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Activity Report 05/06, Professor Wolfgang Wessels, Jean Monnet Chair
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 8th annual report of the Jean Monnet Chair at the University of Cologne – covering the period from August 2005 to July 2006 – introduces the reader to the state of the art of 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. The constitutional debate on the future of the European Union after the failure of the French and Dutch referenda – and the identification of strategies and scenarios for a deeper integration of the EU-25 had been high on previous year’s research and teaching agenda and will remain so on the list of further priorities.

The chair is very thankful for having received a new grant by the European Commission supporting further qualitatively ambitious research and teaching activities in the framework of the Jean Monnet Centers of Excellence initiative in the years 2006-2009.

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/report0506.pdf. The information on the activities is regularly updated.

Wolfgang Wessels
October 2006
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 as well as the 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 options for the future of the Constitutional Treaty as well as to the widening process in form of the enlargement towards Southeast Europe, especially Romania and Bulgaria which is foreseen for 2007.

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 have 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:

1. Projects on the EU’s institutional and constitutional evolution with a special emphasis on:
   - treaty evolution and reform mechanisms with focus on recent developments proposed by the Constitutional Treaty (see projects: EU-CONSENT: Constructing Europe Network; EUCON; Integration through treaty development – The EU’s paths from Maastricht to Nice; Which kind of constitution for Europe?; A Constitution for the European Union?),
   - new modes of governance (see projects: NEWGOV; 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)

2. 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, CONSENT Virtual Teaching Units).

- 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 2004 within the activities of the Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence; CISP) and *events* for the general public (see for example CoPOLIS).

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**Fig.1: The bifurcate approach of the Cologne Jean Monnet Chair**

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Teaching | Research
financed by:
- the European Commission (FP6 & FP7)
- DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
- Volkswagen Foundation
- Thyssen Foundation
II. Teaching Programme

II.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 Economic 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.

The chairholder 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:

II.2 Lectures

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

II.3 Seminars

The EU and its member states in the international system

- Common Security and Defence Policy: Institutions, theories and practice
- 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
- The EU and Turkey

Treaty Reforms and Constitutionalisation of the EU

- German constitutional policy for Europe: actors, structures and options
- The Intergovernmental Conference and the reform of the EU
- The Implementation of the TEU and reform perspectives
The Development of the Political System of the EU – Deepening and Widening
The constitutional evolution of the EU’s multi-level-system

Enlargement of the EU/Political Systems in Europe
The political multi-level-system of the EU: actors, institutions, policies
Germany, Poland and Europe: comparing political systems and integration theories
German European Policy in the light of European enlargement
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)

II.4 Teaching activities of the Jean Monnet Team

Franziska Brantner (visiting lecturer)
- France and the EU

Peter Danylow (visiting lecturer)
- Successes and risks of the European Neighbourhood Policy
- The CFSP – aims, institutions, instruments

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)
Anne Faber
- The political multi-level-system of the EU: actors, institutions, policies

Hartmut Marhold (visiting lecturer)
- German European Policy and the finalité of European Integration
- Germany’s European Policy under the New Government - Continuity and Change

Jürgen Mittag (visiting lecturer)
- The European Convention: Balance and perspectives
- Fundamentals and perspectives of the European Integration
- 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

Armin Schäfer (visiting lecturer)
- Institutions, procedures and instruments of the economic, monetary and employment policy of the European Union
- The policy of the EMU - history and development

Bruno Scholl
- ‘Governing the European Union’
- ‘reform@europa.eu.int’ - The constitutional evolution of the European Union

Burkhard Steppacher (Visiting Lecturer)
- The political system of the European Union: Performance and the need for reforms
- Germany, Poland, and Europe. A comparison of political systems and integrational approaches

Funda Tekin
- The EU and Turkey
II.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 Volkswirtschaftslehre 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 the chairholder 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 2005 and 2006:

- Human rights in European Foreign Policy – Becoming a civilian power? An Analysis of the treaties with special emphasis on Latin America
- Trends of Europeanisation in the Chech Republic’s central administration in the context of the accession to the European Union
- The dialogue between the European Union and the Rio Group
- Communication strategies and mass media in the election campaign to the Second Chamber in the Netherlands
- Uruguay’s role in the MERCOSUR: Constraints and opportunities for a small state
- Germany’s policy towards eastern enlargement: rational-actor theory and identity politics
- The European Parliament and the Council of Ministers in the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe – an area of conflict between supranational and intergovernmental development of the European Union
- The EU crisis management and the key conception of the civilian power
- The EU and Central America – constraints and opportunities of a civilian power
- The Europeanisation of the minority policy in the Czech Republic since 1989 with special emphasis on the Roma
- The accession marathon of Turkey: normative power vs. individual interests? The roles of the commission and the European Council

II.6 Doctoral Dissertations

Completed:

- Udo Diedrichs: The policy of the European Union towards the MERCOSUR. The EU as an international actor.
- Martin Heipertz: Emergence and implications of the Stability and Growth Pact: An institutional explanation of deficits in the regulatory policy within the Euro zone.
- 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’.
- Bruno Scholl: The impact of national constitutional traditions on the constitutionalisation discourses of the European Convention

- Uwe Schmalz: Europeanized Foreign Policy: Continuity and Change of German concepts for EPC/CFSP from the perspective of constructivism. 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.

- 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.

- Oliver Treib: The relevance of national party policy for the implementation of European social policy directives.

- Gaby Umbach: Europeanisation of national employment policies – Comparative analysis of policy-making structures and contents in the UK and Germany

- Cornelia Woll: "The Politics of Trade Preferences: Business Lobbying on Service Trade in the United States and the European Union"

In work:
- Franziska Brantner: The EU in the United Nations` system
- Birke Heipmann: Eurocities
- Nadia Klein: The EU’s foreign policy
- Julia Lieb: Diplomacy and the EU
- Verena Schäfer: The European Council
- Anja Thomas: French EU politics
- Funda Tekin: The European Union and Turkey
- Thomas Traguth: Constitutionalisation – processes and discourses

Simon Stein
Claudia Ehmke
Thomas Latschan
Manuela Riedel
Ebru Turhan
II.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 from all over Europe:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>No. of students &amp; duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Middle East Technical University</td>
<td>5 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banska</td>
<td>University Matej-Bel</td>
<td>5 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystrica</td>
<td>University Matej-Bel</td>
<td>5 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Facultat de Ciències Politiques I de Sociologia</td>
<td>4 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>University of Copenhagen, Department of Political Science</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>University College Dublin, Department of Politics</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>Sabanci University</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Universidad Autonoma Madrid, Facultad de Derecho</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padua</td>
<td>Università di Padua, Dipartimento di Studi Internazionali</td>
<td>9 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Université Paris I, Pantheon-Sorbonne Sciences Juridiques et Politiques</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>Universitas Carolina Pragensis, Institute of International Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sczczcin</td>
<td>University of Szcecin, Institute of Politics</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>Uniwersytet Warszawski/Warsaw University, Instytut Stosunków Miedzynarodowych</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wroclaw</td>
<td>Uniwersytet Wroclawski, Institute of Political Sciences</td>
<td>10 months each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further details see: http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/Austausch/sokrates-erasmus.htm
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 CO-POLIS 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. 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 2005/2006:
  - „The CFSP/ESDP and Germany’s foreign policy in the EU – Outcomes and perspectives of the Constitutional Treaty and the enlargement“, Universitary seminar in the framework of the Förderinitiative „Dialog
Wissenschaft und Praxis“ of the Hanns Martin Schleyer-Stiftung and the Kölner Gymnasial- und Stiftungsfonds together with the Jean Monnet Chair (Universität zu Köln), 29th and 30th of April 2005, Conference Center Walberberg, Dominican monastery St. Albert, Bornheim-Walberberg

- „Dialogue between School and university – Europe & Political Science“, 3rd of May 2005, in Cooperation with the Apostel-Gymnasium (APG) Cologne, panel discussion with 30 interested pupils of grades 11 and 12 about possibilities and contents when studying political science.

- Lecture by Prof. Simon Bulmer, University of Manchester, on "Modes of governance in the European Union" in the framework of the PhD Seminar of Prof. Wessels, Tuesday, 21st of June 2005, 17h c.t., seminar room of the Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Gottfried - Keller-Str. 6, Köln.

- Panel discussion about the "Constitutional Treaty after the referenda in France and the Netherlands - Perspectives and Options", 5. July 2005, 16:30-18:00, speeches by: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels; Franziska Branter, seminar room of the Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Gottfried - Keller-Str. 6, Köln.

- Address by Dr. Lale Akgün, Member of the Bundestag, SPD, on "Turkey’s accession to the EU after the referenda in France and the Netherlands" and by Armin Laschet, MEP, on "Foreign policy relations of the EU and the role of the European Parliament", 8. of July, 10 c.t. bis 12, seminar room of the Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Gottfried - Keller-Str. 6, Köln.

- Panel discussion "Is there a future for the EU-stability pact?", 19. July 2005, 17.00 - 18.30h, speeches by: Dr. C. Kastrop (Federal Ministry of Finances), J. Kröger (DG ECOFIN, European Commission), Prof. Dr. W. Kitterer (University of Cologne, seminar for Financial Science), Prof. Dr. W. Wessels, seminar room of the Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Gottfried - Keller-Str. 6, Köln.

See further:  
http://www.politik.uni-koeln.de/wessels/DE/PROJEKTE/copolis/COPOLIS.htm
III.2 Course in Law and Politics of the EU System – PROTEUS

- **Project Staff**: Claudia Ehmke (M.A.) (M.A.E.S.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), 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 (later WACOPAS) 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**: Claudia Ehmke.
III.3 Warsaw - Cologne - Paris simulation – WACOPAS

♦ **Project Staff**: Claudia Ehmke (M.A.) (M.A.E.S.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), together with Stephan Hobe (Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law, University of Cologne), Ewa Kulesza, Emiliano Grossman, Rene Dehousse, Olivier Rozenberg (all from Science Po, Paris), Prof. Dr. Wladyslaw Czaplinski and Krystyna Kowalik, European School of Law and Administration, Warsaw, Private University of Warsaw.

♦ **Aims**: WACOPAS – 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 European School of Law and Administration, 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**: WACOPAS 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.


♦ **Person in charge**: Claudia Ehmke.
III.4 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: Thomas Traguth (M.A.E.S.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).

♦ Aims: The new EpsNet EPISTEME III project is the follow-up of the EPISTEME II project, also organised by the European Thematic Network for Political Science, Paris and the Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science at the University of Cologne. The demands and aspirations to promote European co-operation in quality assurance and the development of a ‘European dimension’ in higher education form the core motivations for the creation of such a teaching companion in EU studies. It is based on the collected experiences of a core curriculum in European studies, which has already been developed.

The teaching companion addresses the need for fundamental and comprehensive instruction on matters of the EU. At the same time, it is responsive to the development of European-wide curricula by providing a guide and structure to the teaching of European integration, which can serve as an open model for university courses in different educational systems.

♦ Description: The teaching companion in EU studies tries to combine several aspects. On the one hand, it will provide an overview of the state of the art in EU studies, especially on theories and strategies of European integration, while on the other hand, it will offer practical advice and conceptual support.

Moreover, throughout the companion, the Constitutional Treaty document provides a bearing point for empirical and analytical focus, as it sets out a comprehensive arena for relevant topics and test cases; allowing to exemplify and investigate all major issues of the EU system and its evolution.

In doing so, the companion will ‘re-organise’ the often confusing variety of explanatory 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, theoretical and practical development. Further, the companion will provide a brief review and suggestions on the variety of academic literature concerned with the plethora of EU-related fields.

♦ Method: Regarding its content, the teaching companion will be divided into three main chapters, setting forth a general introduction on history, defining and explaining integration theories and strategies as well as demonstrating their interconnectedness. Also, a glossary of key terms of integration theory, together with an annotated bibliography will be added to round off the overall publication.

♦ Publications: Previous publications on curricula leading to the Companion:

♦ Further Activities: Further development and eventual publication are in preparation.

♦ Person in charge: Thomas Traguth (in cooperation with the EU CONSENT project).
III.5 Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence

(Project supported by the European Union)

♦ **Project Staff:** Jana Fleschenberg (Dipl. Reg. Wiss.), Funda Tekin (Dipl. Vw.), 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 consisting of 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.

**European Summer school 2005:**

After the success of last year’s joint summerschool, the Gustav-Stresemann-Institut organised again together with the Jean Monnet Regional Centre of Excellence North-Rhine-Westphalia an interactive and interdisciplinary European Summerschool on ‘the new Union’ in Bonn, Luxemburg and Brussels from 15 to 24 of July 2005. 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 about the new Union of 25, the 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 financial framework and the constitutionalisation process of the EU. 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 (hence at least passive knowledge of this language was compulsory), but some lectures and discussions were also conducted partly in English.

♦ **Person in charge:** Funda Tekin.
www.eu-training.de: E-learning platform

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

- **Project Staff**: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.), Martin Sümening (student researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
- **Timeframe**: December 2002 – December 2005
- **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. The 2005 activities focused on the update of the established e-learning units.
- **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 devided 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 and the intergovernmental conference 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.7 European Online Academy

♦ **Project staff:** The „European Online-Academy“ (EOA) is a joint project of the Jean Monnet Chair at the University of Cologne and the Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE) in Nice and Berlin; further associated institutions are the following: Europa-Union Deutschland (EUD), Europäische Bewegung Deutschland (EBD), Fédération Internationale des Maisons de l’Europe (FIME), Institut für Europäische Politik (IEP, Berlin) and the Walter-Hallstein-Institute Berlin. The working group responsible for the planning and realization of the project includes: Dr. Hartmut Marhold (CIFE); Dr. Helgard Fröhlich (CIFE), Funda Tekin (Dipl. Vw.) and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels (Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science and European Affairs at the University of Cologne).

♦ **Organisation:** The European Online Academy has been set-up in November 2002 with a first test period. The actual academic year has started in October 2006.

♦ **Aims:** The European Online Academy opens the possibility for further qualification by offering virtual teaching units and information material on European integration and current developments in EU affairs, complemented by intense presence sessions in Brussels, Nice, and Berlin. The target group of the European Online Academy includes post-graduate students and professionals who like to improve their knowledge about European integration independently from university schedules via an innovative offer in the contexts of e-learning and life long-learning.

After taking part successfully in the teaching units the participants receive a certificate in European Studies issued by the project partners which indicates the successfully completed courses and assignments, 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:** Funda Tekin.
III.8 Virtual and E-mobility for Networking Universities in Society (VENUS)

♦ Project Staff: In addition to the University of Cologne, eight partner organisations are still involved in the VENUS project: EuroPACE (co-ordination of the project, Belgium), Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium), ATit (IT-company, Belgium), Helsinki University of Technology, University of West-Hungary, The West Pomeranian Business School, Technical University of Kosice (Slovakia), Nettuno-Network (Television and Telematic University of Ovunque, Italy).

The VENUS-team at the University of Cologne consists of Prof. D. Seibt (project leader) and three student researchers (information management, Forschungsgruppe Informationssysteme und Lernprozesse – ISLP) as well as Prof. W. Wessels and Verena Schäfer, M. A. (EC/EU’s political system, Jean Monnet Chair).

♦ Time frame: 24 months (March 2006 – February 2008)

♦ Aims: VENUS aims to internationalise prestigious courses, with international scope and importance, in each member university through virtual mobility, open to both students and citizens. The overall objective is to create a sustainable best-practice example of the “Faculty of Extension”, extended both in the sense of methods and target public. The content will focus on promoting European citizenship, collaboration and personal development. In detail, it is expected:

- to implement two different models of international virtual seminars (a seminar series during the academic year and a one-week summer school) and to evaluate their sustainability.
- to enhance international clusters of educational institutions each strongly embedded in regional networks, in order to stimulate inclusion of citizens. Through the elaboration of the contents on two levels (general European and region specific) the European identity will be enhanced and at the same time local aspects will be valued.
- to become a world-class example of cross-border collaboration between higher education organisations, businesses and citizens.

♦ Activities: The following list represents the first foreseen VENUS-lecture series in 2006:

- Oct-11: “Water economy”, Presentation by Prof. Ricardo Petrella, initiator and former president of the Lisbon Group, Université Catholique de Louvain and the Europa College in Bruges, Belgium.
- Oct-25: (optional)
  a. Presentation by Prof. Derrick de Kerckhove, director of the McLuhan program in Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto.
  b. “Widening and deepening of the European Union after the Constitutional Treaty – Strategies and Scenarios of European Integration”, Presentation by Prof. Wolfgang Wessels, Jean Monnet Chair, Department for Political Science and European Affairs at the University of Cologne
- Nov-8: (optional) Presentation by Prof. Derrick de Kerkhove.

♦ Person in charge: Verena Schäfer.

See further: http://www.venus-project.net

- **Project staff**: Thomas Traguth (M.A., M.A.E.S.), Prof. W. Wessels.
- **Timeframe**: June 2005
- **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.

- **Person in charge**: Thomas Traguth.

III.10 Cooperation project with Turkey: Intensifying European Union Studies

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

- **Project staff**: Funda Tekin (research assistant), Prof. W. Wessels.
- **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 the following:
  
  - Fostering the mobility of students between Turkish and German universities for example by realising special summer schools on a regular basis and developing a pilot scheme within the Erasmus framework for the exchange of students from 2004 onwards (so far Erasmus agreements have been signed with the Middle Eastern Technical University in Ankara, the Sabanci University in Istanbul and the Bosphorus University in Istanbul);
  
  - The introduction of online teaching material on European integration (in English and German) based on the ILIAS system developed at the University of Cologne.

- **Person in charge**: Funda Tekin (in cooperation with the EU CONSENT project)
IV. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES - PROJECTS ON THE EU’S INSTITUTIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION

IV.1 “EU-CONSENT” - Wider Europe, deeper integration? “Constructing Europe” Network of Excellence

♦ Project staff: Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science and European Affairs:
  - Coordinator: Prof. Wolfgang Wessels;
  - Leader of Work Package Teaching: Dr. Anne Faber;
  - Project and Financial Manager: Funda Tekin, Dipl.-Vw.

♦ Time frame: August 2005 - July 2009

♦ Organisation: The network involves 52 institutional partners, including 27 universities, approximately 200 researchers and 80 young researchers from 23 EU member states and three candidate countries.

♦ Description: The Network of Excellence ‘EU-CONSENT’ (Wider Europe, deeper integration? Constructing Europe network) has been formed to address questions related to the mutually reinforcing effects of EU deepening and widening by analysing the integration process to date and developing visions and scenarios for the future of the European Union.

The thematic focal points of the network are organised in four thematic work packages:

1. Institutions and Political Actors (responsible: E. Best/T. Christiansen)
2. Democracy, Legitimacy and Identities (responsible: M. Karasinska-Fendler)
3. Economic and Social Policies for an Expanding Europe (responsible: I. Begg)
4. Political and Security Aspects of the EU’s External Relations (responsible: G. Bonvicini/A. de Vasconcelos)

Work within the project comprises:

• integrating activities such as regular conferences and workshops on the team, work package and plenary level;
• shared research activities, including the publication of papers, articles and edited volumes;
• teaching activities in the form of conventional and virtual study units on EU deepening and widening; and
• dissemination activities such as public lectures by leading academics and practitioners of EU politics (EU-CONSENT lectures), discussions and joint publications.

The results of these activities will be incorporated in the following special EU-CONSENT products:

• EU-25 Watch, a critical analysis of national debates on EU matters in all 25 member states as well as four candidate countries, based on biannual questionnaires (responsible: B. Lippert);
• **WEB-CONSENT**, the project’s web site at www.eu-consent.net, containing all relevant information and up-to-date announcements (responsible: M. Cricorian);

• the **EDEIOS** Online School, presenting a core curriculum of conventional and virtual study units on EU deepening and widening (postgraduate level) (responsible: W. Wessels);

• a **PhD Centre of Excellence**, including integrating activities for young researchers such as six summer/winter PhD schools on the thematic focal points of the project (responsible: A. Agh); and

• an **e-Library**, containing resources and papers available online as well as regularly updated literature lists for all the thematic focal points of the project (responsible: W. Wessels/ M. Cricorian).

♦ **Aims**: Strategic objective 1: Development of a comprehensive, sustainable and open network for research and teaching on the interconnectedness of EU deepening and widening

Strategic objective 2: Analysing experiences and future trends in the interrelationship between EU deepening and widening: contrasting sets of expectations

♦ **Person in charge**: Anne Faber, Jana Fleschenberg, Funda Tekin.

**Thematic Structure**

| WP I: HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION AND COMMUNICATION (G. Boscoletti, M. Karsenti-Fendler, W. Wessels) |
| WP II/III: ANALYTICAL & NORMATIVE APPROACHES & SETS OF EXPECTATIONS (W. Wessels, B. Laffin) |
| WP VIII: EU – 25 WATCH (B. Lipsett) |
| WP IX: TEACHING ON DEEPENING & ENLARGEMENT (W. Wessels) |
| WP X: PhD CENTER OF EXCELLENCE (A. Agh) |
| WP XII: EXTERNAL IMPACT AND DISSEMINATION (G. Bertelli) |
| WP XIII: COORDINATION CONSENT ACTIVITIES (W. Wessels) |
| WP XIV: EVALUATION OF THE NETWORK (L. Rovse) |
IV.2 IGC Net: A European Network of Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence: "Anatomy, Analysis and Assessment of the EU Constitutionalisation: studying constitutional reforms from the European Convention to the Constitutional Treaty"

(Supported by the European Commission within the Jean Monnet Action)

♦ Project staff: Bruno Scholl, Nadia Klein, Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with 4 partner institutions -Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence in Ireland, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland, under the coordination of Prof. Wolfgang Wessels.

- Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Europainstitut - Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence
- University College Dublin, Dublin European Institute - Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence
- Warsaw School of Economics, Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence
- Charles University Prague, Faculty of Social Sciences, Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence
- University of Cologne, Jean Monnet Chair for Political Sciences and European Affairs

♦ Timeframe: January 2004 – December 2005

♦ Organisation: The project brings together 5 Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence in Germany, Ireland, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland

♦ Aims: Analysis and assessment of national and European debates about the constitutionalisation of the EU are a major topic for research of the Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence in the framework of the IGC Net project. The network of centres between universities will pursue linked objectives and joint actions for reinforcing the European Research Area on the key issues for research and public deliberations with the civil society

- to exchange contributions on the anatomy, analysis and assessment of EU integration process from the European Convention towards the IGC and the process of ratification of a Constitutional treaty.
- to identify common and divergent national research agendas and elaborate an agenda for key issues. The proposed lists of key research objects and methodological challenges will be adopted.
- to encourage joint research on key issues: competences, institutions, CFSP/ESDP of the debate on Europe’s future
- to confront a plurality and diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches of several disciplines
- to develop and ensure network sustainability, throughout common research projects, academic events between scholars and academics in Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Poland and other European countries.
- to make use of creative dissemination strategies, including a call for papers, based on an interactive website and to strengthen a multiplier effect of the project.

♦ Activities: Major project activities include: setting up of a working group for young re-
searchers and a series of workshops for young researchers; a call for papers; common conferences and a common website, among them:

- Kick-off workshop of the project partners and the Commission in Brussels in March 2004
- Setting up of a working group for young researchers in March 2004
- Launching of a project’s interactive website in April 2004 (www.igc-net.org)
- Conference in Prague in co-operation with EPSNET on 18/19 June 2004

♦ Publications:

- **Scholl, Bruno (2003):** Wie tragfähig ist die neue institutionelle Architektur der EU? Der Verfassungsentwurf des Konvents im Spiegel nationalstaatlicher Präferenzen, in: Integration 03/2003
- **Scholl, Bruno (2003):** Na ile trwaa jest nowa struktura instytucjonalna UE? Projekt konstytucji wypracowany przez Konwent w perspektywie preferencji narodowych
- **Traguth, Thomas/ Wessels, Wolfgang (2003):** The Constitutional Treaty within a Fusion Trend?, working paper
IV.3 READ - Research and Analysis of EU-relevant data

♦ **Project staff:** Prof. Dr. Wessels, Daniel Schraad (MA), Tobias Kunstein

♦ **Timeframe:** 1st June - 31st December 2005

♦ **Organisation:** This project was funded by the ZEWS (Zentrum fuer empirische Wirtschafts- und Sozialforschung, Cologne)

♦ **Aims:** The READ-project aims at collecting and analysing a broad range of EU-related data which is relevant for capturing and assessing different modes of governance within the constitutionalisation process of the EU-multilevel system. The collected data serves as an empirical basis for further research projects carried out at the Jean Monnet Chair and will be made available also to researchers of the ZEWS and interested Master and PhD-candidates at the University of Cologne. Furthermore, the data shall be used for testing different theoretical approaches to European integration.

♦ **Description:** The EU-related data was collected and analysed in three steps

1. Collection and analysis of data referring to the so-called "legal constitution" (written provisions of the treaties including the TCE)

2. Collection and analysis of data referring to the so-called "living constitution" (real use of treaty provisions by the institutions including e.g. different modes of decision-making rules between the EP and the Council, voting behaviour of the member states, legal output within different EU policy areas etc.)

3. Collection and analysis of data referring to the "desired constitution" by examining the respective position papers, contributions, and statements of EU member states during IGCs and during the European Convention. A special emphasis was put on a differentiated collection and analysis of the EU's legal output within its different policy areas (e.g. internal market, economic and monetary policy, justice and home affairs, CFSP, Social Policy, Environmental Policy, etc.) covering long periods of time (1952-2004).

♦ **Method:** The collected data was drawn from different databases provided by the EU itself, especially EURLEX, PRELEX, as well as the respective activity reports of the EU's institutions and organs.

♦ **Publications:** Poster presentation on 22nd July 2005 at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences of the University of Cologne

- Database C.O.D.E. (forthcoming)

♦ **Person in charge:** Daniel Schraad
### IV.4: READplus

- **Project staff:** Prof. Dr. W. Wessels, Daniel Schraad (MA), Thomas Traguth (MA, MES)
- **Timeframe:** 1rst July - 31rst December 2006
- **Organisation:** This project is funded by the ZEWS (Zentrum fuer Empirische Wirtschafts- und Sozialforschung, Cologne)
- **Aims:** The READplus project aims at developing and testing an integration index to measure the respective degree of integration of the EU-multilevel system in a dynamic perpective. Besides its importance for present and future research projects carried out at the Jean Monnet Chair (NewGov, EU-Consent, DFG Research Unit on the constitutionalisation of the EU), the index is particularly relevant for discussing, testing, and possibly improving current theoretical approaches to European integration.
- **Description:** Especially regarding the negative referenda on the Constitutional Treaty in France and in the Netherlands, as well as recent and future enlargements of the Union, the question arises, if the degree of integration of the EU-multilevel system can still be expected to increase, or if disintegration or spill-back developments are more likely to occur in the future. The construction of an integration index, which should be able to capture also different hybrid forms of the EU system by locating them between the two poles of supranational and intergovernmental modes of governance, represents and important and innovative contribution to recent research on the constitutionalisation of the EU.
- **Method:** In a first step, the integration index will be constructed with special regard to the "legal constitution" (written provisions of the treaties only). In this context, the dimension of the vertical division of competences and the dimension of the horizontal distribution of competences and inter-institutional decision-making rules will be linked in quantitative terms. In a longer-term period, the index is to be modified in order to measure also different degrees of integration within the living constitution of the EU (real use of treaty provisions).
- **Person in charge:** Daniel Schraad
IV.5 The legal framework of the EC/EU between treaties and constitution/
Constitutionalisation of the European Integration Process

♦ Project staff: Gaby Umbach (M.A.)
♦ Timeframe: January 2005 – December 2006
♦ Organisation: Researchers from four faculties of the University of Cologne and four other German Universities and research institutes have joined to apply for establishing an interdisciplinary DFG-Research Unit on the analysis of the development of the legal and political quality of the legal basis/framework of the EU between treaties and constitution. The wide range of the projects shall be linked through a common theoretical and analytical framework, instruments, as well as common guiding hypotheses.

♦ Aims: Application for the establishment of an interdisciplinary DFG-Research Unit on the “The legal framework of the EC/EU between treaties and constitution”.

♦ Description: The EU progressively gains relevance in central domains of state, economic and social agency. In terms of their number, binding regulatory density and breadth as well as formal diversity, decisions taken in ‘Brussels’ have been increasing throughout the last 50 years. Through its enlargement and the extension of Union policies, the EU system is becoming a centre of gravity also for research and teaching at university level. Considering the relevance of the EU and knowledge of it for the global and international labour market, the envisaged Research Unit at the University of Cologne supports the opening of university research and teaching for the European dimension, which is of growing importance. The planned Research Unit provides an interdisciplinary examination of ‘constitutionalisation’ of the EU from 1950. It will first identify phases and processes of constructing the treaties of the EU-system, as points of departure or bearing points. Steps or phases of such constitutionalisation processes will be mapped along the corner stones of treaty revisions which determine the pace of both deepening as well as widening. The central research target will be to fill the analytical gap related to the categorisation of the European treaty framework and to provide for answers for its systemised analyses.

♦ Method: It is the central aim of the planned Research Unit to analyse, explain, evaluate and categorise various aspects of the legal foundations of the EC/EU throughout the history of integration.

An interdisciplinary approach enriches the present mono-disciplinary logic through import of and confrontation with other research perspectives and methods. An exclusively mono-disciplinary viewpoint could engender analytical and methodical flaws, which could have been detected through a combination of different disciplines. A number of interesting research questions are situated in-between disciplines and require, thus, interdisciplinary reasoning. Moreover, an interdisciplinary perspective considerably broadens the analytical horizon and scientific flexibility.

♦ Person in charge: Gaby Umbach.
IV.6 New Modes of Governance, NEWGOV

♦ Project staff: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.) and Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).
♦ Aims: The aim of this Integrated Project is to produce a deeper conceptual, empirical and normative understanding of all aspects of governance within, and beyond, Europe, giving special attention to the emergence, execution, evaluation and evolution of new and innovative modes of governance.

Our pan-European and multi-disciplinary research consortium engages political scientists, economists, lawyers, sociologists, and practitioners to collect data on and to map and analyze innovations and transformations in the instruments, modes, and systems of governance operating at the multiple levels and arenas of the still evolving, and enlarging, European polity and economy. Of particular interest are the ways in which these innovative mechanisms and practices relate to each other (both horizontally and vertically); how they relate to ‘old methods’ of governance; and what their implications are both for the effectiveness and efficiency of policy making, as well as the normative and democratic nature (accountability, participation and citizenship – and thus legitimacy) of the European Union’s political system. Where relevant, ethical concerns and gender issues are addressed. In terms of instruments and modes of governance, we investigate new forms of multi-level partnership, deliberation and networks, as well as innovations in systems of socio-economic governance, producing new knowledge on how they have developed in different policy sectors; how their implementation and use has differed across existing and future Member States; and how they are articulated at the local, regional, national, European, and global levels. In the process, the NEWGOV consortium contributes to the creation of a European Research Area in the social sciences and humanities by shaping a new European-level research agenda; by integrating previously dispersed researchers within a coherent, pan-European whole; and by creating novel training activities and networks between researchers and policy practitioners.

♦ Description: The work of Newgov is organised into four different clusters, each of which contains a set of inter-linked projects. There are a total of 24 projects, accompanied by two transversal task forces. The Democracy & Legitimacy Task Force will help integrate the IP in terms of its treatment of democracy, participation, accountability, and legitimacy. The Legal Task Force, which has two separate teams, one focusing on the legal dimension of new modes of governance, the other dealing with more traditional forms of EU legal integration, will provide analysis and recommendations regarding the legal dimension of our collective work.

Clusters

The precise scientific objectives of NEWGOV will be pursued within the four clusters, within a common framework developed for each by the cluster leaders, forging a common research and seeking synergies between each cluster's component projects. Joint activity across the consortium as a whole will be achieved via input from the NEWGOV steering committee (composed of cluster leaders plus external members) and through consortium level activity in the form of workshops, conferences, mutual exchange and cross-fertilisation of ideas, information and data (through structured communications organised by the steering committee) and summer schools. Mutual exchange and the
cross-fertilisation of ideas, information and data will be achieved through structured communications organised by the co-ordinator and cluster leaders, and through research training conducted in two summer schools. Two task forces, one on 'legal issues', the other on issues of 'legitimacy and democracy', will interact with participants across the entire consortium, feeding research material into the subject areas of the clusters and their component projects.

Cluster 1: Emergence, Evolution & Evaluation, led by Wolfgang Wessels and Udo Diedrichs, University of Cologne

This cluster focuses on the analytic questions of Emergence and Evolution, by comparing the emergence and evolution of governing modes across policy fields with the aim of developing a differentiated genealogy.

Cluster 2: Delegation, Hierarchy & Accountability, led by Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute

This cluster focuses on the analytic questions of Execution and Evaluation. How do new modes of governance in highly complex policy areas operate in practice and what is their impact in terms of policy effectiveness and structural change at the national and European level?

Cluster 3: Effectiveness, Capacity & Legitimacy, led by Tanja Börzel, Heidelberg University

This cluster focuses on the role of new modes of governance for the implementation of EU policies in "weak states", including Southern European member states, CEE candidate countries and associated states in the former Soviet Union and Northern Africa. One of the key questions is the extent to which new modes of governance are employed by the EU to facilitate the adoption of and adaptation to EU policies in countries with weak state capacities, and the extent to which these new modes lead to more effective policy outcomes.

Cluster 4: Learning, Experimental Governance & Participation, led by Martin Rhodes, EUI and Jelle Visser, University of Amsterdam

This cluster focuses on areas of regulation where EU involvement is new and where at the national level existing modes of governance have been called into question - either because they are or appear to be ineffective, or because they are challenged by (mostly international, sometimes domestic) developments.

IV.7 ‘Leitbilder’ for the European Union after Enlargement: Fragmentation, Continuity or Re-invention?

(Funded by the Volkswagen Foundation)
♦ **Project staff:** Claudia Ehmke, Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with 5 partner institutions in Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland:
  - Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin.
  - Charles University Prague, Faculty of Social Sciences
  - Research Center of the Slovak Foreign Policy Association, Bratislava
  - Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Social Sciences
  - European Center Natolin, Warsaw

♦ **Timeframe:** July 2005 – December 2007

♦ **Organisation:** The project brings together 6 Universities / research centres in 5 countries and is mainly coordinated by the Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin.

♦ **Aims:** The aims of the project are to establish:
  - a differentiated reconstruction of Euro-political "Leitbilder" in the old and new Member States against the background of specific national traditions, political cultures as well as the conception of the state and constitution;
  - a comparative evaluation of the "Leitbilder" with regard to the question as to which cleavages can be detected for the future of the Union
  - the creation of a comparative profile as a "topography" of the "Leitbilder" in the European Union
  - conclusions with regard to the question of fragmentation, continuity, or re-formulation of "Leitbilder" for the process of European integration.

♦ **Activities:** The Project is divided into two major empirical research phases and the publication phase. Major project activities include the establishment of studies on the Leitbilder/visions for the future in the old and new member states under consideration as well as comparative research between countries and policies. A common webpage has already been created (http://www.iep-berlin.de/forschung/leitbilder/untersuchung_en.htm).

  During the work of the project the following major project meetings have taken place:
  - Meeting of the Steering Group, Prague, July 2005
  - Meeting of the Steering Group and the Project Team to discuss reports on the current debate on the future of the European Union as basis of full country studies, Berlin, December 2005.
  - Meeting of the Steering Group and Project Team to discuss countries studies and the further steps for the next research phase, Prague, June 2006.

♦ **Person in charge:** Claudia Ehmke

### IV.8. 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 gen-
erated 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:


- 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).


- Beamtenregierungen im EU-Mehrebenensystem – Fusion von Administratio-

- nen?, in: Jachtenfuchs, Markus/Kohler-Koch, Beate (eds.): Europäische In-


### IV.9 Integration through Treaty development – The EU’s paths 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 relation work carried out in recent years, the number of users has steadily increased.
♦ Publications: Publications include:


♦ Person in charge: Bruno Scholl.

IV.10 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
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,
- 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).


♦ Person in charge: Verena Schäfer/Bruno Scholl.

### IV.11 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
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 analyse 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 analysed 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 dis-
courses 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:


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


♦ Person in charge: Bruno Scholl.

IV.12 The Constructions of 'Nature' and 'Space' and their life cycles

♦ Project staff: Gaby Umbach (M.A.), Dr. Bruno Scholl, Alke Hamann (M.A.), Dr. Tobias Chilla, Prof. Dr. Dietrich Soyez, Prof Dr. Wolfgang Wessels
Timeframe: January 2005 – December 2006

Organisation: Interdisciplinary research group of the Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science and European Affairs of Prof. Wolfgang Wessels and the Chair for Human Geography of Prof. Dr. Dietrich Soyez at the Department of Geography, University of Cologne

Aims: With this project Geographers and Political Scientists of the University of Cologne aim to explore the process of formulation and implementation of European environment policy. The project follows two objectives: At first, the existence and relevance of the discursive categories ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ in the political decision-making process shall be reconstructed. Apart from this conceptual interest, the project aims on an applied level to complement EU-oriented implementation studies by proposing constructions of ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ as factors that help to better understand policy implementation within the multi-level system of governance in the EU.

Description: The interdisciplinary research project focuses on the analyses of the EU Habitats Directive – one of the core pieces of European nature conservation legislation. Intended to protect specific habitats and species on a transboundary European scale the directive directly bears manifold references to ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’.

The understanding of ‘Space’ and ‘Nature’ - two traditionally important concepts within Geography - has undergone profound changes in recent years. Human action in ‘Space’ and the human exposure to ‘Nature’ is no longer limited to physical-material components. Instead, the subjective perception, ‘construction’ and communication of ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ play an important role. Similarly, the existence of objectively given (material) interests in political decision making processes has been questioned after the “constructivist turn” in political science. The impact of cognitive and normative ideas on political discourse and decision-making has increasingly been studied. The combination of these two constructivist perspectives and their deployment for the analysis of political decision-making structures in the European multi-level system are the main targets of the research project.

The implementation of the Habitats Directive and especially the selection of potential sites of protection have triggered a multitude of conflicts among the actors concerned. They include governmental actors reaching from national ministries to local land use planning authorities as well as stakeholders, such as nature conservation associations, farmers, land owners or outdoor sports representatives. The process of implementing the directive over several political levels, shall be reconstructed and analysed with a main emphasis on North Rhine-Westphalia. On the one hand we will reveal interaction patterns of the actors involved in the respective policy networks. On the other hand we will search for discursive patterns, which are used unconsciously, deliberately or even strategically. It will thereby be important to ask, which constructions of ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ are used in the political discourse, which story lines have been established and which effect this has on the implementation process of the directive. Additionally it will be explored to what extent constructions of ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ are dependent on periodic developments in terms of ‘life cycles’.

Person in charge: Gaby Umbach.
V. Research activities - Projects on the EU’s role in the international system

V.1 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, Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with 23 partner institutes in and outside the EU under the coordination of Prof. C. Hill at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

♦ Timeframe: January 2003 – December 2005

♦ Organisation: Cooperation of 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: Kick off 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)
- Second Plenary Meeting in Brussels, on 23/24 April 2004
- Workshop on 20/21 February 2004 on “CFSP in regional Perspective: Dialogue, Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution”.
- Workshop in Sofia/Bulgaria, on 1-2 October 2004 on “Regional Dimensions of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) of the European Union
- Workshop in Copenhagen on 12-13 November 2004 on “Theories and Approaches to the CFSP”
- Workshop in Stockholm, on 19. November 2004 on “EU Crisis Management in a Transatlantic Perspective: Regional and Global Dimension?”
- Plenary session in Brussels on 22/23 April 2005 on “The progress of the ESDFP: at the pace of the snail - or the tortoise?”

The project has been integrated into the EU CONSENT network.

For further information: http://www.fornet.info/
V.2 The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security - CHALLENGE

(Supported by the European Commission)

♦ Project staff: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.)


♦ Organisation: Research co-operation between the Jean Monnet Chair and Dr. Karen Smith, London School of Economics and Political Science, Esther Barbé, Autonomous University of Barcelona in the framework of an integrated project coordinated by Dr. Joanna Apap, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) in Brussels and Prof. Didier Bigo, Fondation Nationale de Sciences Politiques, Paris.

♦ Aims: The project is primarily concerned with focusing on internal and external conceptions of security. It does so by challenging the traditional separation between the two domains of internal and external that are defined by sovereignty – and the ‘trade off’ between guaranteeing internal freedom of civil liberties at the price of anarchy beyond the border. The project aims to explore the issue by looking at Exceptionalism, which is defined in the European Convention of Human Rights as the legally defined derogation from rule of law or the basis of the state of emergency. It aims to note the effects on civil liberties within the states of the EU as the process of securitization of the international order moves beyond the nation state, especially since start of the ongoing War on Terror.

This is a relevant topic considering the current re-shaping of contemporary security studies. The study brings together academics together from fields that have traditionally remained isolated from one another, as well as presenting their ideas to practitioners from a wide variety of policy areas.

♦ Method: Each of the FORNET partners is engaged in a workpackage:

London School of Economics and Political Science: WP2 on Securitization beyond borders: Exceptionalism inside the EU and impact on policing beyond borders.

Autonomous University of Barcelona: WP5 on The Changing Dynamic of Security in an Enlarged Europe.

Jean Monnet Chair University of Cologne: WP12 on Normative parameters of exceptionalism: Community Governance Patterns in the field of Security and its implications for a future global governance as responding to internal rules of globalisation, existing or to be.

All FORNET partners: WP7 on (Enlargement countries and neighbouring states’ perspectives on all issues of Challenge)

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

VI.1 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:

VI.2 Friedrich Carl von Oppenheim and the European Integration

(published in 2006)

♦ **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)

♦ **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.

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.


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 chairholder 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:

VII.3 ‘Leuchtturm-Project’ simulation seminars EU-Latin America

(completed in summer 1999)

♦ Short Description: The Leuchtturm-Project “Simulating the Relations between the EU and Latin America” was funded by the Land North-Rhine-Westphalia in an overall approach to improve the quality of teaching. 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:


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:


In addition, the following articles based on the research project have been published:


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.

Workshops and a conference were prepared by TEPSA and TEPSA member institutes in close co-operation with the project’s expert group. 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:

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.
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:**


- Committee Governance Team: Governance by Committee, the Role of Committees in European Policy Making and Policy Implementation, CD-Rom, EIPA, Maastricht 2002.
VII.9 Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union after 1999

(supported by the DFG – German Research Association, July 1999 – December 2002)

♦ Short Description: The aim of this project, carried out within the priority programme "Governance in the European Union" co-ordinated by Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, was to analyse how new legal provisions in EMU related policies have led to significantly different ‘modes of governance’. 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 and vertically direction.

The major outcome of the project was that there was not uniform evolution of the different policy fields of EMU and, taking into account the limited research period, it was difficult to predict the future development of these central policy areas. 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 remained marked, both with regard to the policy fields and the different levels of governance.

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 TEPSA.

♦ Key publications:

VII.10 The Parliamentary Dimension of ESDP

(Study for the European Parliament, completed in December 2002)

♦ Project staff: Core team: Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.) and Jürgen Mittag (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 Sümening, 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 EU of the last years. The 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. Based on these assumptions, the project analysed and discussed what kind of parliamentary participation should be established involving the EP and the national parliaments in ESDP in all phases of the policy cycle. The study has been organised as an interdisciplinary and cross-national analysis. Experts produced numerous ideas and suggestions, which afterwards have been revised, sorted and applied to the study scheme. The final study presented a set of twelve viable policy options for three kinds of scenarios projecting the future development of the EU.

Content of the study:

The executive summary and the final report including concrete proposals for treaty articles are the key results of this study. Since the proposed procedures as well as the treaty changes – indicating possibilities for institutional and procedural arrangements – have to be based upon thorough analysis of parliamentary participation in security and defence policy, five annexes have been attached. 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.

VII.11 The Broad Economic Policy Guidelines, 2002 and 2003
(supported by the European Parliament; completed in January 2003)

♦ Short Description: Funded by the European Parliament’s Directorate General for Research,
  the project has been jointly organised by TEPSA and the TEPSA member
  institutes and carried out by an interdisciplinary project expert group

In addition to the project on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines 2002 (see
last year’s Jean Monnet Report), a follow-up The two BEPGs studies were car-
ried 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.

The, studies provided 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. They presented 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.

♦ Publications:
• Trans European Policy Studies Association: A background to European eco-
  nomic policy 2003, Study (Project No IV/2002/05/01(rev.)) carried out by the
  Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) for the European Parlia-
• 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,
### VII.12 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, completed in March 2003)

- **Project staff**: Mathias Jopp (Dr., IEP Berlin), Barbara Lippert (Dr., IEP Berlin), Gaby Umbach (M.A.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).

- **Timeframe**: February 2000 until March 2003.

- **Aims**: The project focused on the process of Europeanisation of the ministerial administrations of the first five accession candidates to the European Union: Estonia, Poland, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary (the CEEC-5). The main assumption was that the performance of the ministerial administrations in preparing and implementing policies played a key role in the transformation process.

- **Description**: The transformation of the CEEC-5 was examined in view of their Europeanisation, which had 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 participated as correspondents and provided information of their respective countries for the analysis of the "Europeanisation" and transformation of public administration.

The analysis of “Europeanisation” and transformation indicators on the basis of papers on EU-related policy-making structures within the CEEC-5 provided by the correspondents had taken place in a series of workshops between 2000 and 2003.

- **Method**: Apart from analysis of relevant literature and official documents, semi-standardised interviews and questionnaires were employed to gain more information from the involved EU and CEE officials. As this development constituted 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 were examined and analysed in a comparative way.

- **Publications**:
  - Umbach, Gaby / Lippert, Barbara (Hrsg.) 2003: Project Documents. „Administrative Capacities in CEEC-5 in selected policy fields. Synoptic Paper based
on Regular Reports 1997-2002 and material provided by Lakatos Gábor, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest, Dorota Pyszna, Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA), Brussels, Petr Reimer, Institute for International Relations, Prague, Darja Saar, Tallinn University of Educational Sciences, January.


VII.13 Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom - The impact of Europeanisation

(completed in June 2003)

♦ 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.)


♦ Organisation: The project was 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 evaluated the impact of the Luxembourg process 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 hence was on the effectiveness of this innovative form of economic governance on German and British employment policy, and on the assessment of how well it functioned and whether the advent of the EES had altered national policy processes, instruments and their outcomes.

The impact of the EES in the two countries was also explored by looking at how political actors were adapting to the new mode of governance in employment policy by incorporating European procedures into the political agenda at the national level. The project also had the wider aim of appraising the EES and a key output was the production of recommendations for more efficient European governance that would foster better national employment policies.

♦ Description: The aim of the project was to compare 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 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.

The project did hence explore the impact of this new form of ‘Europeanisation’ on national policy-making in the UK and Germany. Comparison was of particular interest because the two countries had different institutional settings, governance structures and past policy priorities, yet they had committed themselves to abide by common EC-guidelines.

♦ Method: The research was conducted over a one-year period from 2002 to 2003. This included an analysis of the five years’ experience with the EES and thus investigated not only the character of the policy, but also its evolution over time.

An interdisciplinary approach was employed, bringing together economic and political analyses. The principal aim of the economic analysis was to appraise the degree to which the employment strategies followed in Germany and the UK have affected the labour market, while the political science research evaluated the development of the EES as well as the British and German policy positions and national discourses on the EES.

♦ 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 work-
shops and one luncheon debate were organised.

- 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


♦ Publications:


VII.14 The impact of Member State policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level

(completed in December 2003)

♦ Project staff: Gaby Umbach (M.A.)

♦ Timeframe: 1st January – 31st December 2003

♦ Organisation: Within this project the Jean-Monnet Chair cooperated 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 was to understand how national policies affect cohesion with the overarching aim to call, first, for elucidation of how different sorts of policies were to 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 did comprise the development of a conceptual framework for understanding the processes at work and investigation of these parameters. This work did draw on theoretical insights from various strands of economics, regional science and economic and social geography, and embraced studies conducted by both academics and practitioners.

♦ Description: National policies that affect cohesion are themselves very diverse in character. 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.

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 was constructed. The main research effort focused on measuring and analysing the impact of those national policies that bear most on cohesion. The research was conducted in two stages. First, a questionnaire was 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 were analysed by the partners responsible for each theme to provide a synthesis of the impact of the particular policy domain.

♦ Publications:

• Umbach, Gaby (2003/04): The impact of Member State policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level. Data Collection Template and Questionnaire. Country: Germany, Cologne.
VII.15 EUCON - From the European Convention to the Public Discourse - Debating our Common European Future

(completed in December 2003)

- **Project staff:** TEPSA and TEPSA-member institutes, University of Cologne; Project co-ordination: Bruno Scholl (M.A., M.E.S.)

- **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.euconline.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 (issue 1 and 2, published in October 2003) is available as a pdf-download at our institute website.
VII.16 EU Governance by self co-ordination? Towards a collective ‘gouvernement économique’ (GOVECOR)

(completed in February 2004)

♦ **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, the Netherlands, Portugal, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

♦ **Organisation:** The Jean Monnet Chair and a multinational and interdisciplinary research consortium have conducted 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.

♦ **Website:** www.govecor.org

♦ **Aims:** GOVECOR has studied a vital part of EU governance: self-coordination in the area of fiscal and employment policy and their impact on European integration between 1997 and 2003. It has explored the impact of the new treaty provisions (articles 125-130 and 104 TEC) on the emergence, evolution and transformation of these modes of governance. The starting point was: how do governmental and non-governmental actors understand, use and adapt these legal empowerments? Looking at the combined impact of the legal provisions across levels of governance (vertical dimension) and across governing modes in the selected policy fields (horizontal dimensions), we have sketched four ideal-type scenarios (bounded, loose, tight, and collective coordination) of how those governance modes could impact on multi-level governance. We expected that the new legal provisions on ‘hard’ (fiscal policy) and ‘soft’ (employment policy) coordination would act together with pre-existing central institutions to result not only in a ‘ratchet effect’ or a ‘locking-in’ of the new status quo, but also in an further expansion of rule application, leading to deeper integration through Treaty amendments.

♦ **Results:** Contrary to our initial expectations, however, those modes have not evolved in the direction of the ideal-types of tight or collective coordination, which could be seen as a stepping-stone for a ‘ratchet fusion process’:

- The new legal provisions have not encouraged a co-evolution of the policy coordination modes. While we have observed evidence for an intensified use, scope extension, proliferation and streamlining of policy coordination processes below the level of treaty change, economic policy coordination modes have not been fundamentally transformed or comprehensively altered economic policy-making on either the Brussels or the national level.

- European policy coordination modes have not fully integrated with domestic structures of policy-making, interest mediation and public deliberation. Compliance and adaptation was sporadic or at best moderate, despite publicly stated commitments by the member states, pointing to a systematic and in some areas widening ‘commitment-implementation gap’ of policy coordination. Low levels of national ownership, especially at sub-national level, hindered the kind of adaptations needed to foster sustained compliance.
Surprisingly, our results showed that the difference between ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ coordination in terms of adaptation and compliance on average were not substantial. The only exception have been publicised discourses on these two governing modes: European fiscal policy co-ordination has established itself as a real factor in national press discourses of policy choices and we have sometimes even seen the emergence of cross-national debates.

Even though key policy actors are gradually developing a European perspective – and to that extent it is accurate to speak of deliberative supranationalism – there are clear limits of discursive mechanisms to affect preference change and to ensure implementation. Given the lack of involvement of national actors, be they parliaments or intermediary actors, doubts must also be raised over the ability of policy coordination modes to overcome gaps in democratic participation in European multi-level governance.

Both modes of governance can be described as a kind of loose coordination. There are even indications for a largely informal process of reverse spill over in the area of fiscal policy, which is driven by political actors’ growing realisation of the constraining consequences of previous integrative steps (EMU & SGP). Five years of testing and applying the new legal provisions has not increased political support for harder rules, but has not hampered an extension of soft coordination to new policy fields. Differences among member states arising from divergent economic conditions, welfare state arrangements, and economic philosophies have stopped significant steps towards a ‘gouvernement économique’. We expect therefore that policy coordination modes will not converge towards a single model, but become more hybrid and complex, as the new and separate provisions for euro zone member states in the Draft Constitutional Treaty indicate.

♦ Publications: The results of the project will be published in: “EU Economic Governance: The Balance Sheet of Economic Policy Coordination”, ed. by Linsenmann, Ingo / Meyer, Christoph O. / Wessels, Wolfgang, Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005. Many publications as well as the final project report are available online on the project’s website. The most recent publications of the Cologne based researchers include:


Coordination since Amsterdam’, accepted for publication by Journal of Common Market Studies.


VII.17 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:

VII.18 Europe's Global Reach: The European Union in World Politics

(completed in July 2002)

♦ Project staff: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.), in cooperation with Geoffrey Edwards from Cambridge University

♦ 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".

♦ 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?

IV. 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

Activity Report 05/06, Professor Wolfgang Wessels, Jean Monnet Chair
VII.19 The Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) - A New Model of Decision-Making between Economic and Political Actors?

(completed in May 2002)

♦ Project staff: Udo Diedrichs (Dr.), Vera Sprothen (assistant researcher), Wolfgang Wessels (Prof. Dr.).

♦ 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 consolida-
tion 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.
VII.20 The ESDP in the transatlantic context - between alienation and new partnership

(completed in December 2003)

♦ 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.)

♦ 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 experts 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:


- Udo Diedrichs, Theoretical and Conceptual Approaches to European Security and Defence Policy, in: Ralf Rotte und Tanja Sprungala (Hg.), Probleme und Perspektiven der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik, erscheint 2004.


VIII. SELECTED PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1997

VIII.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 2005 yearbook consists of 77 articles by 86 authors, who are experts in their area. In this volume several contributions originate with the department of the chair holder:

- Udo Diedrichs „Europäische Kommission“
- Udo Diedrichs „Lateinamerikapolitik“
- Ingo Linsenmann „Bildungspolitik“
- 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 edited by Werner Weidenfeld and Wolfgang Wessels 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 published in ten official Community languages by the European Commission and exists also on CD-ROM.

In the actual publication (9th edition, Bonn 2006) the staff of the department contributes with articles on the following subjects:

- Funda Tekin/Wolfgang Wessels “Decision-making procedures“
- Udo Diedrichs “European Commission“
- Udo Diedrichs/Wolfgang Wessels “European Union“
- Wolfgang Wessels „European Council“
- Udo Diedrichs „EU-Policy towards Latin America“
- Ines Hartwig/Gaby Umbach “Council of the European Union“
- Gaby Umbach “Environmental Policy“

VIII.2 As author


VIII.3 As editor


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<th>VIII.4 Articles for journals and edited volumes</th>
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- "Governance after Maastricht". Member States Institutions’ in the EU Policy Cycle, 19./20. Februar 1999, Bonn, Institut für Europäische Politik.


- (in cooperation with Andreas Maurer und Jürgen Mittag): Theoretical Perspectives on administrative interaction in the European Union, in: Thomas Christiansen/ Emil
Kirchner (eds), Committee Governance in the European Union, Manchester/New York 2000, pp. 23-44.


- (in cooperation with Ingo Linsenmann) EMU’s impact on National Institutions: Fusion


(in cooperation with Andreas Maurer/Jürgen Mittag): The European Union and Member States: analysing two arenas over time, in: Maurer/Mittag/Wessels (eds.): Fifteen into one? The European Union and its member states, Manchester, New York 2003, pp. 3-28.

(in cooperation with Andreas Maurer): The European Union matters: structuring self made offers and demands. in: Maurer/Mittag/Wessels (eds.): Fifteen into one? The European Union and its member states, Manchester, New York 2003, pp. 29-65.

(in cooperation with Jürgen Mittag): The ‘One’ and the ‘Fifteen’? The Member States between procedural adaption and structural revolution, in: Maurer/Mittag/Wessels (eds.): Fifteen into one? The European Union and its member states, Manchester, New York 2003, pp. 414-454.


Theoretical Perspectives. CFSP beyond the supranational and intergovernmental dichot-


VIII.5 Articles by academic staff

Udo Diedrichs


- Die Entwicklung der ESVP - wissenschaftliche und politische Diskussionen, in: integration 02/03.


• Theoretical and Conceptual Approaches to European Security and Defence Policy, in: Ralf Rotte und Tanja Sprungala (eds.), Probleme und Perspektiven der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik, to be published in 2004.


• (in cooperation with Wolfgang Wessels): Die neue Europäische Union: im vitalen Interesse Deutschlands? Studie zu Kosten und Nutzen der Europäischen Union für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Berlin 2006.


• Theoretical and Conceptual Approaches to European Security and Defence Policy, in: Ralf Rotte und Tanja Sprungala (Hg.), Probleme und Perspektiven der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik, erscheint 2004.

Anne Faber


Jana Fleschenberg


Nadia Klein


Ingo Linsenmann

Published works


  o "Bildungspolitik" (pp. 135-138; pp. 141-144; pp. 155-159)
  o "Europa im Internet" (pp. 489-496; pp. 517-524; pp. 497-504; pp. 517-526) (together with Jürgen Mittag or Bernd Hüttemann)


  o "Europäische Zentralbank (EZB)" (pp. 176-178).
  o "Bildungspolitik" (pp. 92-94).
  o "Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss" (pp. 361-363).
  o "Europa und Internet" (pp. 434-438) (with Jürgen Mittag).

Activity Report 05/06, Professor Wolfgang Wessels, Jean Monnet Chair

  o „Europäische Zentralbank (EZB)” (pp. 172-174) (with Wolfgang Wessels);
  o „Bildungspolitik” (pp. 92-94);
  o „Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss” (pp. 361-363);
  o „Europa und Internet” (pp. 435-438) (with Jürgen Mittag).


Contributions to conferences, etc.

• „Die (Offenen) Methode(n) der Koordinierung - Formenvielfalt und erste Erfahrungen”, paper presented at the workshop „Open Methods of Coordination” organised by the government of North-Rhine Westphalia, 30 March 2004.


• “Die offene(n) Methode(n) der Koordinierung”, paper presented at the meeting of the expert group of the government of North-Rhine Westphalia dealing with the European Convention, 19 April 2002 (together with Wolfgang Wessels).


Verena Schäfer


Funda Tekin:


Anja Thomas


Gaby Umbach

Monographs:


Articles in Books and Journals:


• (with Lippert, Barbara) Verwaltungen in Mittel- und Osteuropa unter Europäisierung-

• (with Lippert, Barbara) EU-Beitritt als Herausforderung für die Verwaltungen in Mittel-
und Osteuropa: Uniformer Europäisierungsdruck – individuelle Entwicklungspfade, in:
Lippert, Barbara (Hg.): „Bilanz und Folgeprobleme der EU-Erweiterung“, Baden-Baden,
S. 113-141.

• (to be published) (with Meyer, Christoph) Europeanisation Through Policy Coordina-
tion? Comparing and Understanding National Adaptation Patterns, in: Linsenmann,
Ingo / O. Meyer, Christoph / Wessels, Wolfgang (eds.): Towards an Economic Govern-

• (with Meyer, Christoph and Linsenmann, Ingo) Self-Coordination at the National-Level.
Towards a collective ‘gouvernement économique’? Final National Reports and Synthesis

• Umweltpolitik, in: Weidenfeld, Werner / Wessels, Wolfgang (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch der Euro-
päischen Integration 2002/2003, pp. 201-204.

• Responding to the European curricula development: A ‘teaching companion’ in EU stud-

• (with Scholl, Bruno) Towards A Core Curriculum in EU Studies, in: ecpr eps (European

• Umweltpolitik, in: Weidenfeld, Werner / Wessels, Wolfgang (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch der Euro-

• (with Hartwig, Ines) Rat der EU, in: Weidenfeld, Werner / Wessels, Wolfgang (Hrsg.):

• Umweltpolitik, in: Weidenfeld, Werner / Wessels, Wolfgang (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch der Euro-

• (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 amerikan-

• (with Wessels, Wolfgang) Entwicklungsstrategien der Europäischen Union zwischen
Erweiterung und Vertiefung. Zur Notwendigkeit begrenzter, aber tragfähiger Reformen,
netz.com/pin/national/national_start .lasso

Research Reports and Conference Presentations:

• The impact of Member State policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level.
Data Collection Template and Questionnaire. Country: Germany, Cologne 2003/04.

• Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom – The impact of the European

• Employment policies in Germany and the UK: The impact of Europeanisation, political
sciences briefing paper, Cologne 2003.

• Report on the Workshop on Pressures of Europeanisation: from post-communist state


IX. CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

IX.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).
- Centre of European Integration Studies (ZEI) at the University of Bonn.

IX.2 Cologne Monnet Associations for EU Studies (COMOS)

The Cologne Monnet Associations 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;
- Publishing the COMOS-newsletter;
- Research related to the European Union.

Furthermore, COMOS aims at strengthening the European idea and tolerance in the awareness of the young generation. See further www.comos.org.

IX.3 Advisory activities of chair holder

- 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?”. 
IX.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”

IX.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).

IX.6 Visitors to the Chair in Cologne

Dr. Peter Danylow (Otto Wolff-Institut für Wirtschaftsordnung, Cologne)
Prof. Dr. Jost Dülffer (University of Cologne)
Prof. Dr. Gerda Falkner (Institute for Advanced Studies, Department of Political Science, Vienna)
Martin Heipertz (Max-Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne),
Prof. Dr. Stephan Hobe (University of Cologne)
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Jagodzinski (Chairman GESIS of the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Cologne)
Dr. Mathias Jopp (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin)
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Kitterer (University of Cologne)
Dr. Barbara Lippert (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin)
Prof. Dr Wilfried Loth (University Essen)
Dr. Philip Manow (Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Cologne)
Christoph O. Meyer, Ph.D. (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels)
Lee Miles, Ph.D. (University of Liverpool)
Prof. Dr. Jörg Monar (Co-Director of Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex)
Dorota Pyszna-Nigge, MA phil. (Committee of Regions, EU, Brussels)
Dr. Elfriede Regelsberger (Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin)
Prof. Dr. Heinrich Schneider (Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration)
Prof. Dr. Frank Schultz-Nieswandt (University of Cologne)
Prof. Dr. Dietrich Seibt (University of Cologne)
Prof. Dr. Dietrich Soyez (University of Cologne)
Isabelle Tannous (Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung, Munich)
Frieder Wolf (Office for International Affairs, city of Cologne)
X. STAFF

X.1 Chairholder

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 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

X.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). Organisation of Cluster 1 in the Project: "New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV); (in cooperation with Jana Fleschenberg) coordination of the project “The Changing Landscape for European Liberty and Security” (CHALLENGE); research and didactical work within the FORNET project and conceptual planning within the project on EU Studies in China, in cooperation with TEPSA.
Claudia Ehmke (since July 2005) (M.A., M.A.E.S., Political and Administrative Science, English philology, Japanese Studies, Universities of Cologne, College of Europe, Bruges) is working on the research projects “Leitbilder’ for the European Union after Enlargement: Fragmentation, Continuity or Reinvention?”. She is also responsible for the teaching project “Proteus/WACOPAS”. Currently she writes her PhD-Thesis in the framework of the ‘Leitbilder’ research project.

Anne Faber, Dr., M.A.E.S., studied “Europäische Studien/European Studies” at the Universities of Osnabrück/Germany and Queen’s University of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Since July 2005, she works as a researcher at the Jean Monnet Chair, being co-responsible for the EU-CONSENT project. Before, she had held lectures in the intensive study programme “European Studies” at the University of Osnabrück (2001-2005) and finished her PhD at the University of Osnabrück on “European integration and theory-building in political science” in March 2004. Her main areas of research include Theories of European integration, trends in the development of the EU’s constitutional order and institutional structure, and the EU enlargement.

Jana Fleschenberg, (until November 2005) (Dipl. Regional Sciences Latin America) finished her studies with a diploma thesis on the EU’s policy towards the Andean Community. She had worked for two years as a student researcher before she became project and financial manager of the Network of Excellence ‘Wider Europe deeper integration? Constructing Europe network’ (EU-CONSENT). Furthermore, she was responsible for the COMOS project and involved in general organizational tasks of the chair.

Cyril Kirches, (M.A., Political Science, German Literature and Language, Philosophy, European and Public International Law, University of Cologne, University College London) holds a tutorial to the lecture “The Political System of the EU” by Prof. W. Wessels. He is responsible for the homepage and the computing at the Jean Monnet Chair and involved in editing scientific publications.

Nadia Klein, (since September 2003) (M.A., Paris Sorbonne, University of Cologne) is working on the research project IGC-Net - a European Network of Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence: "Anatomy, Analysis and Assessment of the EU Constitutionalisation: studying constitutional reforms from the European Convention to the Constitutional Treaty". She has also been responsible for the elaboration of a virtual learning unit on International Relations for the Federal Agency of Public Administration (www.ib-training.de’-project). Further, she is involved as a research fellow in the project on “ESDP in the Transatlantic Context” and participated in a study that has been carried out for the Federal Ministry for Defence on “Multinational Forms of Military Cooperation and Integration”, coordinated by the Berlin-based Institut für Europäische Politik.

Thomas Latschan (since February 2006) (M.A., University of Cologne, University of Stirling) finished his studies in medieval and contemporary history, political science and English in 2006 with a master thesis on denazification in Cologne. As student researcher at the Jean Monnet Chair he had worked on a research project on the impact of Europeanisation on national employment policies. Currently he is developing virtual teaching units on the European Union for the research project EU-CONSENT – Constructing Europe Network.
Vera Lehmann (until August 2006) (Dipl. Regional Sciences East Asia) finished her studies in 2006 writing a diploma thesis on economic relations between China and Latin America. After having worked as a student researcher at the chair, she became responsible for the creation of virtual teaching units in the framework of the project “EU-CONSENT: Constructing Europe Network”. Before, she had gained experience in the development of E-Learning courses working on a project in cooperation with the German Federal academy for public administration (BAKÖV). Her main research areas are EU-China and EU-East Asia relations.

Verena Schäfer (since March 2006) (M.A., Université de Lausanne, University of Cologne) is working on the teaching project “VENUS” (Virtual E-Mobility for Networking Universities in Society). Since May 2006 she has been responsible for the quarterly COMOS-newsletter and the organisation of the conference in November 2006 founded by the “Hanns Martin Schleyer-Stiftung”. Further she is still involved in current organisational affairs.

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.

Daniel Schraad (MA) finished his studies of Politics, History, and German Philology at the University of Cologne in 2004 with a Master-thesis on the European Convention's reforms of police and judicial cooperation. He is now writing a PhD-thesis on the ideational dimension of the EU’s Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice. At the Jean Monnet Chair, he is in charge of the READ and the READplus project.

Funda Tekin, Dipl. Vw., finished her studies of economics with special reference to political science at the University of Cologne in summer 2004 writing her diploma thesis on the politico-administrative change and the Europeanisation of Turkey. She enriched her study experiences by spending considerable time in London, Paris (Institut d’études Politiques) and Turkey as ERASMUS student for educational purposes and as young researcher conducting interviews and gathering information for the diploma thesis for research purposes. Funda Tekin had worked as student assistant at the Jean Monnet Chair of Prof. W. Wessels at University of Cologne for two years before she became a research assistant in September 2004 as part of the FP5 ‘Foreign Policy Governance in Europe Research Network’ (FORNET) and of the FP6 Project ‘The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security’ (CHALLENGE). Currently Funda Tekin is also the project and financial manager of the Network of Excellence ‘Wider Europe deeper integration? Constructing Europe network’ (EU-CONSENT), since November 2005. Her research focuses are European integration, Common Foreign and Security Policy and European Security and Defence Policy, the European Union as international actor, EU and Turkey relations.
Anja Thomas (M.A. Political Sciences, Italian language and literature, philosophy) worked for the Jean Monnet Chair from December 2004 till November 2005 and recently reintegrated our team after having spent some time in Paris working as an independent expert in European Union affairs. While today she is occupied with the Franco-German projects of the Chair, in 2005 she conducted a study for the Federal government on the role of the German administration within the European Union. Ms. Thomas studied Political Science, Italian Language and Literature and Philosophy at the Universities of Cologne and Padova. During and after her studies she spent some time in political institutions on European and international level such as the European Commission, the German Permanent Representation to the European Union or the International Social Science Council at UNESCO.

Thomas Traguth (M.A., M.A.E.S.) studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford and Politics and Administrative Studies at the College of Europe in Bruges and is currently a Ph.D. student at the Jean-Monnet-Chair for Political Science at the University of Cologne. His main research focus is on theory and strategies of European integration as well as on institutional and procedural reform of the EU architecture. He has published together with Prof. Dr. Wessels on the Constitutional Treaty and has been involved in many relevant publications and papers of the Jean-Monnet-Chair. He further participates in a research project at the Centre of Empirical Research in the Economic and Social Sciences at the University of Cologne, establishing the prime indices of European integration. He has held teaching positions on the political system of the EU at the University of Cologne, as well as at the summer school of the Gustav Stresemann Institute, Bonn, and the Cologne Intensive Summer Programme. He further assists Prof. Wessels in the preparation and coordination of two major lecture series on EU politics.

Gaby Umbach (M.A. Political Sciences, Italian and Portuguese Philology, University of Cologne) is currently working on an interdisciplinary DFG-funded research project on the “Constructions of ‘Nature’ and ‘Space’ and their life cycles” and on the application for the establishment of an interdisciplinary DFG-Research Unit on the analysis of the development of the legal and political quality of the legal basis/framework of the EU between treaties and constitution. Former research projects were “Constitutionalisation of the European Integration Process since 1950: Genesis, Processes, Forms and Perspectives”, “Transformation of Administration in Central and Eastern Europe”, “Employment Policies in Germany and the United Kingdom – The impact of Europeanisation”, “A study on the impact of Member State Policies on social and economic cohesion at regional level”, “The Charter of political parties for a non-racist society”, “A Constitution for Europe” and “Enhancing Political Science Teaching Quality and Mobility in Europe II : A Teaching Companion in European Studies”, “Enhancing Political Science Teaching Quality and Mobility in Europe I : A Core Curriculum on European Integration Studies- An epistemic community for tomorrow’s Europe?”. Her main fields of research include European integration and governance, Europeanisation studies, European socio-economic governance, European environmental policies, constitutionalisation and institutionalisation of the EU as well as EU enlargement and system transformation.

X.3 Former Academic staff

Juliane Bünger, (until July 2004, Diplom-Volkswirtin, M.A.E.S. (Universities of Passau, Aix-Marseille (F), Limerick (IRL); College of Europe, Bruges) has been working on the Core curriculum project “Teaching Europe: A ‘Teaching Companion’ in EU
Since February 2004 she has been responsible for the European Online Academy and the organisation of the European Summerschool with Gustav-Stresemann-Institute in Bonn in July 2004. In spring 2004 she was also responsible for drafting and coordinating a joint project proposal in the framework of Action 4 in the Erasmus Mundus programme of the European Commission.

Ingo Linsenmann, (M.A., Political Science, History, English Literature and Language, University of Cologne, University of Newcastle upon Tyne) has worked on the project Govecor, on Governance in the European Economic and Monetary Union, and on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines. He participated in the publishing of "Europe from A – Z, Guide to European Integration" and is also involved in activities of TEPSA.

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, MAPEUROP 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.

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

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 projects IGC-Net - a European Network of Jean Monnet Centers of Excellence: "Anatomy, Analysis and Assessment of the EU Constitutionalisation: studying constitutional reforms from the European Convention to the Constitutional Treaty" and FORNET "Foreign Policy Governance in Europe- Research Network". Until February 2004 she also used to be responsible for the European Online Academy and the organisation of the European Summerschool with Gustav-Stresemann-Institute in Bonn (held in July 2003). In addition is she also involved in the activities of the Trans European Policy Studies Association.

**X.4 Student researchers 2005-2006**

Franziska Bopp (EU CONSENT), Wiebke Dreger (Publications), Katharina Eckert (Publications), Andreas Hofmann (Publications, e-learning ILIAS), Elke Kochann (VW “Leitbilder” project, Tobias Kunstein (GOVECOR, NEWGOV), Alice Anna Oeter (ZJI, ESVP, publications,), Wulf Reiners (Life Cycle project), Joanna Wojczuk (EU CONSENT)

**X.5 Tutors**

Thomas Traguth.

**X.6 Administrative staff**

Veronika Lamottke.