European Union Research on Governance and Citizenship

in the 6th Framework Programme
and the first period of 7th Framework Programme

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
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Contact: Angela Liberatore
European Commission
Office SDME 7/73
B-1049 Brussels
Tel. (32-2) 29-52229
Fax (32-2) 29-84694
E-mail: angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu
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European Union Research on Governance and Citizenship

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“Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities” Programme
Research on the very workings of the European institutions, the web of actors involved in deciding about the European 'res publica' and the involvement of citizens in this only started at European level in the late nineties, in the 5th Framework Research Programme. By then, European research had advanced on a wide range of technological areas as well as on some 'collective goods' such as environment or health protection, and social science research had just started on some specific social problems such as education and social exclusion. A closer look, however, reveals that this development may not be that paradoxical, but rather reflect the evolution of European integration which was launched as a political project – with the focus on peace and democratic consolidation after the atrocities of war and dictatorship - to be implemented through economic means and cooperation. Gradually political elements started gaining prominence, from the elections to the European Parliament to the inclusion of European citizenship in the Treaty to debates on 'democratic deficit' and European governance. Mirroring societal developments, while examining them, research came into the picture as well. Some national programmes were launched as well as the European one.

In such a context, 'governance' emerged immediately as an important and contested topic for analysis. From the start, the very concept had a clear 'made in an English-speaking context' origin – which proved to raise conceptual as well as practical challenges (e.g. when the Commission started its work on the White Paper on Governance and had to translate it in all Community languages). Also, the notion of 'good governance', as used for example by the World Bank and other international organisations, proved a useful reference but was soon insufficient to capture the complexity of European policy and decision making. Thus European governance became linked to citizenship, identity, democracy - as shown in the projects reviewed in the following pages.

In the 6th Framework Programme several projects – including large Integrated Projects and Networks of Excellence - have addressed these major issues, and some more are coming in the context of the 7th Framework programme –mainly in relation to global governance, multilateralism and the role of the EU in this, and on the new challenges concerning active citizenship and participation. This means that European research on governance has evolved from 'latecomer' into a well-grounded, and possibly international, leader.
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6th Framework Programme

Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge-based Society

Research on Governance and Citizenship
The CINEFOGO Network is concerned with the importance of improving citizens’ participation in governance. This requires new knowledge on the role of multiple identities, active citizenship and organized civil society. CINEFOGO is a consortium consisting of more than forty universities and research institutes, and a number of public service institutions in 15 European countries. In addition, Harvard University from USA participates. The Network includes about 100 individual researchers. Almost half of these are women. The CINEFOGO's mission is to generate and spread knowledge on the evolution of citizenship and multiple identities in Europe, and addressing civic apathy and social exclusion in Europe. CINEFOGO has organized the activities by giving focus on research, education and public debates within three thematic areas: “Identities, Values, and Civic Cultures - Integration and Diversity”, “Citizenship and Civic Participation in Relation to Social Protection”, “Multi-level Governance and Organized Civil Society”. The mission and the themes reflect an approach in full compliance with the objectives in topic 7.1.1 in Priority 7 of FP6. In order to accomplish its mission, CINEFOGO has set up two equally important programmes: A programme for Integrating Research Activities and a programme for Spread of Excellence. The first is dedicated to the enhancement of integrating research activities and jointly executed research in the Network whereas the latter is inspired by the vision of an ongoing dialogue nourished by social scientists and affiliated partners from the public sphere and organized civil society. The Network takes advantage of shared goals of excellent scientific institutions and scholars, and selected partners outside academia dedicated to and experienced in spreading information and contributing to public debate. This interplay will ensure a broad coverage and an effective spreading of excellence.
Civil Society and New Forms of Governance in Europe - The Making of European Citizenship

CINEFOGO

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Aalborg University, Department of Social Studies and Organization
   Lars Skov Henriksen
   Aalborg OE - DK

3 Department for Aesthetics and Culture, Aarhus University
   Henrik Kaare Nielsen
   Aarhus - DK

4 NPO-Institut
   Eva Hollweg - Michael Meyer
   Wien - AT

5 New Europe Centre for Regional Studies
   Siyka Kovacheva
   Plovdiv - BG

6 Bulgarian European Community Studies Association
   Krassimir Nikolov
   Sofia - BG

7 Univerzita Karlova V Praze
   Martin Potucek
   Prague 1 - CZ

8 Masarykova univerzita v Brne
   Tomas Sirovatka
   Brno - CZ

9 Vysoká skola ekonomická v Praze (University of Economics, Prague)
   Vladimir Dvorakova
   Prague - CZ

10 Turku School of Economics and Business Administration
    Anne Kovalainen
    Turku - FI

11 Jyvaskylan Yliopisto
    Marja Keranen
    Jyvaskyla - FI

12 Tampereen Yliopisto (University of Tampere)
    Eriikka Oinonen
    Tampere - FI
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13 Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales
   Anne-Marie Guillemard
   Paris - FR

14 Centre de recherche et d’information sur la démocratie et l’autonomie
   Jean-Louis Laville
   Paris - FR

15 Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen
   Adalbert Evers
   Giessen - DE

16 Westfälische Universität Münster
   Annette Zimmer
   Münster - DE

17 Istituto Studi Sviluppo Aziende Nonprofit
   Monica Loss
   Trento - IT

18 Centro di Ricerca sulle Organizzazioni senza Scopo di Lucro - Università di Genova
   Giorgio Giorgetti
   Genova - IT

19 Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale - Università di Trento
   Carlo Ruzza
   Trento - IT

20 Istituto lard Franco Brambilla. Cooperativa di Ricerca a r.l.
   Carlo Buzzi
   Milano - IT

21 Vytauto Didziojo Universitetas (Vytautas Magnus University)
   Arnas Zdanevicius
   Kaunas - LT

22 Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands
   Paul Dekker
   Den Haag - NL

23 Faculty of Law
   Taco Brandsen
   Tilburg - NL

24 Institutt for Samfunnsforskning
   Karl Henrik Sivesind
   Oslo - NO

25 Department of Comparative Politics, Univ. of Bergen
   Per Selle
   Bergen - NO
## Civil Society and New Forms of Governance in Europe - The Making of European Citizenship

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<td>Ødegård Guro&lt;br&gt;Oslo - NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><strong>Centre for Welfare Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana</strong></td>
<td>Zinka Kolaric&lt;br&gt;Ljubljana - SI</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td><strong>Analistas Socio-Politicos, Gabinete de Estudios S.L.</strong></td>
<td>Victor Perez-Diaz&lt;br&gt;Madrid - ES</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td><strong>Handelshögskolan i Stockholm - The Centre for Management and Organization at the Stockholm School of Economics</strong></td>
<td>Filip Wijkström&lt;br&gt;Stockholm - SE</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td><strong>Stockholm Center for Organizational Research (SCORE)</strong></td>
<td>Goran Ahrne&lt;br&gt;Stockholm - SE</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td><strong>Ersta Skondal Hogskola’</strong></td>
<td>Svedberg Lars&lt;br&gt;Sköndal - SE</td>
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<td><strong>Göteborg University</strong></td>
<td>Erik Anna&lt;br&gt;Göteborg - SE</td>
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<td><strong>London School of Economics and Political Science Social Policy</strong></td>
<td>Lewis Jane&lt;br&gt;London - GB</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td><strong>University of the West of England, Bristol</strong></td>
<td>Marilyn Taylor&lt;br&gt;Bristol - GB</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td><strong>Danmarks Radio (Danish Broadcasting Organisation)</strong></td>
<td>Christian Holtet&lt;br&gt;Soeborg - DK</td>
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<td><strong>University of Aberdeen</strong></td>
<td>Claire Wallace&lt;br&gt;Aberdeen - GB</td>
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<td><strong>University of Vilnius</strong></td>
<td>Ausra Raulickyte&lt;br&gt;Vilnius - LT</td>
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<td><strong>University of Kent</strong></td>
<td>Jeremy Kendall&lt;br&gt;Kent - UK</td>
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Active Civic Participation

CIVICACTIVE

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2003-506599
Scientific coordinator :
National University of Ireland, Dublin

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2
National University of Ireland, Dublin

Instrument : STREP
Dublin IE

Duration : 36 months
Richard SINNOTT

EC Contribution : 839.913 €
richard.sinnott@ucd.ie

Starting date : 01/02/2004

Unit L3
Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

http://www.ucd.ie/civicact/

Objectives:

1. to identify the effects of gender, age, class and disability on civic participation, understanding the latter term to include participation (a) in European Parliament elections, (b) in referendums on European integration issues, (c) in national elections, and (d) in non-electoral political and community action

2. to analyse the impact of political parties and the media on civic participation, with particular reference to the effects of these two actors on participation in the European Parliament elections of 2004

3. to identify the effects on participation of the different socio-political contexts that characterise different societies with particular reference to mobilising and facilitating institutions and practices

4. to identify the key interactions between the three sets of variables referred to in objectives 1 to 3

5. to make evidence-based policy recommendations designed to improve the extent and the quality of active civic participation.

Brief description of the project:

The project will evaluate the state of the art of the study of referendums on European integration and will analyse all available survey and aggregate data sets dealing with EU referendum voting. It will collect and analyse aggregate data on participation and vote choice in European Parliament and other elections and related census-based data for all member states. The project team will cooperate with the European Parliament and the Eurobarometer Unit of the European Commission in the design and analysis of a rolling cross-section survey of European voters in the run-up to the EP2004 elections and in the design and analysis of a post-election survey. Using European Social Survey (ESS) data, it will examine the determinants of abstention in national elections in 23 countries and will identify the dimensions and determinants of non-electoral civic participation. The project will also analyse trends in awareness of and engagement with European issues and the impact on these of communication initiatives and media coverage of European affairs. The project will conduct a study of campaigning in the European Parliament election of 2004 and devise a set of indicators of campaign activity and of media coverage of EU affairs, including a dataset of daily media variables relating to key EU themes. The project will also deal with variations in institutional contexts relevant to civic participation, examining variations in the structures of governance at supranational, national, regional and local levels and variations in institutional mobilisation and institutional facilitation. This phase of the project will generate a dataset of indicators of mobilisation and facilitation across 25 countries. Finally the project will evaluate, from both a gender and a disability perspective, all the data collection and analyses undertaken and the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations produced.

Expected results:

The successful completion of the programme of work just summarised and the achievement of the five objectives outlined above will lead to major advances in the scientific understanding of the factors promoting and inhibiting active civic participation and will provide the basis for designing policy responses
Active Civic Participation

CIVICACTIVE

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Aarhus Universitet
   Soren Risjerg Thomsen
   aarhus C - DK

3 Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg
   Hans Rattinger
   Bamberg - DE

4 Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona
   Joan Font Fabregas
   Bellaterra (Cerdanyola Del Val) - ES

5 Central European University, Budapest Foundation
   Gabor Toka
   Budapest - HU

6 European University Institute
   Jean Blondel
   San Domenico Di Fiesole (Firen) - IT

7 Universiteit Gent
   Geert Van Hove
   Gent - BE

8 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
   Bruno Cautres
   Grenoble - FR

9 The Victoria University of Manchester
   David Farrell
   Manchester - GB

10 Norsk Samfunnsvitenskapelig Datatjeneste AS
    Atle Alvheim
    Bergen - NO

11 University of Plymouth
   Michael Thrasher
   Plymouth - GB

12 Queen's University Belfast
   Bernadette Hayes
   Belfast - GB

13 Universiteit Twente
   Susan Banducci
   Enschede - NL

14 Polskiej Akademii Nauk - Instytut Studiow Politycznych
   Radoslaw Markowski
   Warsaw - PL
Objectives:

CONNEX seeks to integrate independent fundamental research and to mobilise outstanding scholars from different disciplines to deepen our knowledge on European multilevel governance and to build a Europe wide research community which stands for scientific excellence. It also aims to contribute to the public debate on the future of European governance.

Its objectives are reflected in the following 3 tasks:

Task 1: to provide information and easy access to accumulated knowledge (stock-taking)
Task 2: to integrate research on the conditions and instruments of efficiency and democracy in a multilevel system
Task 3: to disseminate state of the art knowledge and to communicate with the wider world of academia, policy makers and other possible users of this research.

Brief description of the project:

The Network of Excellence CONNEX is dedicated to the analysis of efficient and democratic multilevel governance in Europe and will have a duration of four years.

Multilevel governance stands for the high interdependence of political responsibilities executed at regional, national and European level. Efficiency and democratic accountability is needed because it is the very foundation of legitimate governance.

43 partner institutions from 23 European countries and more than 170 scholars cooperate within the network. The consortium is coordinated by the MZES, a research centre at the University of Mannheim, Germany.

Expected results:

The network’s rationale is to provide better opportunities for cooperation and integration of research and the dissemination of its results. CONNEX will reach out to nodes of excellence across Europe, mobilise and pool resources. This way it seeks to advance European leadership in academic research on efficient and democratic multilevel governance and provide solid answers to the crucial questions concerning the political future of Europe.

By concentrating on open questions research results it will substantiate or refute many of the (often implicit) suppositions in the public debate on European governance.

The concentration of research on the democratic dimension of multilevel governance will grind down the ‘benign’ neglect of the EU reform initiatives.

The communication with users at an early stage of research, i.e., when framing research questions is deemed to make research more responsive to the special needs of users.
Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe

CONNEX

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
   Renaud Dehousse
   Paris - FR

3 Universiteit Utrecht
   Deirdre M. Curtin
   Utrecht - NL

4 Universitetet i Oslo
   Morten Egeberg
   Oslo - NO

5 Univerza V Ljubljani
   Frane Adam
   Ljubljana - SI

6 Univerzita Karlova v Praze
   Lenka Rovná
   Praha 1 - CZ

7 National University of Ireland - Dublin
   Brigid Laffan
   Dublin - IE

8 University of Sussex
   Jorg Monar
   Falmer, brighton - GB

9 Università degli Studi di Roma
   Sabino Cassese
   Roma - IT

10 Uppsala Universitet
    Sverker Gustavsson
    Uppsala - SE

11 Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
    Bart Kerremans
    Leuven - BE

12 Institut für Höhere Studien und Wissenschaftliche Forschung
    Gerda Falkner
    Wien - AT

13 Universiteit Twente
    Jacques J.A. Thomassen
    Enschede - NL

14 Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk
    Jozef Niznik
    Warszawa - PL
Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe

CONNEX

15 Technische Universität Darmstadt
   Hubert Heinelt
   Darmstadt - DE

16 Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona
   Francesc Morata
   Bellaterra - ES

17 Università degli Studi di Torino
   Luigi Graziano
   Torino - IT

18 Athens University of Economics and Business
   George Pagoulatos
   Athens - GR

19 Fernuniversität Gesamthochschule in Hagen
   Arthur Benz
   Hagen - DE

20 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
   Bruno Cautres
   Paris 16 - FR

21 Universiteit Leiden
   Jan Beyers
   Leiden - NL

22 University of Lausanne
   Ioannis / Dietmar Papadopoulos / Braun
   Lausanne - CH

23 London School of Economics and Political Science
   Klaus H Goetz
   London - GB

24 Ustav Mezinarodnich Vztahu Praha
   Peter Drulák
   Praha - CZ

25 Russian Academy of Sciences
   Marina Vadimovna Strezhneva
   Moscow - RU

26 Central European University, Budapest Foundation
   Ulrich Sedelmeier
   Budapest - HU

27 University Court of the University of Aberdeen
   William Maloney
   Aberdeen - GB
Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe

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<td>Bristol - GB</td>
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<td>André Nollkaemper</td>
<td>Amsterdam - NL</td>
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<td>Konstanz - DE</td>
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<td>Roskilde - DK</td>
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<td>Leeds - GB</td>
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<td>Laima Andrikiene</td>
<td>Vilnius - LT</td>
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<td>Birkbeck College - University of London</td>
<td>Hussein Kassim</td>
<td>London - GB</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Universiteit Maastricht</td>
<td>Christine Neuhold</td>
<td>Maastricht - NL</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Rigas Juridiska Augstskola</td>
<td>Norbert Reich</td>
<td>riga - LV</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften</td>
<td>Michael Nentwich</td>
<td>Wien - AT</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>University of Strathclyde</td>
<td>Laura Cram</td>
<td>Glasgow - GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>European University Institute</td>
<td>Stefano Bartolini</td>
<td>San Domenico di Fiesole (Firen) - IT</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Objectives:

This project focuses on forms of deliberative democracy as they are elaborated “from below” and implemented both in the internal organization of social movements and in experiments of participatory public decision-making. In particular, the project analyses the issue of active democracy as it emerges in the theorization and practices of the movements that have recently mobilized on the issues of globalization, suggesting patterns of “globalization from below”. Internally, the search for new models of democracy is expressed in such experiments as local social forums, self-organized assemblies on the part of the citizenship, and transnational movement networks. Moreover, these movements are becoming increasingly involved in policy decision-making, especially at local level. The ensuing debate on deliberative democracy is particularly relevant both for the development of a civic society, and for the legitimization of political institutions.

Brief description of the project:

The research focuses on six European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and the EU level. The political opportunities and environmental resources for ‘global movement/s’ will be systematically assessed on the basis of existing evidence. The movement’s websites will be examined in order to develop understanding of alternative communicative strategies employed by movement actors. Extensive discourse analysis of the documentation produced by social movements and self-organized groups will allow investigation of emerging images of democracy. Interviews with social movement organizations will be designed to acquire knowledge about the practical implementations of principles of horizontal participation and consensual decision-making, as well as the extent and types of interactions with authorities. A targeted structured survey will address the participatory visions and practices of participants in European demonstrations and movement events. Participant observation aims to illuminate the activities of movement organizations, with particular attention to their experiences of participatory decision-making.

Expected results:

The project aims to make a significant and innovative contribution to scientific knowledge about experiments in deliberative democracy, both within social movements and involving social movements. Our research is driven by policy considerations. Deliberative processes are important means by which to empower citizenship participation, and social movements are a relevant form of active citizenship. Better understanding of the emerging visions of democratic processes and the practices they involve is essential to the promotion of the active participation of citizens. In particular, our research is intended to contribute to the design of ways to increase citizens’ participation in institutional decision-making processes. At the end of the project, the implications of the research for policy reforms will be elaborated.
Democracy in Europe and the Mobilization of Society

DEMOS

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of Kent
   Christopher Rootes
   Canterbury - GB

3 Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung GmbH
   Dieter Rucht
   Berlin - DE

4 Università degli Studi di Urbino
   Mario Pianta
   Urbino - IT

5 Centre de Recherches Politiques de la Sorbonne - Université de Paris I - Sorbonne - Panthéon
   Isabelle Sommier
   Paris - FR

6 Instituto de Estudios Sociales de Andalucia - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
   Manuel Jiménez
   Córdoba - ES

7 Université de Genève
   Marco Giugni
   Genève 4 - CH
The purpose of the European Network for Better Regulation (ENBR) is to set up and operate a pan-European network aimed at improving and disseminating the current knowledge of regulatory processes as well as the degree and mode of implementation of impact assessment procedures in EU member states. The main activities that will be performed by the network include: a) building a Database on Impact Assessment Development in European Member states (DIADEM); b) exploring the relationship between the type of impact assessment, on one hand, and various regulatory quality indicators (e.g., legitimacy, efficiency, effectiveness, advocacy and private sector involvement in regulatory processes); c) disseminating knowledge on the current methodologies used for regulatory impact assessment and sustainability impact assessment; d) development of a website aimed at collecting and sharing relevant information on better lawmaking in Europe (www.enbr.org); e) performance of inter-disciplinary studies and analyses aimed at knowledge-sharing and lesson-drawing; f) organisation of thematic workshops for the purpose of improving awareness of the relevance of impact assessment for better lawmaking and sustainable development; g) publication of Annual Progress Reports on the state of implementation of impact assessment in EU member states, including also policy suggestions for national governments; h) exploration of new lines of research on better lawmaking from a multi-disciplinary perspective; i) networking activity aimed at fostering the coordination/harmonisation of impact assessment procedures in EU member states; j) ongoing dialogue with Commission and Council Working groups, with the Director and Experts of Better Regulation and with the OECD’s Regulatory Reform Programme.
European Network for Better Regulation

ENBR

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Institute for Advanced Studies
   Peter Biegelbauer
   Wien - AT

3 Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli
   Stefano Manzocchi
   Roma - IT

4 Erasmus University Rotterdam
   Roger Van den Bergh
   Rotterdam - NL

5 London School of Economics and Political Science
   Robert Leonardi
   London - GB

6 The University of Manchester
   Colin Kirkpatrick
   Manchester - GB

7 Faculdade de Direito da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
   Nuno Garoupa
   Lisbon - PT

8 Sihtasutus Poliitikauuringute Keskus PRAXIS
   Urmet Lee
   Tallinn - EE

9 Politecnico di Milano
   Bruno Dente
   Milano - IT

10 Jacobs and Associates Europe Ltd
    Scott Jacobs
    Dublin 4 - IE

11 University of Haifa
    Eli Salzberger
    Haifa - IL

12 Slovak Governance Institute - Institut pre dobre Spravovan spolounov
   Katarina Staronova
   Bratislava - SK
European Network for Better Regulation

ENBR

13 The University of Exeter
   Claudio Radaelli
   Exeter - GB

14 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
   Aristides Hatzis
   Athens - GR

15 Instituto de Empresa
   Francisco Marcos
   Madrid - ES

16 Warsaw School of Economics
   Wlodzimierz Szpringer
   Warsaw - PL

17 University of Osnabruck
   Andrea Lenschow
   Osnabruck – DE

18 Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies
   Ulrika Mörth
   Stockholm - SE

19 Business Research Company (BRC)
   Roman Ladus
   Chisinau - MD

20 The Balkan Center for Regulatory Reform (BCRR)
   Andreja Marusic
   Belgrade - YU

21 Association "Regulator Reforms Support Centre" (ARRSC)
   Natalia Lisun
   Kiev - UA
The project's proposal is organized around the ideas formulated in the European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper, which offers "...neighbouring countries the prospect of a stake in the EU Internal Market based on legislative and regulatory approximation, the participation in a number of EU programmes and improved interconnection and physical links with the EU. The project will mostly focus on economic aspects of an EU Eastern neighbourhood such as: perspectives and conditions of closing the development gap between the CIS and EU, EU-CIS trade relations, including the energy trade, capital flows, including the FDI, the actual and potential role of labour migration and their economic and social consequences, cooperation in the area of justice, security and freedom, institutional harmonization of CIS economies with the EU standards and the role of EU in its leveraging. The innovative approach of this proposal consists of deeper investigation of the interrelation between the mentioned areas of cooperation. In particular, we are going to analyze the links between four basic market freedoms, i.e. free movement of goods, services, capital and people, and various incentives, which can speed up economic and institutional development in CIS countries and their closer integration with the enlarged EU."
EU Eastern Neighborhood: Economic Potential and Future Development

ENEO

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Non-commercial Foundation Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR)
   Oleg Adamovsky
   Moscow - RU

3 Center for Social and Economic Research in Kyrgyzstan
   Roman Mogilevsky
   Bishkek - KG

4 Center for Social and Economic Research, Foundation CASE-Transcaucus
   Papava Vladimer
   Tbilisi - GE

5 Center for Social and Economic Research - CASE Ukraine
   Oleg Ustenko
   Kyiv - UA

6 Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales
   Agnes Benassy-Quere
   Paris - FR

7 Centre for European Policy Studies
   Thierry Balzacq
   Brussels - BE

8 Foundation for Social and Economic Research - CASE Moldova
   Petru Veverita
   Chisinau - MD

9 Institute for Market Economics
   Krassen Stanchev
   Sofia - BG

10 Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel
   Lucio Vinhas de Souza
   Kiel - DE

11 Norsk utenrikspolitiske institutt (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)
   Arne Melchior
   Oslo - NO
The integration of environmental issues into other policy areas (EPI) is widely recognised as key for sustainable development (SD). It is also the biggest challenge facing the environmental community, requiring not only a new approach to policy making but also changes in policies and their implementation. However, the cross-cutting nature of EPI does not easily fit with traditional hierarchical governance based on (nation) state authority, sectoral differentiation, and ‘command and control’ type instruments. It is therefore not surprising that measures to promote EPI frequently also rely on new modes of governance, such as voluntary, procedural, information, learning and market based instruments. Efforts to achieve and improve EPI are currently being made at local/regional, national, European and global levels of governance, and within the private sector. Measures at different levels may affect each other, thereby improving or weakening EPI and SD. Indeed, the interlinkages between these different modes of governance and layers are emerging as a central challenge in the area of EPI. There is a rapidly growing body of literature analysing and discussing different EPI approaches and measures. The CA aims to structure these findings and to identify avenues for future research by focussing on two main themes: First, is it possible to identify modes of governance which are typically used to promote EPI at particular levels, eg. local/regional, national, EU, global? If so, which governance modes are typically used at which levels? And which are most effective or show most promise? Second, how do EPI measures at the different levels affect each other and how could governance be improved to increase synergies and minimise negative interaction effects across the levels? Assembling and discussing findings which are relevant for these themes should ultimately facilitate progress in improving the implementation of EPI in the EU multi-level governance system.
# Environmental Policy Integration and Multi-level Governance

## EPIGOV

### Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Institution / Partner / Town / Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2      | Stiftelsen Stockholm Environment Institute  
Mans Nilsson  
Stockholm - SE |
| 3      | Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei  
Alessandra Goria  
Milano - IT |
| 4      | Institute for European Environmental Policy, London  
Clare Coffey  
London - GB |
| 5      | Europees Instituut voor Bestuurskunde  
(Johannes) Adriaan schout  
maastricht - NL |
| 6      | University of Oslo, Centre for Development and the Environment, Programme for Research and Documentation for a Sustainable Society (ProSus)  
William M. Lafferty  
Oslo - NO |
| 7      | Institut Universitari d'Estudis Europeus  
Francesc Morata  
Campus UAB (Cerdanyola del Val - ES |
| 8      | University of the Aegean  
Helen Briassoulis  
Lesvos - GR |
| 9      | Közép-Európai Egyetem Alapítvány  
Aleg Cherp  
Budapest - HU |
| 10     | University of Economics in Prague  
Petr Sauer  
Prague - CZ |
| 11     | Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development, Stockholm Environment Institute Tallinn Centre  
Anto Oja  
Tallinn - EE |
| 12     | Budapest University of Technology and Economics  
Tamas Palvolgyi  
Budapest - HU |
Environmental Policy Integration and Multi-level Governance

EPIGOV

13 The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
   Jørgen Wettestad
   Lysaker - NO

14 University of East Anglia
   Andrew Jordan
   Norwich - GB

15 Freie Universität Berlin
   Klaus Jacob
   Berlin - DE

16 Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
   Frank Biermann
   Amsterdam - NL

17 Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
   Philipp Schepelmann
   Wuppertal - DE

18 Universität Osnabrück
   Andrea Lenschow
   Osnabrück - DE
Wider Europe, deeper integration? "Constructing Europe" Network

EU-CONSENT

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<th>CIT3-CT-2005-513416</th>
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<td><strong>Starting date</strong></td>
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**Scientific coordinator:**

Universität zu Köln

Jean-Monnet-Lehrstuhl am Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft der Universität zu Köln

Köln DE

Wolfgang WESSELS

wessels@uni-koeln.de

**Scientific Officer:** Lino PAULA

lino.paula@ec.europa.eu

http://www.eu-consent.net

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**Project summary**

"EU-CONSENT" as a network of excellence for joint research and teaching with 48 institutional partners including 25 universities and approx. 200 researchers and 80 young researchers from 22 EU member states and 3 candidate countries looks at the construction of a new Europe especially from 2005-2008. It addresses the question of the mutual reinforcing effects of deepening and widening by developing and working with sets of expectations for analysing the past and developing an innovative framework for the future integration beyond Western Europe. Within such a conceptual framework 25 teams test lessons from the past in view of their academic and political validity for discussing visions and scenarios for the future.

The major leitmotiv is that the Union is in the full process of reinventing itself - a development which is however difficult to grasp and explain. The common framework includes integrating activities (conferences, workshops, activities in plenum and teams), common research (EU-25 Watch, WEB-CONSENT), teaching activities (traditional courses, virtual study units on EU deepening and widening, PhD Centre of Excellence and internships for young researchers) and dissemination activities (public events and common publications). The results of the integrating activities flow into common databases such as the E-Library, a multilingual glossary on EU deepening and widening, bibliographies and core curricula, which are all be made available on the WEB-CONSENT (available from 11/2005 onwards). It also offers yardsticks for observing the progress made by the whole project. The open character of the network, which aims at being a "network of networks", together with a full integration of young researchers into the network, respect of gender equality and concern for sustainability, are the core principles of EU-CONSENT.

Its management is based upon a consolidated structure, following a decentralised approach. As an academic and policy-oriented network EU-CONSENT is closely linked to political and administrative decision-makers on EU and national level as well as to civil society.

The main objectives of EU CONSENT are, firstly, to develop a comprehensive, sustainable and open network of networks’ research and teaching on the interrelationship of EU deepening and widening improving the understanding of key European processes and challenges by creating and developing the instruments as measurable and verifiable deliverables. Secondly, EU CONSENT aims at exploring contrasting sets of expectation. Therefore, EU-CONSENT proposes a common conceptual framework and will elaborate and adapt it during the project's lifetime especially by the 'theory group'. The EU-CONSENT network starts from a set of expectations, which will each take up similar factors but expects different outcomes. Each chain of argument will integrate elements and inputs from positivist, constructivist and normative approaches.
Wider Europe, deeper integration? "Constructing Europe" Network

EU-CONSENT

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Hungarian Centre for Democracy Studies Public Foundation
   Attila Agh
   Budapest - HU

3 London School of Economics and Political Science
   Iain Begg
   London - GB

4 European Institute of Public Administration
   Edward Best
   Maastricht - NL

5 Istituto Affari Internazionali
   Gianni Bonvicini
   Roma - IT

6 Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)
   Gunilla Margareta Herolf
   Stockholm - SE

7 Foundation For European Studies - European Institute Lodz
   Maria Karasinska-Fendler
   Lodz - PL

8 National University of Ireland, Dublin
   Brigid Laffan
   Dublin 4 - IE

9 Institut für Europäische Politik
   Barbara Lippert
   Berlin - DE

10 Department of West European Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University
   Lenka Anna Rovna
   Praha - CZ

11 Instituto de Estudos Estratégicos e Internacionais
   Álvaro Vasconcelos
   Lisbon - PT
Wider Europe, deeper integration? "Constructing Europe" Network

EU-CONSENT

12 Centro de Estudios Europeos - Universidad de Navarra
   Enrique Banús
   Pamplona - ES

13 Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law
   Armin von Bogdandy
   Heidelberg - DE

14 Department of Law, Göteborg University
   Per Cramér
   Göteborg - SE

15 Institute for International Relations
   Nevenka Cuckovic
   Zagreb - HR

16 Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
   Renaud Dehousse
   Paris - FR

17 The Federal Trust for Education and Research
   Brendan Donnelly
   London - GB

18 Cardiff University, School of European Studies
   Kenneth Dyson
   Cardiff - GB

19 University of Tartu
   Piret Ehin
   Tartu - EE

20 Trans European Policy Studies Association
   Christian Franck
   Brussels - BE

21 Middle East Technical University (Orta Dogu Teknik Universitesi)
   Atilla Eralp
   Ankara - TR

22 Centre for European Policy Studies
   Daniel Gros
   Brussels - BE

23 College of Europe
   Dominik Hanf
   Brugge - BE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Institution and Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 24  | The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge  
    Christopher J. Hill  
    Cambridge - GB |
| 25  | Centre for European Economic Research (Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung GmbH)  
    Friedrich Heinemann  
    Mannheim - DE |
| 26  | Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
    Andras Inotai  
    Budapest - HU |
| 27  | Centre d'Analyse Théorique et de Traitement Technique des Données Économiques  
    Jacques Le Cacheux  
    Pau - FR |
| 28  | Latvian Institute of International Affairs  
    Atis Lejins  
    Riga - LV |
| 29  | Universität Duisburg-Essen  
    Wilfried Loth  
    Essen - DE |
| 30  | Austrian Institute for International Affairs  
    Paul Luif  
    Wien - AT |
| 31  | Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik - German Institute for International and Security Affairs  
    Andreas Maurer  
    Berlin - DE |
| 32  | University of Cyprus  
    Costas Melakopides  
    Nicosia - CY |
| 33  | Warsaw School of Economics, Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence  
    Krystyna Michalowska-Gorywoda  
    Warsaw - PL |
| 34  | University of Sussex  
    Jorg Monar & Adrian Treacher  
    Falmer, Brighton - GB |
| 35  | Department of Int. Law and Int. Relations, University of Vienna  
    Hanspeter Neuhold  
    Wien - AT |
Wider Europe, deeper integration? "Constructing Europe" Network

EU-CONSENT

36 Bulgarian European Community Studies Association
   Krassimir Nikolov
   Sofia - BG

37 University of Glasgow, Department of Politics
   John Peterson
   Glasgow - GB

38 Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael
   J.Q.Th. Rood
   The Hague - NL

39 Danish Institute for International Studies
   Gorm Rye Olsen
   Copenhagen - DK

40 Diplomatische Akademie Wien
   Ernst Sucharipa
   Wien - AT

41 Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences
   Peter Sykora
   Bratislava - SK

42 University of Ljubljana-Faculty of Social Sciences-Institute of Social Sciences
   Marjan Svetlicic
   Ljubljana - SI

43 Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia
   Torreblanca Payá Dr. José Ignacio
   Madrid - ES

44 Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
   Loukas Tsoukalas
   Athens - GR

45 Finnish Institute of International Affairs
   Tapani Vaahtoranta
   Helsinki - FI

46 Vilnius University
   Vitenas Vadapalas
   Vilnius - LT
Wider Europe, deeper integration? "Constructing Europe" Network

EU-CONSENT

47 Bogazici Universitesi
Yilmaz Esmer
Istanbul - TR

48 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Daniel Nord
ISolna - SE
With the concept generally known as "Wider Europe", the European Union has mapped out an ambitious vision of regional "Neighbourhood" that "goes beyond co-operation to involve a significant measure of integration". Furthermore, the EU sees this new quality of regional interaction and partnership as bringing "enormous gains to all involved in terms of increased stability, security and well being". EUDIMENSIONS seeks to understand the implications of these emerging geopolitical contexts for crossborder co-operation and political relationships at the local level. More specifically, we will scrutinise the development of a "Wider European" political community as manifested by co-operation initiatives and changing political discourses that relate communities and groups to each other across national and EU borders. EUDIMENSIONS will perform this task by analysing co-operation processes and the multilevel contexts within which they operate. Case studies will focus both on specific communities and crossborder co-operation networks that often transcend local, regional and national levels in order to advance their agendas. In addition, we will also focus on civil society and gender-specific issues, aspects that require greater attention in studies of cross-border co-operation.
Local Dimensions of a Wider European Neighbourhood: Developing Political Community through Practices and Discourses of Cross-Border Co-operation

EUDIMENSIONS

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of Gdansk, Department of Economic Geography
   Iwona Sagan
   Gdynia - PL

3 University of Joensuu (Karelian Institute)
   Ilkka Liikanen
   Joensuu - FI

4 Middle East Technical University
   Ergun Ayse
   Ankara - TR

5 University of Tartu
   Eiki Berg
   Tartu - EE

6 Queen's University Belfast
   Bohdana Dimitrovoa
   Belfast, Northern Ireland - GB

7 Radboud University Nijmegen
   Henk van Houtum
   Nijmegen - NL

8 University "Alexandra Cuza" Iasi
   Daniela Soitu
   Iasi - RO

9 University of Thessaly at Volos
   George Petrakos
   Volos - GR

10 Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
   Ilona Kovacs Palne
   Pecs - HU
Changing interests and identities in European border regions: EU policies, ethnic minorities and socio-political transformation in member states and accession countries

EUROREG

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2004-506019
Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2
Instrument : STREP
Duration : 36 months
EC Contribution : 749,100 €
Starting date : 01/09/2004

Scientific coordinator :
Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy

Unit L4
Scientific Officer : Alessia BURSI
alessia.bursi@ec.europa.eu

http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/euroreg/en/

Objectives:
EUROREG studies the links between European economic integration and ethnic minority mobilisation. It explores the effects of European integration on territorially concentrated ethnic minorities and their politics, as well as on their relations with national majorities and the state. We have selected nine cases of minority inhabited regions, five in EU “old” member states and four in the new member states and accession countries of Central-East and Southeast Europe (CESE).

Brief description of the project:
The project will examine how EU regional economic policies in EU member states and human rights and minority protection policies in CESE accession states affect patterns of political participation and economic activity of ethnic minorities, as well as their relations with national majorities, political parties and state administration. We shall examine how minorities and majorities in regional-local institutions and development projects view their identification with a national or ethnic community, their rights and obligations as citizens of a state, as well as how they conceptualise “Europe”. We will compare the ways in which EU integration affects the regional mobilisation and political representation of minorities and majorities, as well as national-ethnic identities and conceptions of “Europe” in member states and CESE accession countries. Last but not least we shall identify best practices enhancing the efficiency of regional development funding through co-operation between majority and minority groups, and develop policy suggestions for cultural measures and minority protection policies that could accompany regional development funding and facilitate minority-majority co-operation. Our findings will be disseminated among regional minority and majority actors through discussion groups organised in the regions studied, as well as at the EU level.

Our methodologies include quantitative surveys, qualitative interviews, ethnographic fieldwork, analysis of official documents and statistics and, of course, literature reviews in both English and national languages.

Expected results:
We expect to provide a better understanding of regional minority-majority politics, identity (trans)formation and the effect of EU and CoE policies on these. The project will promote best practices of regional cooperation and will produce policy relevant findings with a view to informing future regional development policies in an enlarged European Union.
Changing interests and identities in European border regions: EU policies, ethnic minorities and socio-political transformation in member states and accession countries

EUROREG

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Institutions / Partners / Town / Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>2 European University Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Keating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Domenico di Fiesole (Firen) - IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 International Centre of Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marko Hadinjak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia - BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Univerzita Komenskeho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darina Malova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bratislava - SK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Universidad del Pais Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea</td>
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<td>Pedro Ibarra</td>
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<td>Leioa Bizkaia - ES</td>
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<td>6 Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za Druzbene Vede</td>
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<td>8 Societatea Academica din Romania</td>
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Rather than creating public sphere models that suit certain normative ideals, we wish in EUROSPHERE to provide innovative perspectives on the public sphere that best suit to handle the diversity of European societies. Toward this overall scientific objective, we adopt what we call the diversity perspective. With this perspective, EUROSPHERE endeavors to identify elements of openness in a various public spaces towards the idea of a European Public Sphere. EUROSPHERE will inquire into how political interaction and aggregation of interests on European issues can happen at multiple levels across various types of communicative spaces. While doing this, EUROSPHERE will treat elites/experts, political parties, social movements, citizens initiatives, and electronic/print media as both political/social actors and as components of communicative public spaces and assess their contribution to the articulation of diverse European public spheres. EUROSPHERE’s scientific objectives are to: (1) provide innovative perspectives for comprehensively addressing the prospects for a common European public sphere, (2) develop novel research tools for this purpose, (3) identify the features of sub-European public spaces and various social/political actors which facilitate/obstruct the articulation of a European public sphere, (4) define areas of contestation and conflict in attempts to develop a diverse European public sphere, (5) assess the feasibility of supranational strategies for articulating a European Public Sphere, and (6) to create a EUROSPHERE Knowledge Base.
Diversity and The European Public Sphere: Towards a Citizens' Europe

EUROSPHERE

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
   Rainer Bauböck
   Wien - AT

3 Universiteit van Amsterdam
   Veit Bader
   Amsterdam - NL

4 Sabanci Universitesi
   Ayse Oncu
   Istanbul - TR

5 Aalborg Universitetet
   Ulf Hedetoft
   Aalborg - DK

6 University of Helsinki
   Matti Smila
   Helsinki - FI

7 Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
   Martina Klicperova
   Brno - CZ

8 University of Osnabrück
   Michael Bommes
   Osnabrück - DE

9 Tallinna ülikool
   Mikko Lagerspetz
   Tallinn - EE

10 Université Libre de Bruxelles
    Véronique Dimiér
    Bruxelles - BE

11 Universidad de Granada, Laboratorio de Estudios Interculturales
   Gunther Dietz
   Granada - ES

12 Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
   Yolanda Zografova
   Sofia - BG
Diversity and The European Public Sphere: Towards a Citizens' Europe

EUROSPHERE

13 Università degli Studi di Trento
   Giuseppe Sciortino
   Trento - IT

14 Central European University Budapest Foundation
   András Bozóki
   Budapest - HU

15 Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste
   Bjørn Henrichsen
   Bergen - NO

16 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
   Andre Iteanu
   Paris - FR

17 Cardiff University
   Karin Wahl-Jorgensen
   Cardiff - GB
Impact Assessment (IA) aims to support the policy process by informing decision makers, stimulating interdisciplinary cooperation, and supporting early consultation between different administrations and with stakeholders. However, IA may also have undesirable effects on the regulatory process, for example by enabling early lobbying activities, by delaying decisions, or by legitimising decisions that were not open to a public debate. One of the key challenges of IA is that it combines a number of different functions - analysis, transparency, participation, and integration - between which there may be tensions. Furthermore, IA encounters particular methodological challenges where new approaches to regulation are concerned. In this context, EVIA evaluates the use of IA procedures. It will be analysed if IA is an effective and efficient approach to committing regulatory units to generic objectives such as the improvement of competitiveness, the integration of environmental concerns or the consideration of social aspects. This includes the analysis of the question of the effect of IA procedures on actual policy decisions. The research will explore the institutional factors of successful IA, and which tools and methods have been proven to be useful. To determine the conditions for successful IA the project will 1) develop a framework to assess the quality of IAs; 2) study different approaches to IA in different countries regarding their institutional, procedural and substantial requirements and the use of tools and methods on different types of regulations; and 3) conduct a survey on a large number of IAs for an empirical validation of the case study results. As a result, good practices will be identified with regard to institutional procedures (e.g. help desks, manuals, mechanisms of quality control) and to the use of methods and tools for IA in different institutional settings. It will be assessed which approaches are best suited for different types of regulations.
Evaluating Integrated Impact Assessments

EVIA

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung GmbH (ZEW) Mannheim
   Klaus Rennings
   Mannheim - DE

3 Institute for European Environmental Policy
   David Wilkinson
   London - GB

4 Avanzi srl
   Matteo Bartolomeo
   Milano - IT

5 Institute for Prospective Technological Studies
   Luis Delgado
   Seville - ES

6 The University of Exeter
   Claudio Radaelli
   Exeter - GB

7 Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
   Marleen Van de Kerkhof
   Amsterdam - NL
Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: The Impact of the Contemporary Women's Movements

FEMCIT

**Contract n° :** CIT4-CT-2006-028746
**Scientific coordinator :**
Universitetet i Bergen
Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies

**Call :** FP6-2004-CITIZENS-4
Bergen NO

**Instrument :** IP
Tone HELLESUND
Tone.Hellesund@rokkan.uib.no

**Duration :** 48 months

**EC Contribution :** 3,994,934 €
http://www.femcit.org/

**Starting date :** 01/02/2007

**Unit L4**

**Scientific Officer :** Carl DOLAN

carl.dolan@ec.europa.eu

The strategic goal is to construct a model of gendered citizenship that can serve as a tool of analysis for policy makers, legislators and social actors, as well as the academic community. FEMCIT’s model is grounded in the contributions of women’s movements in developing citizenship practices and policies. Building on these, it interconnects six dimensions of citizenship, in order to construct an integrated architecture for gender-fair citizenship. In line with the requirement of Research Area 7, Topic 7.1.2, it develops new perspectives on how different and changing notions and practices of citizenship relate to gender issues in Europe’s multicultural context, and explores their implications for policies. In accordance with the objective of Research Area 7, it seeks to promote citizens’ involvement and participation in European policy making, to understand perceptions and impacts of citizenship provisions in Europe and to identify factors that allow coexistence of multiple identities.
**Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: The Impact of the Contemporary Women’s Movements**

**FEMCIT**

### Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2. **Universitetet i Oslo**  
   Beatrice Halsaa  
   Oslo - NO

3. **Nordic Institute for Women's Studies and Gender Research**  
   Solveig Bergmann  
   Oslo - NO

4. **Universidad Carlos III de Madrid**  
   Celia Valiente  
   Getafe - Madrid - ES

5. **University of Warsaw**  
   Malgorzata Fuszara  
   Warsawa - PL

6. **Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic**  
   Hana Haskova  
   Prague 1 - CZ

7. **Loughborough University**  
   Monica Threfall  
   Loughborough - GB

8. **Stockholm Universitet**  
   Drude Dahlerup  
   Stockholm - SE

9. **University of Leiden**  
   Joyce Outshoorn  
   Leiden - NL

10. **Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail**  
    Nicky Le Feuvre  
    Toulouse - FR

11. **SINTEF - Stiftelsen for industriell og teknisk forskning ved Norges Tekniske Høgskole**  
    Anne-Jorunn Berg  
    Trondheim - NO

12. **Sodertorns Hogskola**  
    Teresa Kulawik  
    Huddinge - SE

13. **Birkbeck College – University of London**  
    London – GB

14. **Københavns Universitet**  
    Hilda Ramer Christensen  
    Copenhagen K - DK

15. **University of Vienna**  
    Sabine Strasser  
    Wien - AT
Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU

GARNET

Contract n° : CIT3-CT-2005-513330
Scientific coordinator :
The University of Warwick
Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-3
Coventry GB
Richard HIGGOTT
richard.higgott@warwick.ac.uk; garnet@warwick.ac.uk

Instrument : NoE

Duration : 60 months

EC Contribution : 5,400,000 €

Starting date : 01/06/2005

Unit L3
Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

http://www.garnet-eu.org

Objectives of the project

The overall aim of this project is to develop a multi-dimensional set of integrating activities that will contribute to the development of a European Research Area for Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation via the establishment of a multi-disciplinary, European network of scientific excellence consisting of scholarly researchers, analysts and practitioners with expertise in, and commitment to:

- Research on key issues and themes in global and regional governance and especially those elements of the global regulatory framework that (to a greater or lesser extent) structure the contemporary world system;
- Understanding, and enhancing, the European Union’s role as an actor in the contemporary global governance system;
- The development, in a systematic manner, as opposed to the existing ad hoc relationships of many of the network partners, of coordinated relationships with researchers in other parts of Europe and the world.

The objective is to constitute a network of interdisciplinary academic research centres that can pool their competencies to produce and disseminate high quality scholarly research and act as a think-tank (virtual and actual) for the European policy community.

Brief description of the project

Institutional and political crises in the governance of the world order under conditions of globalisation are strong. They have been exacerbated by the renewed salience of the security agenda since Sept 11, 2001. Thus there is a need for European analysts and practitioners undertaking scholarly and policy oriented research into the theory and practice of global regulation across the economic and security domains to come together in a coordinated and systemic process of dialogue. By challenging fragmentation in European research in this area GARNET aims to fill this role. It will develop a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary community of researchers and practitioners with expertise in the key areas of global and regional governance focussing on those elements of the regulatory framework such as trade, finance, security that structure the modern world system. Four themes will guide GARNET’S activities:

1. The theory and practice of regionalism; (1) the theory and practice of regionalism;
2. The key institutions of the regulatory framework necessary for collective action problem solving at global and regional levels; (2) the key institutions of the regulatory framework necessary for collective action problem solving at global and regional levels;
3. Key policy issues in global governance; notably those concerned with overcoming problems in the governance of trade, finance, security, environment, technology, development, disease and public health, social reproduction and gender inequality; (3) key policy issues in global governance; notably those concerned with overcoming problems in the governance of trade, finance, security, environment, technology, development, disease and public health, social reproduction and gender inequality;
4. The role of the ED in the advancement of research and policy practice in themes (1)-(3). Unlike the scholarly community in the US for example, Europe speaks with a pluralist voice on issues of governance and regulation. GARNET aspires to harness and consolidate this pluralist vitality on a continent wide scale to build a stronger, more self-consciously European research community on global governance as a precursor to improving scholarly presentation and representation, with all the attendant downstream implications for policy making that such improvements in the communication and interaction of knowledge would.

Expected results

The network will foster researcher integration through a series of workshops and conferences on the main research themes, mobility packages for research fellows at the junior and senior levels and a biannual PhD School. In addition, the network will produce a series of scholarly outputs, including working papers, journal articles, edited collections and monographs on the issues of global governance and European regionalism, as well as a database on regional integration indicators. Garnet will also contribute to the relevant policy debates through a series of specifically targeted seminars for the policy community and the publication of policy briefs. It will also encourage interaction among policy makers, the private sector, advocacy groups and academics through annual capacity building workshops.
Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU

GARNET

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of Amsterdam
   Anita P. Hardon
   Amsterdam - NL

3 Vrije Universiteit
   Nico J Schrijver
   1081 HV Amsterdam - NL

4 Free University Berlin, Otto Suhr Institute for Political Science
   Elmar Altvater
   Berlin - DE

5 Institut d'Études Politiques de Bordeaux
   Daniel Bach
   Pessac - FR

6 University of Bremen
   Heidi Schelhowe
   Bremen - DE

7 Université Libre de Bruxelles
   Mario Telo'
   Brussels - BE

8 Central European University Budapest Foundation
   Laszlo Csaba
   Budapest - HU

9 Foundation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
   David Camroux
   Paris - FR

10 Copenhagen Business School
    Sven Bislev
    Frederiksserg - DK

11 University of Essex
    Emil Kirchner
    Colchester - GB

12 The Evian Group Association
    Jean-Pierre Lehnmann
    Lausanne - CH
Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU

GARNET

13 University of Exeter
   James David Armstrong
   Exeter - GB

14 University of Florence, Department of Philosophy, Political Philosophy Group
   Furio Cerutti
   Florence - IT

15 Padrigu - Department of Peace and Development Research, Göteborg University
   Bjorn Hetne
   Göteborg - SE

16 Institut français des relations internationales
   Jean-Marie Paugam
   Paris - FR

17 Institute of Social Studies
   Richard Robison
   The Hague - NL

18 University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Centre of International Relations
   Marjan Svetlicic
   Ljubljana - SI

19 London School of Economics
   Stephen Stephen Woolcock
   London - GB

20 Westfälische Wilhelms - Universität Münster
   Brigitte Young
   Münster - DE

21 Centre on Technology, Innovation and Culture, University of Oslo
   Helge Hveem
   Oslo - NO

22 United Nations University’s Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies
   Luk Van Langenhove
   Brugge - BE

23 University of Wroclaw
   Elzbieta Stadmüller
   Wroclaw - PL

24 Aarhus University
   Thomas Pedersen
   Aarhus - DK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Institution and Address</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Universität Bielefeld</td>
<td>Mathias Albert</td>
<td>Bielefeld - DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration</td>
<td>Tibor Palankai</td>
<td>Budapest - HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Centre for the Study of Democracy</td>
<td>Boyan Belev</td>
<td>Sofia - BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>University of Dortmund</td>
<td>Thomas Meyer</td>
<td>Dortmund - DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies</td>
<td>Vladimir Gilgorov</td>
<td>Wien - AT</td>
</tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>Bart De Schutter</td>
<td>Brussels - BE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Forum on the Problems of Peace and War</td>
<td>Sonia Lucarelli</td>
<td>Florence - IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Université de Genève</td>
<td>Nicolas Levrat</td>
<td>Genève 4 - CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen</td>
<td>Reimund Seidelmann</td>
<td>Giessen - DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London</td>
<td>Timothy M. Shaw</td>
<td>London - GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Italian National Research Council</td>
<td>Archibugi Daniele</td>
<td>Roma - IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Instituto de Estudos Estrategicos e Internacionales</td>
<td>Alvaro Vasconcelos</td>
<td>Lisbon - PT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU

GARNET

37 Universität Kassel
Christoph Scherrer
Kassel - DE

38 Centro di Ricerca di Economia Internazionale - Università di Roma "La Sapienza"
Paolo Guerrieri
Roma - IT

39 University of Sheffield Political Economy Research Centre
Andrew Gamble
Sheffield - GB

40 University of Southern Denmark
Finn Laursen
Odense M - DK

41 Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Social Sciences
Goran Therborn
Uppsala - SE

42 Università degli Studi di Trento
Riccardo Scartezzini
Trento - IT

43 Trinity College Dublin
Robert Holton
Dublin 2 - IE
The strategic objective of GEM-CON-BIO is to explore the interactions between governance modes and sustainable development objectives in view of identifying what governance processes and institutions can best contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. To achieve its objective, GEM-CON-BIO will investigate types and modes of governance that are related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, identify the critical characteristics and threshold factors that exist the environment of an ecosystem management authority (environmental, social and economic factors), as well as who controls them, and conduct research on a range of thematic and case studies, with particular emphasis on innovative and market-based approaches to govern the use of ecosystems and individual species. Lessons will be drawn from community and private sector experiences, from region-specific practices and conditions and from efforts to link ecosystems in order to achieve a broad management and governance level (regional, national and global). Co-management approaches, currently flourishing all over the world, will be an important focus of discussion. Research will draw conclusions on the strengths, weaknesses and impact the governance structures had in each case, and assess the transferability of best practices to wider contexts. A participatory process through a science-policy interface will lead to the development of a set of policy guidelines applicable at different levels of government and in a variety of biodiversity contexts. Results will be disseminated to those involved in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies - at the European, national, regional and local level, involving public authorities, legislators and citizens and their organisations.
Governance and Ecosystems Management for the CONservation of BIOdiversity

GEM-CON-BIO

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2  IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Regional Office for Europe
   Andrew Terry
   Brussels - BE

3  Stockholm University, Centre for Transdisciplinary Environmental Research
   Thomas Hahn
   Stockholm - SE

4  Ecologic - Institute for International and European Environmental Policy gGmbH
   Ruta Landgrebe-Trinkunaitė
   Berlin - DE

5  Anatrack Ltd
   Robert Eyres Kenward
   Poole - GB

6  Tero Ltd
   Stratos Arampatzis
   Thessaloniki - GR

7  University of Debrecen
   Zoltán Karacsony
   Debrecen - HU

8  Danube Delta National Institute for Research & Development
   Ion Navodaru
   Tulcea - RO

9  Saxon Academy of Sciences and Humanities
   Olaf Bastian
   Dresden - DE

10 Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment (CENESTA)
    Alejo Zarzycki; Grazia Borriini-Feyerabend
    Jakarta - ID; Tehran - IR

11 Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
    Linda Yuliani
    Jakarta - ID
The G-FORS STREP will develop an innovative analytical model for the study of governance for sustainability, focusing on the synergy between new governance modes and different forms of knowledge, taking into account the rapid changes in the knowledge society. For this purpose, G-FORS will identify a range of different forms of knowledge and analyse how they may interact in the context of particular governance arrangements to produce "reflexive knowledge" and contribute to a more legitimate understanding of sustainability. The project will then empirically test this new model through case studies examining EU policies in the field of air pollution control and environment planning and their implementation at domestic level. These areas have been chosen because they involve different governance modes in a multi-level context that illustrate the positive interactions, and potential tensions between certain governance arrangements, different forms of knowledge and sustainable development. Benchmark indicators will be identified for appraising the effectiveness of current political, economic, administrative and organisational processes and institutional settings to develop economically, socially and environmentally sustainable policies. From the empirical research, the research team will assess how the engagement of a range of actors in new multi-level governance arrangements can be activated to tackle any future threats of democratic deficit, promote participation and sustainable development. In particular, G-FORS will demonstrate the key economic, social and political roles of sub-national actors. G-FORS will help shape the European Research Area by developing links with other projects on similar themes across Europe and developing a systematic dissemination strategy to end-users at all levels of government, whilst adding to our knowledge of the interactions between modes of governance, knowledge and broadened participation.
Governance for Sustainability

G-FORS

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of the West of England, Bristol
   Rob Atkinson
   Bristol - GB

3 Darmstadt University of technology
   Hubert Heinelt
   Darmstadt - DE

4 Warsaw university, Poland
   Pawel Swianiewicz
   Warszawa - PL

5 Universiteit Twente
   Bas Denters
   Enschede - NL

6 Politecnico di Milan
   Alessandro Balducci
   Milano - IT

7 Göteborg University
   Henry Baeck
   Göteborg - SE

8 Norwegian Institute for urban and Regional Research
   Jon Naustdalslid
   Oslo - NO

9 Research Institute of Urban Environment and Human Resources of Panteion University
   Panagiotis Getimis
   Athens - GR

10 Centre for Regional Studies of Hungarian Academy of Sciences
    Ilona Palme Kovacs
   Pécs - HU

11 Eurocities
    Anthony van de Ven
   Brussels - BE

12 Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning
    Ulf Matthiesen
   Erkner - DE
The maxim that economic performance is an essential element of socio-political stability has been a guiding principle for European integration since 1945. The EU’s 2004 enlargement followed the successful ‘export’ of this philosophy - and the institutions that make it work - to former communist states in Central and Eastern Europe. The external relations challenge for the EU-25 is to continue spreading its zone of peace, security and prosperity throughout its neighbourhood. Encouraging neighbouring countries to adopt European-style political and economic governance structures will remain a central element in this strategy.

The prospect of EU accession proved a powerful ‘carrot’ for Central and Eastern Europeans during the 1990s - recent events in Ukraine showed that citizens will resist authoritarian rule in the hope of sharing Europe’s prosperity and openness. However, membership is not on offer for Mediterranean Partner Countries, and the EU will need to work closely with them to provide the region with concrete gains and convince citizens of the benefits of instituting EU governance norms and practices.

The GO-EuroMed project’s target is to improve political and economic understanding of institutional processes in the Euro-Mediterranean region, particularly in the key areas of trade, investment and labour. Although these institutions are ostensibly economic, their design and management cannot take place in a political vacuum - indeed, these institutions are deeply intertwined with domestic and international political processes. This project will apply a rational, political economy analysis to the interests and preferences of bargaining parties on both sides of the Mediterranean. It will assess the impact of new challenges on these interactions, and will recommend institutional strategies capable of furthering the Barcelona Process’ objectives: promoting peace, security and prosperity in the Mediterranean neighbourhood.
The Political Economy of Governance in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

Go-EuroMed

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
   Anne LANIGNE
   Orléans - FR

3 Universidad San Pablo-CEU (San Pablo-CEU University)
   Jose Maria Beneyto
   Madrid - ES

4 Warsaw School of Economics (Szkola Glowna Handlowa)
   Katarzyna Zukrowska
   Warsaw - PL

5 Sabanci University
   Bahri Yilmaz
   Istanbul - TR

6 Cairo University
   Ahmed Farouk Ghoneim
   Giza - EG

7 University of Jordan
   Ibrahim Saif
   Amman - JO

9 Institut National de Statistique et d’Économie Appliquée
   Lahcen Achy
   Rabat - MA

10 Lebanese Center for Policy Studies
    Khalil Ghebara
    Beirut - LB
The major aim of this research is to study the changes in the scope, nature and characteristics of citizenship presently underway as an effect of the process of deepening and enlargement of the European Union. It will focus on how integration and decentralization processes, at both the national and European level, are affecting three major dimensions of citizenship: identity, representation, and practice of good governance. In a moment in which the EU is facing an important number of challenges, and given that its legitimacy and democratic capacities are questioned, it is important to address the issue of if and how EU citizenship emerging. From this primary question stem three further sets of questions that will be the building-blocks of this research: (1) How does a particular kind of political structuring shape citizenship? In a complex system, how do different identities coexist? (2) What sense of obligation is the EU citizenship developing? How do coexisting identities affect the relationship between elites and mass? (3) What are the citizens expecting from the EU as a level of government? To answer these questions, we will address the problems of citizenship under the threefold approach of identity, representation and evaluation of government performance, by looking at the dynamics between elites and public opinion, whose interactions traditionally nurture the dynamics of collective political identity, political legitimacy and representation, and standards of performance. The project will develop:

- Research goals such as the empirical testing of existing theories of integration and citizenship in its threefold dimensions, identity, representation and governance, and the development and improvement of those theories.
- Educational goals rooted in the geographical and disciplinary integrating capacity of the project, with over 30 institutions from both Eastern and Western Europe, and with a joint effort of people coming from political science, sociology, law, economy, media studies, linguistics, psychology—a clear step forward in the strengthening of the European Research Area in the social sciences and humanities. The European research capacities will be mobilised at both, the level of well-established scholars, and that of younger fellows through the implementation of training programs.
- Policy-making goals related to the understanding of what is to be legitimated in the EU and how. Existing policy instruments for participatory governance will be applied such as deliberative polling, citizen juries in order to provide empirical evidence on the relationship existing between participatory governance, enhanced policy outcomes, and an overall improvement of the democratic functioning of the EU system. The dissemination activities will contribute to triggering the relationships between the EU citizens, and also between those citizens and the EU institutions. Ways in which the process of further mobilization of public opinion can be achieved will also be proposed.

Potential Impact
The project intends to contribute to:

- Theory development. The research will offer a theoretical dynamic picture of the characteristics and dimensions of citizenship in a unique period of European history.
- Empirical research. The project will map a detailed description of the main conceptions of identity and their multiple interconnections among set of actors crucial to the process of construction of an European identity, namely, elite, citizens and mass media.
- Research methodology. The project stresses as much comparability with previous studies as innovation in both design and wording of the questions (such as experimental conditions in survey, innovative ways of asking questions, etc.).
- Innovative standards of responsiveness of political institutions, making possible to spread practice of active involvement of citizens in local and Europe-wide political activities;
Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an 'Ever Closer Europe'

INTUNE

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of Exeter
   Claudio Radaelli
   Devon - GB

3 University of Wales, Cardiff
   Joanna Sarah Thornborrow
   Wales - GB

4 Central European University Budapest Foundation
   Gabor Toka
   Budapest - HU

5 Comenius University Bratislava
   Sona Szomolanyi
   Bratislava - SK

6 Institute of Sociology Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
   Zdenka Mansfeldova
   Prague 1 - CZ

7 The European Omnibus Survey
   Pascal CHELALA
   Wavre - BE

8 Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa
   Pedro Malgalhaes
   Lisbon - PT

9 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
   Helias Nikolakopoulos
   Athens - GR

10 Observatoire Social Européen
    Philippe Pochet
    Brussels - BE

11 Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
    Włodzimierz Wesolowski
    Warsaw - PL

12 Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg
    Hans Rattinger
    Bamberg - DE
Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an 'Ever Closer Europe'

INTUNE

13 Institut Francais des Relations Internationales
   Jolyon Howorth
   Paris Cedex 15 - FR

14 Université de Bretagne Sud
   Geoffrey Williams
   Lorient or Kerfloc'h - FR

15 Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration
   Gabriella Ilonszki
   Budapest - HU

16 University of Marburg
   Bettina Westle
   Marburg/Lahn - DE

17 University of Essex
   David Sanders
   Colchester - GB

18 Universidad de Granada
   Miguel Jerez Mir
   Granada - ES

19 Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
   Heinrich Best
   Jena - DE

20 Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
   Marc Swyngedouw
   Leuven - BE

21 University of Limerick
   Lucia Quaglia
   Bristol - IE

23 Uniwersytet Lodzki
   Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszcz
   Lodz - PL

24 Université Catholique de Louvain
   Lieven De Winter
   Louvain-la-Neuve - BE

25 Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung at the University of Mannheim
   Hermann Franz Johann Schmitt
   Mannheim - DE
Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an 'Ever Closer Europe'

INTUNE

26 Università degli Studi di Milano
   Paolo Segatti
   Milano - IT

27 Centre de Recherches Politiques de la Sorbonne Université Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)
   Daniel Gaxie
   Paris - FR

28 University of Southern Denmark
   Mogens N. Pedersen
   Odense - DK

29 Universitat Pompeu Fabra
   Mariano Torcal
   Barcelona - ES

30 Socialiniu Tyrimu Institutas
   Irmina Matonyte
   Vilnius - LT

31 Warsaw School of Social Psychology
   Radoslaw Markowski
   Warsaw - PL
Objectives:

1. 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. By new modes of governance we mean the range of innovations and transformations that are occurring in the instruments, methods, and systems of governance in contemporary polities and economies, especially within the European Union (EU) and its member states.

Brief description of the project:

2. The precise scientific objectives of NEWGOV will be pursued within four different clusters, each of which contains a set of inter-linked projects. The four clusters are dedicated, respectively, to emergence, evolution and evaluation, delegation, hierarchy and accountability, effectiveness, capacity and legitimacy, and learning, experimental governance, and reform. Within these clusters there is a total of 24 projects which cover topics such as capacity building and the OMC and arguing and persuasion in EU governance in cluster #1, regulatory agencies and network governance, governance and the EU securities sector and European public services regulation in cluster #2, new forms of governance and eastern enlargement, the domestic impact of European law and new modes of governance in relations with non-member states in cluster #3, and varieties of capitalism and economic governance in CE Europe, new corporate governance regimes and distributive politics, learning and reform in cluster #4. The clusters and the projects are accompanied by two transversal task forces, one on legal issues, the other on issues of legitimacy and democracy which will make inputs across the Integrated Project. Joint activities across the consortium as a whole include workshops, conferences, the mutual exchange and cross-fertilisation of ideas, information, and data, and through research training conducted in two summer schools.

Our pan-European 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 EU. 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 the older and more recent Member States; and how they are articulated at the local, regional, national, European, and global levels.

Expected results:

3. 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.
## New Modes of Governance

**NEWGOV**

### Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2. **Universität zu Köln**  
   Wolfgang Wessels  
   Köln - DE

3. **Freie Universität Berlin**  
   Thomas Risse  
   Berlin - DE

4. **Institut für Höhere Studien und Wissenschaftliche Forschung**  
   Gerda Falkner  
   Wien - AT

5. **National University of Ireland - Dublin**  
   Brigid Laffan  
   Dublin - IE

6. **University of Sussex**  
   Jörg Monar  
   Falmer, Brighton - GB

7. **Observatoire Social Européen**  
   Philippe Pochet  
   Bruxelles - BE

8. **Magyar Tudományos Akademia - Vilaggazdasagi Kutatointezet**  
   Kalman Dezseri  
   Budapest - HU

9. **Fondation Nationale Des Sciences Politiques**  
   Patrick Le Gales & Nicolas Jabko  
   Paris - FR

10. **Expertgruppen für Eu-Fragor (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)**  
    Ulrika Mörth  
    Stockholm - SE

11. **University College London**  
    David Coen  
    London - GB

12. **Max Planck Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften E.V.**  
    Susanne Schmidt  
    München - DE
New Modes of Governance

NEWGOV

13 Università degli Studi di Trento
   Carlo Ruzza & Stijn Smismans
   Trento - IT

14 Universidad De Granada
   Soriano Leonor Moral
   Granada - ES

15 Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
   Tanja Börzel & Charalampos Koutalakis
   Heidelberg - DE

16 Universität Bern
   Sandra Lavenex
   Bern - CH

17 Universitat Autonoma De Barcelona
   Nuria Font Borràs
   Bellaterra (Cerdanyola Del Val) - ES

18 Central European University, Budapest Foundation
   Laszlo Bruszt
   Budapest - HU

19 Institute of Public Affairs
   Lena Kolanska-Bobinska & Jacek Kucharczyk
   Warsaw - PL

20 Universität Zürich
   Dirk Lehmkühl
   Zürich - CH

21 Katholieke Universiteit Brabant
   Luc Renneboog
   Tilburg - NL

22 Universiteit van Amsterdam
   Jelle Visser & Daniela Obradovic
   Amsterdam - NL

23 Università Commerciale "Luigi Bocconi"
   Maurizio Ferrera
   Milano - IT

24 London School of Economics and Political Science
   Iain Begg, Abigail Innes, Waltraud Scheikle, Mark Thatcher
   London - GB
New Modes of Governance

NEWGOV

25 **University of Essex**
   Richard Bellamy & Claudio Radaelli
   Colchester - GB

26 **University of Exeter**
   Dario Castiglione
   Exeter - GB

27 **Universitetet i Oslo**
   Andreas Follesdal
   Oslo - NO

28 **Universität Bremen**
   Patrizia Nanz & Jens Steffek
   Bremen - DE

29 **Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien**
   Stefan Griller
   Wien - AT

30 **Universität Basel**
   Anne Peters
   Basel - CH

31 **Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic**
   Zdenka Mansfeldova
   Praha 1 - CZ

32 **Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk**
   Michal Federowicz
   Warszawa - PL

33 **The Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University of Cambridge**
   David Lane
   Cambridge - GB

34 **Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen (Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen)**
   Heiko Pleines
   Bremen - DE

35 **University of Limerick**
   Martin Kay
   Limerick - IE

36 **Université Catholique de Louvain**
   Frédéric Varone
   Louvain-la-Neuve - BE

37 **European University St. Petersburg (EUSP)**
   Elena Belokurova
   St. Petersburg - RU
Participatory Governance and Institutional Innovation

PAGANINI

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2004-505791
Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2
Instrument : STREP

Scientific coordinator :
Universität Wien
Department of Political Science

Duration : 36 months
EC Contribution : 870,000 €
Starting date : 01/05/2004

Starting date : 01/05/2004

Herbert GOTTWEIS
herbert.gottweis@univie.ac.at

Unit L2
Scientific Officer : Giulia AMADUCCI
giulia.amaducci@ec.europa.eu

http://www.paganini-project.net/

Objectives:

The research objectives of PAGANINI are (1) to analyse how fields of governance related to the “politics of life” constitute a new and particular challenge for citizen participation and the generation of active trust, (2) to illuminate how citizens’ participation in key areas of European research and technology policy that are connected to the “politics of life” can be made more effective and appropriate, (3) to investigate the changing role of civic participation in the context of multi-level governance in the EU, and (4) to contribute to institutional re-design in a the emerging European “politics of life”.

Brief description of the project:

PAGANINI focuses on key areas of FP6 and investigates how participation contributes to problem solving in a number of highly contentious fields of EU governance. It looks at dynamic cluster of policy areas concerned with what we call “the politics of life”: medicine, health, food, energy, environment. “Politics of life” refers to dimensions of life that are only to a limited extent under human control - or where the public suspects that there are serious limitations to socio-political control and steering. In the policy areas of the ‘politics of life’ policy closure is, for a variety of reasons, not possible in the same way it seemed to be with earlier areas relating to social policy. The politics of life’ invariably exhibits a significant reliance on science, a high degree of uncertainty coupled to possible high-consequence risks, a focus on value judgements, and the crossing of constitutional jurisdictions. In the face of this, conventional cost-benefit analysis is rendered vulnerable to social contestation and value conflicts, interest group-based bargaining is only of limited use and cross-national consensus is hard to construct. As a result, participation in the fields of ‘politics of life’ takes on a new meaning. Instead of ‘merely’ being about the enhanced legitimation of policy making, forms of participation could become an integral component-part of modes of multi-level governance. This shift is based on recognition of the lasting role of uncertainty, the rising importance of deep-going value conflicts in society with respect to key governance areas, the need for constant monitoring and adjustment, as well as the recognition of the limits to the knowledge capacity of state institutions. In participatory governance participation is considered to be a two way process enhancing the reflexivity of governing and strengthening the legitimation of governance in the complexities of a multi-level polity.

Expected results:

The project will address the possibilities for civic participation in the context of multi-level governance in the European Union and study how processes of institutional re-design could make ‘participatory governance’ a central component of European multi-level polity. Politics of life areas such as medical genetics, human embryonic stem cell research, environmental protection, food production and nuclear safety transgress the borders of the nation states and can only be dealt with in European and global perspectives.
Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Universität Hannover
   Kathrin Braun
   Hannover - DE

3 University of Tampere
   Yrjö HAILA
   Tampere - FI

4 Universiteit van Amsterdam
   Marteen Hajer
   Amsterdam - NL

5 Lancaster University
   Bronislaw Szerszynski
   Lancaster - GB

6 Kaunas University of Technology
   Leonardas Rinkevicius
   Kaunas - LT

7 University of Crete
   Maria Kousis
   Heraklion, Crete - GR

8 The Danish Board of Technology
   Laura Zurita
   Koebenhavn K/Copenhaegen - DK

9 Institut für Höhere Studien
   Erich Griesaler
   Wien - AT
**Building Europe with New Citizens? An Inquiry into the Civic Participation of Naturalised Citizens and Foreign Residents in 25 Countries.**

**Politis**

<table>
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**Scientific coordinator:**

Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Bildung und Kommunikation in Migrationprozessen

Oldenburg DE

Dita VOGEL - Rudolf LEIPRECHT

rudolf.leiprecht@uni-oldenburg.de

**Unit L4**

Scientific Officer: Alessia BURSI

alessia.bursi@ec.europa.eu

http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/politis-europe/

**Objectives:**

Populations of immigrant origin are growing in Europe. This project starts from the assumption that immigrant populations have a high potential for active civic participation, because migrants experienced themselves the positive effects of reciprocal networks and the support by civic activists from the mainstream society. In addition, third country nationals may develop a more distinctive conception of European values and democracy than EU natives do, comparing to their state of origin. But legal and political conditions for migrants may discourage participation in the mainstream society. This project seeks to improve our understanding of different factors that promote or inhibit active civic participation of immigrants.

**Description of the project:**

A unique project construction is developed that enables broad coverage while securing common aims and standards. It includes a summer school as a means to collect a first database (application essays) and recruit and train foreign students as interviewers. The study is divided into three parts:

1. **A comparative literature review on immigrant civic participation in 25 member and accession states, focussing on native language sources and describing the basic conditions and patterns of participation and identifying country differentials beyond the legal realm.**
2. **A comparative analysis of foreign students’ perceptions of democracy in Europe, using up to 500 essays, and focus group discussions at a summer school, to explore how their ideas of democracy Europe are linked to active participation and influenced by their national background.**
3. **A comparative analysis of over 150 qualitative interviews with civic activists of immigrant origin in 25 states, differentiating between immigrant citizens, permanent residents and migrants with temporary status, to identify favourable biographical and national conditions for active participation.**

A European NGO will organise dissemination events in the 25 countries, embedding the presentation of research results in local agendas.

**Expected results:**

Expected results include an overview over active civic participation of immigrants in the EU, an exploration of Third country students ideas on Europe, an analysis of favourable and unfavourable national and biographical conditions for active civic participation of immigrants and a series of focussed dissemination events.The EC has stressed the detrimental impact of the fragmentation of the Social Sciences and Humanities on achieving a broad knowledge base, enhancement of employability and competitiveness in Europe vis-à-vis the USA and Japan (e.g. White Paper on Education and Training; Green Paper on Innovation). This project responds to this challenge in three ways by proposing:

1. a comparative analysis of the bases (epistemological, structural, fiscal etc) of this fragmentation; 2. a comparative analysis of interdisciplinary research and its impact; 3. the development of a prototype European integrated research methods training module as one step towards overcoming the barriers between the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

It thus answers topic 1.2 of Priority 7 which asks that ‘Research should analyse the forms of national, disciplinary and paradigmatic fragmentation of the social sciences and humanities in Europe and propose practicable means to overcome this fragmentation.’ The module proposed constitutes one such practicable means of overcoming fragmentation. Other recommendations will be made based on the findings of 1 and 2 above. As European countries are implementing the Bologna Agreement and developing new postgraduate MA/MSc degrees, this project presents a unique opportunity to develop a module that can be implemented across all European countries as part of the education reforms currently undertaken, fostering through its integrative component the opportunities for the development of new knowledge, a broad knowledge base, and the ability to adapt to changing work and research environments through the acquisition by learners/future researchers of a barrier-breaking basis in integrated research methods training.

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2  Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
   Anna Triandafyllidou
   Athens - GR

3  European University Institute
   Bo Strath
   San Domenico Di Fiesole (Firen) - IT
Quality in Gender Equality Policies

QUING

Contract n°: CIT4-CT-2006-028545
Call: FP6-2004-CITIZENS-4
Instrument: IP

Duration: 54 months
EC Contribution: 3,978,276 €
Starting date: 01/10/2006

Unit L4
Scientific Officer: Carl Dolan
carl.dolan@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator:
Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen
Management
Wien AT
Meike Verloo
verloo@iwm.at
http://www.quing.eu/

The European Union is a multilayered, multicultural democracy based on mutual respect for its diverse peoples and cultures, introducing goals that value diversity and inclusion while counteracting hierarchies, inequalities and exclusion. At the level of its Member States, uneven struggles often diverge from this and tend to exclude and polarize, whether the focus is on race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality. Gender issues are constitutive of current European polarizations in terms of ethnicity, sexuality and religion. Innovative perspectives to address these divergences and polarizations need avoid opposing minority rights and gender equality. Gender equality policies, as the most developed policies against inequality, provide the best entrance to developing inclusive gender equality policies. QUING will actively bring together and construct the knowledge needed for such inclusive gender equality policies, by conceptualizing how technocratic tendencies can be counteracted and how attention for intersectionality can be integrated. It will also assess the current content, quality and problems of gender equality policies and produce recommendations and standards for gender+ training so that policy making fits active gender equal citizenship in a multicultural Europe. QUING does this through 5 integrated activities. LARG and WHY will generate and bring together new concepts, knowledge and understanding on current practices across the whole of Europe on gender equality policies. FRAGEN will provide knowledge both on the origins of gender equality policies, and their current materialization. STRIQ will provide the necessary knowledge to address gender inequality in policy making without contributing to other inequalities. Finally, OPERA is an innovative contribution to provide standards, materials and training for gender+ equality. Together the 5 activities will contribute significantly to the quality of gender+ equality policies in the EU and its candidate countries.
Quality in Gender Equality Policies

QUING

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2  Yellow Window
   Lut Mergaert
   Antwerp - BE

3  Zenska Infoteka
   Djurdja Knezevic
   Zagreb - HR

4  Humboldt University
   Susanne Baer
   Berlin - DE

5  National Centre for Social Research, University of Athens
   Maria Pantelidou Maloutas
   Athens - GR

6  Central European University Foundation
   Violetta Zentai
   Budapest - HU

7  Radboud University
   Mieke Verloo
   Nijmegen - NL

8  Peace Institute
   Vlasta Jalusic
   Ljubljana - SI

9  Universidad Complutense
   Maria Bustelo
   Madrid - ES

10 Umea University
    Malin Rönnblom
    Umea - SE

11 Middle East Technical University
    Feride Acar
    Ankara - TR

12 Lancaster University
    Sylvia Walby
    Lancaster - GB
Reconstituting Democracy in Europe

RECON

Contract n°: CIT4-CT-2006-028698
Call: FP6-2004-CITIZENS-4
Instrument: IP

Duration: 60 months
EC Contribution: 5.000.000 €
Starting date: 01/01/2007

Scientific coordinator:
University of Oslo
ARENA - Centre for European Studies
Oslo NO
Erik ODDVAR ERIKSEN
e.o.eriksen@arena.uio.no

Unit L3
Scientific Officer: Angela LIBERATORE
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

http://www.reconproject.eu/

RECON seeks to clarify whether democracy is possible under conditions of pluralism, diversity and complex multilevel governance. This includes taking proper heed of the challenges to democracy at EU, national and regional/local levels. RECON spells out three different models for democratic reconstitution: (a) democracy can be reconstituted at the national level with a concomitant reframing of the EU as a functional regulatory regime; (b) democracy can be reconstituted through establishing the EU as a federal state based on a collective identity; and (c) democracy can be reconstituted through developing a post-national Union with an explicit cosmopolitan imprint. RECON assesses which approach to democratic reconstitution is most viable - in empirical and normative terms - through analyzing the EU's constitutionalisation process; the institutional complex at the EU, Member State, and regional/local levels; the role and status of gender within the enlarged Europe; the democratic quality and governing capacity of the Union within tax/fiscal and foreign/security policy; and the multilevel configuration of civil society/public sphere. It examines the effects of external transnationalisation on the EU and discerns democratic lessons from comparison with non-European complex multilevel entities. RECON enhances knowledge of the enlargement process: the transition and consolidation of democracies. RECON identifies strategies through which democracy can be strengthened and participation of citizens increased, and provides a set of concrete policy recommendations in line with these. It suggests measures to rectify institutional and constitutional defects; to combat gendered and social inequality; and to rectify democratic deficits in different policy areas. It enhances the state of the art by developing and testing a theory of deliberative democratic supranationalism.
Reconstituting Democracy in Europe

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales
   Carlos Closa
   Madrid - ES

3 Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem(Eötvös Loránd University)
   Maria Heller
   Budapest - HU

4 European University Institute
   Christian Joerges
   San Domenico di Fiesole, Firen - IT

5 Free University of Berlin - Otto-Suhr-Institute of Political Science
   Cathleen Kantner
   Berlin - DE

6 Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic - Institute of Sociology
   Zdenka Mansfeldova
   Prague 1 - CZ

7 Uniwersytet Jagiellonski
   Zdzislaw Mach
   Krakow - PL

8 Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität
   Rainer Forst
   Frankfurt/Main - DE

9 London School of Economics and Political Science
   Federica Bicchi
   London - GB

10 Queen's University Belfast
    Yvonne Galligan
    Belfast - GB

11 Riga Graduate School of Law
    John Burke
    Riga - LV

12 Sabanci University
    Meltem Muftuler Bac
    Istanbul - TR
Reconstituting Democracy in Europe

RECON

13 Université Libre de Bruxelles
   Paul Magnette
   Brussels - BE

14 Universität Bremen
   Ulrike Liebert
   Bremen - DE

15 Universidad de León
   Agustín José Menéndez
   León - ES

16 University of Reading
   Christopher Lord
   Reading - GB

17 Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Vereniging voor Christelijk hoger Onderwijs, Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek en Patiëntenzorg)
   Ben Crum
   Amsterdam - NL
Reflexive Governance in the Public Interest

REFGOV

Contract n° : CIT3-CT-2005-513420
Call : FP6-CITIZENS-3
Instrument : IP

Duration : 60 months
EC Contribution : 3,900,000 €
Starting date : 01/06/2005

Scientific coordinator :
Université Catholique de Louvain
Centre de Philosophie du Droit (CPDR)
Louvain-la-Neuve BE
Jacques LENOBLE & Anne LIESSE
jacques.lenoble@cpdr.ucl.ac.be; anne.liesse@cpdr.ucl.ac.be

Unit L3
Scientific Officer : Lino PAULA
lino.paula@ec.europa.eu

This research focuses on emerging institutional mechanisms which seek to answer the question of market failures by means other than command-and-control regulation imposed in the name of the public interest. It seeks to identify these new mechanisms, to evaluate them and to make institutional proposals for an improved form of governance.

The approach means to highlight two categories of insufficiency: insufficiency in the governance devices and insufficiency in the theoretical models currently available to address the former. It aims therefore to synthesize the achievements of the current interdisciplinary research and set up an interaction not only between the most advanced questions of Economics, Law, Political Science, but also between those questions and the Theory of Action related to the public interest governance. Beyond that, it will push forward the research on collective action and seek to build the theoretical tools required to address the remaining insufficiencies, upon the hypothesis that such improvements depend on the better construction of the preconditions of the collective learning process, which conditions the efficiency of any collective action.

It proposes to ground its empirical work in five material fields: Services of General Interest, Global Public Services and Common Goods, Institutional Frames for Markets, Corporate Governance, and Fundamental Rights Governance. These laboratories of new forms of governance in the public interest have been chosen because a wide perspective must be adopted to define the preconditions of public interest, especially in the provision of public services. They constitute the five thematic sub-networks of the project. Indeed, this question can only be approached adequately by also investigating the institutional frames required for an efficient regulation of competitive activities, as the borders between the sectors of competitive activities and traditional public services become still more indistinct; any answer to this question must also take into account the international context in which the EU has to regulate economic activities and in particular the services of general economic interest; it must build on the evolutions of corporate governance as it is increasingly being recognized that, in relation to the enterprises which supply services of general interest, how companies are owned and controlled has a vital impact on the way they respond to regulatory interventions; and, finally, it must seek inspiration from the common values on which the Union is built - indeed, fundamental rights may have a decisive role in the future in contributing to social and territorial cohesion in the Union.

A Cross-thematic Seminar will be set up to ensure an integrated and consistent reflection on common theoretical questions considered by each sub-network in their specific research. The ‘Theory of the Norm’ Unit included in the project will seek to link the current perspectives on governance theory to the more epistemological reflections originating in the Theory of Action and the Theory of the Norm. It will be closely connected to the Cross-thematic Seminar.

The major outcomes of our research will be institutional proposals in each of the thematic fields studied in the project and on a more general level a ‘Public Interest Assessment’ protocol. Such a protocol would favour a better evaluation of the organisation of services of general interest.
Reflexive Governance in the Public Interest

REFGOV

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 York University
  Burkard Eberlein
  North York (Toronto) - CA

3 Charles University
  Sergey Slobodyan
  Prague 1 - CZ

4 Central European University Budapest Foundation
  Heather Elms
  Budapest - HU

5 Eötvös Loránd University
  Zoltán Fleck
  Budapest - HU

6 European University Institute
  Fabrizio Cafaggi
  San Domenico di Fies - IT

7 Universiteit Leiden
  Rick Lawson
  Leiden - NL

8 Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales
  Laurence Tubiana
  Paris - FR

9 Institut International pour les Etudes Comparatives
  Antoine Lyon-Caen
  Paris - FR

10 Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität
  Klaus Günther
  Frankfurt am Main - DE

11 London School of Economics and Political Science
  Colin Scott
  London - GB

12 Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft
  Manfred Nowak
  Wien - AT
Reflexive Governance in the Public Interest

REFGOV

13 Carl-von-Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
   Bernd Siebenhüner
   Oldenburg - DE

14 Università degli Studi di Catania
   Antonio Lo Faro
   Catania - IT

15 Università degli Studi di Siena
   Ugo Pagano
   Siena - IT

16 Università degli Studi di Trento
   Paola Iamiceli
   Trento - IT

17 Universidad de Oviedo
   Manuel González-Díaz
   Oviedo - ES

18 Universitat Pompeu Fabra
   Benito Arruñada
   Barcelona - ES

19 Université de Liège
   Pierre-Armand Michel
   Liège - BE

20 Université Paris X
   Eric Brousseau
   Nanterre - FR

21 Université Paris Sud
   Jean-Michel Glachant
   Sceaux Cedex - FR

22 University College London
   Timothy Swanson
   London - GB

23 University of Bristol
   Tony Prosser
   Bristol - GB
<table>
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<td>24</td>
<td>The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge</td>
<td>Simon Deakin</td>
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<td>Peter Vincent-Jones</td>
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<td>Czech Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Sergey Slobodyan</td>
<td>Prague 1</td>
<td>CZ</td>
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first period of the 7th Framework Programme

Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities

Research on Governance and Citizenship
Citizens, policy makers and social scientists often call for citizen participation for reasons of democratic legitimacy and effectiveness. An important field in which this has been claimed vigorously is science and technology policy. Thus, many countries witnessed the introduction of Participatory Technology Assessment (PTA).

The "litmus test" of PTA, and of citizen participation, is their impact on policy-making. But can PTA keep its promises and increase the influence of citizens' voices on decision-making? What in actual fact is the impact of PTA on decision-making? How can we increase it?

In order to answer these questions the project "Impact of Citizen Participation on Decision Making in a Knowledge Intensive Policy Field" (CIT-PART) will study comparatively the impact of PTA and TA on policy-making in 7 member- and a non-member country, the Commission, the OECD and the Holy See.

From that we will draw conclusions about the potential impact of institutionalised citizen participation on EU level. We will exemplify our questions through the reactions of various political systems to the challenge of xenotransplantation (XTP), which stands for the transplantation of animal organs, tissues or cells into humans.

XTP is highly controversial: Its advocates perceive it as promising since it could help to remedy the shortage of human transplants. Its opponents insist that it involves too many risks – most prominently infection risks - and ethical questions.

Adopting a theoretical approach of “social practices” we assume that the impact of citizen participation on decision-making is not only dependent on the quality of the PTA process itself but on practices of policy makers in which PTA is embedded in.

Following from our theoretical approach we will apply qualitative methods of empirical research. The team involves researchers from anthropology, communication studies, political science, public law, social psychology and sociology.
Impact of Citizen Participation on Decision-Making in a Knowledge Intensive Policy

CIT-PART

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Institute For Advanced Studies
Erich GRIESSLER
AT - Vienna

University Of Calgary
Edna F. EINSIEDEL
CA - Calgary

Copenhagen Business School
Janus HANSEN
DK - Frederiksberg

Università Degli Studi Di Siena
Marco VENTURA
IT - Siena

Latvijas Universitate
Aivita PUTNINA
LV - Riga

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Anne LOEBER
NL - Amsterdam

Lund University
Susanne LUNDIN
SE - Lund

University Of York
Nik BROWN
UK - York
Enacting European Citizenship

ENACT

**Proposal:** 217504

**Estimated EC contribution:** 1197910 €

**Starting date:**

**Duration:** 36 months

**Funding scheme:** Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)

**Unit L.3**

**Contact point:** Angela LIBERATORE
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

**Project coordinator:**

The Open University
Politics and International Studies
Faculty of Social Science
UK - Milton Keynes

**Contact:**

Prof. Engin ISIN
e.f.isin@open.ac.uk

The consortium assesses European citizenship as enacted by citizens as well as non-citizens (third country nationals, refugees, illegal aliens).

By investigating what we call ‘acts of citizenship’ we aim to determine the meaning given to the idea of European citizenship by those whose acts create new forms of identification.

We recognize that in a complex space such as the European Union, acts of citizenship—those acts through which subjects constitute themselves as European—will vary considerably reflecting various trajectories, territories, and cultures.

Thus the consortium involves three original member states (UK, Belgium and the Netherlands), two new member states (Hungary and Latvia) and a candidate state (Turkey).

The focus on acts of citizenship has several advantages. First, subjects and actors need not be conceived in advance as to what their status is or even the kind of entities they are since they can be individuals, states, groups and other legal or quasi-legal entities or persons.

To recognize certain acts as acts of citizenship requires understanding that these acts produce subjects as citizens.

Second, acts that articulate claims and produce claimants create new sites of belonging and identification.

These sites are different than traditional sites of citizenship such as voting, social security, and military obligation though these continue to be important. Third, acts of citizenship stretch across boundaries and involve multiple scales of belonging and identification.

The focus on acts of citizenship that produce new subjects, sites and scales of citizenship is therefore a vital concern for understanding how European citizenship is enacted. Fourth, by investigating acts we shift focus from what people say (opinion, perception, attitude surveys) to what people do, which is an important supplement, and under certain circumstances, corrective, to studies that concern themselves with what people say about their European citizenship and identification.

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Enacting European Citizenship

ENACT

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

The Open University
Engin ISIN
UK - Milton Keynes

Radboud University
Centre for Migration Law
Elspeth GUILD
NL - Nijmegen

Közep-Európai Egyetem
Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Ayse CAGLAR
HU - Budapest

Koç University
Center for Research on Globalization and Democratic Governance (GLODEM)
Fuat KEYMAN
TR - Istanbul

Centre for European Policy Studies
Justice and Home Affairs Section
Sergio CARRERA
BE - Brussels

Riga Graduate School of Law
Kristine KRUMA
LV - Riga
The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood, enlargement and multilateral cooperation

**EU4SEAS**

**Proposal:** 225382  
**Estimated EC contribution:** 1173475 €  
**Starting date:**  
**Duration:** 36 months  
**Funding scheme:** Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)

**Unit L.3**  
**Contact point:** Angela Liberatore  
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

**Project coordinator:**  
Centro de Informacion y Documentacion de Barcelona  
Europe Programme  
ES - Barcelona  
**Contact:**  
Dr. Jordi Vaquer I Fanés  
jvaquer@cidob.org

Closed seas play very diverse roles in relations between their bordering states: they unite and separate, they are a place of transit, a shared space, an element of joint identity, a common heritage.

This project focuses on four closed sea basins: those of the Mediterranean, Caspian, Baltic and Black seas.

Those basins were theatres for strategic competition between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War and acquired since 1989 a new centrality in co-operation amongst neighbouring states, with a wealth of sub-regional multilateral agreements and institutions flourishing in a few years.

All four basins are crucial to the European Union, and the EU is at the same time a crucial actor in them.

Its policies have an impact not only in each country, but also on collective efforts at sub-regional level.

This is a seldom analysed phenomenon: that of the relationship between a uniquely successful international organisation with a nature of its own, the European Union, and the smaller sub-regional multilateral structures and agreements.

Compared to the huge attraction that the EU exerts, which has been a catalyser for stability, change and reconciliation in a number of European countries, sub-regional multilateral institutions have proved their relative weakness.

However, their role in a number of areas (from stability and conflict resolution, to environmental issues) has been and still is important.

This project aims to evaluate their main achievements and failures, and the areas in which they have been most successful.

At the same time, it aims to analyse how EU membership and EU policies impact on multilateral co-operation around the sea basins, and how the EU and other multilateral organisations and initiatives can co-operate in achieving their shared objectives.

In the end, the project will explore what would be the benefits of a specific approach of the EU for each of the four basins, in co-operation with the existing sub-regional multilateralism.
The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood, enlargement and multilateral cooperation

EU4SEAS

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Centro De Información Y Documentación De Barcelona
Jordi VAQUER I FANÉS
ES - Barcelona

Middle East Technical University
Cigdem USTUN
TR - Ankara

Foundation International Centre For Defence Studies
Riina KALJURAND
EE - Tallinn

International Centre For Policy Studies
Olga SHUMYLO
UA - Kiev

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Michele COMELLI
IT - Roma

Institute Of International Affairs And The Centre For Small State Studies, University Of Icel
Silja Bara OMARSDOTTIR
IS - Reykjavik

Conference Of Peripheral And Maritime Regions
Patrick ANVRON
FR – Rennes
Changing Multilateralism: The EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace

EU-GRASP

<table>
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<th>Proposal: 225722</th>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated EC contribution: 1465000 €</td>
<td>United Nations University – Comparative Regional Integration Studies</td>
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<td>Starting date:</td>
<td>Comparative Regional Integration Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration: 36 months</td>
<td>BE - Brugge</td>
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<td>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</td>
<td>Contact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit L.3</td>
<td>Prof. Luk Van Langenhove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:director@cris.unu.edu">director@cris.unu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu">angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</a></td>
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GRASP aims to contribute to the analysis and articulation of the current and future role of the EU as a global and regional actor in multilateral security governance, in a context of challenged unilaterialism, where the EU aims for “effective multilateralism”.

This project will examine the notion and practice of multilateralism in order to provide the required theoretical background for assessing the linkages between the EU’s current security activities with multi-polarism, international law, regional integration processes and the United Nations system.

The project’s work plan will consist of the following components: (i) conceptual integrated analyses of the evolving concepts of multilateralism and security and the EU’s role as a security actor; (ii) case-studies of the EU’s approach to a number of specific security issues (regional conflict; terrorism; WMD proliferation; migration; energy and climate change; and severe violations to human rights); (iii) a transversal comparative analysis applying and integrating the case study findings; and lastly, (iv) a foresight study, building off the project’s findings that will detail scenarios for future EU policy towards external security relations and multilateral approaches to threats and challenges.

The research will be policy-oriented and include a strong interactive dimension, in order to assure ongoing feedback from the target-public.

The work will be undertaken by a consortium of European research centers that have already collaborated on these issues (FP6).

This group is enlarged by the inclusion of a number of institutes from outside the EU (Israel, Canada, South Africa and China) that will bring in further expertise on specific security issues in addition to important regional perceptions, necessary to avoiding a narrow Euro-centric approach and enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the role of the EU on the global stage.
Changing Multilateralism: The EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace

EU-GRASP

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

United Nations University - Comparative Regional Integration Studies
Luk VAN LAGENHOVE
BE - Brugge

University Of Warwick
Stuart CROFT
UK - Coventry

Göteborgs Universitet
Fredrik SÖDERBAUM
SE - Göteborg

Forum On The Problems Of Peace And War
Sonia LUCARELLI
IT - Firenze

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Jan WOUTERS
BE - Leuven

The Centre For International Governance Innovation
Andrew F. COOPER
CA - Waterloo

Institute For Security Studies
Cheryl HENDRICKS
ZA - Pretoria

The Centre For The Study Of European Politics And Society
Sharon PARDO
IL - Beer-Sheva, 84105
EuroPolis: A deliberative polity-making project

EuP

<table>
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<th>Proposal: 225314</th>
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<td>Estimated EC contribution: 1389174 €</td>
<td>Università degli studi di Siena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Starting date: 2008</td>
<td>Centro di Ricerca sul Cambiamento Politico,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duration: 24 months</td>
<td>Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche, Giuridiche,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small-</td>
<td>Politiche e Sociali</td>
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<td>and medium scale focused research project)</td>
<td>IT - Siena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit L.3</td>
<td>Contact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact point: Jean-François Dechamp</td>
<td>Dr Pierangelo ISERNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jean-franç<a href="mailto:ois.decham@c.europa.eu">ois.decham@c.europa.eu</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:isernia@unisi.it">isernia@unisi.it</a></td>
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EuroPolis explores the forms of democratic deficit that directly affecting EU citizens.

We test the hypothesis that citizen involvement in inclusive, informed, and thoughtful deliberation about the EU increases access to politically relevant information, citizens’ political engagement in EU public affairs, perceptions of the legitimacy of EU institutions, a sense of belonging to the EU, and voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections. We draw our hypothesis from the theory of deliberative democracy that suggests that democratic legitimacy rests on open deliberation, and prescribes that citizens should become involved in politics.

EuroPolis intends to assess the political outcomes of deliberative democratic practices by experimenting what would happen if EU citizens became substantially more informed about EU institutional arrangements, decision-making processes, and policy issues, as well as more aware of the policy preferences of other EU citizens.

Would this make them evaluate EU policy alternatives differently from the way they would with limited information? Would their policy preferences change? Would their electoral choices be more aligned with their policy preferences and be more or less likely to vote in second-order elections?

Would their electoral choices change? And if EU citizens had equal opportunity to engage in a thoughtful dialogue with citizens of other EU nationalities to discuss what they expect from their Union, would they identify the interests and problems they share with other EU citizens?

Would they develop stronger bonds with fellow EU citizens and feel part of the Union they formally belong to? Would there be an increase in civic engagement?

EuroPolis will seek to answer these questions through a carefully designed experiment that will assess how political and social attitudes toward EU issues change as a result of exposure to politically relevant information, and what difference this makes for political participation and voter turnout.
EuroPolis: A deliberative polity-making project

EuP

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Università Degli Studi Di Siena
Pierangelo ISERNIA
IT - Siena

University Of Essex
David SANDERS
UK - Colchester

Universitaet Mannheim, Mzes
Hermann SCHMITT
DE - Mannheim

Fondation Nationale Des Sciences Politiques
Bruno CAUTRES
FR - Paris Cedex 07

Universitetet I Oslo
Hans-Jörg TRENZ
NO - Oslo

Consejo Superior De Investigaciones Cientificas
Marta FRAILE
ES - Madrid

European Policy Centre
Jacki DAVIS
BE - Brussels

Avventura Urbana Srl
Iolanda ROMANO
IT - Torino

European Omnibus Survey Scrl
Caroline ASHDOWN
BE - Brussels

Median Research Centre
Marina POPESCU
RO - Bucarest

Notre Europe
Stephen BOUCHER
FR - Paris
The use of racial anti-discrimination laws: gender and citizenship in a multicultural context

GENDERACE

Proposal: 217237
Estimated EC contribution: 952900 €
Starting date: 2008
Duration: 30 months
Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)
Unit L.3
Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE
angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Project coordinator:
Université Libre de Bruxelles
Institute of Sociology
BE - Brussels
Contact:
Dr Isabelle CARLES
icarles@ulb.ac.be

The aim of the research is to evaluate the effectiveness of Racial Discrimination Laws from the point of view of the target group and in a gender perspective.

The main hypothesis is that differences can exist between the uses made of the law by men and women. This is because they develop different representations of the legal system and experience different forms of discrimination.

The second hypothesis is that intersectional experience of discrimination based on race and gender is not recognized and treated properly in legal and institutional frameworks built around single types of discrimination because discriminations are seen as one-dimensional and as affecting all people -men and women- in the same way.

The evaluation will be carried out through a study of case law and filed complaints, around 200 semi-directive qualitative interviews of foreign nationals and members of ethnic minorities and 70 interviews of stakeholders ans social partners, including lawyers dealing with complaints.

The goal of the project is to improve our understanding of the phenomenon of double discrimination (race and gender) and to develop practical tools to allow administrations, NGOs and specialised bodies to better assess the effectiveness of policies and practices in the field of antidiscrimination when faced with cases of double discrimination.
The use of racial anti-discrimination laws: gender and citizenship in a multicultural context

GENDERACE

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Université Libre de Bruxelles
Department of Social Anthropology
Isabelle CARLES
BE – Brussels

Universitat de Barcelona
Department of Social Anthropology
Olga JUBANY BAUCELLS
ES - Barcelona

Middlesex University Higher Education Corporation
Social Policy Research Centre
Eleonore KOFMAN
UK - London

Technische Universität Berlin
Hans-Liudger DIENEL
DE - Berlin

Kalmar University
Institution for Human Sciences
Agneta HEDBLÖM
SE - Kalmar

International Centre for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations (IMIR)
Maya KOSSEVA
BG – Sofia
Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order

MERCURY

| Proposal: 225267 |
| Estimated EC contribution: 1500000 € |
| Starting date: |
| Duration: 36 months |
| Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project) |
| Unit L.3 |
| Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE |
| angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu |

Project coordinator:
The University of Edinburgh
Politics Dept, College of Humanities and Social Sciences
UK - Edinburgh
Contact:
Dr. Mark Aspinwall
Mark.aspinwall@ed.ac.uk

This project seeks to understand the EU’s contribution to effective multilateralism. We consider evolving and conflicting (culturally-defined) meanings of multilateralism; its uncertain future on a global scale; the EU system of external relations in the light of the Reform Treaty and its implications for the Union’s ability to shape multilateralism; and whether and how multilateralism is compatible with the EU’s shift towards inter-regionalism and strategic partnerships.

Arguably, the EU has done more than most of its partners to acknowledge new global challenges and rising demand for multilateralism. Its own positions frequently become focal points for international negotiations on conflict resolution.

Nevertheless, essential questions remain unanswered about the viability of a European ‘way’ of multilateralism. Can multilateralism be defined in a way that transcends divisions within as well as beyond Europe, between states, nations and cultures, strong and weak, rich and poor?

Is there a concept of multilateralism that overcomes theoretical schisms? Is it possible for the EU or its member states (or anyone else) to define and pursue a selfless, benign, credible doctrine of multilateralism, as opposed to one that serves its own interests?

The problem of matching supply to demand for effective multilateralism will be the leitmotif for MERCURY, a research programme that will elaborate and clarify forms of multilateralism, develop specific theses about the EU’s contribution to multilateralism, and test them in line with best scientific practice.

Its remit extends to the interactions of the EU and its member states with regions outside Europe, strategic partners, and global organisations. It is interdisciplinary, drawing on expertise in law, politics, economics, and international relations. It advances a clear intellectual agenda – to explore, explain, and evaluate different conceptions of multilateralism – while aiming to achieve practical policy relevance.
Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order

MERCURY

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University Of Edinburgh
Mark ASPINWALL
UK – Edinburgh

Universität Zu Köln
Wolfgang WESSELS
DE – Köln

Charles University, Prague
Lenka Anna ROVNÁ
CZ - Prague 1

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Gianni BONVICINI
IT – Rome

Fondation Nationale Des Sciences Politiques
Daniela-Roxana VERMEL
FR - Paris Cedex 07

University of Pretoria
Maxi SCHOEMAN
ZA – Pretoria

Fudan University
Zhimin CHEN
CN – Shanghai

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Gunilla HEROLF
SE – Solna

The Chancellor, Masters And Scholars Of The University Of Cambridge
Christopher HILL
UK – Cambridge
Profane citizenship in Europe - Testing democratic ownership in hybrid Situations

**PROFACITY**

<table>
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<td>Starting date: 2008</td>
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<td>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit L.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact point: Rene VON SCHOMBERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Rene.VonSchomberg@ec.europa.eu">Rene.VonSchomberg@ec.europa.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project coordinator:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratoire Mondes Et Dynamiques Des Sociétés - Modys -Umr5264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR - Villeurbanne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Marc DERYCKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:marc.derycke@univ-stetienne.fr">marc.derycke@univ-stetienne.fr</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By concentrating on hybrid, not strictly normative social situations, we consider how people experiment with novel forms of citizenship that modify the outlines of formal citizenship.

Such forms of citizenship imply practical activities connected to existing set-ups or milieus, and what is at stake is the continuous invention of the democratic principle itself, i.e. the «right to rights».

The task at hand is to affirm and implement the «right to the city», not immediately conceded, that we call profane citizenship, and that we intend to use as a means of analyzing democratic ownership.

Our research program aims to examine in what ways the practices of actors who find themselves in situations where they have to make with their faults, handicaps, lack of resources, are taken (or not) into account as alternatives to juridical citizenship.

We will focus on "milieus of translation" gathering the "have-some" people acting in solidarity networks.

Three interconnected fields are concerned (languages and codes, proofs of identity, tests of urbanity), leading to qualitative surveys whose materials and first results will be submitted with sensing methodology to professional and institutional representatives.

This in turn will lead us to reconsider the notion of profane citizenship with an eye to the recent transformations of democracy in various national frameworks, by concentrating not only on the juridical concepts of citizenship, but also on its sociological configurations.

The theoretical and experimental contribution expected from this research project aims to develop the notion of profane citizenship, showing how it allows, in situations of delicate or relative balance, to take into account, according to the different national and democratic political cultures, both the uniqueness of the personal actions they imply and the political ontology involved thereby.
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The Publications Office has a worldwide network of sales agents. You can obtain their contact details by sending a fax to (352) 29 29-42758.
Research on the very working of the European institutions, the web of actors involved in deciding about the European ‘res publica’ - and the involvement of citizens in this - only started at the European level in the late nineties, in the 5th Framework Research Programme and flourished since then. In the 6th Framework Programme several projects –including large Integrated Projects and Networks of Excellence- have addressed these major issues, and some more are coming in the context of the 7th Framework programme –mainly in relation to global governance, multilateralism and the role of the EU in this, and on the new challenges concerning active citizenship and participation. This means that European research on governance evolved from ‘latecomer’ to well-grounded, and possibly international leader.