

## ABSTRACTS

Funda Tekin

### **Opt-Outs, Opt-Ins, Opt-Arounds? Structuring the Differentiated Integration Reality within the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice**

These days differentiated integration forms a highly topical issue in research on the future of the European Union. This article contributes to a rather new movement in differentiated integration research, which deals with structuring and categorising the differentiated integration reality of the European Union. Based on an analytical frame that conceptualises differentiated integration at work as a path-dependent process with a special focus on the implementation of differentiated integration structures, a clear cut and detailed picture of patterns of differentiation within the area of freedom, security and justice is drawn.

Mads Dagnis Jensen and Peter Nedergaard

### **Coordinating Successfully in Turbulent Times – the Danish EU Presidency in the first half of 2012**

This article reviews the Danish Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2012 based on an analytical framework distilled from coordination theory. It shows how the Danish Presidency had to coordinate in a post-Lisbon environment and against the backdrop of a severe economic crisis. The overall goal of the Danish Presidency was to adopt a number of initiatives which would create ‘a more responsible, dynamic, greener and safer Europe’ in a professional way. In order to realise these aims, the Danish Permanent Representation in Brussels had wide room for manoeuvring the negotiations, as long as they stayed within the broad framework defined in Copenhagen. Overall, the Danish Presidency performed well and gained recognition for having professionally closed several major initiatives in a turbulent political period of the EU.

Isabelle Tannous

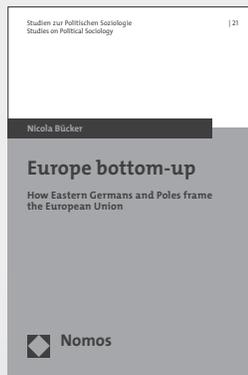
### **The European External Action Service and the Organisation of the European Union’s External Assistance and Development Aid: From Institutional Dissonances to Inter-service Harmony?**

The Lisbon Treaty left the future organisation of the European Union’s external assistance and development aid largely unanswered. It was only after its entry into force on 1 December 2009 and with the adaptation of the European External Action Service (EEAS) that the organisational setting was clarified. This contribution outlines the controversy over the decision-making cycle and the tools of the foreign and development aid, and examines the reorganisation of powers between the EEAS, the new DG DEVCO and the EU delegations. The focus lies on strategic planning and programming of the EU’s main foreign aid instruments for the years 2014-2020: the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the new European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). The analysis tackles the general impact of this rearrangement on future paths of the EU’s external relations.

Volkmar Kese and Daniel Zimmermann

### **Subnational Administrations as Guarantors of Legitimacy of the European Union – documented by European Cohesion Policy**

The lack of legitimacy of the European Union has been discussed by both, legal and political scientists. In order to solve this problem, most scientists suggest that input-orientated legitimacy should be increased by, for example, strengthening the position of the European Parliament within the institutional structure of the European Union. This paper, however, examines the role of subnational administrations as guarantors of legitimacy of European policies. Considering these policies, output-orientated legitimacy is measured by efficiency and effectiveness. To what extent the subnational administrations are able to meet these requirements will be documented by examining European Cohesion Policy.



### **Europe bottom-up**

How Eastern Germans and Poles frame the European Union

Von Nicola Bücker

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Wie wird die EU von ihren Bürgern beurteilt? Diese Frage wird aus konstruktivistischer Perspektive anhand von Interviews mit Gesprächspartnern aus verschiedenen sozioökonomischen

Gruppen in Ostdeutschland und Polen untersucht. Dabei wird insbesondere die Interaktion von nationalen Diskursen und individuellen Wahrnehmungen mit dem Framing-Ansatz analysiert.

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