NEWGOV
New Modes of Governance

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

4th Annual Activity Report
Covering the period months 37-48
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I. Executive Summary

I.1 The key objectives of NEWGOV

The aim of the NEWGOV IP was examine the transformation of governance in Europe (and beyond) by mapping, evaluating and analysing the emergence, execution, and evolution of what we referred to as ‘New Modes of Governance’ (NMG). By new modes of governance we mean the range of innovation and transformation that has been and continues to occur in the instruments, methods, modes and systems of governance in contemporary polities and economies, and especially within the European Union (EU) and its member states.

The precise scientific objectives of NEWGOV are 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 ‘new forms of governance 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 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.

I.2 Major scientific achievements during the reporting period and end results, use and impact

During the fourth and final project year, the Integrated Project NEWGOV concentrated on three major tasks: completion of scientific research on cluster and project level; integration of research results across clusters at the Consortium level; and the dissemination of project results (see below, next chapter).

The first task was the consolidation and completion of the scientific research carried out at the level of the individual clusters and projects. Most projects had already reached the stage of the final analysis and the (partly normative) evaluation of the findings at the beginning of the final project year. On this basis, most projects also envisaged to formulate policy recommendations addressed to the stakeholders involved (see below, the NEWGOV Policy Brief Series). The final annual progress report gives account of the progress made and the answers each of the projects have to the related hypotheses that have been formulated in the NEWGOV Scientific Objectives Document.

The clusters have finalised their work by producing joint monographs (cluster 1) or special journal issues (clusters 2 and 3), while the final products of the NEWGOV projects ranged from final reports, (multi-authored) monographs, edited volumes, to scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals, book chapters, working papers, and PhD theses. Around 125 project deliverables have been produced in year four.

As regards the second task, the integration of research results at the Consortium level, NEWGOV invested considerable efforts in producing the overall project report which synthesised and summarized the results of the Integrated Project at the Consortium level. The NEWGOV Steering Committee drew up a list of 14 key questions that were supposed to facilitate the systematisation of results of the NEWGOV project and to structure the final report for the Consortium. The questions fol-
lowed the so-called 4Es, i.e. emergence, execution, evolution and evaluation of various forms of governance. Most activities organised at the Consortium Level fed into the process of preparing the final report. For example, four additional cross-cluster workshops were organised in year 4 in order to further exploit synergies of the research insights accumulated by the various clusters and projects. Also the final Consortium Conference in June 2008 was exclusively dedicated to the discussion of the 14 questions.

The final report records in fully worked and elaborated form the range of the knowledge created, its empirical content, its analytical innovations, and its implications for subsequent scientific enquiry. It is a systematic comparison of the findings on Emergence, Execution, Evaluation and Evolution. Deliberately, the final report is first and foremost addressing the stakeholder communities, hence is not extensively focussing on the theoretical considerations.

The project’s final report submitted to the European Commission will also be published, in a revised and slightly extended version, by a major international publishing house. It is expected that the publication will become available during the year 2009.

1.3 Main elements of the plan for using and disseminating knowledge

The “Plan for Using and Disseminating Knowledge” of the NEWGOV Project focused on the effective dissemination of the generated knowledge. We relied on a two-tier strategy which included (a) activities coordinated and implemented on the Consortium level, and (b) activities which were implemented by the individual partners and projects.

The primary tool for disseminating the results of the research conducted by the Consortium was the Consortium website [www.eu-newgov.org](http://www.eu-newgov.org). Launched on 1 February, 2005, it contains topical information concerning the project, in particular publications, reports, articles and working papers of the Consortium. Links to other information sources relating to the project’s research fields are provided, as well as regularly updated information on events organised in the framework of NEWGOV. After a starting period, the website has between 4,500 and 5,000 visits per month, predominately from European and the US-American higher education institutions, but also from governmental institutions, companies and organisations.

During the four project years, six working paper coming from the NEWGOV project have been published (a total of 20 Working Papers were published) in the joint CONNEX-NEWGOV Working Papers Series EUROGOV. The website of the Working Papers series is: [www.connex-network.org/eurogov](http://www.connex-network.org/eurogov).

Relaying the results of the research to the scientific community and strengthening the integration of the research carried out on the cluster and project level was mainly implemented by Consortium-level workshops and conferences, each of them focusing on specific analytical themes or empirical topics. The workshops brought together researchers from across the Consortium with access for scholars from the wider circle of associated institutions, in particular from other FP6 projects. The fourth and final annual Consortium-wide conference took place in June 2008, bringing together researchers from all projects and Task Forces. The conference was organised around a 14 questions dealing with the Emergence, Effectiveness, Execution, and Evolution of New Modes of Governance. The aim was to feed into the production of the final project report.

The strengthening of cross-cluster contacts and the integration of the Task Forces into the work of the clusters and projects are also aims of the workshops organised on the Consortium Level. Four
workshops took place during the final project year, some of which were also attended by practitioners.

Dissemination for practitioners was a key aim of the Consortium. Besides the publication or a research results-oriented External Newsletter (four issues during the final project year) and the Policy Brief Series (32 issues have been produced in year 4), a Practitioner Forum series has been organised at the Consortium Level, complementing similar activities of the individual sub-projects. During project year 4, the three Consortium Practitioner Forums took place; in May 2008 on “Social Pacts in Europe”, another one in May 2008 on “Civil Society and Enlargement”, and finally in June 2008 on the issue of “Regulatory Networks and New Modes of Governance in the EU”. At the same time, many NEWGOV projects have organised workshops and seminars with the participation of practitioners, e.g. projects 8, 12, 19a, 20, and one of the Legal Task Forces. The decentralised approach secured that stakeholders from the respective policy fields can be targeted. In addition, NEWGOV and CONNEX jointly organised a dissemination conference in April 2008 in Brussels, presenting the main achievements of the CONNEX Network and the NEWGOV project to practitioners and stakeholders in the Brussels arena.

The NEWGOV consortium has contributed 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; and providing for outreach to, and participation by, the wider research community. More than 60 monographs and edited volumes and more than 400 articles in journals and edited volumes as well as working papers were published during the lifetime of the project or are in the process of being published. Around 400 times were NEWGOV researchers engaged in other dissemination activities, that is, they contributed to major scientific conferences or workshops, gave lectures on NEWGOV issues, or organised seminars for the academic and stakeholders communities. It included the most prestigious academic events such as Ninth and Tenth Biennial International Conferences of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA), conferences of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the International Studies Association (ISA), the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE), the American Political Science Association (APSA), the Conference of Europeanists, or the International Association for Legal and Social Philosophy.
II. Projects and Project Leaders

II.1. List of Projects

(click on the cluster/project to be transferred to the presentation on the NEWGOV website)

Cluster 1: Emergence, Evolution and Evaluation
1. The Evolution and Impact of Governing Modes
2. The Open Method of Co-ordination
3. Arguing and Persuasion in EU Governance
4. Legal Perspectives on Democracy and New Modes of Governance

Cluster 2: Delegation, Hierarchy and Accountability
5. New Modes of Governance in the Shadow of Hierarchy
6. After Delegation: Regulatory Agencies & Network Governance
7. Governance and the EU Securities Sector
8. European Public Services Regulation
9. Choice and Combination of Policy Instruments
10. Private Dispute Resolution: Legitimate & Accountable?
11. The Role of Civil Society in Democratising European & Global Governance

Cluster 3: Effectiveness, Capacity and Legitimacy
12. Coping with Accession: New Forms of Governance and European Enlargement
13. The Domestic Impact of European Law
15. Evolving Regional Governance Regimes: Challenges for Institution Building in the CEE Countries
16. Inside-Out: New Modes of Governance in Relations with Non-Member States
17. Democratisation, Capture of the State and New Forms of Governance in CEE countries

Cluster 4: Learning, Experimental Governance and Participation
18a. Distributive Politics, Learning and Reform: Emergence and Evolution of National Social Pacts
18b. Distributive Politics, Learning and Reform: Emergence and Evolution of Administrative Partnerships
19a. New Approaches to Economic Governance in the EU
19b. New Approaches to Economic Governance in the EU: The Politics of Central Bank Accountability in the Age of Globalisation
20. ‘Varieties of Capitalism’ and Economic Governance in CE Europe
21. Towards New Corporate Governance Regimes in Europe
22. Changing Governance Architecture of International Taxation – TAXGOV
23. Learning and Local Innovation System
24. Democratisation/Participation of Civil Society in New Modes of Governance

Task Forces
- Democracy Task Force
- Legal Task Forces
  - New Modes of Governance and the relevance for EU law
  - Which governance structures for European private law?
  - Litigating EU Law
II.2. Contractors and project (co-)leaders

(click on the name to be transferred to the contact details on the NEWGOV website)

1. European University Institute  
   Stefano Bartolini (Chairperson of the Steering Committee), Adrienne Héritier (Scientific Director), Fabrizio Cafaggi, Gráinne de Búrca, Colin Crouch, Martin Rhodes, Alec Stone Sweet, Ingo Linsenmann (Project Manager)

2. Universität zu Köln  
   Wolfgang Wessels, Udo Diedrichs

3. Freie Universität Berlin  
   Tanja A. Börzel, Charalampos Koutalakis, Thomas Risse

4. Institut für Höhere Studien  
   Gerda Falkner

5. University College Dublin  
   Brigid Laffan

6. University of Sussex*  
   Philippe Pochet

7. Observatoire social européen asbl  
   Kalman Dezseri

8. Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
   Nicolas Jabko, Patrick Le Galès

9. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques  
   Carl Fredrik Bergström, Ulrika Mörh

10. Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies  
    Richard Bellamy, David Coen

11. University College London  
    Carlo Ruza, Stijn Smismans

12. Max-Planck Inst. f. Gesellschaftsforschung**  
    Leonor Moral Soriano

13. Universität di Trento  
    Maurizio Ferrera

14. Universidad de Granada  
    Daniela Obradovic, Jelle Visser

15. Universität Bern***  
    Maurizio Ferrera

16. Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona  
    Abigail Innes, Waltraud Schelkle, Mark Thatcher

17. Universität Basle  
    Zdenka Mansfeldova

18. Central European University Budapest  
    Albert Weale

19. Foundation The Institute of Public Affairs  
    Dario Castiglione, Claudio Radaelli

20. Universität Zürich  
    Andreas Føllesdal

21. Stichting Katholieke Universiteit Brabant  
    Patrizia Isabelle Nanz, Jens Steffek, Susanne Schmidt

22. Universiteit van Amsterdam  
    Stefán Grillier

23. Universität Bocconi  
    Anne Peters

24. London School of Economics and Political Science  
    Zdenka Mansfeldova

25. University of Essex  
    Michal Federowicz

26. University of Exeter  
    David Stuart Lane

27. Universität i Oslo  
    Heiko Pleines

28. Universität Bremen  
    Martin Kay

29. Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien  
    Martin Kay

30. Universidad de Navarra  
    Christian de Visscher, Frédéric Varone

31. Universität Luzern***  
    Sandra Lavenex

32. European University at St. Petersburg****  
    Elena Belokurova

* as of 1 September 2005, parter 6 was replaced by partner 44
** as of 1 September 2006, parter 12 left the consortium, the main researcher joint partner 30
*** as of 1 June 2006, parter 17 was replaced by partner 45
**** as of 30 October 2006
III. Overview on the major scientific objectives during the fourth year

During the fourth and final project year, the Integrated Project NEWGOV concentrated on three major tasks: completion of scientific research on cluster and project level; integration of research results across clusters at the Consortium level; and the dissemination of project results. The following overview summaries the activities of the Consortium in relation to these three tasks, however it does not provide a summary of the final scientific results of the NEWGOV project as a whole. This can be found in the Final Scientific Report of NEWGOV.

III.1 Completion of scientific research on cluster and project level

The first task was the consolidation and completion of the scientific research carried out at the level of the individual clusters and projects. While a few projects were still carrying out primary research (surveys, interviews, etc.), most others had already reached the stage of the final analysis and the (partly normative) evaluation of the findings. On this basis, most projects also envisaged to formulate policy recommendations addressed to the stakeholders involved.

The fourth year of Cluster 1 was dominated by two key objectives:
- Firstly, to sum up, to conclude and to assess the outcome of the common academic endeavours, and
- Secondly, to undertake extensive attempts to widely disseminate the projects findings and results.

For both objectives the work progress towards the finalization of the joint monograph has been at central stage. In order to ensure a common approach of all contributions from the sub-projects of the cluster to the volume, the common analytical framework around the consortium’s analytical questions on the “Es”, the Emergence (E1), Execution (E2), Evaluation (E3) and Evolution (E4) of New Modes of Governance was further developed. Here, a questionnaire of fourteen questions, which was set up as a means of operationalisation of the key elements of the joint framework, proved to be particularly valuable for generating a coherent set of comparable data. The concluding cluster workshop, carried out in Florence, was used for a presentation of the further developed versions of the chapters on the one hand, and for lively and intense discussions between Cluster partners on the other. The results of this cross-project feedback workshop served then as the basis for anew thorough review of all contributions and an adjustment of the conceptional framework of the volume, thus helping to thicken and harmonise the input from all projects to the Cluster volume.

Given that the key phase of activities of a number of cluster partners has ended after month 36, it has been of crucial importance in the last year to draw on the results of the previously completed workpackages and to provide a comprehensive evaluation of different types and modes of governance. While Project 1 addressed the role of institutions in different policy fields and assessed the efficacy of practises governing the interaction between them, Project 2 concentrated on the practices related to the Open Method of Coordination in the policy areas of Information Society and Research and Development. Project 3 examined the processes of non-hierarchical decision-making and in particular on arguing and persuasion, while project 4 carried out two subprojects, one on self- and co-regulation with special focus on agencies, the other one dealing with democracy and delegation especially considering European soft law.

Based upon the developed indicators, as well as the working papers on the emergence, evolution and impact of governing modes, the new versions of the chapters for the joint monograph (Deliverable D91) served as the main point of orientation for synthesis of the research results. Furthermore, with the working paper on governing modes in the field of budgetary and redistributive policies (D94, Dezseri), on new modes of governance in the light of the Lisbon Treaty (D93, Die-
The horizontal ties between the sub-projects and partners have further been strengthened by giving room for discussions and other means of exchange, preparing joint dissemination activities such as the joint monograph on Governance. Additionally, the close co-operation with practitioners in Brussels and other European capitals allowed for exchange between the worlds of academia and day-to-day politics. Officials from various EU institutions have been consulted Brussels, thus helping to enrich the research with their inside perspective. Lead contractor for this task has been the University of Cologne, with input from the Cluster partners. All partners have participated in the information flows and exchange of research results via personal communication and e-mails. That ongoing exchange has helped to improve the coherence of the proposed theoretical approaches while has disseminated within the cluster participants the first empirical results of the research activity in the domain of its competence. Furthermore, all partners have further developed and revised their chapters of the monograph (D97). At all time, contact was kept with practitioners so that relevant feedback could be included into the analysis.

The impact of new modes of governance on policy results and institutional structures has been assessed by confronting our theoretical starting hypotheses with empirical data. A number of Policy Memoranda concentrated the findings set out in greater detail in the previous Working Papers, and focussed on practical implications of the evaluation of New Modes. While working paper D93 by Udo Diedrichs and Wolfgang Wessels shed light on perspectives and outlook concerning the Lisbon Reform Treaty, their Policy Memorandum D96 draws a number of conclusions from a theoretical perspective by correlating the policy-specific considerations of the other contributions. Taking into account the common approach to the final publication, the feedback from Cluster partners and practitioners has been involved into the studies, thus enriching the drafts for the chapter for joint monograph.

Dissemination activities not exclusively related to the NEWGOV framework have also been carried out. In order to foster interdisciplinary discussion and exchange across project boundaries, the Cluster partners sought to publish articles or contributions in journals, reviews, and working paper series (D82-90), thus disseminating research findings to a rich variety of target groups.

The work of Cluster 1 was be concluded by the monograph on the Emergence, Evolution and Evaluation of Governing Modes. This joint publication, summing up and presenting the findings of the cluster participants, will ensure comprehensive dissemination among the academic community and the interested public.

This last project year within NEWGOV Cluster 2 was dedicated – at the cluster leader – to finalise the discussions on joint publication projects. The cluster has held two meetings during the reporting period: at the occasion of the sixth cluster workshop on 16 and 17 November 2007 (work package 5), the members followed up on the discussions with the NEWGOV democracy task force. At this stage, all participants (from cluster 2, 4 and the task force) presented draft papers in preparation of a joint publication. The major points of discussion and practical conclusions have been documented in form of a report, submitted as collective deliverable no. 5 in November 2007. At the occasion of the seventh cluster workshop (work package 6) during the fourth NEWGOV Consortium Conference on 5 June 2008, these discussions were continued. A second objective of this meeting was to discuss the 14 questions that shall guide the NEWGOV Final Report. The major points and practi-
cal conclusions have been documented in form of a report, submitted as collective deliverable no. 6 in June 2008.

At the level of the projects within cluster two, all projects were completed in time with major final deliverables documenting the results of the research:
- Project 5: final case study analysis and scientific articles to appear in peer-reviewed journals
- Project 6: extensive final report and scientific articles that appeared / will appear in peer-reviewed journals
- Project 7: already terminated before month 36.
- Project 8: a monograph on “Energy Market Integration by European Public Service” and a PhD thesis
- Project 9: an extensive final report that will be turned into several journal articles and a book
- Project 10: A final report that will be turned into two journal articles
- Project 11: two final journal articles (the research phase ended already in year 3)

Cluster 3 has met two times during the reporting period. The first workshop took place from 31 January to 2 February 2008 at the Center for European Integration of the Freie Universität Berlin. The workshop aimed at discussing the major findings of the projects along the main questions of Cluster 3. The cluster focused on the role of new modes of governance (NMG) for the implementation of EU policies and EU primary Law in different types of states, “weak states” in particular, including Southern European member states, Central and Eastern European (CEE) candidate countries and associated states in the former Soviet Union and Northern Africa. Thus, the findings of the projects are most relevant to addressing the first and the third “E” (emergence and evaluation). The central focus of Cluster 3 was to explore the role of governance capacity for the emergence, effectiveness and legitimacy of NMG.

The second meeting of the Cluster took place at the annual Consortium Conference in Florence on June 3, 2008. The aim of the meeting was to analyze our findings related both to the 14 questions formulated by the NEWGOV Steering Committee and the “4Es” (D 05). On the basis of the papers prepared by the projects, the cluster coordinator (Tanja Börzel) prepared a proposal for special issue of a journal that was submitted to Acta Politica (D 06). The main goal of this work package was to evaluate the policy and structural impact of New Modes of Governance. The evaluation took into account both results from Cluster 3 and other members of the Integrated Project. Major findings on the overall research agenda were presented at a 3 day Cross-Cluster Workshop organized in Berlin on July 3-5 (Month 46) by the cluster coordinator (Tanja Börzel), where projects participating in various clusters of the consortium were invited to discuss their major results in light of the research agenda of NEWGOV. Particular attention was given to the role of civil society.

The findings of Cluster 3 “Effectiveness, Capacity, and Legitimacy” were aggregated by focusing on the role of New Modes of Governance in the harmonization and approximation of third countries with the EU. More specifically, the cluster members sought to explore the extent to which NMG have facilitated or impaired the adoption of and adaptation to the *acquis communautaire* by accession and neighbourhood countries. Projects 14 (Smoothening Enlargement) and 16 (Inside-Out) have produced very interesting and important results, focus, however, on the EU rather than the domestic level.

A conference aimed at the dissemination of knowledge to the international scientific community, practitioners and policy experts, took place on 5-8 May 2008 and was also hosted by the Freie Universität Berlin. The conference did not only help to communicate research findings among members of the cluster and other members of the Integrated Project but contributed to the dissemination of
knowledge to other target groups, including the international scientific community, practitioners, and policy experts.

At the level of the projects, the following final results can be highlighted
- Project 12: Several policy papers that will be published in a joint monograph. In addition, a special journal issue is in preparation
- Project 13: A PhD thesis and an extensive report. Both have been turned in articles for peer-reviewed journals
- Project 14: Since the project was effectively completed in year 3, one final paper has been produced which will be submitted to a journal.
- Project 15: A final report based on an extensive survey will be turned into several journal articles.
- Project 15: Several journal articles (will) document the results of this project.
- Project 16: Several journal articles have been produced and will be published during the next year.
- Project 17: The project concluded its research already during project year 3. During the final year, an edited volume on “New Modes of Governance in the European Union States” has been produced in Polish language, thus increasing the dissemination of key results of the NEWGOV project to the Polish academic community.

Cluster 4 continued to focus on areas of regulation where EU involvement is new and where at the national level existing modes of governance have been called into question - either because they are or appear to be ineffective, or because they are challenged by (mostly international, sometimes domestic) developments. This is the case of economic and monetary government, tax policy and corporate governance. The final cluster workshop, no. 5, was held at the same time as the summer 2008 fourth NEWGOV consortium conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence. The purpose of this meeting was to subject the NEWGOV ‘14-questions’ document to discussion by the project leaders and participants.

Cluster 4 has not produced joint publications due to the diversity of the projects linked to this cluster. However, the following final results at the project level can be reported:
- Project 18a: The summarizing analytical and the country reports will be published in an edited volume
- Project 18b: The project was concluded at the end of year 3.
- Project 19a: a large number of book chapters and journal articles document the research of this project
- Project 19b: The final report will be published as a journal article
- Project 20: The final report will be published in the Working Papers Series of LSE and later on submitted to journals
- Project 21: Six additional reports (mainly working papers and journal articles) concluded the impressive research by this project
- Project 22: The project was concluded at the end of year 3.
- Project 23: The project was concluded at the end of year 2.
- Project 24: In additional to several working papers, this project concluded its research agenda with the publication of on edited volume and one multi-authored monograph.

The Task Forces on Legal Issues and the Legitimacy and Democracy Task Force have produced a number of edited volumes, either in the process of being finalised or published already (as special journal issues), the final data set on the effectiveness of the European Court of Justice, as well as a
number of reports to be published in peer-reviewed journals. The Task Forces and its members continued to contribute their expertise to the other clusters and projects, in particular the DTF during the last Consortium Conference in June 2008.

III.2 Integration of research results across clusters at the Consortium level

During the first two years of the project, most clusters had mainly focused on empirical rather than analytical comparisons in those policy fields that are dealt with in the respective clusters. During the third year, at the clusters and the consortium level, the NEWGOV project started to compare in greater details the developments in various policy fields, that is, the foci of many individual projects, and has analysed the relative utility of different policy instruments across areas. The consortium has made comparisons across sectors of intervention, and to some extent across different modes of governance which is not the same as instruments. Instruments as defined by policy analysis (incentives, command and control, information, model) can exist in different modes of governance at the same time. Additional comparative perspectives, such as across policy areas, have come into play during the third and fourth project year. Research results have been compared and discussed at numerous cluster workshops and the four Consortium Conferences; these discussions have led to a greater coherence in the individual projects’ research.

This integration from the bottom up – from projects into clusters, and then across clusters, was the appropriate way to proceed in such a huge consortium. Integrative results were therefore to be expected at the level of cluster leaders’ interactions which focused on the joint analytical perspective of emergence, execution, evaluation, and evolution.

At the Consortium Level, four additional cross-cluster workshops were organised in year 4 in order to further exploit synergies of the research insights accumulated by the various clusters and projects:

The third Workshop took place at the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) in Warsaw, 26 October 2007. The topic was “New Modes of Governance in the New and Old Member States – Similarities and Differences”. The aim of the seminar was to reflect on the emergence, functioning and impact of new modes of governance in new and old member states and on the factors that influence the emergence (E1), execution (E2) and evolution (E3) of new modes of governance.

The impact on democratic structures was discussed in the three clusters 1-3 and was further developed at a workshop jointly organised by cluster 2 and the Democracy Task Force (November 2007).

Another workshop asked the question: “To what extent does civil society help to make enlargement work by providing both EU-level actors and governments of accession countries with means to strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of accession processes and outcomes?” The workshop brought together senior researchers, practitioners and junior researchers from within the New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV) Integrated Project and outside, who study different issues related to new modes of governance and Civil Society. Their papers provided interesting insights on the societal preconditions of New Modes of Governance and raised some important puzzles for theoretical reasoning and practical application. The workshop took place at the Freie Universität Berlin, 8 – 10 May, 2008, organised by Clusters 3 (Tanja Börzel) and 4 (Heiko Pleines).

A final workshop dealt with the role of non-state actors in coping with the challenges of accession to the EU. Special attention was given to the role of civil society, another cross-cluster issue within NEWGOV. The workshop was jointly organized with Project 12 “Coping with Accession” Conference on the “Effective Implementation of EU Policies in Accession Countries”. It took place in Zeuthen, Germany, 3-5 July 2008.
During the fourth and final year, NEWGOV invested considerable efforts in producing the overall project report which synthesised and summarized the results of the Integrated Project at the Consortium level. The final report records in fully worked and elaborated form the range of the knowledge created, its empirical content, its analytical innovations, and its implications for subsequent scientific enquiry. It is a systematic comparison of the findings on Emergence, Execution, Evaluation and Evolution. Deliberately, the final report is first and foremost addressing the stakeholder communities, hence is not extensively focussing on the theoretical considerations.

The Steering Committee started to discuss the production of the final report already in June 2007 (month 34). In early 2008, the NEWGOV Steering Committee drew up a list of 14 key questions that were supposed to facilitate the systematisation of results of the NEWGOV project and to structure the final report for the Consortium. The questions followed the so-called 4Es, i.e. emergence, execution, evaluation and evaluation of various forms of governance.

The EUI employed Michael Blauberger, who wrote his PhD within project no. 13 during the first three project years, for three months in order to code most of the NEWGOV deliverables and publicised work along the 14 questions and according to clusters. Using a specialised software, MAXqda, his work has helped cluster leaders to fully take into account the results of the relevant sub-projects within their respective clusters. At the same time, most cluster leaders forwarded the questionnaire to their cluster projects and asked for individual projects replies. During the February 2008 Steering Committee meeting, it was also agreed that the final report should be structured along the cluster division and not along the four Es. This decision was taken in view of different theoretical approached employed by the clusters. It was also agreed that the Chair of the Steering Committee, Stefano Bartolini, will draw up the introduction to the report, while the former and current NEWGOV Scientific Directors, Martin Rhodes and Adrienne Héritier, were asked to provide the conclusions.

Building on the draft responses by each cluster, the fourth and final Consortium Conference, meeting in Florence in early June 2008, discussed the draft report both during one-day cluster workshops and during two intense plenary sessions. The feedback of the Consortium Conference was then taken up during the final two project months, during which cluster leaders were provided additional funding from the collective goods budget for personnel costs in order to finalise their respective cluster reports. The last Steering Committee meeting in September 2008, dedicated to the final report, discussed the draft final chapters and agreed on the basic content of the concluding chapter.

The project’s final report submitted to the European Commission will also be published, in a revised and slightly extended version, by a major international publishing house. It is expected that the publication will become available during the year 2009.

**III.3. Dissemination of project results**

With regard to dissemination, the Consortium continued to rely on its established instruments, hence, Practitioners Fora, the External Newsletter and the Policy Brief series, dedicated dissemination events, as well as the project website and the EUROGOV Working Papers series. Three Consortium Level Practitioner Fora took place during the final project year:

Practitioners Forum IV (29-31 May 2008): The main aim of the project no. 18a workshop on Social Pacts in Lisbon on 30-31 May 2008 was to decide on the revisions needed to the existing reports and overview analyses in order to produce a book presenting project outcomes. This workshop was linked with two practitioners’ events. The first conference of the three-day session in Lisbon was organized by DINAMIA/ISCTE and took place at the offices of ISCTE (Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa) in Avenida das Forças Armadas, Lisbon. Organised by Reinhard
Naumann (Friedrich Ebert Foundation and ISCTE, Lisbon), the second conference “Social Pacts in Europe” was held in the late afternoon and evening at the Representation of the European Commission in Lisbon. The two sessions were attended by a 50-plus audience, facilitated by the simultaneous translation provided by the Representation of the European Commission in Lisbon.

Practitioners Forum V (10 June 2008): This Practitioner Forum was organised by project 6 on “Regulatory Networks and New Modes of Governance in the EU” on 10 June 2008 in Brussels. The workshop allowed practitioners and policy makers from the Commission, IRAs and regulatory networks to discuss with academics from NEWGOV how regulatory networks perform, the extent to which they have altered governance of regulation and possible reforms. It was attended by almost 50 participants.

Practitioners Forum VI (8 – 10 May 2008) - To what extent does civil society help to make enlargement work by providing both EU-level actors and governments of accession countries with means to strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of accession processes and outcomes? The workshop brought together senior researchers, practitioners and junior researchers from within the New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV) Integrated Project and outside, who study different issues related to new modes of governance and Civil Society. The workshop took place at the Freie Universität Berlin, 8 – 10 May, 2008, organised by Clusters 3 (Tanja Börzel) and 4 (Heiko Pleines).

At the same time, a number of project workshops specifically aiming at the dissemination of project results to the practitioner community took place. The events included:
- Project 19a organised the practitioner workshop “EMU and the Labour Market”, held on the 16th of July 2008 at the premises of the European Trade Union Confederation in Brussels, and attended by some 25 participants.
- The Legal Task Force Ib “Which governance structures for European private law?” organised a practitioner workshop on “National Supreme Courts and European Private Law”, 23-24 May 2008 at the European University Institute in Florence. The event was attended by 34 participants, mainly judges from National Supreme Courts and the ECJ as well as academics.
- Project no. 8: a meeting involving the scientific community and policy-makers on “European public services“
- Project no. 20: Four specific country workshops on the topic of “Varieties of Capitalism and Economic Governance in Central Europe”.

Finally, NEWGOV and CONNEX jointly organised a dissemination conference in April 2008 in Brussels (D22). The main aims of this joint conference were
- to present the main achievements of the CONNEX Network and the NEWGOV project to practitioners and stakeholders in the Brussels arena, that is the European Institutions and other Brussels-based institutions and NGOs.
- to present and discuss controversial findings and by doing so question conventional wisdom and dissipate erroneous assumptions
- to demonstrate the value of spending money for social science research on EU governance and legitimacy and reflecting on the merit of large research instruments such as CONNEX and NEWGOV.

From the two projects, about 6 to 8 researchers participated. The target audience was practitioners from the institutions (both EU and national), multipliers such as European Think Tanks (Notre Europe, Friends of Europe, CEPS, etc.), interest groups, as well as journalists. Participants outside DG Research and the responsible cabinets of Commissioners were recruited by Ms. Ana Aguado Cornago, Adviser to the President of the EUI for Communication, Public Relations and Fund Raising Affairs, and liaison officer of the EUI in Brussels. She targeted potential participants, the ‘users’
and ‘customers’, in close cooperation with Ms. Angela Liberatore, responsible Scientific Officer for NEWGOV and CONNEX at DG Research.

In addition to the written output in forms of deliverables, journal articles, EUROGOV papers, etc., two other instruments for disseminating the results of the research conducted by the Consortium and for diffusing these to all relevant scientific and practitioner communities are being provided on the Consortium Level.

First, a research results-oriented newsletter, produced five times during the Integrated Project. It was sent to members of the broader academic and policy making communities and provided information concerning work in different parts of the Consortium. It was sent out to a larger email list in a formatted PDF-version; some printed copies (250-300) were also produced for promotion purposes. The Consortium made sure that relevant other 5th and 6th framework projects, international research programmes as well as stakeholders concerned received this newsletter as well. A first issue of the External Newsletter, providing an overview on the NEWGOV project and a detailed description of the research carried out in cluster 2, was disseminated in summer 2006.

Four issues of the External Newsletter were produced during the fourth and final year: Winter 2007/2008, Spring 2008, Summer 2008, and Autumn 2008 (D20). The final issue was produced only after the end of the project.

- Winter 2007/2008: featured article Cluster 1, report of Legal Task Force “New Modes of Governance and the relevance for EU Law, 8 pages
- Spring 2008: featured article Cluster 3, final project reports of projects 14 and 17 (both cluster 3 projects), 12 pages
- Summer 2008: featured article Cluster 4, final project reports of projects 18b and 24 (both cluster 4 projects), 12 pages
- Autumn 2008: featured article on the final project results, 12 pages.

Second, short and accessible Issues and Briefing Papers were produced to aid the dissemination of research results to a broader academic and especially practitioner community beyond the Consortium. These were also related to specific and topical events during the course of the Integrated Project and Consortium members responded to and deployed their particular expertise. Briefing papers were also short executive type summaries of Working Papers or topical pieces written by NEWGOV partners. Some clusters (most notably cluster one) had a series of briefing papers (or policy memoranda) as official project deliverables. In addition, PhD-students working within NEWGOV projects were invited to write briefing papers as this constituted a good (training) exercise.

At the request of the NEWGOV Steering Committee, each project and Task Force was asked to produce at least one Policy Brief during the course of the project. Since many project leaders wanted to prepare these briefs only at the end of their respective NEWGOV sub-projects, most Policy Briefs have been published during the fourth and final project year. For each Policy Brief, between 100 and 200 hard copies were produced and disseminated, e.g. during the Dissemination Conference jointly organised with CONNEX in April 2008 or during specific events – Practitioner Forums – of the subprojects. Also download rates on the NEWGOV website demonstrate the usefulness of these Policy Briefs for dissemination purposes: Since early 2008, between 800 and 1,000 Policy Briefs downloads are recorded each month.

It is planned to publish the full set of the 35 NEWGOV Policy Briefs in the Working Papers Series of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, which will ensure an even wider distribution.
Finally, the NEWGOV website will continue to be online for at least another four years, hence until the end of 2012. Regular updating will be terminated in autumn 2008, but the co-ordinator will ensure that at least the list of publications originating from the NEWGOV project will be updated one more time (in autumn 2009).
IV. Scientific Deliverables during the fourth year
(for direct download click on those marked with ‘*’; other deliverables are not publicly available)

Cluster 1: Emergence, Evolution and Evaluation

Project 1 and Cluster 1: The Evolution and Impact of Governing Modes

*Articles, Contributions, and conference participation by cluster 1 participants*

Wolfgang Wessels et al.
Deliverables: 01/D82-90

The reports provide an overview on the dissemination activities of cluster 1 participants during the fourth and final project year.

Pensions OMC: Why did it emerge and how does it evolve? - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph

David Natali
Deliverable: 01/D91a

This article is the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. The paper aims to shed light on the emergence of the Open Method of Co-ordination (OMC) in the field of pension within the European Union (EU). While the concept “window of opportunity” is usually applied for the analysis of agenda-setting and policy change (Keeler, 1993; Kingdon, 1995; Zahariadis, 2003), the author proposes to adapt it for the study of the introduction of new modes of governance (NMG) and to answer two specific questions: Why did Pensions OMC emerge? And how did it evolve? The paper concludes that the persistent strength and diversity of national pension institutions led to the strict respect of subsidiarity.

The Emergence, Execution, Evolution and Evaluation of Governing Modes in the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph

Udo Diedrichs
Deliverable: 01/D91b

This article constitutes the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. Following the common framework of the volume the chapter focuses on the emergence, the evolution, the execution, and the evaluation of modes of governance in CFSP and ESDP. The author tracks the trends and developments towards and within the CFSP and ESDP and derives a number of conclusions leading to answers to the question of new versus old modes of governance in this particular policy area.

Cohesion Policy in the New Member States – Unfolding New Governance Modes? - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph

Kálmán Dezséri and Krisztina Vida
Deliverable: 01/D91c

This article is the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. It analyses shortly the governance modes of cohesion policy at the European Union level and, in more detail, its implementation in eight new member states – putting special emphasis on the existence of new modes of governance in this policy field. At the European level the elements of ‘new’ (or rather alternative) modes of governance complement the classical modes by providing for a learning path before ceding sovereignty to the EU level, and for more efficiency, democracy and legitimacy after sovereignty has been ceded. Thus, it seems to be justified to speak about “mixed modes” of governance, pointing to the combination of old, or classical and new methods, showing the signs of continuous evolution in both horizontal (EU institutions’ interactions) and vertical (involvement of regional and local partners) di-
mensions. As regards national implementation of cohesion policy, the EU has created a framework of legal, procedural and financial conditions that actually initiate a kind of decentralisation and involvement of the regional and local governments, the civil society and other stakeholders into policy formulation, implementation and monitoring processes, with a view to enable efficient absorption of EU structural assistance. Although there are no EU rules binding member states to decentralise and maximise participation, effective utilisation of the Funds calls for compliance with these principles. Thus, through cohesion policy design and implementation new, multi-level and multi-actor type governance modes can be detected. This chapter sheds light on the emergence and evolution of these phenomena in eight new member states, and finally attempts to evaluate them from a theoretical point of view.

Social Policy and Environmental Policy: Comparing Modes of Governance - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph
Oliver Treib, Holger Bähr, Gerda Falkner
Deliverable: 01D91d
This article is the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. Starting from the assumption that the logic of policy-making in the EU and the differences and similarities between policy areas can only be understood by applying a specific toolkit, the authors analyse the emergence and evolution of modes of governance in EU social policy and EU environmental policy in a comparative manner. At this, the paper gives an overview of the emergence and evolution of modes of governance in the two policy areas and discusses which factors account for the different dynamics, and the differences in resulting governing modes.

Modes of EU governance in the Justice and Home Affairs domain: Specific factors, types, evolution trends and evaluation - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph
Jörg Monar
Deliverable: 01D91h
This article constitutes the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. Following the common framework of the volume the chapter identifies specific factors of emergence of modes of governance and proposes a categorisation of the main types in the area of Justice and Home Affairs. Finally, the author tracks major evolution trends of EU governance in the JHA domain and offers an evaluation in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy.

Introduction: The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph
Udo Diedrichs, Wolfgang Wessels
Deliverable: 01D91i
This article constitutes the second version of the introductory chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. It lines out the profile of the volume and identifies its major tasks, explaining the coherent approach of analysis around the four “Es”: Emergence, Execution, Evolution, and Evaluation of new modes of governance. Furthermore, the chapter approaches the theoretical and conceptional framework of the volume and introduces authors and contributions of the monograph.
**Conclusions: New Modes of Governance – Stages in the Development of the EU Integration Process - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph**

_Udo Diedrichs, Wolfgang Wessels_

Deliverable: 01D91j

This article constitutes the second version of the final chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. It sums up the findings of the volume and relates them to the overall development of the system of the European Union, arguing that new modes of governance do not modify the EU system in the sense of breaking the general trend towards further integration, but have to be understood as an integral element of the integration process.

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**Review Meeting: “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”**

_Udo Diedrichs_

Deliverable: 01D92

The Review meeting for the joint volume has brought some important steps in progress towards a joint publication. On the one hand, the number of chapters has been cut down as to make the volume more coherent and consistent, while the perspective has also been more focused on the set of common questions pre-defined by the cluster coordinators. Thus, this draft structure for the volume contains elements of first results which will become apparent when the volume is finally published. The review meeting took place during the 4th and final NEWGOV Consortium Conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence.

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**Working Paper on New Modes of Governance in the light of the Reform Treaty**

_Udo Diedrichs_

Deliverable: 01D93

The Reform Treaty has enriched and expanded the options for using different modes of governance in the EU, creating new opportunity structures and constraints. In sum, the repertoire of diversification in EU governance has increased, while the trend visible over the last years of Treaty reforms has revealed a strengthening of provisions that allow for more centralised and hierarchical modes to be adopted.

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**Working Paper: Budgetary and re-distributive modes in the EU**

_Kálmán Dezséri_

Deliverable: 01D94

This article focuses on budgetary and re-distributive modes in the EU. Starting from theoretical and conceptional considerations, the paper identifies the main areas of redistributive effects of the EU budget and examines their emergence and evolution. Also reflecting lessons that can be drawn from experience, the author presents results of empirical analysis and the impact of the EU enlargements on budgetary redistribution. Finally, the author reveals that the EU budget has to be regarded as re-distributive from both the revenue and expenditure side.

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**Concluding Cluster Workshop**

_Udo Diedrichs_

Deliverable: 01D95

Two main issues have been on the agenda of the Cluster Meeting held in Florence on 6 June 2008: The discussion of the 14 questions guiding the final scientific work of the consortium, as well as the stage of preparation of the Cluster volume and the steps ahead. The meeting took place during the 4th and final NEWGOV Consortium Conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence.
Policy Paper: New Modes of Governance and the Evolution of the EU System: A Theoretical Perspective
Udo Diedrichs
Deliverable: 01D96
New complexities in European governance mean that individual assessments of the emerging and evolving modes of governance of the EU have become more complex – and more contested. They depend greatly on the theoretical perspective of the analyst. This paper outlines different theoretical models in order to set the scene for the main focus: namely, the theoretical explanation of new modes of governance and the different phases in their lifecycle. After suggesting a distinct approach to the further analysis of new modes of governance, the author relates their emergence and evolution to the overall EU integration process and argues, that NMG do not modify the EU system in the sense of breaking the general trend towards further integration, but have to be understood as an integral element of the EU integration process.

Finalization of Joint Monograph with contributions from all Cluster partners: The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution
Udo Diedrichs, Wolfgang Wessels
Deliverable: 01D97
The volume tries to move beyond mono-dimensional conceptualisations of modes of governance. The existence of one specific feature will most probably not be sufficient to make the difference, i.e. the assumption that private actors are involved will not suffice for describing modes of governance as new; what is required instead is a more complex relational understanding of new modes of governance which combines a number of features, like several procedural and/or output-related elements, specified for a particular area of research and in a concrete time frame. Thus, the volume will address three major tasks. It will link the research on modes of governance to the analysis of the basic legal, institutional and procedural features of the EU system in an evolutionary perspective. It will offer empirically dense analyses of different policy areas in a comparative perspective, enhancing our understanding of the real mechanisms of EU governance. Finally, the volume will relate the results of our research to a number of theoretically relevant approaches that bear importance for answering the question of whether the dynamics of the modes of EU governance may be related to general assumptions on the evolution of the EU system as a whole. Two sets of consideration are essential for the research underlying the volume: a context dependent and a time dynamic perspective will be applied.

Specific factors and development trends of modes of governance in EU Justice and Home Affairs
Jörg Monar and Anya Dahmani
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 03, Summer 2007

The Evolution of CFSP: Trends and Assessments
Udo Diedrichs
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 06, Winter 2007/2008

Sectorialised Policy-Making in the EU: Modes of Governance in Social and Environmental Policy
Holger Bähr and Oliver Treib
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 07, Winter 2007/2008

New Modes of Governance within Cohesion Policy at the European and new Member States' Level
Kálmán Dezséri and Krisztina Vida
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 16, Spring 2008
Project 2: The Open Method of Co-ordination

*The Added Value of International R&D Policy Coordination - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph*

*Colin Shaw*

Deliverable: 02D91f

The OMC process, as applied to R&D policy making, has failed to deliver on many of its ambitious promises. These included (a) 3 percent of EU GDP invested in R&D and (b) the creation of a European Research Area. Firstly, we summarise arguments for and against policy coordination in the field of R&D. We analyse modest shifts in national policy making that may indicate a convergence towards a less differentiated research space in the EU. We analyse the policy process and assess the ensuing objectives, asking whether they were credible or realistic. A final section proposes possible ‘added value’ achievable only through Community action.

Contribution to Finalization of Joint Monograph & Monograph in print with contributions from all Cluster partners

*Colin Shaw*

Deliverable: 02D97

Following the common framework of the volume the chapter focuses on the emergence, the evolution, the execution, and the evaluation of modes of governance in Research and Development Policy, focusing especially on the Open Method of Coordination. The author argues that the OMC process has failed to deliver on many of its ambitious promises in the policy fields investigated. These included (a) 3 percent of EU GDP invested in R&D and (b) the creation of a European Research Area. Firstly, the author summarises arguments for and against policy coordination in the field of R&D. He analyses modest shifts in national policy making that may indicate a convergence towards a less differentiated research space in the EU. The research analyses the policy process and assess the ensuing objectives, asking whether they were credible or realistic. A final section proposes possible ‘added value’ achievable only through Community action.

*Between Political Rocks and Economic Hard Places: Developments in EU Research Policy*

*Colin Shaw*


Project 3: Arguing and Persuasion in EU Governance

*Arguing as a steering mode in governance - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph*

*Thomas Risse and Mareike Kleine*

Deliverable: 03D91e

This article is the second version of a chapter for the joint monograph “The Dynamics of Change in EU Governance: Policy-making and System Evolution”. It focuses on non-hierarchical modes of steering and follows the question under which conditions arguing, that is, the provision of reasons for a position, raises the quality and legitimacy of a decision. In other words, when does the probing and challenging of the normative validity and empirical basis of negotiation positions permit actors to arrive at a common understanding of the situation and a consensual outcome. The authors argue that the likelihood of arguing increases with actors’ uncertainty about the future on the one hand, and the publicity of the debate on the other hand and probe these conjectures at the example of the negotiation of a Single Legal Personality in both Intergovernmental Conferences and the European Convention negotiating the Constitutional Treaty.
Journal Article “Deliberation in Negotiations” (replacing the contribution to the Joint Monograph of Cluster 1)
Thomas Risse and Mareike Kleine
Deliverable: 03D97bis
Arguments are all pervasive in negotiations; and yet, conventional negotiation theories treat them as merely epiphenomenal to power and interests. The past decade, however, witnessed a growing interest in theories of deliberation and their application at the international level. This article takes stock of the state of the art. It argues that the “deliberative turn” has forced both rationalist and constructivist scholars to refine their arguments and reconsider their methodology. We argue that the new research frontier for constructivists is in assessing under which circumstances arguments affect negotiating actors’ preferences, and subsequently lead to outcomes that are not easily explained in pure bargaining terms.

Assessing the Legitimacy of the EU’s Treaty Revision Methods
Thomas Risse and Mareike Kleine
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 15, Spring 2008

Project 4: Legal Perspectives on Democracy and New Modes of Governance
European Agencies: Piecing the Puzzle together - 2nd version of the chapter for joint monograph
Stefan Griller, Andreas Orator
Deliverable: 04D91g
This paper constitutes the second version of the chapter for the joint monograph. The chapter focuses on a stocktaking of European agencies as the chosen new mode of governance. It aims at conceptualizing the ever growing variety of European agencies by developing an approach oriented at the instruments attributed to the agencies and thereby contributes to analysing the Emergence, Execution, Evolution and Evaluation of this new mode of governance.

Contribution to Finalization of Joint Monograph & Monograph in print with contributions from all Cluster partners
Stefan Griller and Andreas Orator
Deliverable: 04D97
Following the common framework of the volume the chapter focuses on the emergence, the evolution, the execution, and the evaluation of modes of governance with regard to European agencies. The authors aim at conceptualising the ever growing variety of European agencies by developing an approach oriented at the instruments attributed to the agencies.

Contribution to Finalization of Joint Monograph & Monograph in print with contributions from all Cluster partners
Anne Peters
Deliverable: 04D97
Following the common framework of the volume the chapter focuses on the emergence, the evolution, the execution, and the evaluation of modes of governance with regard to the development of soft law on the European level.

Empowering European Agencies – or How to Tame the Sorcerer’s Apprentice
Stefan Griller and Andreas Orator
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 22, Spring 2008
Cluster 2: Delegation, Hierarchy and Accountability

Cluster 2 Workshop no. 4: New Modes of Governance and Democratic Accountability
Adrienne Héritier
Deliverable: C02D05
This workshop of the NEWGOV Cluster 2 “Delegation, Hierarchy and Accountability” was dedicated to discuss accountability and legitimacy issues posed by new modes of governance. It took place at the European University Institute in Florence on 16 and 17 November 2007. Building on the previous workshop in March, we have again collaborated with the NEWGOV Democracy Task Force. The major objective of this meeting was to discuss contributions to a planned joint publication. Following up on the workshop, a common conceptual framework will be developed and disseminated by the cluster leaders. Draft papers for the publication project (Special Issue in a peer-reviewed journal) shall be presented during the next meeting which is planned for 7 June 2008.

Cluster 2 Workshop no. 7 – Consortium Conference 2008
Adrienne Héritier
Deliverable: C2D06
The meeting took place during the 4th and final NEWGOV Consortium Conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence. On this occasion, the cluster 2 workshop discussed the planned joint publication on new modes of governance and democratic accountability. This was the last opportunity to get input for the draft papers and to address practical considerations for publication in the group. The cluster meeting was also dedicated to wrap up and discuss the work during the four years of the project duration. In the course of the second half-day, the workshop addressed the questions posed under the 4 Es – Emergence, Execution, Evolution and Evaluation of New Modes.

Project 5: New Modes of Governance in the Shadow of Hierarchy and Cluster 2
Report on Energy Regulation II: Case Study Analysis
Adrienne Héritier and Sandra Eckert
Deliverable: 05D07
In this work package we are presenting preliminary empirical findings of our research on energy regulation. As laid out in the previous deliverable D05/06, we are focussing on cross-border cooperation among European Transmission System Operators (TSOs). Not only do TSOs play a crucial role in the creation of an Internal Energy Market, TSO governance in Europe also is characterised by strong elements of self- or private regulation and hence is interesting from the NEWGOV perspective. During the reporting period, we have conducted 22 structured interviews with officials and stakeholders at the European and national level, out of which 7 with TSO representatives, 6 with regulators/former regulators, 4 with governmental actors (EU and national) and 5 with other stakeholders. This report summarises our provisional empirical findings we have obtained through analysing documents and secondary literature, and from interviewing. The deliverable lays out the principal features of sectoral governance at the European level (chapter 1), presents two cases of TSO cooperation in detail (chapter 2), discusses initiatives in the Central Western Region (chapter 3) and finally conceptualises the role of TSOs from a NEWGOV perspective (chapter 4).

Self-Regulation by Associations: Collective Action Problems in European Environmental Regulation
Adrienne Héritier and Sandra Eckert
Deliverable: 05D08
How and to what effect do firms coordinate their actions in order to deal with the negative external effects of productive activity? Under which conditions do firm associations engage in environmental self-regulation and what kind of governance devices do they develop in order to tackle the...
specific regulatory challenges at stake? Is the ‘shadow of hierarchy’, the credible threat of legislation, executive intervention or court rulings, a necessary condition for associative action to emerge? Or is it only necessary if a redistributive problem is at stake? These are the questions discussed in this article. We will first develop the theoretical argument based on economic institutionalism, derive hypotheses and then submit the propositions to a first empirical assessment of associative self-regulation on waste recycling in the plastic and paper industry. Draft version submitted for review; final version to be published in a special issue of West European Politics (4/2009), edited by Waltraud Schelkle.

Voluntary Environmental Agreements
Adrienne Héritier
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 09, Winter 2007/2008

Project 6: After Delegation: Regulatory Agencies & Network Governance
A Preliminary Analysis of the Survey on National Regulators in Telecommunications, Energy and Securities
David Coen and Mark Thatcher
Deliverable: 06D06
Co-coordinating the single market and EU regulation is a complex task. Much work has focused on increased demand for EU regulation, be this from firms, governments or the European Commission. But, for regulation to be implemented, appropriate institutions for the greatly enhanced EU regulation also have to be established. This survey looks at such institutions, notably the European Networks of National Regulators (ERNs) in three sectors; Tele-communications, Energy, Securities.

D07: Final Report: European Regulatory Networks
David Coen and Mark Thatcher
Deliverable: 06D07
Co-coordinating the single market and EU regulation is a complex task. Much work has focused on increased demand for EU regulation, be this from firms, governments or the European Commission. But, for regulation to be implemented, appropriate institutions for the greatly enhanced EU regulation also have to be established. This study looks at such institutions, notably the European Regulatory Networks (ERNs) composed of national regulators in three sectors; Telecommunications, Energy, and Securities. This report is divided into four parts. The first offers an analysis of the overall ‘regulatory space’ in Europe and its evolution. Part 2 offers an in depth analysis of the ERNs’ functions and powers. As ERNs face a tension between pressures for centralisation and those for autonomy and decentralisation, Part 3 examines how ERNs operate in practice and are perceived by key actors by presenting the findings of a survey of National Regulators in 27 member states across three sectors: Telecommunications, Energy and Securities. The fourth part offers overall project conclusions.

Academic Articles on the Project Findings (includes articles!)
David Coen and Mark Thatcher
Deliverable: 06D08
As a result of the project, two articles have been published by David Coen and Mark Thatcher in the year 2008: “Network Governance and Multi-level Delegation: European Networks of Regulatory Agencies” (Journal of Public Policy, 28:1, pp. 49-71), and “Reshaping European Regulatory Space: An Evolutionary Analysis” (West European Politics, 31:5)
**Academic Articles on the Project Findings**

*David Coen and Mark Thatcher*

Deliverable: 06D08

As a result of the project, two articles have been published by David Coen and Mark Thatcher in the year 2008: “Network Governance and Multi-level Delegation: European Networks of Regulatory Agencies” (Journal of Public Policy, 28:1, pp. 49-71), and “Reshaping European Regulatory Space: An Evolutionary Analysis” (West European Politics, 31:5)

**Reshaping European Regulatory Space**

*David Coen and Mark Thatcher*

NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 28, Spring 2008

**Project 8: European Public Services Regulation**

*Interview with Spanish competition regulator*

*Hildegard GIMÉNEZ*

Deliverable: 08D04

Interviews with members of the National Competition Commission (CNC) Juan Espinosa García (Section Chief, Reports Division) and Diego Castro-Villacañas Pérez (Adviser, Presidential Cabinet) held in Madrid, 3 October 2007.

**Ex-post Regulation and Coordination with ex-ante Regulation in the Spanish Electricity Sector**

*Hildegard GIMÉNEZ and Leonor MORAL SORIANO*

Deliverable: 08D05

This paper summarizes one of the findings of the workshop 2 held in March 2007: the relationship between ex-ante and ex-post regulation in the electricity sector. In particular, it deals with the mechanisms of coordination established between the Spanish ex-ante regulatory agency in the energy sector (the Comisión Nacional de la Energía) and the ex-post regulatory agency (the Comisión Nacional de la Competencia). The paper highlights the importance of informal and non-institutionalised mechanisms of coordination.

**Workshop on Energy Regulation - “European Public Service?”**

*Leonor Moral Soriano*

Deliverable: 08D07

The aim of this workshop was to prepare a monograph devoted to the role played by the notion of public services in European regulation in general and in European energy policy in particular. To this aim, participants analyzed the third package of measures issued by the Commission on energy policy (2007) from different perspectives in order to evaluate the existence of an European notion of public service. The workshop took place on 4 July 2008 at Granada University.

**Monograph: Energy Market Integration by European Public Service**

*Estanislao Arana, Hildegard Jiménez, Leonor Moral and Asunción Torres*

Deliverable: 08D08

This monograph, currently in Spanish language, explores how member states and the Commission have used the notion of public service in general, and public service obligations in particular, to avoid competition rules and to integrate energy market respectively. It describe the tension existing between domestic and European regulation on the matter, as well as the mutual influence between the member states’ and European institutions’ conceptions of public services. It is going to be published in Spanish by Comares, a publisher specialized on legal texts, and once it is translated into English, it is going to be submitted for publication. The Spanish title is: Integración de los mercados energéticos a través del servicio público europeo The manuscript is under revision by members of
the European Public Service Regulation research project; its final version in Spanish is expected in autumn and publication by end of December.

Masao Javier López Sako
Deliverable: 08D08bis
This Ph.D Thesis was conducted by Dr. Masao Javier López Sako, Lecturer of Administrative Law at the University of Granada. Thesis’ director was Prof. Estanislao Arana, member of the European Public Service Project, whereas Prof. Asunción Torres, also a member of the European Public Service Project, was member of the jury. Title of the thesis is “Wind energy: legal-economic regime and permitting regime of generation installations”. It focuses on a specific public service obligation imposed to member states by Community directives, namely environmental protection, and in particular, the use of renewable energies. This thesis is going to be published by the prestigious publisher Thomson-Aranzadi under the title: “Regulation and authorisation of wind firms”. This report provides a short summary of the results.

**Integration of Energy Markets through Public Services Obligations**
Leonor Moral Soriano
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 08, Winter 2007/2008

**Project 9: Choice and Combination of Policy Instruments**
*Working Paper: Europeanisation of policy instruments (and annexes)*
Patrick Le Galès and Charlotte Halpern
Deliverable: 09D06
This work package is the last section of our 'policy instruments' project within the NEW-GOV project. After the first round of cases on policy instruments, then the database on policy instruments in urban and environment policy in Britain, France and Germany, we now focus on the policy instruments used by the EU for urban and environmental policy. By developing a longitudinal and sociological analysis of the elaboration, selection and integration of the EU’s environmental and urban policy instruments since the early 1970s, our research design enables to critically examine the link between policy instruments and policy change and contributes to the understanding of restructuring forms of governance at the EU level. Drawing on the lists of policy instruments we developed during our research project and on the databases we developed, we firstly critically assess the methodology we developed during our project. Secondly, we continue by analysing the evolution of both public policies through the lenses of their instruments. In the case of urban policy area, we show that the capacity for innovation was limited, thus explaining why urban policy instruments have more or less always been a version of regional policy instruments. In the case of the environment policy, we show that from the viewpoint of the origin of this policy’s instruments, the EU has not been a source of innovation, but relied mostly on experiences developed in member states or at international level. Thirdly, we analyse evolving forms of instrumentation in both policy sectors and show to what extent it constrained the development of these policy domains as well as the European integration process.

**Public Policy Instrumentation in the EU**
Charlotte Halpern and Patrick Le Galès
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 32, Summer 2008
Mainstreaming: Analysis of a Policy Instrument
Charlotte Halpern, Sophie Jacquot, and Patrick Le Galès
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 33, Summer 2008

Project 10: Private Dispute Resolution: Legitimate and Accountable?
Arbitration in Transnational Investment Disputes: Finally an 'Island of Transnational Governance'?
Dirk Lehmkuhl
Deliverable: 10D04&05
This text argues that transnational dispute resolution largely qualifies as an “island of transnational governance”. It provides an account of the transitional arbitration of disputes between states and foreign companies that indicate either a loss or a recapture of national control and in any case contribute to a change in substantive terms over time. To provide such an account, this paper presents the history and development of investment treaties and the resolution of investment-related disputes. It then continues with a debate concerning the forces that create the tension between the decoupling of dispute resolution from national control and the regaining of national control. The text closes with an interpretation of these findings for the overall question of the relationship between co-existing and competing claims for jurisdiction.

Arbitration and European Competition Policy: Traditional and New Roles
Dirk Lehmkuhl
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 21, Spring 2008

Project 11: The Role of Civil Society in Democratising European & Global Governance
Comparing two policy areas of European policy-making from the normative perspective of reflexive-deliberative polyarchy
Stijn Smismans
Deliverable: 11D08
In this article I will look at whether the concept of ‘reflexivity’ can be useful to refocus the model of DDP. I will argue from an analytical perspective that European governance shows regularly features of reflexivity, and I will claim that a normative use of the concept of reflexivity, mainly inspired by reflexive law theory, may help to refocus the model of DDP. I will analyse whether, given the difficulties and limits to realise direct citizen deliberation in European governance as proposed by DDP, the model of reflexive-deliberative polyarchy (RDP) may be more apt as a normative framework for European governance.

Civil Society Participation in European Governance
Jens Steffek and Stijn Smismans
Deliverable: 11D09
This policy brief is based on research carried out within the NEWGOV project no. 11 on “The Role of Civil Society in Democratising European and Global Governance - CISONANCE”.

Civil Society Participation in European Governance
Jens Steffek and Stijn Smismans
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 11, Winter 2007/2008
Cluster 3: Effectiveness, Capacity and Legitimacy

**Workshop: Assessing the Effectiveness, Capacity and Legitimacy of New Modes of Governance**
*Tanja A. Börzel*
Deliverable: C03D0304

The workshop aimed at discussing the major findings of the projects along the main questions of Cluster 3. The cluster focuses on the role of new modes of governance (NMG) for the implementation of EU policies and EU primary Law in different types of states, “weak states” in particular, including Southern European member states, Central and Eastern European (CEE) candidate countries and associated states in the former Soviet Union and Northern Africa. Thus, the findings of the projects are most relevant to addressing the first and the third “E” (emergence and evaluation). The central focus of Cluster 3 is to explore the role of governance capacity for the emergence, effectiveness and legitimacy of NMG. The workshop took place from 31 January to 2 February 2008 at the Center for European Integration of the Freie Universität Berlin.

**Cluster Three Workshop June 2008**
*Tanja A. Börzel*
Deliverable: C3D05

The final meeting of Cluster 3 revisited the research programme of NEWGOV focusing on 14 guiding questions defined by the Steering Committee to aggregate the major findings generated by the Consortium. Particular focus was placed on the emergence and evaluation. Each project submitted a short paper summarizing its major findings. The meeting took place during the 4th and final NEWGOV Consortium Conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence.

**D06: Proposal for a Cluster Publication**
*Tanja A. Börzel*
Deliverable: C3D06

The special issue will explore the relationship between Europeanization and civil society in the context of Eastern enlargement. On the one hand, the EU may provide civil society actors with a new opportunity structure that empowers them in domestic policy-making. On the other hand, civil society actors are crucial to make EU policies work. The first part shall give a general overview of the situation of civil society (including both not-for-profit and for-profit actors) before and after enlargement. The second part explores the impact of enlargement on civil society in three different policy areas: regional, social and environmental policy. Finally, the last part focuses on civil society mobilization from CEE countries at the EU level. The special issue proposal has been submitted to Acta Politica, the provisional title is “Civil Society on the Rise? EU Enlargement and Societal Mobilization in Central and Eastern Europe”.

**Project 12: Coping with Accession: New Forms of Governance and European Enlargement**
*New Modes of Governance and Effectiveness: the Implementation of Environmental Directives in Greece, Spain and Portugal*
*Nuria Font, Ana Mar Fernández, Carrie Romero, Charalampos Koutalakis*
Deliverable: 12D12

The accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain to the European Union (EU) entailed huge costs of adoption of and adaptation to the environmental acquis. Given their relatively weak capacities, the governance literature would suggest that the three countries cannot simply cope with the implementation load by hierarchically imposing the new policies. In order to improve effectiveness, we would expect that state actors would seek to compensate their weak capacities by systematically engaging non-state actors in environmental policy-making to pool resources and share costs. However, our empirical results are rather mixed. Indeed, the Southern European countries faced serious problems...
in adopting and adapting to the acquis communautaire, particularly after they had joined the EC. But the Greek, Spanish and Portuguese governments did not resort to new modes of governance (NMG) in order to cope with the challenge of accession. Both state and non-state actors had initially been too weak to engage in meaningful resource exchanges. Moreover, a state-centred administrative culture has further impaired the emergence of new modes of governance. But where NMG emerged, they have helped to improve effective implementation of EU policies, although they were by no means the only relevant factors. The EU has not only put significant pressure on the Southern European member states by bringing legal action against them. EU financial and technical assistance has been detrimental in strengthening the capacity of both state and non-state actors thereby fostering the emergence of albeit timid forms of NMG. At the same time, the EU system of multi-level governance has transformed the political opportunity structures for non-state actors, who started to mobilize in favour of compliance with EU legislation. The combined “push and pull” by the EU and domestic non-state actors helped to improve the effective implementation of EU environmental policies over time.

*From coping to complying: State Capacities and Effectiveness of EU Environmental Law in Central and Eastern Europe*

Tanja A. Börzel, Aron Buzogany, Sonja Guttenbrunner  
Deliverable: 12D13

The implementation of EU legislation in the cases analyzed in this report can be explained as determined by three sets of actors: domestic public administration, domestic non-state actors and the EU. Domestic re-allocation of resources and capacity-building due to the pressure of EU conditionality has largely influenced the behaviour of state actors. At the same time, the EU was also engaged in building up domestic capacity both for state and non-state actors. Increasing state and non-state capacities have contributed to effective implementation and led to the emergence of new modes of governance that are likely to a further increase effectiveness.

*Accession and Effectiveness: New Modes of Governance and Beyond*

Tanja A. Börzel  
Deliverable: 12D14

This paper identifies factors that have promoted and impeded the effective adoption of and adaptation to the acquis communautaire in accession countries. Our comparative case studies on the implementation of six EU environmental policies in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania show that the adoption of and adaptation to the EU acquis communautaire has given rise to significant problems of effectiveness in all six countries. Implementation problems, first of all, result from the serious misfit, which many EU policies cause at the domestic level. Misfit, however, is only a necessary condition for implementation problems. The effective implementation of the EU directives in Southern and Central and Eastern Europe is ultimately dependent on state and non-state actor capacities and varies across time. Despite high costs and weak capacities, accession countries did not systematically resort to new modes of governance to address the mounting implementation problems. If they did, however, the involvement of non-state actors indeed improved effectiveness. However, due to the scarce emergence of new modes of governance, other factors have been more important. As expected by our model developed in D 11, EU capacity building and EU compliance pressure have been detrimental in promoting the more effective implementation of EU environmental policies. On the one hand, EU infringement proceedings put pressure on state actors to step up their efforts in implementing EU policies and empower non-state actors by offering new political and legal opportunities, particularly through the participatory requirements of directives, such as the FFH, WFD, EIA, and IPPC. On the other hand, EU technical and financial assistance has helped build the capacities of state and non-state actors necessary to make cooperation work.
NEWGOV Workshop: Civil Society, New Modes of Governance and Enlargement – Effective Implementation of EU Policies in Accession Countries
Tanja A. Börzel
Deliverable: 12D15
The aim of the workshop was to communicate the central findings of Project 12 “Coping with Accession” to a broader audience of scientists, policy experts, and practitioners. In order to systematize our findings with other related projects within NEWGOV, but also beyond, we invited papers from other clusters of NEWGOV as well as from international experts working on the role of non-state actors in coping with the challenges of accession to the EU. Special attention was given to the role of civil society. The workshop was jointly organized with Project 12 “Coping with Accession” Conference on the “Effective Implementation of EU Policies in Accession Countries (D15). It took place in Zeuthen, Germany, 3 – 5 July 2008.

Book Proposal for an Edited Volume: Coping with the Challenge of Accession - New Modes of Governance and EU Enlargement
Tanja A. Börzel
Deliverable: 12D16
The book presents the findings of a four-year joint research project that explored how transition countries in Southern Europe as well as in Central and Eastern Europe have coped with the challenge of accession to the EU. It provides the first systematic comparison of Southern and Eastern Enlargement from the perspective of the candidate countries. Moreover, the country studies analyze the role of new modes of governance in the adoption of and adaptation to selected EU environmental policies as an example of positive integration which imposes significant costs on and requires considerable capacities of accession countries. Contrary to what the governance literature would expect, new modes of governance have hardly emerged in the accession process. This raises an interesting puzzle that poses a serious challenge to research on governance within and beyond the nation state. Moreover, it has significant policy implications for the ways in which external actors, such as the EU but also states and international organizations, can impact processes of domestic change in third countries. The manuscript is agreed to be submitted to Palgrave Publishes by 12 December 2008.

Governance in the Environmental Sector: Specificities of Southern Europe
Ana Mar Fernández, Nuria Font, and Charalampos Koutalakis
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 12, Winter 2007/2008

Handle with Care: New Modes of Governance and Accession to the EU
Tanja A. Börzel and Aron Buzogány

Project 13: The Domestic Impact of European Law
Dissertation: The Integration of State Aid Control and the Europeanization of State Aid policies in the New Member states
Michael Blauberger
Deliverable: 13D08a
This Deliverable provides a short English summary of the Ph.D. thesis of Michael Blauberger: “The Integration of State Aid Control and the Europeanization of State Aid Policies in the New Member States”, submitted on 31 March 2008 at the University of Bremen and originally written in German language. The dissertation aims to contribute to the literatures on Europeanization, Governance and EU Enlargement and consists of two main parts: First, it retraces the evolution of European state aid control which has mainly been driven by the European Commission via individual decisions and the
codification of soft and hard state aid rules. Second, it analyzes the impact of European state aid control in ten new Member states which joined the EU in 2004 by contrasting their state aid policies before and after accession and by comparing state aid policies across countries as well as across issue areas. In addition to the short English summary, the table of contents of the dissertation and the lists of tables and graphs are attached.

Field Report - Bilateral cooperation between old and new Member states concerning the freedom of services
Wendelmoet van den Nouland and Julia Spreen
Deliverable: 13D08b
This deliverable builds upon deliverable D3b, in which the empirical basis of the research project ‘the domestic impact of European law’ has been laid down. An expansion and elaboration of the empirical ground work presented in D3b, this deliverable shows that primary law (in this case the services freedom) has a powerful effect on the Member states. Not only because it causes regulatory competition, as has often been suggested in the literature, but also because it causes mutual adaptational processes which are based on attempts to mitigate ruinous competition between them. States may act unilaterally, each on its own accord, or they may enter into informal bilateral talks or even formal agreements, in which they agree upon common goals and practices. These state responses, both unilateral and bilateral, to the challenge posed by mutual recognition constitute a new form of Euro-panisation ‘beyond implementation’.

From Negative to Positive Integration? European State Aid Control Through Soft and Hard Law
Michael Blauberger
Deliverable: 13D09
European state aid control, a part of competition policy, typically follows the logic of negative integration. It significantly constrains the potential for Member States to distort competition by reducing their ability to subsidize industry. In addition, this paper argues, ambiguous Treaty rules and heterogeneous Member States’ preferences have enabled the European Commission to act as a supranational entrepreneur, not only enforcing the prohibition of distortive state aid, but also developing its own vision of “good” state aid policy. In order to prevent or to settle political conflict about individual decisions, the Commission has sought to establish more general criteria for the state aid which it still deems admissible. These criteria have been codified into a complex system of soft law and, more recently, hard state aid law. The Commission has thus created positive integration “from above” and increasingly influences the objectives of national state aid policies. Article published as: MPIfG Discussion Paper 08/4 Weblink: http://www.mpi-fg-koeln.mpg.de/ru/dp03-07_de.asp

When efficiency results in redistribution: the conflict over the single services market
Susanne K. Schmidt
Deliverable: 13D10
The discussion of the Services Directive from 2004 onwards showed an unprecedented extent of politicization of a single-market issue. Coinciding with the 2004 Eastern enlargement round, the easing of the services freedom through the directive raised significant redistributive issues, given the differences in labour costs. The article analyzes why mutual recognition is so controversial in services, arguing that the relationship among Member states, between governments and their citizens, and among differently regulated EU-citizens matters. Partly, the directive lessens the risk of redistribution through the institutionalization of administrative cooperation between the home and the host Member state. Partly, the directive fails as Member states may be forced to discriminate against their population in the name of the internal market.
**Article: Jenseits von Implementierung und Compliance – Die Europäisierung der Mitgliedstaaten**

*Susanne K. Schmidt, Michael Blauberger, and Wendelmoet van den Nouland*

Deliverable: 13D11

Europeanization is more than the implementation of and compliance with European secondary law. The article develops a broad conceptualization of Europeanization mechanisms, including Member states’ responses to negative integration and highlighting the importance of legal uncertainty arising from the application of European Treaty law. Two case studies on the freedom of services and on state aid control after EU Eastern enlargement illustrate the argument. In Germany, a debate on minimum wages has emerged and bilateral talks with new Member states have been held in order to clarify the interpretation of European Treaty rules. Anticipating Commission control, the new Member states have adjusted their state aid policies to the Commission’s state aid soft law which has led to a sharp decline in overall state aid levels and to a redirection of the remaining state aid. Key Words: Europeanization, negative integration, freedom of services, state aid


**Governance through Mutual Recognition**

*Susanne K. Schmidt*


**Project 14: Smoothing Eastern Enlargement: Independent Regulatory Agencies and Non-Hierarchical Steering**

*Beyond bilateral executive negotiations – Pharmaceutical harmonization and the eastern enlargement of the EU*

*Charalampos Koutalakis*

Deliverable: 14D07

The paper seeks to identify the conditions under which non-hierarchical steering modes are effective alternative mechanisms of conflict resolution to hierarchical imposition in the framework of expanding the EU regulatory regime to new markets with highly heterogeneous demand and supply structures. We argue that the ‘political efficiency’ and ‘policy effectiveness’ of non-hierarchical steering modes is contingent upon the political capacity of the state to mobilise dispersed resources of private actors.

**Project 15: Evolving Regional Governance Regimes: Challenges for Institution Building in the CEE Countries**

*Preliminary report on the effects and effectiveness of the mode of governing regional development based on the surveys*

*Laszlo Bruszt and Balazs Vedres*

Deliverable: 15D09

This project studies the role of new modes of governance in the implementation of regional development policies in Central and Eastern European new member countries. It focuses on two aspects of new modes of governance (NMGs) in this policy field. First, which factors fostered and impaired the emergence of NMG in regional developmental governance in the new member countries? Second, to what extent, and if so, under which conditions have NMG helped increase the effectiveness of regional developmental policy making and implementation? In this preliminary report we focus on the first two questions, namely to identify patterns of participation of diverse regional actors (municipalities, firms, universities and NGOs) in regional developmental policy making, and, second, to find out to what extent and in what forms these actors combine in developmental project and project networks associating diverse types of developmental goals. We draw on data from a survey
of developmental project activities of 1,200 sub-national organizations (firms, municipalities, NGOs and universities) from three CEE countries: Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. In the first part of the report we present the data. This will be followed by the discussion of the various patterns of participation of sub-national actors at the different levels of developmental decision-making in these countries with a special focus on the factors of variation. The third part of the report discusses the properties of developmental projects.

The Evolution of Diverging Patterns of Micro-Regional Governance in Hungary

Judit Keller

Deliverable: 15D10

This report provides a longitudinal study of changing patterns of governance in six micro-regions in Hungary. The findings of this research indicate that the dominating trend was to move modes of governance from a non-hierarchical mode, including in integrated developmental policy making diverse local state and non-state actors in the early 1990s, towards fragmented and hierarchical modes of governance by the 2000s. By the time Hungary got closer to the EU accession NMGs had started to disappear from micro-regional governance in comparison to the early 1990s and only a few could survive the Europeanization of sub-national governance. These evolutionary trends of micro-regional NMGs were mainly shaped by domestic factors, the EU having only indirect influence on the process through providing the central state with prerogatives near the end of the decade to control regional and sub-regional development policy. This is only part of the story, however. The pre-accession support programs have also strengthened governance capacities of sub-national state and non-state actors and enabled local political entrepreneurs to organize micro-regional territorial development through NMG even in the face of asymmetric power constellations between central governments and local state and non-state actors.

Evolving Regional Governance Regimes: Challenges for Institution Building in the CEE Countries – Cluster Workshop Report

Laszlo Bruszt

Deliverable: 15D11

This project studies the role of new modes of governance in the implementation of regional development policies in Central and Eastern European new member countries. It focuses on two aspects of NMGs in this policy field. First, which factors fostered and impared the emergence of NMG in regional developmental governance in the new member countries? Second, to what extent, and if so, under which conditions have NMG helped increase the effectiveness of regional developmental policy making and implementation? Since our project focuses on the first and third E we have put our report in one paper.

Final report on the Evolving Regional Governance Regimes: Challenges for Institution Building in the CEE Countries

Laszlo Bruszt and Balazs Vedres

Deliverable: 15D12

This project studied the emergence and the evolution of new modes of governance (NMG) in the field of regional development policies in three CEE countries, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. At the level of the CEE regions we have found the emergence of NMGs primarily in the form of ‘layering’, as part of a dominating primarily hierarchical and centralized governance regime. The EU assistance programs and the changing Structural Fund policies have empowered central governments and the diverse sub national state and non-state actors in a highly asymmetrical way. Whilst in the 1990s, the EU has played a key role in encouraging regional governance based on power dispersion, as accession approached the Commission pushed the CEE countries in the direction of re-centralization and hierarchical mode of governance. The EU policies and programs have helped the CEEs to depart in this policy field from the low equilibrium trap of the early 1990s.
characterized by the mutually reinforcing weaknesses of states and civil societies. However, the post-accession equilibrium, that of stronger civil societies and much stronger states, is not conducive for the evolution of NMGs. The room for institutional experimentation with NMGs is limited also from below, by the weakness of the capacity of diverse sub-national actors to organize and make effective demands on the central state.

Multi-Level Governance – The Eastern Versions
László Bruszt
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 17, Spring 2008

Project 16: Inside-Out: New Modes of Governance in Relations with Non-Member States
Comparative macro-institutional set-up of neighbourhood policies
Nicole Wichmann, Elena Belokurova, Maria Nozhenko, Maria Safonova
Deliverable: 16D09
This deliverable provides the reader with a comparison of the macro institutional set up of the EU’s neighbourhood policies. It deals with the relations with those states that do not want to join the EU or that have not been offered the prospect of membership. This overview covers the relations with all of the neighbouring countries, the European Economic Area, Switzerland, Russia and the European Neighbourhood Policy countries. It addresses the question of how the overarching association relations between the EU and the ‘neighbours’ are governed. Our analytical framework builds on S. Lavenex' reference to M. Smith’s distinction of ‘boundaries’ in which she has argued that the occurrence of ‘extended governance’ occurs, when the ‘legal and/or the organisational’ boundaries of the EU are extended towards the territory of non-member countries.

Article: The external governance of EU internal security
Sandra Lavenex and Nicole Wichmann
Deliverable: 16D10-11a
This article analyses the modes of governance through which the EU seeks to ensure the ENP countries' participation in the realisation of its internal security project. Although the EU, given the strong interdependence in these “soft security” issues, has strong incentives to govern by conditionality in order to ensure the ENP countries' compliance, efforts to transfer policies by such hierarchical means encounter serious limitations as a result of lack of supranational competence and insufficient incentives that the EU can offer third countries to compensate for adaptation costs. By comparing JHA issues with different degrees of communitarisation and representing different constellations of interests in relations with ENP countries, we find that the EU increasingly focuses on the extension of internal transgovernmental networks as an alternative form of external governance. Although theoretically allowing for horizontal patterns of co-owned cooperation, these networks' integrative potential is hampered by the lack of mutual trust and institutional incompatibilities in ENP countries. As a result, extended network governance becomes an attempt at unilateral policy-transfer by “softer” means. Forthcoming in Journal of European Integration 2009 (1)

Article: A governance perspective on the European neighbourhood policy: integration beyond conditionality?
Sandra Lavenex
Deliverable: 16D11b
Inspired by the experience of Eastern enlargement, much of the academic debate on EU external relations and the European neighbourhood policy conceives of external influence in terms of the Union’s ability to induce third countries’ adaptation to predetermined EU norms and regulations. This article introduces a more structural perspective on EU external influence that scrutinizes the institutional extension of sector-specific governance frameworks beyond EU membership. Whereas
the traditional notion of influence only focuses on the shift of the EU’s regulatory boundary, extended governance involves also the opening up of organizational structures within the relevant policy field. These new forms of horizontal flexible integration are made possible through the internal flexibilization of the modes of policy-making within the EU, and, in particular, the advent of network governance. Despite its integrative potential, case studies from three policy sectors also document that, under current circumstances, extended network governance is not void of hegemonic traits. This article appeared as: Lavenex, Sandra (2008) ‘A governance perspective on the European neighbourhood policy: integration beyond conditionality?’, Journal of European Public Policy, 15:6, pp. 938 — 955

Publication of main results (Russian): “New modes of governance in the EU policies towards Russia”- Article Draft for Russian political science journal
Elena Belokurova, Maria Nozhenko, Maria Safonova
Deliverable: 16D12

The regulatory boundary of the EU and Russia is expressed in two basic documents defining the approaches and fields of co-operation: the EU-Russian Partnership and Co-operation Agreement signed in 1994 and came into force in 1997 and four roadmaps for common spaces agreed in 2003 and 2005. Moreover, the partnership is also defined by the number of sectoral agreements signed by the EU and Russia in different policy fields such as Textile (1998), Steel (1997, 2002, 2004, 2007), Energy (1999), Non-proliferation and Disarmament (1999, 2001), Science and Technology (1999, 2003), Combating Crime (2000), Regional Policy (2007), Control of Drug Traffic (2007). The analysis of these documents shows that the horizontal scope of the EU-Russian co-operation is very broad, and include very comprehensive amount of policy fields. But the EU-Russian co-operation is not really oriented on the mutual recognition or legislation harmonization, especially because it doesn’t foresee special mechanisms of explicit adaptation of the EU norms into the national legislation.

Extended Governance: The European Union’s Policies towards its Neighbours
Sandra Lavenex, Nicole Wichmann, and Dirk Lehmkuhl
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 27, Spring 2008

Project 17: Democratisation, Capture of the State and New Forms of Governance in CEE countries
Book Manuscript “New Modes of Governance in the European Union States” - ,,Nowe metody zarządzania w państwach Unii Europejskiej” (Polish version)
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska (editor)
Deliverable: 17D18

The Institute of Public Affairs’ publication offers the reader a selection of articles concerning New Modes of Governance. The IPA publication’s aim is to explain the idea and the role of the New Modes of Governance functioning both at Community and the Member State level. Authors are: Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Udo Diedrichs, Anne Peters and Isabella Pagotto, Tanja A. Börzel, Tomasz G. Grosse, and Mateusz Fałkowski, Tomasz G. Grosse, and Ewelina Skwarczyńska. The edited volume will be pushlised by IPA in Polish later in the year 2008.

New Modes of Governance in New Member States
Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse and Lena Kolarska-Bobińska
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 25, Spring 2008
Cluster 4: Learning, Experimental Governance and Participation

Cluster 4 Workshop no. 5 at the NEWGOV Consortium Conference 2008
Martin Rhodes
Deliverable: C4D04
The meeting took place during the 4th and final NEWGOV Consortium Conference, 5 and 6 June 2008, at the European University Institute in Florence. The purpose of this meeting was to subject the Newgov ‘14-questions’ document to discussion by the project leaders of cluster 4 and additional participants. Based on a consolidated document prepared by the two cluster leaders, the meeting was in a position to pursue the discussion of the questions in greater depth.

Project 18a: Distributive Politics, Learning and Reform: Emergence and Evolution of National Social Pacts and Cluster 4

Martin Rhodes
Deliverable: 18aD10
The re-emergence of national concertation in Europe in the 1990s occurred in quite different places (e.g. southern Europe) and in rather different form (as ‘lean’ or ‘competitive’ rather than redistributive pacts) than their ‘first-generation’ predecessors of the 1950s-1980s in northern Europe. That difference has triggered a widespread debate as to the ‘why’ and ‘wherefore’ of these ‘second-generation’ social pacts. Precisely because they apparently have so little in common with their predecessors, much theorizing of new social pacts has abandoned the extensive neo-corporatist theory that accompanied the original social pact phenomenon. Instead, this paper places the new social pacts in the context of neo-corporatist theorizing since the 1960s, and seeks to explain their emergence and consolidation by adapting the earlier insights of the neo-corporatist literature. The conclusion is that new social pacts emerge under similar external shocks, and their fragility is due precisely to the absence of the conditions that allowed their predecessors to endure. Only when those preconditions are present – in the form of a hierarchy of goals and a licensing of private actors as ‘public-purpose’ agents and under conditions of complex reciprocity and political exchange (i.e., characteristics that closely resemble those of ‘first-generation’ pacts) – do new social pacts endure beyond basic single- or two-shot cooperation games

Analytical report 3 (institutional evolution): The institutionalisation of Social Pacts
Jelle Visser
Deliverable: 18aD11
This paper explores the logic and conditions of institutionalisation of social pacts. What accounts for the continuation and diffusion of social pacts as an institution, once it has emerged? I will approach this question in five steps. First, I will seek to define social pacts as a particular institution in democratic capitalist societies, closely related to coordination in labour (or employment) relation and consultation, or concertation, in welfare state politics. Next, I compare social pacts will be compared to other institutional outcomes. Thirdly, the concepts of institutions and institutionalisation will be clarified in order to better understand what is involved when we apply these concepts to social pacts. Fourthly, I shall try to identify the empirical patterns of institutionalisation, and de-institutionalisation, of social pacts in the 1990s and early years of the new millennium. The concluding section is devoted to a discussion of the causal mechanism explaining patterns of institutionalisation and institutional change.
Workshop #3 and Practitioner Forum: National Social Pacts Conference
Martin Rhodes, Jelle Visser
Deliverable: 18aD12
The main aim of the project workshop no. 3 in Lisbon on 30-31 May 2008 was to meet and decide on the revisions needed to existing country reports and overview analyses in order to produce a book presenting project outcomes. Over the two days of the workshop the project partners compared findings and sought to identify key issues and parts of the country analyses that would need to be revised (or written) before the draft of the book is finalised.

Analytical Report 4: Synthesis: A Fuzzy Set Analysis of the Resurgence of Tripartite Concertation in the 1990s
Sabina Avdagic
Deliverable: 18aD13
European economies underwent major economic adjustment during the 1990s, combining reforms related to the preparation for EMU with welfare state recalibration and labour market deregulation. This paper seeks to understand national variation in the strategies of adjustment during that decade, and in particular in the varied reliance on social pacts as facilitators of reforms. Why were such concerted agreements struck in some countries, but not in others? Using a fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fs/QCA) of fourteen European countries, this paper assess the explanatory power of leading hypotheses about the emergence of social pacts. The analysis yields two key findings. First, the arguments which prevail in the literature, emphasizing the extent of economic problems associated either with the run-up to EMU or more general economic pressures, seem to explain only one part of the story. The ‘Maastricht imbalance’ (as manifested in high inflation and budget deficit), or alternatively high unemployment turned out to be neither necessary nor in themselves sufficient for the extensive reliance on social pacts. Rather, a high economic ‘problem load’ appears to be causally relevant only when combined with particular political and institutional conditions, namely the prevalence of electorally weak governments and/or an intermediate level of union centralization. Second, the analysis suggests that there is more than one causal pathway to concerted agreements. In examining the conjunction of multiple causal factors I find three distinct, theoretically and empirically relevant combinations of conditions that helped generate pacts during the 1990s.

Book project: extending the analysis - innovation and outcomes Social Pacts in Europe: Emergence, Evolution and Institutionalization
Martin Rhodes, Jelle Visser (editors)
Deliverable: 18aD14
This book produces the first full-length theoretical and comparative empirical study of new social pacts in Europe. Hitherto, analysis of the social pacts of the 1990s and 2000s has engaged in ad hoc theorizing and has been based on a limited number of cases. By contrast, this book brings a wide range of complementary theories to bear on the emergence, evolution and institutionalization of new social pacts, and compares a wide range of cases from both Western and Eastern Europe, including Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Hungary. The theoretical innovations include a highly novel application of qualitative fuzzy-set analysis to the explanation of emergence; an adaptation of the extensive neo-corporatist theorizing of the 1960s and 1970s and a more contemporary game theoretic approach to understanding evolution; and an adaptation of traditional neo-corporatist theory and new institutionalist theory to understanding social pact consolidation and institutionalization. The empirical material for this analysis is drawn from the in-depth country studies, all of which are written along thematic, analytical lines, informed by a rigorous research design, by national experts.
The Role of Social Pacts in European Socio-Economic Governance
Martin Rhodes
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 34, Summer 2008

Project 18b: Distributive Politics, Learning and Reform: Emergence and Evolution of Administrative Partnerships
Explaining Local Partnership Consolidation
Paolo Graziano and Patrik Vesani
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 18, Spring 2008

Project 19a: New Approaches to Economic Governance in the EU
Article: Funding the EU budget: a case for inaction?
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD04i
The way the EU budget is funded is often criticised, especially in the light of the increasingly complex devices used to limit net contributions. In addition to the formal UK rebate, there are reduced rates of take-up of different funding streams for certain other countries, all of which makes the funding side of the EU messy. Calls for the budget to be funded by a tax (or taxes) assigned to the EU level have repeatedly been articulated. However, the system has one overarching attraction which is that it assures the EU of sufficient revenue to fulfil its spending commitments. This paper offers a critique and assessment of the current system for raising the revenue for the EU budget and considers the conceptual case for a move to a tax of Europe. It appraises the case for abandoning the current system in favour of a tax-funded one and concludes that although the case may be conceptually robust, political economy considerations suggest that change is unlikely for the foreseeable future. The article will appear as: Begg, Iain (2008, forthcoming) ‘Funding the EU budget: a case for inaction?’ Public Finance and Management Vol. 8.

Article: Monetary Policy Strategies
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD04j
The chapter sets out what appear to be the main features of the state-of-the-art, delves into why they have arisen and explores emerging directions for monetary policy and unresolved debates. It shows that today’s strategies reflect evolving ideas about what monetary policy can, cannot and should do, and that in the EU, at least, there has been an intriguing iteration between institutional and constitutional changes and the development of strategies. There may not be a single model of best-practice, but it is clear that there are systematic preferences. The article will appear as: Begg, Iain (2008, forthcoming) “Monetary policy strategies” in Dyson, K. and Marcussen, M. (eds.), Changing Modes of Central Bank Governance: Internationalization and Europeanization, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Article: Macroeconomic and labour market governance – case studies of four countries: France, Germany, Sweden and the UK
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD04k
This work looks at different sides of the link between macroeconomic policy, the link between policy frameworks and the labour market and the performance of economies. In particular, this paper reports on work in four EU Member States: France, Germany, Sweden and the UK, two of which were in the first wave of membership of the euro area, while two have remained outside. Two main issues are explored in this paper, both of which reflect evolution in the modes of economic govern-
The first is what has determined employment performance of the four countries studied, recognising that this performance is affected both by factors specific to the labour market and by broader macroeconomic effects. Second, the paper considers whether the inter-actions between labour market policies and macroeconomic policies have been mutually coherent. The paper was presented at the workshop on EMU and the labour market, ETUC, Brussels, 16th July 2008.

Article: Rethinking the EU’s Finances: the 2008/9 Budget Review
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD04l
After being stalled for several months while the Lisbon treaty remained to be agreed, the review of the EU budget scheduled for 2008/09 is now underway. It was, effectively, launched by the publication on the 12th of September 2007 of a consultation paper by the Commission (2007). This paper presents the main issues that the Commission would like to see covered by the review and invites any interested party to submit a response. The consultation is very open insofar as contributions may be posted on a dedicated web-site, and Commission members and officials have made a considerable effort to publicise it. The current Commission is keen – even determined - to complete the review before its mandate expires in 2009, leaving the in-coming Commission to prepare the next multi-annual budget deal for the period beyond 2013 on the basis of a new model for the budget. This division of labour also bears on what the review aims to achieve and it is being promoted as an opportunity to look beyond the negotiating points that have dominated the budget for the last twenty years and to ask instead what an EU budget ought to do ten or twenty years from now. The paper will appear as: Begg, Iain (2008) ‘Rethinking the EU’s Finances: the 2008/9 budget review’ in Ludlow, P. ed. Setting EU Priorities 2008 Ponte de Lima: European Strategy Forum.

Article: Paving the way for a strategy of sustainable development
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD04m
As Maria João Rodrigues notes governance has multiple dimensions in the context of the Lisbon strategy (she lists ten distinct areas). In this chapter, the focus is on some of these areas, but also on aspects of governance that underpin or cut across some of these ten areas. In particular, the chapter discusses elements of the philosophy behind the strategy and of the overall design of the strategic initiatives of the EU. It then discusses the merits of a Lisbon Strategy euro area dimension and suggests ways forward. The chapter will appear as: Begg, Iain (2009, forthcoming) ‘Paving the way for a strategy of sustainable development’ in Rodrigues, M.-J. ed. Europe, Globalisation and the Lisbon Agenda. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Article: The contentious creation of the regulatory state in fiscal surveillance
Waltraud Schelkle
Deliverable: 19aD04n
This paper analyzes how the EU regulatory state expands into fiscal surveillance and what conflicts arise in the process. That the EU should have gone down the route of regulating budgets is puzzling. In contrast to Majone’s original concept, the regulatory state is meant not to interfere with member states’ budgetary redistributive policies. Yet the revision of the Pact strengthened the regulatory content of fiscal surveillance by reformulating the policy problem, strengthening delegated monitoring by the Commission, with Eurostat rather than DG Ecfin at its helm, and by extending control through specialised information. The analysis implies that the revision of the Pact in March 2005 cannot simply be dismissed as a watering down of its fiscal rules. However, there are limitations to regulatory expansion. One limitation is the inherent tension between the requirements of control and the economic justification of fiscal rules, another that economic justifications remain ambiguous and contentious. This paper is a contribution to the forthcoming special issue in West-European

**Article: Monetary Union**  
*Waltraud Schelkle*  
Deliverable: 19aD04o  
This paper presents selective answers to three questions: firstly, what did we think we know about the monetary union in Europe; secondly, what do we seem to know now and, most importantly, what should we know? The term monetary union and EMU will be used interchangeably since I touch only at the margin on the Single Market, for which the -E- stands. The chapter will appear in: Schelkle, Waltraud (forthcoming) ‘Monetary union’, in: Michelle Everson, Neill Nugent, William Paterson (eds): Studying the European Union: Current and Future Agendas, Palgrave.

**Paper on “Coordinated wage adjustment in EMU: Is there a large-small divide?”**  
*Waltraud Schelkle, Alison Johnston, Costanza Rodriguez d’Acri*  
Deliverable: 19aD04p  
The large-small divide has been considered important for monetary integration ever since McKinnon (1963) postulated that small open economies would be better candidates for an optimum currency area. Recently, this distinction was claimed to be relevant for the very operation of a monetary union. Notably Buti and Pench (2004), two senior civil servants in DG Ecfin when they are not academic scholars, claim that small countries are more likely to comply with the obligations of membership, such as the fiscal rules. In this paper, we want to explore whether arguments in this tradition also hold for wage coordination or whether this is a spurious correlation that holds for a few member states at best. The alternative hypothesis is that we have to look at the interaction between monetary policy, fiscal policy and wage coordination to understand how political economies adjust to EMU. This interaction changes in predictable but ambiguous ways and differently for traditionall inflationary and traditionally stable countries, so only comparative cases studies for sub-groups of countries can tell us which effects dominate. We illustrate this with a case of traditional low inflation countries. The paper was presented at the research workshop ‘The Labour Market and EMU’, Brussels 16 July 2008, see NEWGOV Deliverable 19a/D7.

**Article: Belgium’s fiscal performance in EMU – an unlikely success story of the EU’s budgetary surveillance?**  
*Waltraud Schelkle and Zsófia Barta*  
Deliverable: 19aD04q  
The paper tries to explore the puzzle of Belgium’s fiscal performance. First, in what ways was EMU instrumental to bring change (reduction of budget deficit and public debt) about? Second, is Belgium’s fiscal performance a success story of the EU’s fiscal surveillance, jointly exercised by the Council and the Commission? The paper proceeds as follows: It first outlines the story of Belgium’s fiscal consolidation since 1993. It then explores whether there is evidence for an explanation that relies on the effectiveness of external constraints-commitment device in contrast to one that seeks to find the answer in domestic budgetary institutions. Finally, it proposes an own tentative explanation that is based on the peculiar situation of Belgium’s federation and qualifies the perception of a success story.

**Article: The United Kingdom and the Euro**  
*Iain Begg*  
Deliverable: 19aD04r  
It is one of the ironies of EMU that the two countries which carried out the most extensive economic appraisals of the merits of joining the single currency – the UK and Sweden – are also those which have (so far) most emphatically rejected membership. Unlike other Member States that re-
gared political aims as the primary goals of European integration, the UK approach has often been rooted in a narrower economic calculus of cost-benefit analysis: ‘unless the change makes us better-off, we oppose it’. Quite simply, the UK has not joined EMU because it has not managed to persuade itself that joining will boost its prosperity. At the same time, there are ramifications of the British opt-out that may give rise to calls for change as the number of Member States acceding to the single currency increases. For the UK, the worry is that it will be at least partly excluded from decisions that affect its interests, while for the euro area members, the concern is that a minority of non-participants could thwart change. This chapter starts by presenting the UK approach to deciding on euro membership and explains how the UK has adopted its own criteria for assessing the case for membership. Section II explains the UK macroeconomic framework and discusses how it differs from the EMU model. In the third section, the impact of the UK’s reluctance to join is assessed, both for the UK and for EMU itself. Concluding comments and a discussion of the likely evolution of the UK position complete the chapter. The chapter will appear in: Frédéric Allemand, Yann Echinard and Francesco Martucci (eds.) (2009), L’union économique et monétaire: un chantier à poursuivre, Les Editions Pédone (Paris).

Fourth Annual Periodic Report
Iain Begg and Waltraud Schelkle
Deliverable: 19aD05d
The deliverable provides a summary of the research activities carried out in the fourth project year. It feeds into the general annual project report of the NEWGOV project.

Practitioner Workshop: EMU and the Labour Market
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD07
The aim of the workshop was to bring together researchers involved in the integrated project on New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV), policy-makers and practitioners to explore different facets of labour market change since the establishment of EMU. It was held on the 16th of July 2008 at the premises of the European Trade Union Confederation in Brussels, and was attended by some 25 participants. The workshop contributed to the aims of the second main strand of research of NEWGOV sub-project 19a, which comprises theoretical and empirical analysis of the labour market under EMU.

Conference on ‘taking stock’ – EMU@10 Conference
Iain Begg
Deliverable: 19aD08
The initially planned ‘Taking stock’ conference of project no. 19a was substituted by participation in the EMU@10 conference, held in Brussels on the 26th and 27th of November 2007. The workshop/conference was organised by DG Ecfin of the European Commission, in conjunction with the Bureau of European Policy Advisers, and was opened by Commissioner Almunia. The conference, which was by invitation only, although a video link transmitted it to a wider audience, brought together leading experts on different facets of the economics of EMU and its governance. Consequently, it not only covered all the topics that had originally been envisaged as salient for the proposed ECONPOL conference on ‘taking stock’ but also covered many more topics. Moreover, the quality and range of participants was far greater than could have been assembled just for the proposed ‘taking stock’ conference. For these reasons, the judgement was made that the EMU@10 conference was an appropriate means of achieving the aims that had been set for the ECONPOL project and much more, and that participation in it was a prestigious means of achieving visibility for the ECONPOL research findings. The extended essay on Economic Governance in an Enlarged Euro Area written by Iain Begg and presented at the conference drew extensively on the research conducted under WP1 and WP4 of ECONPOL.
**Governance for sustainable development**

_Iain Begg_

Deliverable: 19aD09a

That there are shortcomings in the governance of sustainable development is undeniable and it is evident that there is a pervasive reluctance to confront some of the more intractable challenges. These notes review definitions, examine the governance of sustainable development and try to tease out ideas on policy developments that might enhance governance for sustainable development. The paper was presented at an event to present the ETUC/OSE report on the Social Situation 2008 at the European Parliament 15th May 2008. A longer version appeared as: Begg, Iain (2008) ‘Governance for sustainable development’ in Degryse, C, and Poche, P. eds. Social developments in the European Union 2007 Brussels: ETUI-REHS.

**Lisbon as economic governance: fusion by dif-fusion?**

_Iain Begg_

D19aD09b

Economic governance can be interpreted as the means by which the various facets of public policy are reconciled and policies are conducted. The economic governance arrangements at present in the EU are an odd mix, ranging from virtually complete assignment of competence to the EU level for some functions or policy domains, to the strict preservation of national autonomy in others. There are also many areas in which competence is shared. Yet in several domains, these assignments only loosely reflect principles that might be deployed to justify their being located at one level of governance rather than another. Instead, they are more often the result of the stepwise progression of European integration and the various path dependencies that have influenced the policy architecture. To take forward any review of assignments among tiers of government in governance functions it is useful to bear in mind attributes that justify or oppose resort to the various options. From an economic perspective, these include spillovers, externalities, policy efficiency and various other factors, while from a political standpoint, preservation of national autonomy is often paramount. This chapter explores whether the fusion thesis can shed light on how ‘Lisbon’ has evolved and asks whether these new forms of governance represent an extension of, or departure from, the thesis, or whether – enriched by these two variants – the thesis has the dexterity to accommodate the ever changing topography of economic governance. The paper will appear as: Begg, Iain (2009, forthcoming) ‘Lisbon as economic governance: fusion by dif-fusion?’ in Diederichs, U., Faber, A., Tekin, F. and Umbach, G. eds. Europe Reloaded.

**How effective are new approaches to economic governance? The re-launched Lisbon Strategy and the revised Pact**

_Waltraud Schelkle_

NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 05, Winter 2007/2008

**Project 19b: New Approaches to Economic Governance in the EU: The Politics of Central Bank Accountability in the Age of Globalization**

_The politics of central banking in the United States and in the European Union_  
_Nicolas Jabko_

Deliverable: 19bD05

This chapter envisions the emergence of transparency and accountability as the normative embodiment of a historically contingent balance of power between central bankers and other actors. It argues that conventional accounts in terms of economic benefits and democratic concerns are insufficient. Beyond the apparent convergence on a new global consensus, the equilibrium point of the balance of power between central bankers and other actors varies considerably across political sys-
tems. Even though everyone agrees on the need for “transparency and accountability”, there remain many different ways for central banks to live up to this global ethos. After developing my critique of conventional explanations, I demonstrate the argument in the cases of the world’s two most important central banks today – the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank.

Project 20: ‘Varieties of Capitalism’ and Economic Governance in CE Europe (STACEE)
How Coordinated Capitalism Emerges in Central Europe
Robert Hancké
Deliverable: 20D05b
This paper deals with the emergence of capitalism in Central Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. In the standard story, the successes of economies in CEE after their inevitable transition recession have been due primarily to the low level of regulation, and especially the ability of these economies to compete on wage costs (while offering relatively high skills). This argument then sees the region as increasingly divided into two, possibly three groups. The Baltic states are the first: their performance will be strong, precisely because they have adopted a combination of low wage costs, an extremely low corporate tax rate, and minimal regulation of economic activities. Among the others, performance will vary to the extent that they also have deregulated their economies, and especially their labour markets. This argument applies perhaps even more strongly to ownership structures: mass privatisations, in which the economy is handed to the citizens, who can then sell their shares in companies as they see fit, allowed markets to sort out the structure and organisation of the economy.

Workshops/Conference STACEE
Robert Hancké
Deliverable: 20D06-08
As part of both the dissemination process of NEWGOV/STACEE and an evaluation of the research project on Varieties of Capitalism and Economic Governance in Central Europe, the team organised four workshops between 7 April and 8 May 2008 in different capital cities in Central Europe (Prague, Bratislava, Warsaw, and Budapest). Participants included policy-makers, representatives of interest groups, policy advisors, and researchers. The project team concentrated on the three substantive empirical sections of the draft report, which discuss the types of sectors located in CEE, the type of companies located in the CEE, and the effect on and policy responses of regional governments. The overall evaluation of the workshops by the team was very positive. The workshops allowed us to test out some ideas about economic governance in the new member-states, and to explore other issues and possible causalities more deeply.

Varieties of Capitalism and Economic Governance in Central Europe - Draft Final Report
Robert Hancké and Lucia Kurekova
Deliverable: 20D07
This report will analyse the effects of the massive political-economic change which occurred in Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. In many ways, the period of the mid-2000s when this project was conducted, is a particularly favourable moment to assess the move toward democratic capitalism in the region. In May 2004, most of the Central European states had installed democratic political systems and become functioning market economies, and many of them joined the EU as full members. Thus, in formal terms, the first formative stages of the transition were over, and this report analyses the effects of those first stages on the subsequent political-economic development in the region. Moreover, by the mid-2000s, the broad shape of the new political economies had firmed up, and even if it is too early to draw hard conclusions about the ultimate outcome, the relative positions of the three players in democratic capitalist political economies – the state, (foreign) capital and (organised) labour – seem to be relatively fixed. Understanding
how they interact and the broad political-economic consequences of these interaction patterns is the core goal of this report.

**Final Report – Varieties of Capitalism and Economic Governance in Central Europe**

*Robert Hancké and Lucia Kurekova*

Deliverable: 20D09

This report will analyse the massive political-economic transition in Central Europe since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. In many ways, the period of the mid-2000s when this project was conducted, was a good time to assess the establishment of democratic capitalism in the region. In May 2004, most of the Central European states had introduced democratic political systems and become functioning market economies, and many of them joined the EU as full members. Thus, in formal terms, the first (and often formative) stages of the transition were over, and this report analyses the effects of those first stages on the subsequent political-economic development in the region. Moreover, by the mid-2000s, the broad shape of the new political economies had firmed up, and even if it may be too early to draw hard conclusions about the ultimate outcome, the relative positions of the three key actors in democratic capitalist political economies – the state, (foreign) capital and (organised) labour – seem to be relatively fixed. Understanding how they interact and the broad political-economic consequences of these interaction patterns is the core goal of this report.

**Industrial restructuring in Central Europe**

*Bob Hancké and Alexandra Janovskaia*

NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 24, Spring 2008

Project 21: Towards New Corporate Governance Regimes in Europe

**Spillover of Corporate Governance Standards in Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions**

*Marina Martynova and Luc Renneboog*

Deliverable: 21D10

In cross-border acquisitions, the differences between the bidder and target corporate governance have an important impact on the takeover returns. Our country-level corporate governance indices capture the changes in the quality of the national corporate governance regulations over the past 15 years. When the bidder is from a country with a strong shareholder orientation (relative to the target), part of the total synergy value of the takeover may result from the improvement in the governance of the target assets. In full takeovers, the corporate governance regulation of the bidder is imposed on the target (the positive spillover by law hypothesis). In partial takeovers, the improvement in the target corporate governance may occur on voluntary basis (the spillover by control hypothesis). Our empirical analysis corroborates both spillover effects. In contrast, when the bidder is from a country with poorer shareholder protection, the negative spillover by law hypothesis states that the anticipated takeover gains will be lower as the poorer corporate governance regime of the bidder will be imposed on the target. The alternative bootstrapping hypothesis argues that poor-governance bidders voluntarily bootstrap to the better-governance regime of the target. We do find support for this bootstrapping effect.

**Why do public firms go private in the UK? - The impact of private equity investors, incentive realignment and undervaluation**

*Luc Renneboog, Tomas Simons, and Mike Wright*

Deliverable: 21D22

This paper examines the magnitude and the sources of the expected shareholder gains in UK public to private transactions (PTPs) in the second wave from 1997-2003. Pre-transaction shareholders on average receive a premium of 40% and the share price reaction to the PTP announcement is about 30%. We test the sources of the anticipated value creation of the delisting and distinguish between:
tax benefits, incentive realignment, control reasons, free cash flow reduction, transactions cost reduction, takeover defences, undervaluation and wealth transfers. The main sources of the shareholder wealth gains are undervaluation of the pre-transaction target firm, increased interest tax shields and incentive realignment. An expected reduction of free cash flows does not determine the premiums nor are PTPs a defensive reaction against a takeover. Article to appear in: Journal of Corporate Finance

Leveraged Buyouts in the U.K. and Continental Europe – Retrospect and Prospect
Mike Wright, Luc Renneboog, Tomas Simons, and Louise Scholes
Deliverable: 21D23
In the past two decades, European buyout markets have continuously adapted to changing conditions, including challenges relating to deal sourcing, the entry of new players, and the generation of returns. Competition for larger buyouts has forced prices higher, but with record amounts of capital raised in 2005, it seems that large deal flow will continue to grow over the coming years. With the higher profile of the private equity asset class enabling buyout funds to attract the best managers to run the target companies, banks have been more willing to gear up deals and even refinance them after a short period of time. Although this strategy involves significant risks - and growing concerns about the near-term performance of European economies and trends in interest rates are beginning to raise questions about the degree of leverage in buyout deals - there is also potential for commensurately higher returns. The U.K. market has become quite mature and has one of the highest proportions of buyout values to GDP. If this remains at around 1.5 to 2%, as it has over the last several years, then the buyout market should grow at least in line with the U.K. economy. Elsewhere in Europe, pressures on larger corporations to restructure likely will lead to increased deal activity, notably divestments. The growing number of large secondary buyouts provides valuable liquidity for the buyout market at a time when exits have become difficult. Trade sale opportunities appear to be growing once again and stock markets have become more encouraging, which should help allay building concerns of institutional investors about the recycling of capital seen in recent years. Article to appear in: Journal of Applied Corporate Finance.

Public-to-Private and Private-Equity Transactions: The literature on LBOs, MBOs, MBIs and IBOs
Luc Renneboog and Tomas Simons
Deliverable: 21D24
This paper provides an exhaustive literature review of the motives for public-to-private and LBO transactions. First, the paper develops the theoretical framework for the potential sources of value creation from going private: a distinction is made between the reduction of shareholder-related agency costs, stakeholder wealth transfers, tax benefits, transaction costs savings, takeover defence strategies, and corporate undervaluation. The paper then reviews and summarizes how these theories have been empirically verified in the four different strands of literature in the LBO research. These strands of literature are categorized by phase in the LBO transaction: Intent (of a buyout), Impact (of the LBO on the various stakeholders), Process (of restructuring after the leveraged buyout) and Duration (of retaining the private status). Then, the paper shows that an economically important public-to-private market has re-emerged in the US, UK and Continental Europe since the second half of the 1990s, and it studies its drivers. Finally, the paper draws some conclusions about the completeness of the current body of empirical literature, and provides suggestions for further research.

Banks and Bonds: The Impact of Bank Loan Announcements on Bond and Equity Prices
Steven Ongena, Viorel Roscovcan, Wei-Ling Song, and Bas J. M. Werker
Deliverable: 21D25
We study the effect of bank loan announcements on the borrowing firms’ bond and equity prices. Our sample consists of 896 loan deals signed between 1997 to 2003 involving 364 different U.S.
firms. We report the first comprehensive evidence that also firm bond prices react to bank loan announcements. The cumulative abnormal reaction of bond credit spreads equals minus 11 bps on average in the two-day period comprising the day prior to and the event day itself. The cumulative abnormal return on the firm stocks equals plus 26 bps on average in the same period. While stock returns are unaffected by firm risk, credit spreads react less negatively for risky or small firms. The bondholders of the riskier firms are more sensitive to the loss given default which increases with bank borrowing. The overall positive effect on the value of equity is due to two forces. First, bank certification reduces information asymmetry. Second, there is a transfer of bondholder’s welfare to the shareholders as a results of claim dilution. Finally, our analysis provides an estimate of the net impact on firm value of bank loan announcements, between minus 5 bps for riskier and smaller firms and plus 18 bps for safer and larger companies.

**Bank Loan Announcements and Borrower Stock Returns: Does Bank Origin Matter?**
Steven Ongena, Viorel Roscovan
Deliverable: 21D26
Banks play a special role as providers of informative signals about the quality and value of their borrowers. Such signals, however, have a quality of their own as the banks’ selection and monitoring abilities differ. Using an event study methodology, we study the importance of the geographical origin and organization of the banks for the investors’ assessments of firm’s credit quality and economic worth during loan announcements. Our sample comprises 986 U.S. firms over a period of 1980-2003. We find that investors react positively to relationships with foreign or local banks, but not with banks that are located outside firm’s headquarter state but in the same country. Investor’s reaction is, in fact, the largest when the lender’s headquarter is abroad. Our evidence suggest that investors value relationships with more competitive and skilled banks rather than banks that have easier access to firm’s private information.

**Do Differences in Corporate Governance Standards in Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions create synergy value?**
Marina Martynova and Luc Renneboog
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 29, Spring 2008

**Project 22: Changing Governance Architecture of International Taxation – TAXGOV**
**Governance Arenas in EU Direct Corporate Taxation**
Claudio M. Radaelli and Ulrike S. Kraemer

**Project 23: Learning and Local Innovation Systems**
**The governance problem of the shadow economy**
Luigi Burroni, Colin Crouch, Monika Ewa Kamińska, and Andrea Valzania
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 23, Spring 2008

**Project 24: Democratisation/Participation of Civil Society in New Modes of Governance**
**Report on execution of the planned research activities**
Daniela Obradovic
Deliverable: 24D05
The deliverable provides a summary of the research activities carried out in the fourth project year. It feeds into the general annual project report of the NEWGOV project.
Regulating Lobbying in the European Union
Daniela Obradovic
Deliverable: 24D06/10
The subject of this paper is to assess the evolution of the rules for regulating lobbying directed towards the Commission and in particular to explore the main features of the recently introduced register for lobbyists. It investigates whether the new rules for lobbyists eventually will restrict the access of interest groups to the Commission. The prospects for establishing a common lobbyists’ register in the European Union are also examined. The article will appear in: Coen, D. and Richardson, J. (2009), eds., Lobbying in the European Union, Institutions, Actors and Policy, Oxford University Press.

Book Manuscript: The capacity of Central and East European interest groups to participate in EU governance
Daniela Obradovic and Heiko Pleines (editors)
Deliverable: 24D08a
This book presents results of a research team which examines the impact of the EU eastern enlargements on EU governance structures involving the participation of civil society organisations. In this context, the focus is on questions of capacity and accountability in a multi-level perspective. The research team belongs to NEWGOV project 24, directed by Daniela Obradovic, Amsterdam Center for International Law. The research team is headed by Heiko Pleines, Research Centre for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen. Further NEWGOV partners in the research team are Michal Federowicz (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw), David Lane (University of Cambridge, UK) and Zdenka Mansfeldová (Institute of Sociology, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Prague). Citation: Daniela Obradovic, Heiko Pleines (eds.): The capacity of Central and East European interest groups to participate in EU governance, Stuttgart: Ibidem Publishers, 2007, ISBN 978-3-89821-750-7.

Interest Groups in EU Policy Making – Participatory Opportunities, Accountability and the Challenges of Eastern Enlargement
Daniela Obradovic, Zdenka Mansfeldova, Heiko Pleines with Julia Kusznir and David Lane
Deliverable: 24D09
This book follows an interdisciplinary and multi-method approach in order to capture the different regulatory and empirical aspects of interest groups in EU policy making. The book is structured around the forms of involvement, i.e. the different channels of influence or the different forums offering participatory opportunities for interest groups at the EU level. These are grouped into the civil dialogue (part II of this book), the social dialogue (part III) and the open method of coordination (part IV). While the parts II to IV thus analyse the forms of involvement, part V in addition looks at the different governance functions of these forms of involvement, ranging along the policy making process from consultation over law making to implementation and also covering coordination as an alternative mode of policy making. The manuscript will be submitted to Oxford University Press.

Mechanisms for assessing accountability of civil society organisations in the Central and East European member states of the EU
Heiko Pleines
Deliverable: 24D09bis
This research paper analyses accountability mechanisms concerning civil society organisations in the post-socialist EU member states. In line with the understanding of the EU Commission the term civil society organisations is meant to encompass all non-state collective actors. In this research paper the focus is on the legal accountability of civil society organisations from the post-socialist member states. As accountability is closely linked to the other eligibility criteria for participation in
decision-making processes, this paper also covers the issues of representativeness and transparency of civil society organisations. In a first step the related regulation at the EU level will be examined. In the second part respective national regulations of the post-socialist member states will be analysed. These two parts summarize or reproduce already published accounts, first of all from NEWGOV project 24. Based on about 70 original interviews the final part then assesses how the accountability regulation is perceived by civil society organisations.

Case study – Czech Environmental NGOs in EU governance – Challenges of accountability
Heiko Pleines
Deliverable: 24D11
The following case study examines how Czech environmental NGOs cope with these eligibility criteria of the European Commission and namely the challenge of accountability. With that the focus is on legal accountability of civil society organisations. Legal accountability pertains to the forms of participation in policy making and implementation. It concerns the legality of the means employed to influence decisions. It is opposed to political accountability which concerns responsibility for the contents of political decisions and refers to participants in the formal political decision-making process.

Czech Environmental NGOs: Actors or agents in EU multi-level governance?
Heiko Pleines
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 20, Spring 2008

Feasibility of establishing a common register for lobbyists in the EU
Daniela Obradovic
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 31, Spring 2008

Feasibility of establishing a common register for lobbyists in the EU
Daniela Obradovic
Extended Version of the NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 31e, Spring 2008

Task Forces

Democracy Task Force
Report - Political delegation and democratic representation
Dario Castiglione
Deliverable: DTFD06
The central idea of this report is that without a supporting structure of democratic representation, the delegation of decision-making and controlling powers to expert-based agencies and regulators, and the reliance on private sectors’ self-regulation lack democratic legitimacy. Efficiency is not a substitute for legitimacy, but part of it. In terms of democratic legitimacy, the system of representation offers a holistic framework within which to embed mechanisms of democratic authorization, control, and accountability over all forms of guardianship and delegated powers in democracy. The report offers a general account of the transformations affecting the ideas and institutions of democratic representation and accountability in modern politics. It suggests that NMGs and the delegation of power to non-majoritarian institutions are part of such new ecology of democratic representation and accountability. However, the idea of public interest and of the relationship between principal and agent that underlies the politics of delegation is considerably different from that of traditional forms of democratic and electoral-based representation. The report concludes by suggesting that
new institutional forms and mechanisms need to be found to bring NMGs under the shadow of democratic legitimacy.

_The Legitimacy Challenges for New Modes of Governance: Trustworthy Responsiveness_

Andreas Føllesdal
Deliverable: DTFD09

The literature remains divided about whether, and if so how and to what extent, New Modes of Governance enjoy normative legitimacy and even confer it to the EU. This paper lays out some of the central normative concerns and indicates some of the relevant findings. The aim is neither to provide a comprehensive overview of the normative and empirical literatures, nor to criticize them. Instead, these reflections only sketch one framework for how such work may later move forward.

_New Governance and Public Reasoning –Towards a Better Quality of EU Deliberation_

Albert Weale
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 19, Spring 2008

Legal Issues Task Force ‘New Modes of Governance and the relevance for EU law’

_New Modes of Governance and their relevance for EU law_

Gráinne de Búrca
NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 30, Spring 2008

Legal Issues Task Force ‘Which governance structures for European private law?’

_Book: Making European Private law – Governance Design_

Fabrizio Cafaggi
Deliverable: LTFbD06

The debate concerning the desirability and modes of harmonisation of European Private Law (EPL) has, until now, been mainly concerned with substantive rules. The link between rules and institutions suggests that governance of both the process of harmonisation and its outcome is necessary. This book covers various perspectives on the challenge of designing governance for EPL: the implications of a multi-level system in terms of competences, the interplay between market integration and regulation, the legitimacy of private law making, the importance of self-regulation, the usefulness of conflict of law rules, the role of inter-governmental institutions, and the aftermath of enlargement. The book has been published as: “Making European Private law – Governance Design”, edited by Fabrizio Cafaggi, European University Institute, Italy and Horatia Muir-Watt, Université de Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar 2008, pp. 368.


Fabrizio Cafaggi
Deliverable: LTFbD10

In the context of the current debate on the desirability and process of forming European private law (EPL), this book considers one fundamental question addressing its descriptive and normative dimension: does and should EPL pursue regulatory objectives beyond market integration? The editors, Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, argue that because national categories are of little help in grasping the characteristics of a multi-level regulatory system, it is necessary to link three perspectives: private law, regulation and conflict of laws. This book explores this interaction in four distinct fields: product liability, environmental protection, public utilities and e-commerce. The results show that EPL is highly regulatory and that the implications of this change have not been adequately considered by institutions and by scholars.
**Practitioner Workshop – National Supreme Courts and European Private Law**

*Fabrizio Cafaggi*

Deliverable: LTFIbD11

The European University Institute would like to promote a more active role of the judiciary in the debate concerning the modes and scope of European legal integration. The two days conference is the first step towards a more structured cooperation with both national judiciaries and the European Court of Justice. The first day was devoted to a discussion of the role of National Supreme Courts and the ECJ in the creation of European private law. The second half day was focussed on the potential for improvements in judicial dialogue between State Supreme Courts, the ECJ and academics. The conference took place on 24 and 25 May, 2008, at the EUI in Florence.

**Internal market, Contract law and New Governance**

*Fabrizio Cafaggi*

NEWGOV Policy Brief no. 26, Spring 2008

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**Legal Issues Task Force ‘Litigating EU Law’**

*Note on the Data Sets: Litigating EU Law under the Treaty of Rome*

*Alec Stone Sweet and Thomas L. Brunell*

Deliverable: LFTIID06a1

The NEWGOV Legal Task Force has compiled and made available, for free and open use, three data bases on litigating EU law under the Treaty of Rome. The data sets, and their respective code-books, are on-line at this website. This note provides a summary of these data, and briefly discuss various purposes for which they might be used.

**Litigating the Treaty of Rome: The European Court of Justice and Articles 226, 230, and 234**

*Thomas L. Brunell, Carol Harlow, Alec Stone Sweet*

Deliverable: LFTIID06a2

This paper provides an overview of litigation activity under Articles 226, 230, and 234 TEC, and an assessment of the European Court’s consequent impact on integration. It should be read in conjunction with the paper, “Note on the Data Sets: Litigating EU Law under the Treaty of Rome,” which describes the data that has been collected and suggests various ways in which these data might be used. When we compare what the ECJ does under Article 226, Article 230, and Article 234, we see that the ECJ actually presides over three quite distinctive systems. Each system has developed its own evolutionary dynamics, and each has impacted on European integration in different ways.
V. Dissemination Activities

V.1. Introduction
The “Plan for Using and Disseminating Knowledge” of the NEWGOV Project mainly included the dissemination of knowledge by effective communication means. Naturally, this social science project neither intended to produce exploitable results which have the potential for industrial or commercial application, nor can the scientific written output be defined as a product or service in the strict sense.

As a result, our strategy mainly focused on the effective dissemination of the generated knowledge. We relied on a two-tier strategy which includes (a) activities coordinated and implemented on the Consortium level, and (b) activities which are implemented by the individual partners and projects.

V.2. Dissemination of knowledge on the Consortium Level

V.2.1 Website
The Consortium web-site www.eu-negvow.org is the primary tool for disseminating the results of the research conducted by the Consortium and for diffusing them to all relevant scientific and practitioner communities. The website exclusively dedicated to the NEWGOV project was launched on 1 February, 2005. A first project website was already available on the server of the Robert Schuman Centre in September 2004.

The public section of the website contains topical information concerning the project. In particular, it contains publications, reports, articles and working papers of the Consortium. Links to other information sources relating to the project’s research fields are provided, as well as regularly updated information on events organised in the framework of NEWGOV. The section ‘Research’ in the public area is dedicated to the work of the clusters and projects. With links to the web-server’s database, visitors can immediately access the outline of a project or cluster, deliverables and other documents, and the researchers involved in the project/cluster. Publicly available deliverables as well as other project outputs can be downloaded from the website. This offer is widely used with the number of downloads increasing steadily.

After a starting period, the website has now between 4,500 and 5,000 visits per month. According to the website statistics, visitors come predominately from Europe and the US but also from other continents. A good percentage of those visitors that can be identified come from higher education institutions. At the same time, also practitioners visit the websites, be they from institutions (European Commission, European Court of Justice, national ministries, IMF, etc.) or from companies and organisations. The figures are, to a large extent, net of search engine crawlers.

During the final project months the website was cleared-up and the final outcomes of the project were integrated. The NEWGOV website will continue to be online for at least another four years, hence until the end of 2012. Regular updating will be terminated in autumn 2008, but the coordinator will ensure that at least the list of publications originating from the NEWGOV project will be updated one more time (in autumn 2009).

V.2.2 Working Papers
Some working papers of the project were published in the peer-reviewed working paper series EUROGOV, the joint series of the CONNEX and NEWGOV networks. Subject to sufficient resources, researchers external to both networks, but participating in workshops or conferences directly related to one of the networks were also entitled to submit to the working paper series.
NEWGOV working papers were submitted via the scientific director and the relevant cluster leader. Once the internal NEWGOV refereeing process had been concluded, the proposed paper was also subject to the EUROGOV peer-review process. Papers already accepted by a journal were not publishable in the EUROGOV paper series. The website of the Working Papers series is: www.connex-network.org/eurogov. EUROGOV was managed by the CONNEX Network. The NEWGOV project was represented in the Editorial Board of EUROGOV by Gerda Falkner, researcher within project 1.

A total of 20 Working Papers were published during the duration of the two projects (NEWGOV and CONNEX). Six working paper coming from the NEWGOV project have been published:

3. Manuele Citi and Martin Rhodes, New Modes of Governance in the EU: Common Objectives versus National Preferences; EUROGOV No. N-07-01 / January 16, 2007
5. Oliver Treib, Holger Bähr and Gerda Falkner, Modes of Governance: A Note Towards Conceptual Clarification, EUROGOV No. N-05-02 / November 17, 2005

V.2.3 Active Relaying to Scientific Community

Relaying the results of the research to the scientific community and strengthening the integration of the research carried out on the cluster and project level were the main tasks at the Consortium level. In order to reach these objectives, a number of Consortium-level workshops were organised, each of them focussing on specific analytical themes and / or empirical topics. The workshops brought together researchers from across the Consortium with access for scholars from the wider circle of associated institutions, in particular from other FP5 and FP6 projects.

The strengthening of cross-cluster contacts and the integration of the Task Forces into the work of the clusters and projects are also aims of these workshops organised on the Consortium Level.

- The first workshop was on ‘Law in New Governance’ with members of the Law Task Forces as well as other members of the NEWGOV Consortium and the CONNEX Network participating. It took place in London in May 2006.

- The second workshop, organised by cluster 4, took place at the Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies on 7 and 8 December, 2006 and focused on New Approaches to Socio-Economic Governance. The main subjects of discussion at the workshop were the capacity of the European Commission to use soft laws and ‘new modes of governance’ across a range of policy areas. The participants examined its attempts to develop new forms of network governance, to use the ‘shadow of hierarchy’ to gain compliance or convergence with soft law policies and to promote cooperation among member states on new codes of governance as in direct tax policy.

- The third Workshop took place at the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) in Warsaw, 26 October 2007. The topic was “New Modes of Governance in the New and Old Member States – Similarities and Differences”. The aim of the seminar was to reflect on the emergence, functioning and impact of new modes of governance in new and old member states.
Fourth Workshop, 16-17 November 2007, EUI: The impact on democratic structures was further developed at a workshop jointly organised by cluster 2 and the Democracy Task Force.

Fifth Workshop, May 2008: To what extent does civil society help to make enlargement work by providing both EU-level actors and governments of accession countries with means to strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of accession processes and outcomes? The workshop brought together senior researchers, practitioners and junior researchers from within the New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV) Integrated Project and outside, who study different issues related to new modes of governance and Civil Society. Their papers provided interesting insights on the societal preconditions of New Modes of Governance and raised some important puzzles for theoretical reasoning and practical application. The workshop took place at the Freie Universität Berlin, 8 – 10 May, 2008, organised by Clusters 3 (Tanja Börzel) and 4 (Heiko Pleines).

Sixth Workshop, 3-5 July 2008: The aim of the workshop on the "Effective Implementation of EU Policies in Accession Countries" was to communicate the central findings of Project 12 "Coping with Accession" to a broader audience of scientists, policy experts, and practitioners. In order to systematize the findings with other related projects within NEWGOV, but also beyond, papers were presented from other clusters of NEWGOV as well as from international experts working on the role of non-state actors in coping with the challenges of accession to the EU. Special attention was given to the role of civil society. It took place in Zeuthen, Germany.

Furthermore, in order to link researchers from across the Consortium and to achieve a better cross-fertilisation of research, four annual Consortium wide conference were organised which included both plenary debates and cluster workshops. The Consortium Conferences were organised with different formats, including joint workshops for all four thematic clusters, thematic workshops along common topics in addition to the cluster meetings, and key note speeches or plenary sessions on key thematic issues for NEWGOV.

The Steering Committee had asked the individual project partners to pursue a vigorous approach to relaying the final results of the research to the scientific community. It required action both through discipline-based scientific communities (via specialised journals, professional conferences and so forth) and ‘platforms’ (the NEWGOV briefing papers played a role here) for disseminating the knowledge produced that crosses conventional disciplinary boundaries. As documented in the annual progress reports and in section 3 below, dissemination to the academic community was ensured by the numerous publications and participations in a wide range of different workshops and conferences, including the most important ones organised by the large international associations of political scientists or sociologists. It included the most prestigious academic events such as Ninth and Tenth Biennial International Conferences of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA), conferences of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the International Studies Association (ISA), the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE), the American Political Science Association (APSA), the Conference of Europeanists, or the International Association for Legal and Social Philosophy.

Also at the Consortium level, NEWGOV invested considerable efforts in producing project results which synthesised and summarized the results of the Integrated Project as a whole. The Steering Committee coordinated the various products produced during the final period:

- Final project outputs produced by individual sub-projects: formal ‘final reports’ and articles by all projects, monographs, dissertations, or edited volumes in which the final results of the projects are being presented by several projects (projects 8, 9, 12, 17, 18a, 19a, 23, 24; Legal Task Forces Ia and Ib);
- At the level of clusters, an edited volume (cluster 1) and special issues (clusters 2 and 3) have been produced / are being finalised;
- Articles will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals by cluster leaders and the Scientific Director, based on the results of the clusters and NEWGOV in general;
- A revised and slightly extended version of the final scientific report submitted to the European Commission will be published by a well-known large international academic publishing house. It was written by the cluster leaders, the Scientific Director and the Chairperson of the Steering Committee, and provided answers to the main framework questions relating to the Emergence, Execution, Evaluation and Evolution (our ‘four Es’) of New Modes of Governance.
- As regards the dissemination to the academic community, the NEWGOV researchers also plan to utilise the large international conferences to take place in 2009 (e.g. EUSA, ECPR) and 2010.

Earlier during the project, the Steering Committee decided not to aim for a ‘series’ with one publishing house. Each cluster and each project, where applicable, was instructed to seek to publish its results with the best possible publishing house/journal available on its own. This enabled project partners to pick publishing houses or journals best suited for their respective topic/discipline. Of course, publications were supposed to have the NEWGOV logo on the front page and to make reference to the NEWGOV project and the Commission funding.

V.2.4 Dissemination to practitioners

Dissemination to practitioners was a key aim of the Consortium. In addition to these activities, the Consortium management team ensured that the EUI activated its links with EU institutions and the network of EU agencies to ensure that the results of the research were widely diffused to them. Similarly, the Consortium team mobilised its links to the governments that belong to the EUI’s Convention, in order to achieve a dissemination of research results widely across the EU member states. The issues and briefing papers series were especially important as a means of communication in this regard.

It required active communication with relevant practitioner communities as the Project developed. Achieving this was a considerable challenge given the diversity of practitioner communities that are relevant, by sector, by country, by level of governance, and by category of institutional actor. The contacts’ database created by the Consortium management team in itself constituted a kind of map of the practitioner communities for which the knowledge created by the Consortium was relevant. NEWGOV committed itself to organising a series of forums to bring together a mixed group of academics and practitioners from different sources and to discuss with practitioners research outputs from the Consortium as a whole. The objective was thereby to complement more focused meetings organised by individual project teams and/or clusters. The following Practitioners Forums took place:

Practitioner Forum I “Policy learning and experimentation in EU economic governance: Laboratory federalism in practice?”, aimed to further theoretical and empirical insight into the working of laboratory federalism in three policy areas that are of particular relevance to EU economic governance: policy coordination through social partnership, tax policy and macroeconomic stabilisation. The Forum was organised in collaboration with project 19a on Economic Governance (March 2006).

The Practitioners Forum II, held in Brussels on Friday, 3 November 2006, focused on “Old and New Modes of Governance: Effectiveness, Efficiency, Legitimacy”, and brought together researchers and EU officials in a workshop focusing on Justice and Home Affairs, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Social Dialogue and Pensions Reform. An interesting aspect of the meeting was that all projects presented are working in a very empirical manner. This should be further stressed to exploit the comparative perspective NEWGOV offers. Focusing on the Emergence and Evolution of Governing Modes, typical patterns and specificities of sectors will form a framework
to comparatively assess different modes in terms of their legitimacy, effectiveness and efficiency. Adding together the results of the single policy fields, NEWGOV will provide deeper insight in the evolution of the whole EU system.

**NEWGOV practitioner and stakeholder forum III** (“EU Agencies: Delegation between Efficiency and Legitimacy”) was held at the premises of the Fondation Universitaire, Brussels, on 20 April 2007. It was organized by the University of Cologne as co-ordinator of NEWGOV Cluster One and focused on issues of delegation and accountability with regard to EU agencies. As a means of best utilising the horizontal potentials of the NEWGOV consortium, a cross-cluster approach was adopted; among the participants were researchers from several NEWGOV Clusters and Task Forces who engaged in intensive discussion with officials from EU institutions and agencies. The workshop’s goal was to present the hitherto results of NEWGOV sub-projects dealing with agencies to practitioners in order to disseminate these findings on the one hand, and to receive feedback and comments from an inside perspective on the other.

**Practitioners Forum IV** (29-31 May 2008): The main aim of the project no. 18a workshop on Social Pacts in Lisbon on 30-31 May 2008 was to decide on the revisions needed to the existing reports and overview analyses in order to produce a book presenting project outcomes. This workshop was linked with two practitioners’ events. The first conference of the three-day session in Lisbon was organized by DINÂMIA/ISCTE and took place at the offices of ISCTE (Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa) in Avenida das Forças Armadas, Lisbon. The aim of this afternoon conference was to place the Portuguese experience in European context, contrasting with the social pacts of Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands. The meeting was well attended, mainly by academics and students from universities in Lisbon. Organised by Reinhard Naumann (Friedrich Ebert Foundation and ISCTE, Lisbon), the second conference “Social Pacts in Europe” was held in the late afternoon and evening at the Representation of the European Commission in Lisbon. The two sessions, one on “Social Pacts in Europe: What is their effective contribution to competitiveness and better working conditions?”, the other one on “Social Pacts in Portugal”, were attended by a 50-plus audience, facilitated by the simultaneous translation provided by the Representation of the European Commission in Lisbon. There was significant interest in the comparative dimension of ‘social pacting’ across Europe and in the lessons for Portugal.

**Practitioners Forum V** (10 June 2008): This Practitioner Forum was organised by project 6 on “Regulatory Networks and New Modes of Governance in the EU” on 10 June 2008 in Brussels. The workshop allowed practitioners and policy makers from the Commission, IRAs and regulatory networks to discuss with academics from NEWGOV how regulatory networks perform, the extent to which they have altered governance of regulation and possible reforms. This policy workshop began by setting out different possible regulatory network models, before analysing the development of European Networks of Regulators in Telecommunications and Energy from the perspective of business, national regulators and the European Networks central administration. It concluded by looking at current debates and the potential for EU Agency and network plus solutions. It was attended by almost 50 participants.

**Practitioners Forum VI** (8 – 10 May 2008) - To what extent does civil society help to make enlargement work by providing both EU-level actors and governments of accession countries with means to strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of accession processes and outcomes? The workshop brought together senior researchers, practitioners and junior researchers from within the New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV) Integrated Project and outside, who study different issues related to new modes of governance and Civil Society. Their papers provided interesting insights on the societal preconditions of New Modes of Governance and raised some important puzzles for
theoretical reasoning and practical application. The workshop took place at the Freie Universität Berlin, 8 – 10 May, 2008, organised by Clusters 3 (Tanja Börzel) and 4 (Heiko Pleines).

In addition, as documented in the individual project reports, a number of projects have organised several workshops with the participation of practitioners. Apart from those presented below, also projects 7, 8, 12, 19a, 22, and 23 organised events during the first two project years.

Project 8 organised a second practitioners workshop at the University of Granada in March 2007. Two topics were discussed. The first topic was the study and validation of the European Community energy policy, especially focusing on the new package of measures adopted on the 10th of January 2007. Due to the fact that two of the main pillars of this package of measures are sustainable development and security of supply, the second topic of our workshop was the use of renewable energies, particularly wind power.

Project 11 organised a practitioners workshop on ‘Civil Society and Expertise’ in July 2007 in collaboration with the European Economic and Social Committee. The workshop had the objective to create a forum for practitioners to exchange information and experiences on the relation between civil society participation and the provision of expertise in EU policy-making, with equally an element of reference to practices of the WTO. The workshop has brought together 20 representatives from the European Institutions and civil society organisations and social partners, as well as experts engaged in different areas of EU risk regulation, such as food safety, occupational health and safety, environmental and research policy. The experience of the practitioners shows that the two dimensions of better governance, namely enhanced involvement of civil society and reliance on scientific expertise are at times difficult to differentiate and may overlap. On the one hand, civil society actors do not only represent interests, they also provide expertise. On the other hand, ‘scientific experts’ are often linked to particular interests.

Project 15 organised a Practitioners Workshop on “Governing Regional Development – The governance of regional development and the new Structural Funds regulations in the old and new peripheries of Europe”. It took place at the European University Institute in March 2007. The goal was to have an overall view of what directions the new regulations are taking Structural Funds (SF) policies in terms of the evolution of regional development regimes in CEE countries. Structural Funds regulations have been playing a central role in shaping the evolution of the mode of governing sub-national development by influencing the balance of forces among the actors participating in sub-national development policy and shaping the rules of collaboration among them. The most important lesson of the workshop is that the research has to focus more on the domestic sub-national factors of variation in the mode of governance like the organization and capabilities of diverse non-state actors or the coming about and evolution of different sub-national developmental alliances.

Project 19a organised the practitioner workshop “EMU and the Labour Market“, held on the 16th of July 2008 at the premises of the European Trade Union Confederation in Brussels, and attended by some 25 participants. The aim was to bring together researchers involved in the integrated project on New Modes of Governance (NEWGOV), policy-makers and practitioners to explore different facets of labour market change since the establishment of EMU. The workshop contributed to the aims of the second main strand of research of NEWGOV sub-project 19a, which comprises theoretical and empirical analysis of the labour market under EMU. Manifestly, the establishment of monetary union has had pronounced, yet far from uniform effects on the labour markets of full participants in EMU. In some Member States, unit labour costs have risen significantly, undermining competitiveness, while in others (notably Germany) wages have been held down. With a single monetary policy and constrained fiscal policy, the labour market inevitably also has to bear more of the burden of macroeconomic adjustment. Participants at the workshop included: representatives of
the social partners; of the Directorates-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, and for Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission; of central banks; and of think tanks and universities. There was an even gender balance among both speakers and participants.

The Legal Task Force Ib “Which governance structures for European private law?” organised a practitioner workshop on “National Supreme Courts and European Private Law”, 23-24 May 2008 at the European University Institute in Florence. The EUI would like to promote a more active role of the judiciary in the debate concerning the modes and scope of European legal integration. The two days conference was the first step towards a more structured cooperation with both national judiciaries and the European Court of Justice. The first day was devoted to a discussion of the role of National Supreme Courts and the ECJ in the creation of European private law. The second half day was focussed on the potential for improvements in judicial dialogue between State Supreme Courts, the ECJ and academics. The event was attended by 34 participants, mainly judges from National Supreme Courts and the ECJ as well as academics.

Finally, NEWGOV and CONNEX jointly organised a dissemination conference in April 2008 in Brussels. The main aims of this joint conference were

- to present the main achievements of the CONNEX Network and the NEWGOV project to practitioners and stakeholders in the Brussels arena, that is the European Institutions and other Brussels-based institutions and NGOs.
- to present and discuss controversial findings and by doing so question conventional wisdom and dissipate erroneous assumptions
- to demonstrate the value of spending money for social science research on EU governance and legitimacy and reflecting on the merit of large research instruments such as CONNEX and NEWGOV.

From the two projects, about 6 to 8 researchers participated. The target audience was practitioners from the institutions (both EU and national), multipliers such as European Think Tanks (Notre Europe, Friends of Europe, CEPS, etc.), interest groups, as well as journalists. Participants outside DG Research and the responsible cabinets of Commissioners were recruited by Ms. Ana Aguado Cornago, Adviser to the President of the EUI for Communication, Public Relations and Fund Raising Affairs, and liaison officer of the EUI in Brussels. She targeted potential participants, the ‘users’ and ‘customers’, in close cooperation with Ms. Angela Liberatore, responsible Scientific Officer for NEWGOV and CONNEX at DG Research.

It should finally be mentioned that interaction with practitioners was a two-way process in which NEWGOV researchers not only disseminated research findings to practitioners, but very actively seeking information from the latter. A large number of qualitative interviews have been conducted in the individual projects in all clusters that have offered immensely valuable empirical insights into how the new modes of governance are being applied in reality. Naturally, research results were also disseminated during these interviews.

V.2.5 Dissemination by means of the External Newsletter, Issues and Briefing Papers

In addition to the written output in forms of deliverables, journal articles, EUROGOV papers, etc., three other instruments for disseminating the results of the research conducted by the Consortium and for diffusing these to all relevant scientific and practitioner communities were provided on the Consortium Level.

First, a research results-oriented newsletter, produced five times during the Integrated Project. It was sent to members of the broader academic and policy making communities and provided information concerning work in different parts of the Consortium. It was sent out to a larger email list in
a formatted PDF-version; some printed copies (250-300) were also produced for promotion purposes. The Consortium made sure that relevant other 5th and 6th framework projects, international research programmes as well as stakeholders concerned received this newsletter as well. A first issue of the External Newsletter, providing an overview on the NEWGOV project and a detailed description of the research carried out in cluster 2, was disseminated in summer 2006.

Five issues of the External Newsletter were produced. The final issue was produced only after the end of the project.

- **Summer 2006**: featured articles were an overview on the NEWGOV project and a detailed description of the research carried out in Cluster 2, 8 pages
- **Winter 2007/2008**: featured article Cluster 1, report of Legal Task Force “New Modes of Governance and the relevance for EU Law, 8 pages
- **Spring 2008**: featured article Cluster 3, final project reports of projects 14 and 17 (both cluster 3 projects), 12 pages
- **Summer 2008**: featured article Cluster 4, final project reports of projects 18b and 24 (both cluster 4 projects), 12 pages
- **Autumn 2008**: featured article on the final project results, 12 pages.

Second, short and accessible Issues and Briefing Papers were produced to aid the dissemination of research results to a broader academic and especially practitioner community beyond the Consortium. These were also related to specific and topical events during the course of the Integrated Project and Consortium members responded to and deployed their particular expertise. Briefing papers were also short executive type summaries of Working Papers or topical pieces written by NEWGOV partners. Some clusters (most notably cluster one) had a series of briefing papers (or policy memoranda) as official project deliverables. In addition, PhD-students working within NEWGOV projects were invited to write briefing papers as this constituted a good (training) exercise.

At the request of the NEWGOV Steering Committee, each project and Task Force was asked to produce at least one Policy Brief during the course of the project. Since many project leaders wanted to prepare these briefs only at the end of their respective NEWGOV sub-projects, most Policy Briefs have been published during the fourth and final project year. For each Policy Brief, between 100 and 200 hard copies were produced and disseminated, e.g. during the Dissemination Conference jointly organised with CONNEX in April 2008 or during specific events – Practitioner Forums – of the subprojects. Also download rates on the NEWGOV website demonstrate the usefulness of these Policy Briefs for dissemination purposes: Since early 2008, between 800 and 1,000 Policy Briefs downloads are recorded each month.

It is planned to publish the full set of NEWGOV Policy Briefs in the Working Papers Series of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, which will ensure an even wider distribution.

Policy Briefs published:

- **Issue no. 01**, Spring 2006: *Governance of the EU Securities Sector: Impacts of the Lamfalussy Reform* by Christian de Visscher and Frédéric Varone. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 07.
- **Issue no. 03**, Summer 2007: *Specific factors and development trends of modes of governance in EU Justice and Home Affairs* by Jörg Monar and Anya Dahmani. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 01.
- Issue no. 05, Winter 2007/2008: *How effective are new approaches to economic governance? The re-launched Lisbon Strategy and the revised Pact* by Waltraud Schelkle. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 19a.
- Issue no. 09, Winter 2007/2008: *Voluntary Environmental Agreements* by Adrienne Héritier. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 05.
- Issue no. 11, Winter 2007/2008: *Civil Society Participation in European Governance* by Jens Steffek and Stijn Smismans. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 11.
- Issue no. 13, Winter 2007/2008: *Handle with Care: New Modes of Governance and Accession to the EU* by Tanja A. Börzel and Aron Buzogány. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 12.
- Issue no. 15, Spring 2008: *Assessing the Legitimacy of the EU’s Treaty Revision Methods* by Thomas Risse and Mareike Kleine. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 03.
- Issue no. 16, Spring 2008: *New Modes of Governance within Cohesion Policy at the European and new Member States’ Level* by Kálmán Dezséri and Krisztina Vida. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 01.
- Issue no. 17, Spring 2008: *New Modes of Governance in New Member States* by Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse and Lena Kolarska-Bobińska. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 17.
- Issue no. 27, Spring 2008: *Extended Governance: The European Union's Policies towards its Neighbours* by Sandra Lavenex, Nicole Wichmann, and Dirk Lehmkuhl. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 16.
- Issue no. 28, Spring 2008: *Reshaping European regulatory space* by David Coen and Mark Thatcher. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 06.
- Issue no. 29, Spring 2008: *Do Differences in Corporate Governance Standards in Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions create synergy value?* by Luc Renneboog. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 21.
- Issue no. 31, Spring 2008: *Feasibility of establishing common lobbyists’ register in the EU* by Daniela Obradovic. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 24.
- Issue no. 32, Summer 2008: *Public Policy Instrumentation in the EU* by Charlotte Halpern and Patrick Le Gales. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 09.
- Issue no. 34, Summer 2008: *The Role of Social Pacts in European Socio-Economic Governance* by Martin Rhodes. The Policy Brief presents key results of project no. 18a.
- Issue no. 35, Autumn 2008: *New Modes of Governance: General Results* by the Consortium as a whole. The Policy Brief presents key results of the project.

**V.2.6 Dissemination of scientific synthesis of project results**

During the fourth and final year, NEWGOV invested considerable efforts in producing the overall project report which synthesised and summarized the results of the Integrated Project at the Consortium level. The final report records in fully worked and elaborated form the range of the knowledge created, its empirical content, its analytical innovations, and its implications for subsequent scientific enquiry. It is a systematic comparison of the findings on Emergence, Execution, Evaluation and Evolution. Deliberately, the final report is first and foremost addressing the stakeholder communities, hence is not extensively focussing on the theoretical considerations.

The Steering Committee started to discuss the production of the final report already in June 2007 (month 34) and the report was drafted throughout the fourth project year. In early 2008, the NEWGOV Steering Committee drew up a list of 14 key questions that were supposed to facilitate the systematisation the results of the NEWGOV project and to structure the final report for the Consortium. The questions followed the so-called 4Es, i.e. emergence, execution, evolution and evaluation of various forms of governance. On numerous occasions, project leaders were ask to comment on draft versions in order to ensure the best possible feed-back from all researchers involved in the project. It was also the major task of the Consortium Conference in June 2008 to discuss the overall results of the project.

The project’s final report submitted to the European Commission will be published, in a revised and slightly extended version, by a major international publishing house. It is expected that the publication will become available during the year 2009.
V.3. Dissemination of knowledge by project partners

More than 60 monographs and edited volumes and more than 400 articles in journals and edited volumes as well as working papers were published during the lifetime of the project or are in the process of being published. Around 400 times were NEWGOV researchers engaged in other dissemination activities, that is, they contributed to major scientific conferences or workshops, gave lectures on NEWGOV issues, or organised seminars for the academic and stakeholders communities. It included the most prestigious academic events such as Ninth and Tenth Biennial International Conferences of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA), conferences of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the International Studies Association (ISA), the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE), the American Political Science Association (APSA), the Conference of Europeanists, or the International Association for Legal and Social Philosophy.

V.3.1 Publications: Monographs, edited volumes, special issues

Bellamy, Richard (2008), “Symposium on ‘Should Europe Adopt the American Way of Law … And Has It Done So?'”, European Political Science, 7 (2008),


Burroni, L., Crouch, C., Kamińska, M. and Valzania, A. (forthcoming 2008), Local development and the shadow economy in Italy and Poland.

Burroni, Luigi, Colin Crouch and Maarten Keune, (forthcoming 2008), The incredible lightness of kaleidoscopic governance: The advantages of institutional weakness?


Castiglione, Dario (Co-Author) (2004), The future of democracy in Europe – trends, analyses, and reforms, Strasbourg: CoE Publications


Daniela Obradovic, Zdenka Mansfeldova, Heiko Pleinbs, Julia Kusznir, David Lane (forthcoming), Interest Groups in EU Policy Making. Participatory Opportunities, Accountability and the Challenges of Eastern Enlargement (draft version)


Kassim, Hussein and Le Galès, Patrick (under preparation), special issue of the journal *West European Politics* on Governing the EU (papers by Kassim and Le Galès, Jordan and Schout, Bache, Menon and Sedelmeier, Ravinet, Jacquot, Radaelli, Halpern).


Lascoumes, Pierre, and Alain Desrosières (2008), Special issue of the journal *Genèse* on the historicity of policy instruments (authors include Lars Bericht, Morgane Laabé, , Emmanuel Didier).


Lavenex, Sandra (2009), *Switzerland’s flexible integration in the European Union*, special issue of Swiss Political Science Review

Lavenex, Sandra and Frank Schimmelfennig (forthcoming), *EU External Governance: dimensions and concepts*, special issue of Journal of European Public Policy


Lavenex, Sandra, Dirk Lehmkuhl and Nicole Wichmann (forthcoming), *EU External Governance in Neighbouring Countries*

López Sako, Masao Javier (forthcoming), *Wind energy: legal-economic regime and permitting regime of generation installations*, Thomson-Aranzadi


Torres López, Maria Asunción, Estanislao Arana García and Leonor Moral Soriano (forthcoming), *The Role of Public Service in European Energy Policy*, Comares


Wichmann, Nicole, Greg Mouiller and Sarah Wolff (2009), The External Dimension of Justice and Home Affairs, special issue of Journal of European Integration

V.3.2 Publications: Articles in journals and edited volumes, Working Papers


Begg, Iain (2005), “Do we need a Lisbon strategy” Intereconomics 40, No.2, pp 56-60 [Forum on ‘How to Get the Lisbon Strategy Back on Track’].


Begg, Iain (2008), Economic governance in an enlarged euro area’ European Economy Economic Papers No. 311

Begg, Iain (2008, forthcoming), ‘Funding the EU budget: a case for inaction?’ Public Finance and Management Vol. 8


Begg, Iain (2009), ‘Lisbon as economic governance: fusion by dif-fusion?’ in Diederichs, Udo, Faber, A., Tekin, F. and Umbach, G. eds. Europe Reloaded


Begg, Iain (forthcoming), Governance for sustainable development, paper for the Portuguese Presidency.


Belokurova, Elena and Maria Nozhenko (2008), Novye modely upravenija v Evropeiskom Sojuze: relevantny li oni dla Rossii? [New Modes of Governance in the European Union: Relevant for Russia?], article under review, POLIS.

Blauberger, Michael (2008), From Negative to Positive Integration? European State Aid Control Through Soft and Hard Law, MPIfG Discussion Paper 08/4, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne.


Calçagno, R. and Luc Renneboog (2007), The incentive to give incentives: on the relative seniority of debt claims and managerial compensation, Journal of Banking and Finance 31 (6), 1795-1815.


Føllesdal, Andreas (2009), “If there is no common and unique European identity, should we Create one?”, in Lippert-Rasmussen, K. et al. (Eds.) Multiculturalism and nationalism in a world of immigration, Basingstoke, Palgrave, forthcoming


Goergen, Marc and Luc Renneboog (2005), Insider retention and long-run performance in German and UK IPOs, in Filatotchev, I. and M. Wright (eds.), The Corporate Governance Life-Cycle, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 123-143.


Goergen, Marc and Luc Renneboog (2008), Contractual Corporate Governance, Journal of Corporate Finance 14, 166-182.


Goergen, Marc and Luc Renneboog (2009), The social responsibility of major shareholders, in Aras, G. and D. Crowther (eds.), The Gower Handbook of Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility, Gower publishers, forthcoming.

Goergen, Marc, A. Khurshed, and Luc Renneboog (revise and resubmit), Why are the French so different from the Germans? Underpricing in IPOs on the Euro New Markets, Discussion paper CentER, Tilburg University. Revise and resubmit International Review of Law and Economics.


Halpern, Charlotte (2008), “EU-policy Instruments: To What Extend are they EU-specific? Comparison and transfer of European environmental policy instruments”, in: Köhler-Koch, Beate and

Halpern, Charlotte (under review), “L’UE, une source d’innovation instrumentale ?”, paper under review by the journal *Politique européenne*


Héritier, Adrienne and Sandra Eckert (2008), *Self-Regulation by Associations: Collective Actions Problems in European Environmental Regulation*, EUI Working Papers, RSCAS 1008/26


Koutalakis, Charalampos (2008), "Regulatory Effects of Participatory Environmental Networks. The case of the 'Seville Process', in Conzelmann, Thomas and Randall Smith (eds.), *Multi-level*


Moral Soriano, Leonor (in print), “Obligaciones de servicio público y protección del consumidor” (Public Service Obligations and Consumer Protection), in Noticias de la Unión Europea


Nanz, Patrizia, and Jens Steffek (2005), „Legitimation supranationaler Politik durch deliberative Demokratie – die Rolle der Zivilgesellschaft“, in Michèle Knodt and Barbara Finke (eds.) Europäische Zivilgesellschaft, Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.


Radaelli, Claudio (2008), Europeanization, Policy Learning, and New Modes of Governance Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis. 10(3), pp. 239-254


Renneboog, L. and G. Trojanowski (revise and resubmit), Patterns in payout and channel payout choice of UK firms, Discussion paper CentER, Tilburg University, revise and resubmit Journal of Business, Finance, and Accounting.


Renneboog, Luc and G. Trojanowski (2007), Control structures and payout policy, Managerial Finance 33 (1), pp. 43-64.


Renneboog, Luc and P. Szilagyi (2008), How relevant is payout policy under low shareholder protection? European Financial Management, conditional acceptance, minor changes.

Renneboog, Luc and P. Szilagyi (2008), Shareholder Activism through the Proxy Process, Discussion paper CentER, Tilburg University.

Renneboog, Luc and P. Szilagyi (revise and resubmit), Bond Performance in Mergers and Acquisitions: The Impact and Spillover of Governance and Legal Standards, revise and resubmit Journal of Law, Economics and Organization.


Renneboog, Luc and T. Simons (revise and resubmit), Public to private transactions: Motives, trends, theories and empirical literature on LBOs, MBOs, MBIs and IBOs. revise and resubmit European Financial Management.


Renneboog, Luc, T. Simons and M. Wright (2009), Why do public firms go private in the UK? The impact of private equity investors, incentive realignment and undervaluation, reprint of publica-


Risse, Thomas and Mareike Kleine (2008), *Assessing the Legitimacy of the EU’s Treaty Revision Methods*, NEWGOV Policy Briefs # 15.


Steffek, Jens and Patrizia Nanz (2007), “Emergent Patterns of Civil Society Participation in Global and European Governance”, In Steffek, Jens, Claudia Kissling, Patrizia Nanz (eds.) Civil Society...

Steffek, Jens and Stijn Smismans (2008) ‘Civil Society Participation in European Governance’, European University Institute, New Modes of Governance Policy Brief, No. 11.


Torres López, Asunción (in print), “La separación de actividades y el régimen de actividades reguladas” (Unbundling and Regulated activities), in Noticias de la Unión Europea


Vesan, Patrik and Paolo Graziano (2008), Local Partnership as a New Mode of Governance. A Framework for Analysis, URGE WP, 1/2008


Visser, Jelle (2005), “The OMC as Selective Amplifier for National Strategies of Reform - What the Netherlands wants and learns from Europe”, in: J. Zeitlin and Ph. Pochet (eds.) The Open Method of Coordination in Action, Brussels: Peter Lang, 173-216.


Weale, Albert and Deborah Savage (forthcoming), “Political Representation and the Normative Logic of Two-Level Games”, accepted for publication in the *European Political Science Review*.


Weale, Albert and Hugh Ward (under review) “From Majority Rule to Majorities’ Rule”, submitted to *Ethics*.


### 3.2.3 Contributions to conferences, workshops, lectures, etc.


Begg, Iain (2005), *Economic and social governance: is there a future*. Paper presented at TEPSA
Begg, Iain (2005), ESRC Workshop on the Lisbon Strategy, LSE, 3rd June.
Begg, Iain (2005), Invited contributor to Connex workshop on contestation of norms, Queen's University Belfast (September).
Begg, Iain (2005), *Real convergence and EMU enlargement: The Time Dimension of Fit with the Euro Area*. Workshop at the British Academy, London, 7 February
Begg, Iain (2006), Invited contributor to panel on Institutions as a factor in economic development’ Economic Forum, Krynica, Poland, 8 September.
Begg, Iain (2006), Panellist for a roundtable on ‘Eight years of the euro’ 12th Croatian National Bank Dubrovnik Economic Conference, 1 July.


Begg, Iain (2007), *Sustainable growth and development: key challenges and priorities from an EU perspective*. EU-India social dialogue, Lisbon, 18 September 2007


Bellamy, Richard (2004), *Between Past and Future: The Democratic Limits of EU*. Public Lecture given at the Institute for the Study of Europe, Columbia University (with the collaboration of the Active Citizenship Foundation), 18 November 2004


Bellamy, Richard (2005), *Between Past and Future: The Democratic Limits of EU*. Jean Monnet Lecture given at CERC, University of Melbourne, 16 March 2005


Bellamy, Richard (2006), Organiser of IPSA 2006 panel on *Is the EU Constitution Dead and Should We Mourn its Passing?* 9 July 2006


Bellamy, Richard (2007), *My version of republicanism*. Paper presented at a special ESRC funded seminar “Exploring the Limitations of Contemporary Liberal Democracy: Republicanism and Agonistic Pluralism”, comparing my work with that of the political theorist Chantal Mouffe, Centre for Theoretical Studies, University of Essex, 16.01.08

Bellamy, Richard (2008), *Two Challenges to Democratic Citizenship: Is the EU the Solution or Part of the Problem?* Paper presented at the Institute for European Studies, ULB, 29 May 2008


advanced Study, The Goethe Institute and The Institut Français, LSE co-sponsored by the LSE Forum for European Philosophy, 7 May 2008


Buzogány Aron (2008), Half full or half empty? Water Sector Partnerships in the New EU Member States. Paper presented at the Workshop on “Public-Private Partnerships for Sustainability in
Europe and Beyond: New Corporatism or New Associationalism?”, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 3-4 June, 2008.


Castiglione, Dario (2005), Representation re-examined: A theoretical agenda. Seminar at the New School University, New York, April 2005.


Castiglione, Dario (2008), *No Delegation without Representation*. NEWGOW Workshop, EUI, Florence, Spring 2008


Coen, David (2005), *Lobbying the EU*. Paper presented at Harvard University: Centre for European Studies, March 2005


Diedrichs, Udo (2008), Seminar *The Political System of the EU: Approaches, Methods, Modes*, Tuesdays, 08.00-09.30, April-July 2008, Department of Political Science, University of Cologne.


Føllesdal, Andreas (2006), *If there was no Common and Unique European or National Identity, would we have to Create One?* Paper presented at Conference on “Multiculturalism, and Nationalism in a World of Immigration”, The Danish Research Network for Equality and Pluralism, University of Copenhagen, 8-9 May 2006.


Føllesdal, Andreas (2008), *Does the EU need to become more democratic? And Risse, Ropp Sikkink on Human Rights*. STV forelesning, 23 September 2008


Føllesdal, Andreas, (2006), *Assessing the Constitutional Treaty of Europe: If the Constitutional Treaty was the solution*. Convenor and Chair, panel on “The Democratic theory of New Modes of Governance”, IPSA Fukuoka Japan


Koutalakis, Charalampos (2005), *Adopting and Adapting to EU policies in Southern and Central Eastern Europe. ‘Smoothing’ EU Enlargements through New Forms of Governance?* Panel co-organised with Tanja Boerzel at the 2nd ECPR General Conference, Budapest, 8-10 September 2005.


New and Old Member States - Similarities and Differences”, 26 October 2007, Warsaw (Poland) Institute of Public Affairs.


Rhodes, Martin (2006), December 2006 – Presentation in Brussels of *The Future of Europe: Renewing the project*.

Rhodes, Martin (2007), March 2007 – Presentation, at the launch conference of the University of Denver “Centre for the Study of Europe and the World” of *The Future of Europe: Renewing the project*.


Schelkle, Waltraud (2007), *Conflicts of interest and multi-lateral cooperation.* Panel chair and discussant, ECPR Conference, Pisa, 8 September

Schelkle, Waltraud (2007), *EMU: What did we think we know, what do we know and what should we know?* Paper presented at workshop on “The future of EMU”, LSE, 12 October

Schelkle, Waltraud (2007), *Social Europe and the creation of the regulatory state in fiscal surveillance?* King’s College, European studies research seminar, 5 December 2007

Schelkle, Waltraud (2007), *The creation of the regulatory state in fiscal surveillance: How and why?* Sciences Po, Political economy research seminar, 26 November

Schelkle, Waltraud (2007), *The social dimension inherent in the EU.* ESPAnet Conference, Vienna, 21 September


Schelkle, Waltraud (2008), *The contentious creation of the regulatory state in fiscal surveillance.* Sussex University, European studies research seminar, 22 January

Schelkle, Waltraud (2008), *The creation of the regulatory state in distributive policies.* Paper presented at RECWOWE Integration week, Oslo, 11 June


Schelkle, Waltraud, Alison Johnston and Costanza Rodriguez d’Acri (2008), *Co-ordinated wage adjustment in EMU: is there a large-small divide?* Paper presented at workshop on “EMU and the labour market”, ETUC, Brussels, 16 July


Schmidt, Susanne K. (2008), *Europäische Integration zwischen judikativer und legislativer Politik,* MPIfG Cologne: Author’s workshop.


Smismans Stijn, (2007), Civil society and risk governance. Paper presented Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, European Risk Governance: its science, its inclusiveness and its effectiveness, 14-16 June 2007 (CONNEX)


Steffek, Jens (2007), Adapting to Integration in an Enlarged European Union, Bulgarian European Community Studies Association (BECSA), Sofia, 31 May-1 June 2007.


Steffek, Jens (2008), Global Transnationalisation and Democratisation Compared, European University Institute, Florence, 16-17 May 2008.


Wessels, Wolfgang (2008), Governance and Policy-making in the Multilevel-System of the EU. The Evolution of the EU - The Transformation of the European State, Seminar given Tuesdays ,16.00-17.30, April-July 2008, Department of Political Science, University of Cologne.

Wessels, Wolfgang (2008), The political system of the European Union, Lecture given Wednesdays, 10.00-11.30, April-July 2008, Department of Political Science, University of Cologne.

