



ENGALRGING
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TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES

INFORMATION BROCHURE

prepared by the
Bulgarian European Community Studies Association (BECSA)



*The ESSHRA project is financed under the 7th thematic priority
“Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society”
of the 6th Framework Programme of the European Union.*



TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES

presented at the conference

“ADAPTING TO INTEGRATION IN AN ENLARGED EUROPEAN UNION”

organised in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 31st May – 1st June 2007
by the Bulgarian European Community Studies Association (BECSA)



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CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
ESSHRA	4
FORNET	5
EU-CONSENT	6
CINEFOGO	7
CONNEX	8
DIOSCURI	9
ACRE	10
NEWGOV	11
EUROPUB	12
CULTPAT	13
EMEDIATE	14
ELISE	15
CHALLENGE	16
InSec	17
SOCCOH	18
Organising for Enlargement	19

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF PROJECT PRESENTATIONS

1. Website
2. Coordinator
3. Partners
4. Description
5. Objectives and Structure
6. Results

INTRODUCTION

This information brochure presents the rationale and the results of **fifteen trans-national research projects carried out within the Fifth and the Sixth Framework Programmes of the European Union**. It also sheds light on the ESSHRA project, which in itself has the overall objective to valorize research undertaken by the European scientific community in the social sciences and humanities (SSH).

The choice of projects was made following a bottom-up approach. The Sixth Framework Programme had included ten thematic fields in order to stimulate trans-national research in SSH. They were: (1) Economic Development Models and Dynamics, (2) Challenges of European Integration and Enlargement, (3) Governance and Democracy, (4) Development of a Knowledge-based Society, (5) Resolution of Conflicts and Restoration of Peace and Justice, (6) Citizenship and Cultural Identities, (7) Social Change, Societal Trends, and Quality of Life, (8) Migration and Social Cohesion, (9) Employment / Unemployment and Changes in Work, (10) Education, Training, and New Forms of Learning. In May 2006, BECSA, as part of a coordinated effort by all ESSHRA project partners, sent out **a questionnaire addressed to around 300 Bulgarian researchers** from public and private universities, public institutes (including those in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), private research centres and think-tanks, non-governmental organizations, etc. The main question asked was how the Bulgarian research community working in SSH would prioritize the above thematic fields, with a view to their own professional interests and the relevance of these research fields for the development of the country. **The answers received placed clearly the problems of European integration as a major priority for Bulgarian researchers**. That was not surprising, in view of the (then) forthcoming accession of Bulgaria to the European Union on 1st January 2007.

On the basis of these data, the Board of BECSA – Dinko Dinkov, Tatiana Houbenova, Katia Hristova, Kaloyan Simeonov, Krassimir Nikolov – and the association’s team working for the ESSHRA project – Krassimir Nikolov, Dragomir Stoyanov, Vesela Rangelova, Hristina Dobрева – selected the projects that reflect in the best way trans-European academic debate focused on European integration and, more specifically, on two overarching themes: **How does “Europe” (the EU-27) adapt to the European citizen? How do selected policies adapt to integration in the enlarged Union?** Topics from fifteen projects were included in the agenda of the international conference “Adapting to Integration in an Enlarged European Union” organized by the Bulgarian European Community Studies Association (BECSA) on 31st May – 1st June 2007 in Sofia. The current brochure aims to provide the necessary background to discussions during this forum. After the event, project findings will be disseminated to broader audiences by means of a publication that will result from the conference.

Sofia, 18th May 2007

Krassimir Nikolov



ESSHRA

Enlarging the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Agenda

1. Website: <http://esshra.tubitak.gov.tr/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. CANAN ERGIN, The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey / FP6 National Coordination Office, Ankara (now she is at the Department of Sociology, Bahcesehir University – Istanbul, Turkey)

3. Partners: The project involves 5 partner institutions: The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey / FP6 National Coordination Office, Ankara; Malta Council for Science & Technology; Association EURESEARCH in Bern – Switzerland; Knowwhy Global Research Company in Bremen – Germany. *Bulgarian partner: BECSA*

4. Description: ESSHRA is financed by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme. The project started in March 2006 with duration of 28 months. ESSHRA enhances research collaboration between the SSH research communities in the context of an enlarged EU and of a widening European Research Area (ERA). ESSHRA identifies future research topics and research priorities in Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) to contribute to the development of transnational research policies for enlarging the European research agenda in SSH.

5. Objectives and Structure: The specific objectives of the ESSHRA Project are: 1) identification of SSH research priorities related with the EU in project partner countries, namely Turkey, Malta, Switzerland, and Bulgaria; 2) stimulation of international dialogue among SSH researchers on the identified research topics; 3) dissemination of research findings of previous Framework Programme SSH projects, especially to policy makers; 4) facilitation of a dialogue among SSH researchers and policy makers on policy implications of research; 5) initiation of a scientific debate among researchers and research policy experts on transnational research practices; 6) development of policy recommendations for scaffolding future transnational research collaborations. ESSHRA invites experts to enhance future transnational research in a bottom up approach towards joint actions in this project.

6. Results: ESSHRA has focused on the following activities: 1) identification SSH research priorities in partner countries (a project questionnaire has identified research priorities in project partner countries), 2) dissemination of the results of previous Framework Programme projects on topics of high priority for the project partner countries (organization of three international conferences: Sofia Conference, Malta & Swiss Conference, Istanbul Conference), 3) development of policies for trans-national research (data collection via a questionnaire, group discussions, a trans-national research policy workshop).



FORNET

A European Foreign Policy Research Network: Foreign Policy Governance in Europe – Modernising, Widening and Deepening Research on a Vital Pillar of the EU

1. Website: <http://www.fornet.info/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. CHRISTOPHER HILL, London School of Economics and Political Science / European Foreign Policy Unit at the Department of International Relations, United Kingdom, (now he is at the University of Cambridge)

3. Partners: The project involves 24 partner institutions. Principal partners include: London School of Economics / European Foreign Policy Unit (EFPU); University of Cologne / Jean Monnet Chair in Political Science; Autonomous University of Barcelona / Observatory of European Foreign Policy; Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA). *Bulgarian partner: BECSA*

4. Description: FORNET is financed by the European Commission under the 5th Framework Programme. The project started in January 2003 with duration of 36 months. At the end of that period, several of FORNET's activities continue within the framework of EU-CONSENT research project, with FORNET's website still hosting new research. FORNET represents the first formal attempt to structure a network of research in the field of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), based on previous informal cooperation between members. Broadly it serves as a forum for discussion and scholarly debate.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project's objectives are: development of an academic infrastructure in and around the EU, the improvement of European-wide access to information and exchange of research results, and integration of young researchers. FORNET's research agenda is divided into five core areas, each covered by a Working Group: 1) The Evolution of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) (partner responsible – University of Cologne), 2) CFSP and Enlargement (partner responsible – TEPSA), 3) Theories and Approaches on CFSP (partner responsible – LSE), 4) The Evolution and Democratic Accountability of CFSP Institutions (partner responsible – Autonomous University of Barcelona), 5) CFSP in a Regional Perspective: Dialogue, Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution (partner responsible – TEPSA).

6. Results: FORNET has created and regularly publishes a bi-monthly on-line newsletter, called *CFSP FORUM*, edited at the LSE by Dr Karen E. Smith. FORNET also publishes a series of working papers. There is a catalogue (CFSP Watch) of annual reports, most recent publications on European foreign policy, a list of the *acquis académique*, as well as FORNET virtual study units. Working group seminars were held from 2002 to 2005 on the respective topics. FORNET also organised three annual Plenary meetings in Brussels, where FORNET members, other researchers and practitioners discussed a variety of academic and policy-related issues.



EU-CONSENT

Wider Europe, Deeper Integration? “Constructing Europe” Network

1. Website: <http://www.eu-consent.net>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG WESSELS, Jean Monnet Professor at the University of Cologne / Department for Political Science and European Affairs, Germany

3. Partners: The institutional partners encompass over 50 partner institutions, including 25 universities, 200 researchers and 80 young researchers. Principal partners include: European Institute of Lodz in Poland / Foundation for European Studies; Institute of International Affairs in Italy; Corvinus University of Budapest / Hungarian Centre for Democracy Studies; London School of Economics; European Institute of Public Administration – Maastricht; Swedish Institute of International Affairs; University College Dublin, Ireland; Institute for European Politics in Berlin; Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic; Institute for Strategic International Studies in Portugal. *Bulgarian partner: BECSA*

4. Description: EU-CONSENT is financed by the European Commission under Framework Programme 6. The project started in June 2005 with duration of 48 months. EU-CONSENT is a network of excellence for joint research, education and teaching (an open “network of networks”) that analyses the construction of a new Europe over the period 2005-2008. It starts with research communities from four major disciplines: history, political science, economics and law. It addresses the question of mutual reinforcing effects of deepening and widening, the process of reinventing of the union.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project’s objectives are: 1) Development of a comprehensive, sustainable and open network for research and teaching on the interrelationship of EU deepening and widening, 2) Exploring contrasting sets of expectations for the future of European integration. EU-CONSENT’s research agenda is divided into 25 teams and Work Packages as: 1) Horizontal Integration: Shaping a Common Methodological and Conceptual Framework, 2) Contrasting Europe: Theories and Approaches, 3) Institutions and Political Actors: New Forms of Governance?, 4) Democracy, Legitimacy and Identities: Citizens on the Construction of Europe, 5) Economic and Social Policies for an Expanding Europe, 6) Internal and External Security, 7) EU-25 Watch, 8) WEB-CONSENT, 9) Teaching and Training on the Deepening and Enlargement of the European Union, 10) Young Researchers promotion: PhD Centre of Excellence.

6. Results: The common framework includes integrating activities (conferences, workshops), common research (EU-25 Watch, WEBCONSENT), teaching (traditional courses, a “PhD Centre of Excellence”, internships for young researchers, EDEIOS- the European Deepening and Enlargement Interactive Online School) and dissemination activities (public events and common publications). Research and activity results flow into common databases such as the E-Library, a multilingual glossary on EU deepening and widening, bibliographies and core curricula, which are all available on the WEB-CONSENT.



CINEFOGO

Civil Society and New Forms of Governance in Europe – the Making of European Citizenship

1. Website: <http://www.cinefogo.org/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. THOMAS P. BOJE, Social Sciences Department, Roskilde University, Denmark

3. Partners: The project involves 49 partner institutions, and over 100 individual researchers in 15 European countries, plus Harvard University from the USA. Principal partners (the Scientific Advisory Board) include: Universidad Complutense de Madrid in Spain; University of Ljubljana in Slovenia; University of Turin / Faculty of Political Sciences in Italy; Harvard University / Center for American Political Studies, The United States. *Bulgarian partners: "New Europe" Centre for Regional Studies / Plovdiv University; Association for Middle Class Development; BECSA*

4. Description: CINEFOGO is financed by the European Commission under Framework Programme 6. The project started in September 2005 with duration of 48 months. CINEFOGO is concerned with improving citizens' participation in governance, with spreading knowledge on the role of multiple identities, active citizenship, democratic participation and organized civil society in Europe.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project's objectives are: 1) provide knowledge about civil society, citizenship and social protection, 2) generate a dialogue among social scientists, the public sphere, and organized civil society, 3) strengthen intellectual co-operation. Those objectives are reflected in two programmes: A programme for Integrating Research Activities and a programme for Spread of Excellence. CINEFOGO's research agenda is organised in 39 Work Packages and three thematic areas: 1) Identities, Values, and Civic Cultures – Integration and Diversity (co-ordinated by Siyka Kovacheva, Bulgaria), 2) Citizenship and Civic Participation in Relation to Social Protection (co-ordinated by Adalbert Evers, Germany), 3) Multi-level Governance and Organized Civil Society (co-ordinated by Carlo Ruzza, Italy).

6. Results: General activities include: "The Kick-off Conference"; CINEFOGO's Newsletter "Civil Society and New Forms of Governance in Europe", which serves as a communication platform for the Network. The Network promotes Learning & Dialogue through various means of communication: CINEFOGO website, The Newsletter, PhD Network, TV and radio programmes on Active Citizenship and the Development of European Democracy, E-learning on-line course and toolkit, TRANSACT learning courses on communicating science to the wider public. Besides the Newsletter, the Network disseminates peer reviewed publications, the book series "Civil Society, Citizenship and Governance" (jointly with Edward Elgar Publishing, UK), edited volumes of conference proceedings, working papers as: state-of-the-art reviews, briefing papers, scientific articles on comparative research, guidelines and toolkits.



CONNEX
Network of Excellence: “Connecting Excellence
on European Governance”

1. Website: <http://www.connex-network.org/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. BEATE KOHLER-KOCH, Chair of European Integration, Social Science Faculty, University of Mannheim, Germany

3. Partners: The institutional partners encompass approximately 60 partner institutions from 23 European countries and more than 170 scholars. Principal partners (respectively research group centres) include: University of Oslo, University of Utrecht, Trinity College Dublin, University of Mannheim, University of Ljubljana, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in Paris.

4. Description: CONNEX is financed by the European Commission under Framework Programme 6. The project started in July 2004 with duration of 48 months. CONNEX is a network of excellence dedicated to the analysis of efficient and democratic multilevel governance in Europe. Multilevel governance stands for the high interdependence of political responsibilities executed at regional, national and European level. Efficiency and democratic accountability is needed because it is the very foundation of legitimate governance.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project's objectives are reflected in 3 tasks, contributing to the public debate on the future of European governance: 1) providing information, 2) integrating research on the conditions and instruments of efficiency and democracy in a multilevel system, 3) communication with academia and policy makers. CONNEX's research agenda is structured in 4 core thematic areas (The institutional architecture of multi-level governance, Ways and means of enhancing democracy in European governance, Gains and challenges of including civil society in multi-level governance, Introducing flexibility of governance through new instruments) and 6 research groups (Institutional dynamics and the transformation of European politics, Democratic governance and multilevel accountability, The citizens' perception of accountability, Civil society and interest representation in EUGovernance, Social capital as catalyst of civic engagement and quality of governance, The transformation of the European policy space).

6. Results: Main activities include: organization of workshops and conferences, research internships and summer schools. CONNEX has a free online research project database containing information on nearly 1600 separate research projects conducted between 1994 and 2005 (GOVDATA), a free online database of academic literature on European Governance with bibliographic information on over 2500 articles, books (GOVLIT). CONNEX also disseminates EUROGOV Papers, a peer-reviewed working paper series and an electronic journal LREG: Living Reviews in European Governance



DIOSCURI

Eastern Enlargement – Western Enlargement. Cultural Encounters in European Economy and Society after Accession

1. Website: <http://www.dioscuriproject.net/>

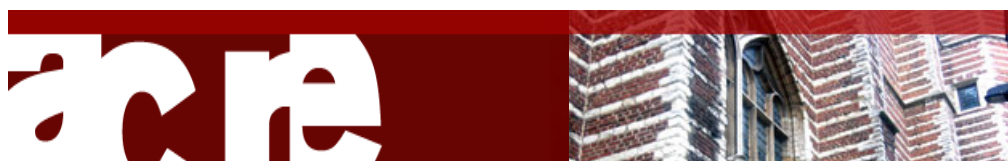
2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. VIOLETTA ZENTAI, Central European University / Center for Policy Studies, Hungary

3. Partners: The project involves 9 partner institutions: Institute for Human Sciences in Austria, Institute of Public Affairs in Poland, University of Ljubljana in Slovenia, Asociatia Centrala Pentru Politici Publice-Cenpo in Romania, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar in Hungary, Udruzenje Granjana Centar Za Studije Globalizacije Pro Et Contra in Serbia. *Bulgarian partner: Centre for Advances Studies*

4. Description: DIOSCURI is financed by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme. The project started in June 2004 with duration of 36 months. Invoking the mythological figures Castor and Pollux (sons of Zeus), DIOSCURI focuses on current encounters in Europe to predict the ways of cohabitation between the twin economic cultures of the “East” and the “West”. The research fields – entrepreneurship, governance and economic knowledge – have been explored in four East-Central European countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia) and in four countries of South-Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro).

5. Objectives and Structure: The primary objective of the DIOSCURI project is to explore the dynamics of cultural exchange between “East” and “West” in the European economy, including identifying the main types of cultural encounters between the two halves of Europe during and after the enlargement, mapping the major cultural gaps and strategies to bridge them, and describing the fields in which the new entrants can contribute to the rejuvenation of economic cultures in the Union. DIOSCURI focuses on three research fields: entrepreneurship (Encounters between Western businesspeople and their local partners), governance (Encounters between Western civil servants and their local partners) and economic knowledge (Encounters between Western economists and their local partners). The rationale is to identify research fields (whose actors are important producers and mediators of economic culture), in which transnational cultural exchange between Eastern and Western Europe has been frequent during the past ten to fifteen years.

6. Results: Main activities include: field reports, case and country studies, comparative analyses, policy recommendations for future rounds of EU enlargement, State of the Art Report, Final Conference in April 2007. Policy recommendations, based upon input from all country teams, include cultural exchange and structural funds issues, financial prudence, transparency, and competition regulations in connection with legal adaptation of accession criteria.



ACRE

Accommodating Creative Knowledge: Competitiveness of European Metropolitan Regions within the Enlarged Union

1. Website: <http://www2.fmg.uva.nl/acre/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. SAKO MUSTERD, Universiteit van Amsterdam / Amsterdam Institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies (AMIDSt), The Netherlands

3. Partners: The project involves 13 partner institutions from the old EU-15 and the new member states and candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Principal partners include: University of Barcelona, University of Birmingham, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, University of Helsinki, Leibniz-Institute for Landeskunde in Leipzig, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland, Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, University of Toulouse in France, University of Milan in Italy, University College Dublin. *Bulgarian partner: Centre for Social Practices / New Bulgarian University – Sofia*

4. Description: ACRE is financed by the European Commission under the 6th Framework programme. The project started in October 2006 with duration of 48 months. The project compares socio-economic development trends and strategies in several metropolitan regions across Europe to get more insight in the extent to which creativity, innovation and knowledge are indeed the keys to a successful long-term economic development. The metropolitan regions in the ACRE project are: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Budapest, Dublin, Helsinki, Leipzig, Milan, Munich, Poznan, Riga, Sofia and Toulouse. The central research question concerns the conditions for creating or stimulating “creative knowledge regions” in the context of the extended European Union.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project aims to assess the impact of the emerging “creative class” and the rise of the “creative industries” on the competitiveness of EU metropolitan regions. The project focuses on seven dimensions: 1) The (potential) effectiveness of regional competitiveness policies, focusing on a creativity- and knowledge-based metropolitan economy, 2) The role of path dependency (the role of traditions), 3) The extent to which policies for competitive “creative knowledge regions” aim at providing “soft location factors” like an attractive residential environment, 4) The extent to which cluster formation, is related to these ‘soft’ location factors, 5) Regional geographic and administrative scale relevance to regional competitiveness, 6) Differences and similarities between metropolitan regions in West, Central and Eastern Europe, 7) The role of trans-national migration of a skilled labour force towards centres of creativity and knowledge.

6. Results: Main activities include: discussion of the results, presentation of local partnerships. The most important topic to consider is which metropolitan regions might develop as “creative knowledge regions”, and which regions might not. ACRE has also organized conferences, with the second one being in Sofia in March 2007; and a literature review on the topic: Musterd, S., M. Bontje, C. Chapain, Z. Kovacs & Alan Murie (2007), “Accommodating creative knowledge. A literature review from a European perspective” ACRE report 1, Amsterdam: AMIDSt.

NewGov

NEW MODES OF GOVERNANCE PROJECT

NEWGOV New Modes of Governance

1. Website: <http://www.eu-newgov.org>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. ADRIENNE HERITIER, European University Institute / Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), Florence – Italy

3. Partners: The project involves 43 partner institutions and more than 50 participating researchers from some 35 institutions in Western and Eastern Europe. Principal partners include: University of Cologne, Berlin Free University, National University of Ireland, University of Sussex, Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies, University College London, Central European University, London School of Economics and Political Science and others.

4. Description: NEWGOV is financed by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme of the European Union. The project started in September 2004 with duration of 48 months. NEWGOV is closely linked to CONNEX. In terms of instruments and modes of governance, the project investigates new forms of multi-level partnership, deliberation and networks, as well as innovations in systems of socio-economic governance, producing new knowledge on how they have developed in different policy sectors; how their implementation and use has differed across the older and more recent Member States; and how they are articulated at the local, regional, national, European, and global levels.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project aims to examine the transformation of governance in and beyond Europe by mapping, evaluating and analysing the emergence, execution, and evolution of “New Modes of Governance”. NEWGOV pursues objectives within four different clusters, 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 “arguing and persuasion in EU governance” in cluster 1, “regulatory agencies and network governance”, “governance and the EU securities sector” and “European public services regulation” in cluster 2, “new forms of governance and eastern enlargement”, “the domestic impact of European law” and “new modes of governance in relations with non-member states” in cluster 3, and “varieties of capitalism and economic governance in Central and Eastern Europe”, “new corporate governance regimes” and “distributive politics, learning and reform” in cluster 4. The clusters and the projects are accompanied by two transversal task forces, one on legal issues, the other on issues of legitimacy and democracy, which will make inputs across the integrated project.

6. Results: Research results and the progress made by the NEWGOV project and its constituting sub-projects are documented in annual progress reports: the first covers the period between September 2004 and August 2005, and the second – the period between September 2005 and August 2006. The following documents provide an overview on the activities of the NEWGOV Project: A leaflet with key information on NEWGOV, The Scientific Objectives of NEWGOV, NEWGOV Newsletter, Briefing Papers, European Governance Papers (published in cooperation with CONNEX), Book series, publicly available project outputs such as reports, papers, and other research results, an electronic journal “Living Reviews in European Governance (LREG)”, coordinated by CONNEX, a glossary of key terms and concepts to be used in NEWGOV.

Europub.com

EUROPUB

The Transformation of Political Mobilisation and Communication in European Public Spheres

1. Website: <http://europub.wz-berlin.de/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. RUUD KOOPMANS, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB) / Research Unit Public Sphere and Social Movements, Germany (now he is at the Department of Social Cultural Studies / Amsterdam Free University, The Netherlands)

3. Partners: The project involves 7 partner institutions: University of Leeds in the United Kingdom, University of Geneva in Switzerland, Università degli Studi di Firenze in Italy, Universiteit van Amsterdam in The Netherlands, CRAPS-Lille in France, ASEP-Barcelona in Spain, Universität Hohenheim in Germany.

4. Description: EUROPUB is financed by the European Commission under the 5th Framework Programme. The project started in September 2001 with duration of 36 months. This project analyses the role of intermediary public spheres (mass media and collective mobilisation in particular) in the process of European integration. It focuses on public spheres both as channels for citizen participation and the expression of citizenship identities, and as arenas in which EU policies and institutions can be held accountable and where their legitimacy is at stake. The project is proposed against the background of the increasing Europeanisation of governance structures, on one hand, and the lagging behind of the development of an active European form of citizenship, on the other – a problematic often denoted as the EU’s ‘democratic deficit’. Cross-nationally, it includes Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Switzerland, as well as the EU level.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project aims at advancing theory and knowledge, combining insights on collective mobilisation and media agenda setting. It compares degrees and forms of Europeanisation of political mobilisation and communication in seven countries for the period of 1980-2002, along three dimensions: 1) The emergence of a ‘supranational European public sphere’ consisting of interactions between European-level institutions and other actors centring on European themes – and involving the media; 2) ‘Vertical Europeanisation’, consisting of communication linkages between the national and European levels; 3) ‘Horizontal Europeanisation’. They consist of communication linkages between different EU Member States. In addition there are seven policy domains, based on variations in institutional settings: monetary policy, agriculture, immigration, military troops deployment, pensions/retirement, education, and EU institutional reform.

6. Results: Project work includes seven national case studies. A separate case study is also carried out on “transnational political mobilisation and communication” at the EU level. A series of expert interviews provide additional information on collective actors’ communication and mobilisation strategies, and feedback from practitioners on the interpretation of findings. Scientific results are reported through project book (Koopmans, R and Statham, P (ed), “Post-national Conversations or Bable Revisited? Public Debates, Democracy, and European Integration”), four workshops and two conferences, 46 publications in the form of books, journal articles and book chapters.



CULPAT Cultural Patterns of the European Enlargement Process

1. Website: <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. SILVIA MIHALIKOVA, University of Bratislava / Department of Political Science, Slovakia

3. Partners: The project involves 5 partner institutions: Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Administration, Hungarian Centre for Democracy Studies, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in France, University of Geneva, Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European Studies. *Bulgarian partner: Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" / Faculty of Philosophy*

4. Description: CULPAT is financed by the European Commission under the 5th framework programme. The project started in February 2003 with duration of 36 months. Leading questions of the project follow cultural factors in the formation of identities of the New Europe on a local/regional, national and European level. The comparative study focuses on the period after the changes of the European political landscape in the wake of „1989/90“, particularly on the Central European region, closely affected by these political changes: country studies include EU-members, applicant countries in different stages of negotiation and one associated country as well as European institutions, and are completed by cross-country problem oriented case-studies (around the notions of territory and memory).

5. Objectives and Structure: The aims of the project are: 1) to reconstruct the influence of conflicting and competing cultural patterns framing the enlargement process as points of reference in political discourse and policy making on a local/regional, national and European level, 2) to introduce a problem consciousness for the importance and the use of cultural patterns in the process of enlargement as a frame of political orientation and negotiation for political, institutional and cultural actors in the field. Two selected fields of political discourse and policy making appear as (potentially) conflicting ones: 1) the notion of territory and 2) the construction of a common European memory.

6. Results: Project results are disseminated through CULPAT Internet forum, workshops in three selected countries not involved in the project (Latvia, Montenegro, Turkey), publications in the form of books, CD-ROM, websites. CULPAT is an addition to the already existing research on the development of political opinions and value systems influencing the enlargement process through an extension of the analysis of the process of shaping these opinions; an extension of the knowledge base regarding the cultural and mentality dimensions of the process of European enlargement, as well as regarding those discourse shaping political themes that indicate conflicting policy options, through the analysis of the cultural framework.



EMEDIATE

Media and Ethics of a European Public Sphere from the Treaty of Rome to the ‘War on Terror’

1. Website: <http://www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/EMEDIATE/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. BO STRATH, European University Institute / Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), Florence – Italy

3. Partners: The project involves: Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), Lancaster University, On-Line More Colour in the Media (Utrecht), Dublin City University, Humboldt University of Berlin, Central European University, Pedagogski Institute in Ljubljana, Universite Paris 8 Vincennes in France.

4. Description: EMEDIATE is financed by the European Commission under the 6th framework programme. The project started in September 2004 with duration of 36 months. EMEDIATE contributes to the study of European public sphere (EPS). It questions the role of the media in creating and transforming EPS and it provides a new, networked and fluid conceptualisation of public sphere, casting light upon the intellectual and popular European integration processes since the “Enlightenment”. The development of “Western” as well as “Eastern” among other EPSs from the Rome Treaty to the ‘War on Terror’ are analysed through the media.

5. Objectives and Structure: EMEDIATE aims at: 1) providing an overview of the literature on the European public sphere, 2) analysing the connection between the media, the public sphere and ethics, 3) investigating the role of the media in creating and discussing “European crises”, in constructing a moral responsibility discourse for Europe, 4) assessing the convergence of diverse news-making cultures into a European news-making culture of the post-war period. Ultimately the project assesses the media roles in constructing EPS and the transformation of EPS at a transnational level. EMEDIATE identifies five “crisis periods” with a focus on relevant media in each period, accounting for technological development from printed media (newspapers) to radio, film, television and Internet, as well as the power implications of this technological dynamic.

6. Results: From a policy perspective, the project develops recommendations for media professionals, suggests models of “democratic dialogue websites” and produces innovative pedagogic materials. The project also integrates research done at national level and in less known languages, in member and accession states, into a common European research area; develops a set of ethical guidelines for media reporting in Europe; invents new formats for internet communication that can be used to engage citizens more actively in public dialogue and encourage their participation in public life.



ELISE

European Liberty and Security: Security Issues, Social Cohesion and Institutional Development of the EU

1. Website: <http://www.libertysecurity.org/elise/>

2. Coordinator: Dr. JOANNA APAP, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Belgium (now she is analyst in DG “Internal Policies” of the European Parliament)

3. Partners: The project involves 6 partner institutions: National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Foundation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in France, University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands, University of Genoa in Italy, Keele University, and Kent University in the United Kingdom.

4. Description: ELISE is financed by the European Commission under the 5th framework programme. The project started in October 2002 with duration of 36 months. This project goes beyond the discussion on the impact of anti-terrorist laws in Europe after the events of 11th September 2001, beyond the common definition of terrorism adopted by the Council in December 2001. It develops adequate conceptual tools for a better understanding of security issues in modern European societies, while at the same time providing a framework for policy responses to future crises. Moreover, the project places itself in the perspective of European integration and addresses the critical issue of institutional restructuring and new forms of sharing of power in the area of security. The project is based on an interdisciplinary approach but a sociological perspective is essential for examining the impact of proposed counter terrorism policies on social cohesion, whilst relations with civil liberties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights are examined both in juridical and political terms.

5. Objectives and Structure: A common question central to research is the extent to which the nation state is no longer the sole guarantor of security for populations, with particular reference to the phenomena known as terrorism, but also including other forms of cross-border crime. The purpose of the ELISE project is to develop the conceptual and empirical basis for institutional proposals in the area of security policy for the IGC of 2004, to assess what security framework can be developed in Europe which addresses the concerns of the citizen which does not undermine civil liberties, human rights, welfare and social cohesion. Research is organized in two steps. The first is conceptual clarification, allowing the identification of key questions to be settled at European level. The second step consists of an interdisciplinary process of policy optimization, taking into account the constraints and opportunities presented by the new social and political context in Europe and the world.

6. Results: The project developed: “ELISE Declaration: The Aftermath of 11 March in Madrid”; First Progress Report (meeting in Brussels): State of the Art of Research and knowledge, and a Map of competences related to the field of study in Europe; Workshops (focusing on developing the conceptual tools for the analysis of the relationship between liberty and security, on the limits of the liberal state, on the anti-terrorist legislation) and Website with the collection of data; Interim Report to be taken into account at the IGC 2004; Conference concerning policy implications and restructuring of police and army in antiterrorist fights and Final Synthesis and Final Conference.



CHALLENGE

The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security

1. Website: <http://www.libertysecurity.org/>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. ELSPETH GUILD and Dr. SERGIO CARRERA, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Belgium

3. Partners: The project involves 23 partner institutions. Principal partners include: King's College London, UK; University of Keele, Germany; University of Copenhagen, Denmark; University of Leeds, UK; University of Barcelona, Spain; Ethnic and National Minority Studies Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; University of Portsmouth, UK; National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece; University of Utrecht, The Netherlands; Stefan Batory Foundation, Poland; University of Malta; European Institute / London School of Economics and Political Science; Cologne University, Germany, etc.

4. Description: CHALLENGE is financed by the European Commission under the 6th framework programme. The project started in June 2004 with duration of 60 months. Europeanisation, globalization and US policy after 11th September 2001 create a move towards de-territorialization and securitization beyond borders with a specific focus on some minorities. The project addresses the problem with the assumptions about interdependence of liberty and security, of internal and external security. It takes into consideration the structural changes on a global scale. Thus it reflects the tension between secured communities living within well-defined territories and sustaining all the celebrated liberties of civil society, and practices of securitization.

5. Objectives and Structure: The project seeks to facilitate more responsive and responsible judgments about new regimes and practices of the emerging security interface in order to minimize the degree to which they undermine civil liberties, human rights and social cohesion. The project consists of 14 Workpackages: 1) The new state of Exception: The political and social implications of globalized insecurities, 2) Securitization beyond borders, 3) Securitization, Technology and the Transformation of Warfare, 4) Economic factors of conflict and violence, 5) The changing dynamics of security in an enlarged Europe, 6) Accountability, responsibility and transparency in an enlarged Europe, 7) The changing relationships between the accession countries and their neighbours, 8) Effects of exceptionalism on social cohesion, 9) Exceptionalism and its impact on the Euro-Mediterranean relations, 10) Securitization and Religious Divides in Europe after 9/11, 11) Fears, unease and threat/risk society/risk management, 12) Normative parameters of exceptionalism, 13) The relationship between national, European and international law, 14) Securitization, liberty and law.

6. Results: CHALLENGE enables the development of an innovative interdisciplinary network of scholars not only in Europe but also in North America and elsewhere. It also generates a broad array of research resources (databases, website, expertise, observatory, reports, books, classified bibliography, workshops, etc.) in the general areas of sociology, law, criminology, security, civil society, religion, citizenship and human rights. It creates an observatory charged with the analysis of the changing relationship between sustainable security, stability and liberty in an enlarging EU, which upholds the values of democracy.

INSEC *Insecurities In European Cities* Crime-Related Fears Within the Context of New Anxieties and Community-Based Crime Prevention

INSEC

Insecurities in European Cities: Crime-Related Fears within the Context of New Anxieties and Community-Based Crime Prevention

1. Website: //www.insec.uni-hamburg.de/

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. KLAUS SESSAR, University of Hamburg / Institute for Criminal Sciences, Department of Criminology, Germany

3. Partners: The project involves 6 partner institutions: Technical University of Hamburg; University of Hamburg / Institute of Criminal Sciences; University of Groningen and Leiden University in the Netherlands; National Institute of Criminology in Hungary; Jagiellonian University Cracow, Poland; Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna, Austria.

4. Description: InSec is financed by the European Commission under the 5th framework programme. The project started in October 2001 with duration of 32 months. Feelings and perceptions of insecurity as well as security regimes and policies, especially “community crime prevention” and “community policing”, are the core of the study. Of specific interest is the culturally bound fear of crime, as well as culturally defined ways of coping with it. Particularly in the major cities of Europe, feelings of insecurity caused by a multitude of reasons tend to segregate already segregated populations further, and therefore to weak social cohesion.

5. Objectives and Structure: The general aim is to give impetus for a new approach to research and policy making, especially concerning prevention of (fear of crime-related) insecurities in major European cities. The purpose of research is to take the “globalisation of risk” as the theoretical framework within which, and with reference to which, the – combined – social, cultural and spatial dimensions of urban insecurities will be investigated, and this by way of a cross-national comparison of five major European cities: Amsterdam, Budapest, Hamburg, Cracow, and Vienna. The initial phase of the three-level design – macro level (the city), meso level (two districts in each city), and micro level (neighbourhoods within the districts) – is the elaboration of a city problem profile. In a first step, the study focuses on some essential aspects of the cities’ specific identity in comparison with other cities of similar structure and size, and their legal, administrative and economic position, both regionally and nationally. Specific attention is given to the quality and distribution of crime. In a second step, InSec determines the two districts to be studied, both with divergent “socio-local milieus” and with diverse structures, qualities, and problems accordingly. An essential criterion for the selection of problem areas is a strong representation of ethnic minorities in one of the two districts.

6. Results: InSec presents a comparative analysis of “cultures of anxieties and fears” and “cultures to cope with anxieties and fears” to cope with insecurity problems in urban areas. Each of the five research teams elaborates a detailed report on the findings in their cities, outlining suggestions for more suitable prevention measures. The final report compares the findings of the local reports. The final comparative report analyses the problems especially from the European perspective. Its central task is to provide European instances: not only the EU, but also NGOs, as well as the Council of Europe’s CLRAE, with a detailed and solid database and analyses with respect to the issues under investigation. In addition Report on the Dissemination Measures provides a summary on the presentation and discussion of the research findings in the districts as well as the dissemination results in the final phase of the project’s life.



SOCCOH

The Challenge of Socio-Economic Cohesion in the Enlarged EU

1. Website: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/ESOCLab/researchActivitiesAndProjects/challengeOfSocio-economicCohesionInTheEnlargedEuropeanUnion.htm>

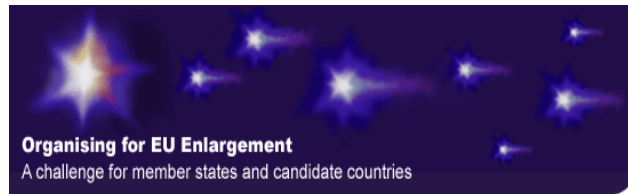
2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. ROBERT LEONARDI, London School of Economics and Political Science, European Institute – ESOC Laboratory, The United Kingdom

3. Partners: The project involves 8 partner institutions: University of Konstanz, Germany; Warsaw University in Poland; Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; Central European University in Budapest; University Pompeu Fabra in Spain; University Babeş-Bolyai in Cluj-Napoca, Romania; London School of Economics; Technical University Darmstadt in Germany. *Bulgarian partner: Centre for Liberal Strategies – Sofia*

4. Description: SOCCOH is financed by the European Commission under the 6th framework programme. The project started in February 2006 with duration of 24 months. The research project envisages a comparative analysis of the role of social capital and civil society in achieving the goals of development policy through stimulating social partnerships and improving levels of administrative capacity. It is conducted in non-Cohesion countries (Germany and Italy), old Cohesion countries (Greece and Spain), Central and Eastern European Countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland) and candidate countries (Bulgaria and Romania) of the EU. The project explores the possibility for the emerging of different patterns of social capital and civil society among old and the new EU member states and their applications for improving the levels of effectiveness and efficiency in the ways in which development policies are planned and implemented in these countries. Social capital and civil society constitute crucial intervening variables between the Europeanization of public policy at large (independent variable) and achieving sustainability and socio-economic cohesion, by improving the levels of effectiveness and efficiency in the development policy area (dependent variable).

5. Objectives and Structure: SOCCOH focuses on identifying the patterns of interactions between the levels of social capital and the capacity of civil society to choose development policy strategies. The principal goal of the project is threefold: 1) to identify the existing differences in the structure of civil society between the old and new EU member states, 2) to assess how these differences in strength of social capital and civil society may be related to the levels of effectiveness and efficiency of development policy in these countries; and 3) to identify ways in which the Europeanization of public policy may be used to strengthen the level of social capital and civil society at large. The project follows the 5 stages of: 1) summary of debate on the role of social capital and civil society, 2) identification of social capital / civil society structure, 3) evaluation of the relation between these structures and development policy planning, 4) conceptualization, 5) evaluation of Structural Funds programmes.

6. Results: SOCCOH has organized a Kick-Off Project Meeting in January 2006, a Project Presentation and First SOCCOH Conference: “Social Capital, Sustainability and Socio-economic Cohesion within the EU multi-level governance structure in development policy” and a Second Project Meeting in June 2006.



Organising for Enlargement

Organising for EU Enlargement: A Challenge for the Member States and the Candidate Countries

1. Website: <http://www.oeue.net>

2. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. BRIGID LAFFAN, Dublin European Institute / University College – Dublin, Ireland

3. Partners: The project involves 6 partner institutions: Dublin European Institute, University College – Dublin, Ireland; University of Tartu in Estonia; University of Helsinki in Finland; University of Athens in Greece; Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration in Hungary; University of Ljubljana in Slovenia.

4. Description: The project is financed by the European Commission under the 5th framework programme. It started in October 2001 with duration of 34 months. The study provides insight into the manner in which diverse state traditions, institutions and political and administrative cultures influence national adaptation to EU governance and how the interface between national policy processes and the Brussels arena is managed. It also provides an understanding of how national projects of modernisation are bound up with the dynamic of European integration in an interactive process, both in existing member states and in candidate states.

5. Objectives and Structure: The aim of this research project is to deepen the understanding of the processes of Europeanisation in a number of existing member states and candidate states. The research project encompasses the following three objectives: 1) to conduct research which offers immediate policy relevance to key stakeholders in the enlarging Union, 2) to conduct comparative, theoretical and empirical research on the management of EU public policy making in three existing member states – Ireland, Greece and Finland – and three candidate states – Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia, 3) to shed light on the capacity of smaller states to adjust and to adapt to the increasing demands of Europeanisation on their systems of public policy making and therefore to identify the barriers to effective, efficient and accountable management of EU business. The research design consists of two phases and within each phase, two levels of analysis. The first phase analyses the management of EU business at the macro level of the core executive and is complemented by a micro case study of a recent policy negotiation using decision analysis. The second phase of research broadens the analytical focus to encompass other levels of government – the EU and sub-state – through multi-levelled governance. Here attention is centred upon the emergence of policy networks and the interaction between public actors and the wider civil society in specific, discrete policy sectors.

6. Results: The project has distributed national reports and occasional papers “Managing Europe from Home”, a comparative article, submitted to “Governance”, a comparative report and case studies on the micro study, posed on the website, presentations by the research teams. In addition a project plenary meeting and a project management board meeting have been organised.

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