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NEWGOV
New Modes of Governance

Integrated Project
Priority 7 – Citizens and Governance in the Knowledge-based Society

New Modes of Governance in the EU- Student Seminar
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Summary

The seminar was organised on a regular weekly basis during the period 11 April – 11 July 2005. It was incorporated to the curriculum of European Studies of the Otto-Suhr Institute for Political Science, Free University Berlin and co-organised by the project leader and Prof. Tanja Börzel (leader of Cluster 3 – Effectiveness, Capacity and Legitimacy and of the project COPA, project no. 12). In this seminar students were asked to focus on theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of new governance modes in the EU. The seminar attracted a total number of 25 students; this group comprised essentially students at the last semesters of their studies with an active interest at elaborating their final dissertation leading to their Diploma on a theme related to the emergence, application, effectiveness, efficiency and/or legitimacy of new modes of governance in the EU and the member states.

The organisation of the seminar was mutually beneficial both for the organisers and the students. It provided to the leaders of SEEIRA and COPA the opportunity to systematically organise and present the wide literature on old and new modes of governance and assisted our theoretical investigation on the elements and characteristics that distinguish the two. It provided the basis for a systematic and thorough investigation of the factors that foster or impede the emergence of new modes of government in different institutional settings (EU and its member states) as well as their alleged degree of effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy vis-à-vis more traditional hierarchical modes of coordination.

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1. Introduction

The seminar was organised on a regular weekly basis every Monday 16:00 – 20:00 covering the period 11 April – 11 July 2005. It was incorporated to the curriculum of European Studies of the Otto-Suhr Institute for Political Science, Free University Berlin and co-organised by the project leader and Prof. Tanja Börzel (leader of Cluster 3 – Effectiveness, Capacity and Legitimacy and of the project COPA, project no. 12). The main idea was to organise two courses, one focusing on the various theoretical and methodological approaches found in the literature on European governance and new modes of governance (that is the present student seminar, summer semester 2005), followed by an empirically oriented seminar to be organised on the subsequent semester (winter 2005-2006). In the first seminar students were asked to focus on theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of new governance modes in the EU. It comprised several short assignments (3 short papers each summarising a part of the literature listed below, active class participation and a written essay 8-100 words. These assignments were oriented towards the elaboration of a research design in order to stimulate novel original preliminary research by our students in the second more empirically oriented part of the seminar. The seminar attracted a total number of 25 students of political science at the Otto-Suhr Institute for Political Science. This group comprised essentially students at the last semesters of their studies with an active interest at elaborating their final dissertation leading to their Diploma on a theme related to the emergence, application, effectiveness, efficiency and/or legitimacy of new modes of governance in the EU and the member states.

2. Subject of the Seminar

In recent years much of the debate over efficiency and effectiveness of EU public policies concentrates on the merits of ‘new modes of governance’ (NMG). New modes of governance represent an alternative to traditional hierarchical command-and-control regulatory approaches (i.e., ‘hard law’). They are expected to be politically more efficient and more effective since they facilitate the inclusion of ‘non-state actors, such as firms, private interest groups, or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in governance arrangements and they put an emphasis on non-hierarchical modes of steering that minimize resistance of decision makers and implementing actors as regulatory adjustment costs remain low. These modes of governance cover a wide range of different policy processes such as the open method of coordination, voluntary accords, standard setting, regulatory networks, regulatory agencies, regulation ‘through information’, benchmarking and peer review.

The seminar was divided into three sections. Section 1 attempted to identify the fundamental characteristics of new modes of governance in relation to more traditional notions of government based on hierarchical relationships between public actors, governance and the market that is spontaneous coordination between private actors. It identified the fundamental elements that characterised novel modes of governance without government in relation to the actors participating, structures, policy instruments and emerging modes of coordination. A second part focused on the distinctive characteristics of governance in the EU and identified the potential factors that contribute to the emergence of modes of non-hierarchical steering with the participation of various categories of private actors (for profit and/or not-for-profit). Finally section 3 focuses on specific cases of non-hierarchical steering modes in various EU policy areas such as the open method of coordination in EU economic and social policies, new policy instruments in environmental policies, the delegation of regulatory competences in non-majoritarian institutions (independent regulatory agencies and regulatory networks), the inclusion of non-state actors in partnership arrangements during the EU pre-accession negotiations with the CEECs and the external relations of the EU.
3. Conclusions and relevance for the project

The organisation of the seminar was mutually beneficial both for the organisers and the students of the Otto-Suhr Institute for Political Science of the Free University of Berlin. It provided to the leaders of SEEIRA and COPA the opportunity to systematically organise and present the wide literature on old and new modes of governance and assisted our theoretical investigation on the elements and characteristics that distinguish the two. It provided the basis for a systematic and thorough investigation of the factors that foster or impede the emergence of new modes of government in different institutional settings (EU and its member states) as well as their alleged degree of effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy vis-à-vis more traditional hierarchical modes of coordination. Moreover, it facilitated further preliminary research by our students on the emergence, effectiveness and legitimacy of new modes of governance in policy areas not covered by SEEIRA and COPA (health, external relations of the EU). Teaching material is publicly available for the academic community and policy practitioners, apart from the NEWGOV project website also at the institutional and personal websites (www.fu-berlin.de/europa and http://www.polwiss.fu-berlin.de/projekte/koutalakis/).

4. Seminar Outline

4.1 Basic Readings


4.2 Seminar Requirements

- active class participation (oral quizzes, discussion) 20%
- several class assignments (2-3 pages each), 30%
- seminar paper (8.000-10.000 words) to be submitted till October 17, 2005 50%
4.3 Programme

I Governance without Government

11.4. New and Old Modes of Governance

Introduction and seminar organization

18.4. Governance between Hierarchy, Market and Networks

Required Readings


25.4. New Modes of Governance: Governance without Government

Required Readings


02.5. Governance within the State: Governing Modern Societies

Required Readings

NEWGOV – New Modes of Governance


9.5. Governance Beyond the State: Of, With and Without Government
Required Readings

16.5. European Governance: New and Different?
Required Readings
NEWGOV – New Modes of Governance


23.5. **Experimental Governance in the EU: Deliberative Supranationalism**

**Required Readings**


30.5. **Delegation to Non-Majoritarian Institutions: European Agencies**

**Required Readings**


**Required Readings**

• De la Porte, C. and Nanz, P. (2004) ,The OMC – a deliberative-democratic mode of governance? The cases of employment and pensions

20.6. **Governing the Market II: Exporting the OMC to other EU policy areas**

**Required Readings**


**Required Readings**

27.6. **Governing Enlargement: (Non)Hierarchical Steering?**

**Required Readings**


04.7. **Governance beyond the EU: Exporting Democracy and Stability**

**Required Readings**


11.7. **Final Discussion and Feed Back**