Maurer/Wolfgang Wessels, 'The German Case: A pro-active keyplayer in a competitive multi-level environment', in: Hussein Kasim/Arnaud Menon/Guy Peters/Vincent Wright (eds): The National Coordination of EU policy: The European level, Oxford, Oxford University Press 2001.
- Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag/Wolfgang Wessels, 'Europeanisation in and of the EU system: Trends, Offers and Constraints', in: Beate Kohler-Koch (ed.): Linking EU and National Governance, (forthcoming in 2002).

VII.5 MAPEUROP

(completed in January 2001)

- ◆ *Short Description:* The project identified and analysed fundamental challenges and priorities for the European Union with regard to its Agenda 2000-2006, the post-Nice reflection process on the Future of the Union, Enlargement and institutional reforms as well as with respect to the substantive implementation of Common Foreign and Security Policy and the EMU. TEPSA and TEPSA member institutes prepared in close co-operation with the project's expert group workshops and a conference. During the project's lifetime, the expert group met with the European Commission's Forward Studies Unit, the members with the European Parliament's Constitutional Affairs Committee, the General Secretariat of the EU's Economic and Social Committee, the Planning and Forward Studies Units of the French and the German ministries' of Foreign Affairs. The audience of the MAPEUROP project went far beyond the 488 speakers and participants in the MAPEUROP workshops and conference.
- ◆ *Publications:* The result of the project – the Europe's Political Priorities Report – was put on the homepage of TEPSA and in several publications of the TEPSA institutes from each member states. Short versions of the report were published in periodicals, which are edited by the TEPSA member institutes. Publications include:
 - Astrid Krekelberg: 'Der Vertrag von Nizza – Grundlage für mehr Handlungsfähigkeit und Legitimität?', in: *Integration*, No. 2/2001, pp. 223-229.
 - Andreas Maurer (ed.): *Europe's Political Priorities, A report for the European Commission*, Brussels 2000.
 - Andreas Maurer: 'The German Presidency of the Council: Continuity or Change in Germany's European Policy?', in: *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Annual Review, September 2000, pp. 43-47.
 - Andreas Maurer: 'Die institutionelle Ordnung einer größeren Europäischen Union – Optionen zur Wahrung der Handlungsfähigkeit', in: Barbara Lippert (ed.): *Osterweiterung der Europäischen Union – die doppelte Reifeprüfung*, Bonn 2000, pp. 31-59.
 - Andreas Maurer: 'Entscheidungseffizienz und Handlungsfähigkeit nach Nizza: die neuen Anwendungsfelder für Mehrheitsentscheidungen', in: *Integration*, No. 2/2001, pp. 133-145.
 - Andreas Maurer: *Europapolitik in internationalen Fachzeitschriften*, 2. Hj. 2000, SWP-Zeitschriftenrundschau, February 2001.
 - Gaby Umbach/Wolfgang Wessels: 'Entwicklungsstrategien der Europäischen Union zwischen Erweiterung und Vertiefung', in: *PIN-Politik im Netz*: <http://www.politik-im-netz.com/pin/>.

VII.6 The European Parliament and the national parliaments after Amsterdam

(completed in January 2001)

- ◆ *Short Description:* This research project analysed the validity of concepts and functions of the European Parliament and of the national parliaments in the light of the Amsterdam Treaty. Following earlier theoretical and conceptual works of Wolfgang Wessels on the role of the European Parliament and of Andreas Maurer on the roles of national parliaments, the project analyses their institutional development since the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty. Given the newly introduced powers for the European Parliament and the Treaty's Protocol on the role of national parliaments in the European Union, special attention was given to the development of both kinds of legislatures since 1997.

Research methods for the evaluation of Parliament's legislative role included a quantitative (statistical) and a qualitative analysis on the basis of data material such as CELEX (for the European Commission), TECOM and OEIL (for the European Parliament) and reports of the EU administration.

As regards the project's part on the national parliaments, experts from the member states provided analysis on the implications of the Amsterdam Treaty and the Euro-elections 1999 for the parliaments and parties of 'their' member state.

The results of the sub-project on national parliaments in the European Union were published in October 2001:

- Andreas Maurer / Wolfgang Wessels (eds): *National Parliaments on their ways to Europe: Losers or Latecomers?*, Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlag, 2001

Other publications include:

- Andreas Maurer: *Le pouvoir renforcé du Parlement européen après Amsterdam*, Bruxelles/London/New York, Presses Interuniversitaires Européennes/Peter Lang 2000.
- Andreas Maurer: *Democratic Governance in the European Union – The institutional terrain after Amsterdam*, in: Monar, Jörg/Wessels, Wolfgang (eds): *The Treaty of Amsterdam: Challenges and Opportunities for the European Union*, London, Continuum 2001.
- Andreas Maurer: *Adaptation, Re-Calibration and Europeanisation by process*, Study prepared for the COSAC working group, Stockholm, April 2001.
- Andreas Maurer: *Parlamenty narodowe po Amsterdampie: adaptacja, dostosowanie skali oraz sukcesywna europeizacja*, Paper presented at the hearing of the Polish Sejm's Committee on Foreign and European Affairs, May 2001.
- Andreas Maurer: *National Parliaments and the Future of the European Union: Adaptation, Re-Calibration and Europeanisation by process*, Paper for the Conference of the Center for Democracy, Prague, June 2001.

VII.7 The Charter of political parties for a non-racist society

(completed in October 2001)

- ◆ *Short Description:* The study's aimed at establishing a monitoring system for measuring the impact of the Charter of Political Parties for a Non-Racist Society. The project-group established - on the basis of the Charter's content - a set of indicators leading to the set up of a monitoring system to compare the programmatic, action-oriented and organisational features of political parties with the Charter's content. Results of the study group were discussed with the Steering Committee of the Charter, the EUMC and Members of the European Parliament in April 2002 in Brussels.

The project's research was based on information provided by political parties about their programmatic, organisational and action-based features with regard to the content of the Charter.

VII.8 Governance by Committees: The role of committees in European policy-making and policy implementation

(completed in May 2002)

- .. *Short description:* The proliferation of the many different types of "committees of experts", with different functions in the political process characterises contemporary governance at the national, sub-national (regional and local) and supranational – i.e. the European – level of government. The increasing role of committees can be seen as a response to the need for an ever-higher level of technical "expertise", which stems from the growing complexity of regulating contemporary western societies. The research project focuses on the question (of) to what extent, and how, different committees in the EC policy process go beyond their basic functions as providers of technical expertise and fora of multi-level co-ordination and constitute a central aspect of the "democratic legitimacy" of the evolving system of European governance. The results of the project will be published in 2002.

- ◆ *Publications:*

- Torbjörn Larsson/Andreas Maurer, 'The Committee System, Legitimacy, Citizen's perceptions and Acceptance of the EU-system of Governance', in: EIPA (ed.): *Governance by Committee: The Role of Committees in European Policy Making and Policy*, Maastricht, 2000, pp. 63-99.
- Andreas Maurer/Torbjörn Larsson, 'Committees in the EU system: Alternative approaches for building legitimacy in a multi-level system', in: Günther Schäfer (ed.): *Governance by Committee, the Role of Committees in European Policy-Making and Policy Implementation*, Maastricht 2002 (forthcoming).
- Committee Governance Team: *Governance by Committee, the Role of Committees in European Policy Making and Policy Implementation*, CD-Rom, EIPA, Maastricht 2002.

VIII. RESEARCH PROJECTS BY ACADEMIC STAFF

Udo Diedrichs (Dr., M.A. in Political Science, Spanish literature and language, History, University of Bonn and Universidad Complutense de Madrid) is currently dealing with the European Union's external relations and Latin America, especially EU-Mercosur relations. He is the responsible researcher in a project on the Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) focussing on transatlantic relations and government-business interaction. Since January 2002, he acts as senior research fellow and coordinator of the project: "The European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) in the transatlantic context – between alienation and new partnership". In this context, he regularly undertakes research in Brussels and Washington, D.C. In 2001, Dr. Diedrichs was fellow at the German American Center for Visiting Scholars (GACVS) in Washington, D.C.

He coordinates the Jean Monnet Chair's participation in the Thematic Network FORNET (Foreign Policy Governance in Europe - Research Network) under the EU Vth Framework Programme, which will start in 2003 under the coordination of Prof. Christopher Hill at the London School of Economics (LSE). In the area of teaching, Dr. Diedrichs - together with Vera Sprothen – sets up a virtual learning unit on the "EU in the international system" which is part of the network "PolitikON". His teaching activities include courses in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe for training ministerial staff on EU subjects (organized by the *Institut für Europäische Politik* in Berlin and the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft in Cologne under the Stability Pact) He also coordinated the contribution on the German position towards Cuba (in the framework of the project 'Revisiting the EU-Cuba Policy'). Dr. Diedrichs is member of the Cologne Monnet Association for European Studies (COMOS).

Ingo Linsenmann (M.A., Political Science, History, English Literature and Language, University of Cologne, University of Newcastle upon Tyne) is currently working on the project on Governance in the European Economic and Monetary Union after 1999, on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines, on GOVECOR, and on the project on Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim. Further, he participates in the publishing of "Europe from A – Z, Guide to European Integration". He is also involved in activities of TEPSA.

Christoph O. Meyer (since February 2002) (M.Phil., Ph.D. International Relations, University of Cambridge, UK) is responsible for the co-ordination of the research activities of ten partner institutes from across the EU within the framework of the EU funded "GOVECOR" Research Project ("Towards a Gouvernement Economique?"). In this context he is also involved in research on the coordination of fiscal and employment policies and the impact on publicised discourses. Mr. Meyer's research interests cover theories of integration and (socio-economic) governance, supranational legitimacy and democracy, as well as the role of the news media in international affairs. He has worked previously as a journalist for the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, and *Sunday Times*.

Jürgen Mittag (until April 2003) (Dr., History, Political Sciences and German literature and language, Universities of Cologne, Bonn and Oxford), has been involved in the "Course on Law and Politics of the EU-System" (PROTEUS/COPAS) and in the project on the »parliamentary dimension of the ESDP«. He has also been involved in the BAKOEV, Oppenheim and CO-POLIS project. His research areas are institutional and historical approaches on the European Union, the evolution of political systems in Western Europe and the new developments in Information and Communication

Technologies. Jürgen Mittag works currently as a senior researcher at the Institut für soziale Bewegungen, Ruhr-Universität-Bochum but is still affiliated with the Jean Monnet Chair.

Dorota Pyszna-Nigge (since March 2003) (M.A., M.E.S., International Relations, European Studies and French Philology, Jagiellonian University Krakow, Paris II Sorbonne Nouvelle, University of Hamburg and the College of Europe) is working on the research project FORNET "Foreign Policy Governance in Europe- Research Network". She is also responsible for the European Online Academy and the organisation of the European Summerschool with Gustav-Stresemann-Institute Bonn. She also continues to get involved in the activities of the Trans European Policy Studies Association, since in the previous two years she used to work at the TEPSA headquarters in Brussels.

Bruno Scholl (since March 2002) (M.A., M.E.S., Political and Administrative Sciences, contemporary and medieval history, Universities of Heidelberg and Bonn, College of Europe, Bruges) is working on the research projects "A Constitution for Europe" and "Which kind of Constitution for Europe?", as well as "A Core Curriculum for EU studies" and the newly established transnational project "EUCON" on the work of the European Convention. He assists the chair in his work as TEPSA chairman and is responsible for the co-ordination of contacts with the other TEPSA members. Apart from that he is interested in questions of democratic governance within the EU and the EU Climate Change policy.

Gaby Umbach (M.A. Political Sciences, Italian and Portuguese Philology, University of Cologne) is currently working on the research projects "Transformation of Administration in Central and Eastern Europe", "The Charter of political parties for a non-racist society", "A Constitution for Europe" and "Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom – The impact of Europeanisation". Her fields of interest are institutional approaches to the EU, European and national employment and environmental policymaking as well as the Portuguese and Italian political system.

IX. SELECTED PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1997

IX.1 Regular Publications

"Jahrbuch der europäischen Integration" (Yearbook of European Integration)

The yearbook of European Integration (Werner Weidenfeld / Wolfgang Wessels, eds) has been published annually since its inception in 1980 and aims to provide continuous documentation on the European integration process that is both timely and scholarly sound. The format which has remained basically unchanged consists of seven main chapters starting with a review of the year and then dealing with the institutions, the policy areas, the EU's foreign policy, the political infrastructure, European politics within the Member States, and European politics in other European organisations and states. Furthermore, the yearbook includes a section on documentation, a chronology and a bibliography.

The 2001/2002 yearbook consists of about 75 articles by 83 authors, who are experts in their area. In this volume several contributions originate with the department of the chair holder:

- Udo Diedrichs „Die Europäische Kommission“
- Udo Diedrichs „Lateinamerikapolitik“
- Ingo Linsenmann „Bildungspolitik“
- Ingo Linsenmann/Jürgen Mittag: „Europa im Internet“
- Andreas Maurer „Das Europäische Parlament“
- Gaby Umbach „Umweltpolitik“
- Wolfgang Wessels „Die Europapolitik in der wissenschaftlichen Debatte“

The 2002/2003 yearbook also consists of about 75 articles by 87 authors, who are experts in their area. Contributions in this volume originating from the Jean Monnet Chair include:

- Udo Diedrichs „Die Europäische Kommission“; „Lateinamerikapolitik“
- Ingo Linsenmann „Bildungspolitik“
- Ingo Linsenmann/Bernd Hüttemann: „Europa im Internet“
- Ingo Linsenmann/Christoph O. Meyer: „Eurogruppe und Wirtschafts- und Finanzausschuss“
- Gaby Umbach „Umweltpolitik“
- Wolfgang Wessels „Die Europapolitik in der wissenschaftlichen Debatte“

"Europa von A bis Z - Taschenbuch der europäischen Integration" (Europe from A to Z – Guide to European Integration)

This handy volume on European integration (Werner Weidenfeld / Wolfgang Wessels, eds) serves as a guide and reference work to the European Union and attempts to shed some light on the tasks, the organisation and the policies of the EU. It consists of short articles on the main themes, concepts and facts surrounding the European Union written by experts and offering a quick but accurate overview. The book is also published in ten official Community languages by the European Commission and exists also on CD-ROM.

In the actual publication (8th edition, Bonn 2002) the staff of the department contributes with articles on the following subjects:

- Jürgen Mittag „Committee of Regions“
- Ines Hartwig/Gaby Umbach „Council of the European Union“

- Wolfgang Wessels "Decision-making procedures"
- Ingo Linsenmann "Economic and Social Committee"
- Ingo Linsenmann "Education policy"
- Andreas Maurer "Employment policy"
- Ingo Linsenmann/Jürgen Mittag "Europe in the WWW"
- Ingo Linsenmann "European Central Bank"
- Udo Diedrichs "European Commission"
- Wolfgang Wessels "European Council"
- Andreas Maurer "European Parliament"
- Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag "European Parties"
- Udo Diedrichs/Wolfgang Wessels "European Union"
- Andreas Maurer "Europol"
- Andreas Maurer/Uwe Schmalz "Institutional Reforms"
- Udo Diedrichs "Latinamerica policy" ()
- Andreas Maurer "Treaty of Nice" ()

IX.2 As author

- Die Öffnung des Staates. Modelle und Wirklichkeit grenzüberschreitender Verwaltungspraxis 1960-1995, Opladen 2000.

IX.3 As editor

- (in co-operation with Werner Weidenfeld): Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 1995ff, Bonn 1997ff (published since 1980).
- (in co-operation with Werner Weidenfeld): Europa von A bis Z. Taschenbuch der Europäischen Integration, 7th ed. Bonn 2000, 8th ed. Bonn 2001. Also on CD-Rom (1997), in Czech (1997), in all official languages of the EU by the Office for Official Publications of the EU (1997), in Catalan (1998).
- (in co-operation with Elfriede Regelsberger and Philippe de Schoutheete): Foreign Policy of the European Union: From EPC to CFSP and Beyond, London 1997.
- (in cooperation with Gianni Bonvicini, Tapani Vaahtoranta) The Northern EU. National Views on the Emerging Security Dimension, Kauhava 2000.
- (in cooperation with Andreas Maurer und Jürgen Mittag): Fifteen Into One? The European Union and its Member States, Manchester 2001 (forthcoming).
- (in cooperation with Jörg Monar): The European Union after the Treaty of Amsterdam, London/ NewYork 2001.
- (in cooperation with Wilfried Loth): Theorien europäischer Integration, Opladen 2001.
- (in cooperation with Andreas Maurer): National Parliaments on their Ways to Europe: Loser or Latecomers?, Baden-Baden 2001.
- (in cooperation with Andreas Maurer und Jürgen Mittag): Fifteen into one? The European Union and its member states, Manchester, New York 2003.

IX.4 Articles for journals and edited volumes

- (in co-operation with Elfriede Regelsberger and Philippe de Schoutheete de Tervarent): From EPC to CFSP: Does Maastricht push the EU towards a role as a global player? in: Elfriede Regelsberger/ Philippe de Schoutheete de Tervarent/ Wolfgang Wessels (eds), Foreign Policy of the European Union. From EPC to CFSP and Beyond. London 1997, pp.1-15.

- (in co-operation with Dietrich Rometsch): German Administrative Interaction and European Union: The Fusion of Public Policies, in: Yves Meny/ Pierre Muller/ Jean-Louis Quermonne (eds), *Adjusting to Europe: The Impact of the European Union on National Institutions and Policies*, London 1997.
- Die Fusionsthese. Die Europäische Union der Zukunft - immer enger, weiter ... und komplexer?, in: Thomas Jäger/ Melanie Piepenschneider (eds), *Europa 2020, Szenarien politischer Entwicklungen*, Opladen 1997, pp. 45-79.
- An Ever Closer Fusion? A Dynamic Macro-political View on Integration Processes, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1997), pp. 267-299.
- Der Amsterdamer Vertrag - Durch Stückwerksreformen zu einer effizienteren, erweiterten und föderalen Union?, in: *Integration 3* (1997), pp. 117-135.
- (in co-operation with Dietrich Rometsch): The Commission and the Council of the Union, in: Geoffrey Edwards/ David Spence (eds), *The European Commission*, 2nd edition, London 1997, pp. 213-238.
- The Growth and Differentiation of Multi-Level Networks: A corporatist Mega-Bureaucracy or an Open City?, in: Helen Wallace/ Alasdair R. Young (eds), *Participation and Policy-Making in the European Union*, Oxford 1997, pp.17-41.
- Das Politische System der Europäischen Union, in: Wolfgang Ismayr (ed.), *Die Politischen Systeme Westeuropas*, 2nd edition, Opladen 1999, pp. 713-745.
- EU-Politik - Koordination zwischen Brüssel und Bonn - eine administrativ-politische Mehr-ebenenfusion. Lecture at Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Bamberg 15.10.1997 (to be published).
- Flexibility, differentiation and closer cooperation: the Amsterdam provisions in the light of the Tindemanns report, in: Martin Westlake (ed.), *The European Union beyond Amsterdam. New concepts of European Integration*, London/New York, 1998, pp. 76-98.
- Comitology: Fusion in Action, Trends in Politico-Administrative Transformations of the EU-System, in: *Journal of European Public Policy*, 5:2 June 1998, pp. 209-234.
- (in co-operation with Birgit Hanny): The Monetary Committee of the European Communities: A significant though not typical case, in: Rinus Van Schendelen (ed.), *Do EU-Committees matter?*, Ashgate 1998.
- Verstärkte Zusammenarbeit - Inflexible Flexibilität, in: Mathias Jopp/ Andreas Maurer/ Otto Schmuck (eds), *Die Europäische Union nach Amsterdam. Ergebnisse der Regierungskonferenz*, Bonn 1998.
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Dorota Pyszna-Nigge

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Bruno Scholl

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Gaby Umbach

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- Responding to the European curricula development: A 'teaching companion' in EU studies, in: *Kiosk Plus (EpsNet's elektronischer Newsletter Kiosk)*, Juni 2003.
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- *Umweltpolitik*, in: Weidenfeld, Werner / Wessels, Wolfgang (Hrsg.): *Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 2001/2002*, Bonn 2002, pp. 181-186.
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- (with Lippert, Barbara and Wessels, Wolfgang) *Europeanisation of CEE Executives: EU Membership Negotiations as a Shaping Power*, in: *Journal of European Public Policy* 8:6 December 2001, pp. 980-1012.
- (with Wessels, Wolfgang) *Entwicklungsstrategien der Europäischen Union zwischen Erweiterung und Vertiefung. Zur Notwendigkeit begrenzter, aber tragfähiger Reformen*, in: Winand Gellner / Gerd Strohmeier (eds): *Identität und Fremdheit. Eine amerikanische Leitkultur für Europa?* Baden-Baden, 2001, pp. 151-161.
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X. CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

X.1 Partners of the department

- Sokrates-Program for Academic Exchange with the Universities of Barcelona, Padua, Paris (Science Po, Sorbonne) and Dublin.
- Network via e-mail and Internet; a home page on our Chair and its Jean Monnet Activities
- *Trans European Policy Association* (TEPSA) Brussels.
- *Institut für Europäische Politik* (IEP), Berlin
- Réseau Thématique co-ordinated by the *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* in Paris (EPS Net).

X.2 Cologne Monnet Association for EU Studies (COMOS)

The Cologne Monnet Association for EU Studies (COMOS) fosters the activities of the Jean Monnet Chair at the Research Institute for Political Science and European Studies at the University of Cologne as well as further activities in Cologne related to the studies of European Affairs. This includes especially:

- Supporting research and teaching at the Jean Monnet chair;
- Organizing events for the interested public at home and abroad about European topics;
- Research related to the European Union.

Furthermore, COMOS aims at strengthening the European idea and tolerance in the awareness of the young generation.

X.3 Advisory activities of chair holder

- Member of European Advisory Group, Strategy Group of the Bertelsmann-Foundation, Gütersloh. (1988-2000)
- Member of study group "European Issues" of the German Association for Foreign Policy, Bonn (since 1995)
- Member of the "groupe des sages" of the Commissioner Oreja on the IGC (1995-1997)
- Member of the high-level-group on the CFSP (Durieux group) installed by Vice-President van den Broek (1995-1997)
- Member of a special advisory group of the German Foreign Ministry (Auswärtiges Amt) on the IGC (1995-1997)
- Hearings at the "Committee for European and One World Policy" of the Landtag of North-Rhine Westphalia, the EU Committee of the Bundestag and the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee of the EP (2001)
- Member of the expert group of the government of North-Rhine Westphalia on the European Convention (since 2002)
- Co-chair person of the discussion panel on the European Convention as part of the project (financed by the ASKO Europa Stiftung) "Which kind of constitution for Europe?".

X.4 Editorial Board activities of chair holder

- since 1978 "integration"
- since 1992 "Journal of Common Market Studies"
- since 1994 "The International Spectator"
- since 1996 "European Foreign Policy Review"

- since 1996 "Journal of International Relations and Development"
 since 1999 "Journal of European Integration"
 since 2002 "European Political Science"

X.5 Functions of chair holder within academic organizations

- 1991-2000 Member of Board of the *Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration* (German ECSA).
 since 1993 Chairman of the Executive Board of the *Institut für Europäische Politik*, Berlin.
 since 1995 Chairman of the *Trans European Policy Studies Association* (TEPSA), Brussels.
 1995-1999 Member of Board of the European network at the *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*, Paris (EPS Net).
 since 2002 Vice-president of the *Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration* (German ECSA).

X.6 Visitors to the Chair in Cologne

- Peter **Altmeier** (MdB, Member of the European Convention)
 Frank **Biancheri** (Foundation Europe 2020),
 Dr. Tanja **Börzel** (Freie Universität Berlin),
 Dr. Gianni **Bonvicini** (Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome),
 Prof. Dr. Gerhard **Brunn** (Jean-Monnet-Professor, University Siegen),
 Reiner **Calmund** (Manager Bayer 04 Leverkusen),
 Dr. P. **Danylow** (Otto Wolff Foundation),
 Dr. Gerda **Falkner** (Max Planck Institute for the Studies of Society, Cologne),
 Dr. Wolf **Grabendorff**,
 Prof. Dr. Klaus **Hänsch** (MEP, Member of the Praesidium of the Convention on the Future of the European Union),
 Dr. Ines **Hartwig** (Senior Lecturer, European Institute of Public Administration),
 Ulla **Heinen** (MdB),
 Dr. Werner **Hoyer** (MdB),
 Josef **Janning** (Deputy Director Center for Applied Policy Research, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich),
 Dr. Mathias **Jopp** (Director Institute for European Politics, Berlin),
 Dr. Egon **Klepsch** (former President of the European Parliament),
 Prof. Dr. Franz **Knipping** (University Wuppertal),
 Prof. Dr. Wim **Kösters** (Jean Monnet Chair, Ruhr University Bochum),
 Dr. Barbara **Lippert** (Institute for European Politics, Berlin),
 Prof. Dr. Wilfried **Loth** (University Essen),
 Prof. Dr. Jörg **Monar** (Co-Director of Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex),
 Dr. Edith **Müller** (Vice-President of the Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia)
 Dr. Michael **Nentwich** (guest researcher, Max Planck Institute for the Studies of Societies, Cologne),
 Dr. Christine **Neuhold** (Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna),
 Dr. Elfriede **Regelsberger** (Deputy Director Institute for European Politics, Berlin),
 Prof. Dr. Fritz W. **Scharpf** (Director Max Planck Institute for the Studies of Societies, Cologne),

Prof. Dr. Heinrich **Schneider** (Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration)

Dr. Franz **Schoser**, (former Head of the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce)

Angela **Spizig** (Mayor of Cologne, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

Prof. Dr Alfred **Tovias** (Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem),

Dr. Jürgen **Trumpf** (former General Secretary Council of the European Union),

Prof. Dr. George **Tsebelis** (Department of Political Science University of California, Los Angeles),

Dr. Tapani **Vaahtoranta** (Director Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Helsinki),

Dr. Amy **Verdun** (University Victoria, Canada),

Jerôme **Vignon** (Head of the Governance Team, European Commission),

Prof. Dr. Dr. Werner **Weidenfeld** (Director Center for Applied Policy Research, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich)

Frieder **Wolf** (Head of the Office for the European Union, Cologne).

XI. STAFF

XI.1 Chair holder

Prof. Dr. rer. Pol. Wolfgang Theodor Wessels

Degrees

- 1973 Diplom Volkswirt (sozialwissenschaftliche Richtung) at the University of Cologne.
(equivalent to a Master's Degree in Economics and Political Science)
- 1979 Dr. rer. pol. University of Cologne.
- 1990 Venia legendi in Political Science of the University of Bonn.
- 1994 Professor, Political Science, University of Cologne
- since 1994 *Jean Monnet Chair.*
- since 1998 *Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence, NRW.*
- since 2002 *Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence, Cologne.*

Positions

- 1973-1993 Director of the *Institut für Europäische Politik*, Bonn.
- 1980-1996 Director of the Department of Administrative and Political Studies at the *College of Europe*, Bruges.
- since 1996 Visiting lecturer of the *Diplomatische Akademie, Wien / Europa Institut*, Basel.
- since 1996 Visiting Professor at the *College of Europe*, Bruges and Natolin (Warsaw).
- 1999 Chaire Européenne at the *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* (Paris).
- 2000 Jean Monnet Chair Professor at the *Robert Schuman Center* for advanced studies, European University Institute, Florenz.
- 2002/2003 Chairman at the *Research Institute for Political Science and European Studies*, University of Cologne.
- 2003 Member of the Inner Faculty of Economics, Business Administration and Social Sciences

XI.2 Academic staff

Udo Diedrichs, (Dr., M.A.) research project on the Transatlantic Business Dialogue; project on the "ESDP in the transatlantic context – between alienation and new partnership"; project on "Foreign Policy Governance in Europe- Research Network (FORNET); teaching project PolitikON on virtual study units; elaboration of a virtual learning unit on the "EU in the International System" for the Federal Agency of Public Administration; project "Leuchtturm" on EU-Latin American Relations; organisation, staff and finance of the Jean Monnet Chair, lectures and seminars at the University of Cologne as well as in other national and international for a (e.g. in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe or for the German Federal Academy for Public Administration).

Ingo Linsenmann, (M.A., Political Science, History, English Literature and Language, University of Cologne, University of Newcastle upon Tyne) is currently working on the project Govacor, on Governance in the European Economic and Monetary Union after 1999, and on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines. Further, he participates in the publishing of "Europe from A – Z, Guide to European Integration". He is also involved in activities of TEPISA.

Christoph Meyer (February 2002 - September 2003; M.Phil. Ph.D.) Govacor-Project, seminars on Transnational Political Communication and Integration & Future of EU.

Jürgen Mittag, (until April 2003; Dr., M.A.) assisting exams, undergraduate seminars on EU, West-European political systems, organisation of department, supervision of electronic data processing, publications, DFG-Project, Oppenheim-Project, EP/ESDP-project, VIRTUS, PROTEUS, COPAS, POLITIKON, BakÖV.

Dorota Pyszna-Nigge, (since March 2003) (M.A., M.E.S., University of Krakow, Paris III Sorbonne Nouvelle, University of Hamburg and the College of Europe, Natolin) is working on the research project FORNET "Foreign Policy Governance in Europe- Research Network". She is also responsible for the European Online Academy and the organisation of the European Summerschool with Gustav-Stresemann-Institute Bonn. In addition is she also involved in the activities of the Trans European Policy Studies Association.

Bruno Scholl, (since March 2002) (M.A., M.E.S., Political and Administrative Sciences, contemporary and medieval history, Universities of Heidelberg, Liverpool and Bonn, College of Europe, Bruges) is working on the research projects "A Constitution for Europe" and "Which kind of Constitution for Europe?". Apart from these research projects he is also responsible for the 'Convention-Section' of the 'www.eu-training.de - project for the Federal Agency of Public Administration and is project co-ordinator of the transnational project "EUCON" that deals with the work of the European Convention. He is currently working on his PhD thesis on the role of polity ideas in the process of European constitutionalisation.

Gaby Umbach, (M.A.) assisting exams, Maastricht-Amsterdam-Nice-Archive, "Europeanisation of Public Administrations in Central and Eastern Europe", "Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom - The impact of Europeanisation", "The impact of Member State policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level", "Teaching Europe: A 'Teaching Companion' in EU studies".

XI.3 Former Academic staff

Andreas Maurer, (until January 2002) Dipl.-Pol., D.E.E.A., Jean-Monnet Lecturer at the University of Osnabrück, Deputy General Secretary of TEPSA. Research projects: DFG-Project, National Parliaments and European Parliament project, Cuba project, Antiracism-EUMC-project, Constitutionalisation-project, Committee governance-project, MAPEUROPE project, Treaty building project. Lectures and seminars, co-operation with the member institutes of TEPSA, the working group 'European integration' of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and the Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin.

Saskia Matl, organizational and administrative tasks at the chair.

XI.4 Student researchers

Donato De Bellis (Internet), *Meike Ferrari* (BAKÖV, CISP), *Jana Fleschenberg* (Publications, Internet, Excursion to Brussels, CoPOLIS), *Tobias Kunstein* (GOVCORE Project), *Thomas Latschan* (Project Employment Policies, publications), *Tina Schneider* (Transformation-Project, until June 2003), *Vera Sprothen* (TABD-Project, PolitikON), *Martin Sümehning* (BAKÖV), *Funda Tekin* (Publications), *Anja Thomas* (Publications).

XI.5 Tutors

Anja Thomas, *Jana Fleschenberg*.

XI.6 Administrative staff

Veronika Lamottke (since June 2002).