Seminar

Slow but Inclusive Motion? Revisiting the 'New Modes of Governance' Debates



Organized by Charlotte Halpern (Sciences Po, CEE)

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Since the early 1990s, the governing of the EU has been characterised by a growing diversity in forms of policy-making. More specifically, after a decade of innovations and new policy developments, the introduction of new types of 'modes of governance' aimed at both rationalising public policies and democratising forms of policy-making. Such tools (e.g., organization charts, framework agreements, Open Method of Coordination, the Bologna process, etc.), which are characterised by their non-hierarchical nature, seek direct involvement from a large variety of social groups and provide – at least in principle – new political opportunities for EU institutions. With this respect, the main focus of the literature on the 'new modes of governance' (Dehousse, 2004; Eberlein and Kerwer, 2004; Caporaso and Wittenbrinck, 2006; Treib and others, 2007; Cini and Rhodes, 2007; Kröger, 2009; Héritier and Lehmkuhl, 2008& 2011) has been threefold: a) providing a conceptual and theoretical clarification; b) setting the links between the 'new modes of governance' and political authority; c) assessing the operational and delegation features of the 'new modes of governance'.

Although increasing, the 'new modes of governance' literature has recently shown signs of 'fatigue', due to the difficulty to grasp analytically the ever changing nature of processes as the OMC and (post-)Lisbon Strategy (such as Europe 2020) and to the persistence of key features of the 'old' Community Method in current EU forms of governance. Nevertheless, the choice of 'new modes of governance' and their interaction remains not less central for understanding the evolution of the EU integration process: more specifically, what seems to be still lacking in the academic debates is a comprehensive analysis regarding the impact of the innovative nature of new policy instruments on the inclusiveness and the effectiveness of EU forms of governance. The workshop will hence focus on the above-mentioned three key aspects of EU governance, which still require specific and in-depth inquiry. It brings together scholars currently conducting research on EU governance in order to examine the link between new modes of governance and the inclusiveness and the effectiveness of EU forms of governance.

1 - 1.15 pm: **Welcome**

Renaud Dehousse (Sciences Po, CEE)

1.15 - 1.30 pm: Introduction to the special issue

Slow but Inclusive Motion? Revisiting the 'New Modes of governance" debates

Paolo Graziano (Bocconi University) and Charlotte Halpern (Sciences Po, CEE)

1.30 - 3.30 pm: Session 1:

The innovative interaction between 'old' and 'new' modes of governance

Change and Continuity in European Governance

Renaud Dehousse

Governed by Law? Second Referrals to the European Court of Justice as a New Mode of Governance

Gerda Falkner (Institute for European Integration Research, University of Vienna)

The Hardening of Soft Law: GovernanceTransitions in European Union Health Policy

Scott L. Greer (University of Michigan)

Discussant: Colin Hay (Sciences Po, CEE)

3.45 - 5.15 pm: Session 2:

The inclusiveness dimension of 'new modes of governance'

Resistance to Norms in Regional Integration. Does the use of soft law make a difference?

Sabine Saurugger (IUF and IEP de Grenoble) and **Fabien Terpan** (IEP de Grenoble)

More inclusive European governance through impact assessments?

Emanuela Bozzini (University of Trento)

Discussant: Pauline Ravinet (Université Lille 2, CERAPS and Sciences Po, CSO)

5.30 - 7 pm: Session 3:

New modes of governance and dynamics of EU integration

The Bologna Process and New Modes of Governance: Actor Strategies and Dynamics of Europeanization

Robert Harmsen (University of Luxembourg)

New Modes of Governance in the EU Financial Markets: A Transaction Cost Approach

Zdenek Kudrna (Institute for European Integration Research, University of Vienna, Austria)

Discussant: Emiliano Grossman (Sciences Po, CEE)