



‘The Jean Monnet Fellowship Programme@25’

Alumni Conference 22-23 June, 2017

Key Note Lecture: Professor Liesbet Hooghe University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), Schuman Fellow, Robert Schuman Centre, EUI.

Call for Papers

Panel I: EU Foreign Policy: Global Politics, International Relations, Security

Panel Convenors: Christopher Hill (University of Cambridge) and Ulrich Krotz (European University Institute)

Papers are invited for a panel on EU foreign policy and global politics. Proposals may address either theoretical or empirical issues, or of course a combination of the two. Particularly welcome will be papers which focus on the following issues: (1) the impact of the current crises (over the euro, migration and Brexit) on the EU’s external role; (2) the problem of identifying and sustaining collective objectives in EU foreign policy in an era of populism.

Panel 2: EU Foreign Policy: EU Enlargement, Neighbourhood Policies, and Europeanisation

Panel Convenors: Frank Schimmelfennig (University of Zürich) and Ulrich Sedelmeier (London School of Economics)

In its 25 years, the Jean Monnet Programme has seen a steep increase in the EU’s membership from 12 to 28 as well as more recent doubts about the viability of future enlargements. At the same time, the EU has invented and experimented with alternative forms of institutionalised neighbourhood relationships from the European Economic Area to the European Neighbourhood Policy. In both contexts, the EU has exercised “external governance” and sought to “Europeanise” its neighbours. We invite papers examining the development of these policies and their impact, taking stock of, and explaining their achievements and failures, and discussing policy reform.

Panel 3: Public Policy, Institutions, Processes, and Practitioners

Panel Conveners: Claudio Radaelli (University of Exeter) and Michelle Cini (University of Bristol)

This panel will tackle the interplay between EU public policies and institutions. Conventional thinking argues that institutions generate public policies, hence we look at policy as output of institutional activity. In this panel, instead, we take public policy as independent variable, and look at how institutions and policy-makers are affected by different processes and policy ‘production’ more generally. Policies, however, do not just naturally fall into their institutional box: policy-makers choose institutions, by creating new ones (e.g. the recent creation of the European Fiscal Board), by shifting a policy from one institutional setting to another (e.g. the use of different modes of governance in environmental policies), by altering the balance of power between institutions with new procedures and policy instruments (e.g. the role of impact assessment in altering the inter-institutional relations between Commission, Parliament and Council). Retrospective evaluation of policies (e.g. REFIT) can also change the direction of institutional activity, from ‘production’ of new policies to ‘appraisal’ and perhaps ‘dismantling’, a phenomenon epitomised by Brexit as process. To illustrate: How do institutions like the EP respond to policy-making in reverse gear? How are roles, analytical capacity, and attitudes of MEPs affected by retrospective evaluation?

We seek both empirical papers and papers that can contribute to theoretical innovations on the relationship between institutions and public policy.

Panel 4: Crisis, Crises, Exhaustion, and Disintegration

Conveners: Lars – Erik Cederman (University of Zürich) and Douglas Webber (INSEAD Business School)

For almost a decade, the EU has been mired in a series of crises that (appear to) threaten to provoke European political disintegration. Yet, while ‘we have many theories of European integration’, theories of (European) disintegration are practically non-existent (Jan Zielonka). This panel aims to address this lacuna in research on the EU. We invite proposals for papers that analyse the EU’s current crises, develop a theory of disintegration and assess the EU’s future prospects. Proposals for papers that compare the EU with other regional or international regimes and/or states in this regard are especially welcome.

Panel 5: Nation, Citizenship, and Migration

Panel Conveners: Anna Triandafyllidou (European University Institute) and Maarten Vink (Maastricht University)

Global migration flows have both increased and diversified in the last 25 years. In addition migrants appear to be more transnational than ever: they keep close connections to home through IT and cheaper transport, while migration becomes less of a lifetime decision – indeed many scholars speak of mobility (temporary, circular, fluid) rather than migration in the classical sense. Within this new environment the notion (concept but also policy and practice) of citizenship is also altered. Temporary migration poses challenges concerning citizenship acquisition e.g. how long should people wait

before naturalizing? And what happens to those for whom there is no ‘pathway to citizenship’ available because they are labelled as ‘temporary’ or ‘fixed term’ migrants? How long can/should people hold on to their citizenship of origin, if they reside outside the borders of their national community? What types of rights and benefits should be bracketed out and be available for both residents and citizens? For this panel we invite papers that discuss the above questions whether empirically or theoretically/normatively. We encourage comparative perspectives but welcome also individual case studies.

Panel 6: Parties, Voters, and the Media in the post-crisis European Union

Panel Convenors: Diego Garzia (EUI and University of Luzern) and Duncan McDonnell (Griffith University)

The European Union has spent most of the last decade in a crisis that began as economic and quickly became deeply political. In the years since 2008, public trust in mainstream parties and the European Union has declined, while electoral volatility and support for Eurosceptic populist movements has risen. In many countries, these phenomena have been fuelled in part by national media that cast the EU as an elite-driven, anti-democratic and wasteful project.

Against this turbulent background, we invite former, as well as current Jean Monnet Fellows to contribute to the discussion with papers that investigate (1) how mainstream and populist parties have reacted to the crisis and how their positions on the EU and European Integration have changed; (2) the effect of the crisis on the demand side of electoral politics in Europe, focusing on changing patterns of political participation, attitudes and the determinants of voting choice, and (3) the role of media and political communication in channelling the crisis and the implications of this for electoral politics and party competition across the EU.