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Research Project

“Europeanisation” of Public Administration in EU candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe in the context of transformation and integration

WORKSHOP II

Europäische Staatsbürger Akademie (ESTA)
ESTA Tagungshotel Berlin
Mariannenplatz 26, 10997 Berlin
1st and 2nd March 2001

Programme

Thursday, 1st March 2001

10.00 h – 12.30 h: Welcome

Chair: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, University of Cologne

‘State of the Project’:

‘Europeanisation’ of Public Administrations in five candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe – Presentation of preliminary results in the light of the orientative theses

Introduction: Dr. Barbara Lippert, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin

Roundtable discussion

Interim Conclusions

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, University of Cologne

12.30 h – 14.00 h: Lunch

14.00 h – 17.00 h: The management of the accession process / EU-related decision and policy making: The cases of five EU candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe

Chair: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, University of Cologne

Presentation of the correspondents' papers on EU-decision making in the CEEC-5

The case of the Czech Republic

Ing. Petr Pavlik, Institute of International Relations, Prague

Discussant: Jürgen Mittag, University of Cologne

The case of Estonia

Küllli Viks, University of Tartu

Discussant: Sven Arnswald, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin

The case of Hungary

Krisztina Vida, Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

Discussant: Andreas Maurer, University of Cologne

15.30 h – 16.00 h: Coffee break

16.00 – 17.00 h Presentation of the correspondents' papers on EU-decision and policy making in the CEEC-5 (continued)

The case of Poland

Krzysztof Wygoda, University of Wrocław *

Discussant: Ing. Jan Hřích, Institute of International Relations, Prague

The case of Slovenia

Lilijana Sipeč, Academy for Public Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana

Discussant: Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne

17.00 h: Case study on the environment - outline
Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne

17.45 h: Conclusions for further research

19.00 h: Dinner

Friday, 2nd March 2001

9.30 h – 13.00 h: Steps ahead

Chair: Dr. Barbara Lippert, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin

Introduction: Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne

Workshop follow up

- Preparation of case studies
- Further collection of data
- Series of interviews in the CEEC-5 capitals and in Brussels (General agenda)
- Update questionnaires
- Establishment of new contacts
- Organisation and programme of the correspondents' research sojourn in Berlin (Sept. 2001)

Roundtable

13.00 h: Lunch

End of meeting



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Research Project

"Europeanisation of public administrations in Central and Eastern Europe in the process of transformation and integration"

funded by the Volkswagen Foundation

MINUTES OF WORKSHOP II

Berlin, 1st and 2nd March 2001

Prepared by Gaby Umbach

Note: annexed to these minutes is a list of participants and a list of draft outlines and draft papers

Objectives

- the object of the research are the ministerial bureaucracies as part of Public Administration in the five candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia) in the context of transformation and integration
- the ministerial bureaucracies (formation, procedures and performances) are analysed against the background of systematic change and in the view of the developments which are understood as 'Europeanisation'
- the identification and elaboration of the targets set by the European Union for the ministerial bureaucracies within the Central and Eastern European Countries followed by an empirical analysis to outline the structural, quantitative and qualitative dimensions
- the systematic comparative evaluation in the light of the orientation theses

Thursday, 1st march 2001

Thematic introduction / Welcome and Opening

Prof. Wolfgang Wessels from the Cologne University opened the second Workshop on the research project. After having welcomed everybody he gave a brief introduction and outlined the aims for this meeting by taking a closer look at the preliminary research results that have been handed in by the correspondents.

‘State of the project’: ‘Europeanisation’ of Public Administration in five candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe – presentation of preliminary results in the light of the orientation theses

Wolfgang Wessels (chair), University of Cologne, Cologne

Barbara Lippert, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin (presentation of preliminary results)

Introduction

Barbara Lippert presented a paper under the title “‘Europeanisation’ or the impact of European integration on the central executive in Central and Eastern Europe – Observations and interim results in light of the basic theses”.

Key observations and interim results are:

- The political systems of the CEEC-5, despite their flaws, have entered the mainstream of Western European models.
- A certain discontinuity can be observed not in terms of EU-membership goal but in terms of contents sequencing and timing of reforms.
- Branches ministries and other subordinate authorities that were typical for planned economies have been rearranged; new ministries and authorities have been created.
- Generally, frequent changes in competencies, scope of responsibilities vis-à-vis subordinate authorities and agencies also of classical ministries (e.g. customs

authority, border control, migration offices, bureau combat OC), which have control, and monitoring but also planning competencies can be observed.

- The vertical and internal restructuring of ministries shows orientation towards EU.
- All ministries (exceptions Defence, partly Health, ...) established EU-units at different times; starting with: Foreign ministries, interior (responsible for PA reform), Justice (responsible legal harmonisation), economics, social affairs.
- The process of public administration reform is not yet completed; major elements are:
 - Comprehensive reform programmes
 - Decentralisation of tasks and competencies
 - Strengthening of regional levels
 - Modernisation of PA in technical and programmatic terms
 - Career patterns
 - Trainings for civil servants with a view to EU accession
 - Improvement of inter-ministerial coordination and administrative management
 - Qualification of law experts/judiciary
 - Increase in PA personnel
 - Performance control
- Due to incomplete reforms of PA and little experience in multilateral co-operation identify weaknesses in terms of administrative structures and styles of interaction can be identified.
 - This is due to the legacy of the past and the ongoing transformation. In the light of our interim findings it seems, however, exaggerated to speak of the emergence of a “special type of administration” in the CEEC-5. It is in this context that historic experiences and traditions might be a powerful resource (and constraint?) for the further course of the CEEC-5.
- For analytical reasons different types of “Europeanisation” of the central executive (government and ministerial bureaucracy) have been identified.
- The opening of accession negotiations increased the attention for the EU-level as well as time and resources invested in interactions with EU.
- A growing impact of European integration on the CEEC-5's domestic arena can be observed over last decade. The outstanding political importance of the

membership goal induced an exceptionally high shift of political attention to the EU-level. Some general trends can be noticed:

- In all CEEC-5 EU-affairs have become a top political priority. This was accompanied by a shift of co-ordination competencies for EU-affairs to the highest political level. All governments have, in several waves, streamlined their structures for dealing with the EU. This was done – in a trial and error way – in reaction to an increasing demand from the EU-side (cf. implementation of EA and pre-accession “offers”) and more pro-active in view of the accession negotiations.
- There is also some link with the overall programmes for reform of PA (e.g. the trend towards de-centralisation) that has to be analysed more in depth (adaptation to EU: “catalyst or burden”?). Notwithstanding the intensive co-operation of the CEEC-5 with different levels of the EU-system, the event of membership will most likely trigger a considerable overhaul of the co-ordination system for EU affairs that has been established so far.
- It can be expected that the procedures and capacities to define national positions on all parts of the *acquis* and feed them into the negotiation process will need significant intensification. Central executives must also address the deficient feedback structures with non-state actors.
- In all CEEC-5 we observe that individual solutions for EU-decision making were developed. Thus one cannot expect that the CEEC-5 will develop towards a uniform model of administrative action, structure and system. However, their openness to EU interventions might give the EU a stronger impact on the creation of their domestic EU-decision structures than in former cases.
- The constitutional provisions – based on historic experience and the logic of political bargains at the initial post-communist stage - and the realities of the political process and power constellations were shaping factors of these, however, unstable, national solutions. Hence, the no-convergence thesis of national EU-decision-making models (Thesis 2: “EU-Europeanisation and National Differentiation”) seems to be confirmed also in the case of the CEEC-5. The CEEC-5 will bring into the EU-15 strong national characteristics that will probably affect decision-making in the enlarged EU.

- However, below the macro-level of EU-decision making structures, there might be more institutional convergence between the CEEC-5 as a result of shared efforts to establish institutions and procedures to make the pre-accession instruments (ISPA, SAPARD, PHARE) available.
- There are some shared characteristics of the current stage of “EU-Europeanisation”:
 - The dominance of the executive and the single-mindedness on the membership goal that joins major political forces. This adds dynamic to the integration/accession process. It is unclear whether this will be of transitory nature or become permanent.
 - The lack of administrative EU-readiness as far as the capacity building for the implementation of EU rules and policies is concerned is another shared characteristic of the CEEC-5. This deficit cannot be offset by the rather satisfactory record of managing the accession-negotiations. The EU members are suspicious about the implementation capacities of the new member states, but they are less concerned with the CEEC-5’s abilities to pursue their national goals and interest in the EU arena. This will, however, be a major question of legitimacy for the political systems of the CEEC-5 as such.
 - Limited administrative efficiency and effectiveness seem mixture of:
 - Structural administrative deficits in general
 - General working style/interaction deficits
 - specifically EU related deficits
- Administrative EU-readiness is still an empirically weak part of our research. It is also difficult to define the target zone in qualitative (and also quantitative) terms. The concept of “capacity building “ might be explored further although there is no clear definition of the EU’s expectations in this area.

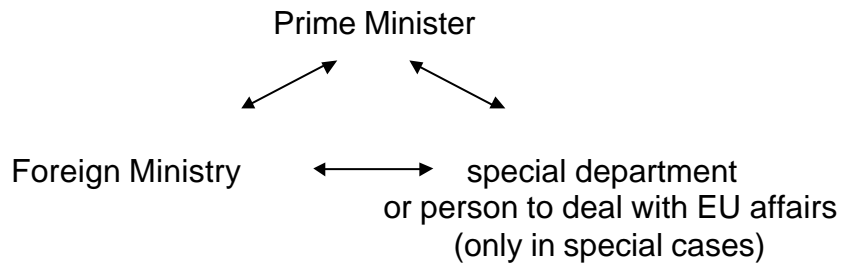
Taking an analytical approach one can say that ‘Europeanisation’ is implied in the political context of the research field. Thus the political systems of the CEEC-5 have to be considerate within the framework of the research project in order to identify more precisely the impact of the EU on the consolidation of the democracies within these countries.

Looking at the instable structures of Public Administration in the candidate countries it could be stated that the European Union should play a stronger role concerning the support of reforms and transformation measures. In this context the question of the interests of the five Central and Eastern European Countries to perform within the structures of the Union arose. It can be presumed that all candidates are concentrating on the Unions' output, which is regarded as a very positive one. But they do not take a closer look at the Unions' internal problems and reforms. A shift from the internal to the European level thus has been taken place looking at the applicant's states. Therefore the main question in this context is when and how the EU matters within the domestic arena of the CEEC-5?

All five candidate countries are establishing an 'EU decision-making machinery'. While doing so they mainly concentrate on the implementation of the acquis and the control of the implementation of EU directives. At the moment the applicant countries do not seem to focus on the preparatory stage and the EU decision-making process, because they still are excluded from this area of the political system of the EU. They remain outsiders and work strictly on the basis of intergovernmental relations.

Taking these findings into consideration, the main questions to be analysed in the further context of the research project will be whether the candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe will or will not fit into a system that was designed for Western Europe. Whether there will just be a territorial extension of the European Union or whether the 'new' countries get a chance to bring in their own styles and characteristics? Therefore it seems to be very important to take a closer look at the general process of transformation and democratic consolidation of the political systems of the CEEC-5 as a basis for 'Europeanisation'.

By regarding the process of implementing the acquis another point becomes more and more important and has to be specified. Each country has developed very special structures for the negotiations with the European Union. These differences of the negotiation process influence every candidate country and the formulation and representation of its positions in the accession negotiations. These internal structures can in most cases be described as a so-called 'power-triangle':



Embedded into a closer look at the political systems of the CEEC-5 this structure has to be identified for each country to complete the analysis.

Concluding her presentation Dr. Lippert stressed the necessity to incorporate a typology of different administrative styles in order to compare the candidate countries with current EU member states.

Roundtable discussion

Wolfgang Wessels (chair), University of Cologne and all participants of the workshop (see annexed list of participants)

All correspondents gave a brief comment on Dr. Barbara Lipperts working paper. They all made short remarks on the specifics of their country before the actual discussion started. The statements of Ing. Jan Hřích, Ing. Petr Pavlík, Michal Rynkowski, Lilijana Sipeć, Krisztina Vida and Külli Viks can be summed up under the following points:

- within the CEEC-5 itself the attention does very much concentrate on the political and legal outputs and not so much on the implementation capacity of the public administration
- more input from the civil society might be useful to speed up the transformation
- the administrative reform is considered as a demanding and challenging process that needs stability
 - o so far changes, but no comprehensive reform have taken place
 - o the responsibility for the civil service often is divided between different institutions

- a closer look behind the formal structures might be useful to identify the patterns behind the formal patterns
- often there is no consensus within society for the public administration reform
- 'non acceptance' sometimes seems to be a matter of 'prestige' at least for some political parties
- the connection between the (changing) political leadership and the Public Administration is of vital importance
- good reforms will bring 'Europeanisation' (systemic transformation, reforms and Europeanisation cannot be separated)
- the question of human resources and human resource management has to be further discussed (problem of understaffed services; shortage of 'good' people, better training facilities)
- atmosphere of reducing the number of civil servants as the process of transformation goes on
- to take a closer look at the regional levels and the decentralisation and to implement this topic in the research plan
- to have a closer look at different administrative styles (development of a typology)
 - e.g.:
 - do uniform development tendencies within the civil service of the CEEC-5 exist?
 - do separate groups emerge?
 - what are the general values of the civil service system?
- probably take into consideration the experiences of the Greek, Portuguese and Spain transformation examples

Concerning the overall research design Prof. Wessels added that the research team should reflect on the validity of the orientation theses. Are they still relevant or do they have to be altered? Should new theses be integrated into the research design?

In the further discussion Bernd Hüttemann dealt with the question of generations in the public administration. From his perspective as trainer for civil servants he stated that it is of great importance to analyse the age structures of the ministries because

of the emerging differences of an 'old people style' and a 'young people style'. Younger civil servants often show more interest in 'Europeanising' than older civil servants.

Andreas Maurer brought in the aspect of the relevance and importance of party structures and cleavages for the reform of the public administration in all five countries. In this context he emphasised that the administrative reforms within the CEEC-5 are characterised by an 'anticipation problem': they so far react to what they anticipate as possible future problems within the process of accession to the EU.

He additionally stated that he misses the social factor as well as definitions for 'administration' and 'administrative models' in the research project as it has been presented so far. The social structures and the impact on the society should not be underestimated in the context of Public Administration. He presented two theses to stress his point: on the one hand he underlined that every administration mirrors an item of society and on the other hand administrations affect societies. As conclusive remarks he added that the administrative capacity of the CEEC-5 does not reflect the overall ability to join the EU.

Sven Arnswald confirmed that the generational composition of civil servants also shapes the administration and administrative structures. Looking at the research project he mentioned that it is also of great relevance to monitor administrative values like transparency and control. Furthermore it should be part of the empirical analysis to observe the inner administrative structures such as bodies controlling the ministries and how an internal controlling mechanism is established.

Jürgen Mittag brought up the question of administrative styles (variables, criteria and models) in order to go beyond the orientation theses. He also emphasised to have a closer look at the political and party systems, the long-term aims and 'Leitbilder' of the candidate countries (and their administrative reforms) to establish a more analytical approach, which is – from his point of view – missing in the working papers contributed by the correspondents.

The inter-ministerial coordination has to be linked to the long term aims of the candidate countries as Gaby Umbach stated. She also recommended incorporating

theoretical approaches of Public Administration into the research project and the working papers.

Dr. Lippert underlined the importance to make clear, what the main interests of the research project were and emphasised the usefulness of a broader theoretical approach for the research to see whether a special type of public administration arose and to identify similarities to other countries.

Concluding the morning session Prof. Wessels addressed some points and proposals raised by the participants. He found it difficult to see public administration as a mirror of society because one has to look into the personal biographies to identify those linkages. He proposed to see public administration more as a part of one part of the society, which are the elites.

Concerning the EU-level he suggested to take a look at the existing core networks of the CEEC-5 in Brussels. Is Brussels directly influencing the developments in the CEEC-5, Is Brussels building up a certain style of a 'bureaucraticised' political system? Does an overall pluralistic approach towards the EU exist in the CEEC-5?

The management of the accession process / EU-related decision and policy-making: The cases of five EU candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe

Wolfgang Wessels (chair), University of Cologne, Cologne; Petr Pavlík and Jan Hřích, Institute of International Relations, Prague; Külli Viks, University of Tartu, Tartu; Krisztina Vida, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest; Michal Rynkowski, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw; Lilijana Sipeč, Academy for Public Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana

The correspondents presented their preliminary results that have been given in a written form to all participants. In the lectures they concentrated on the description of the specifics of each country in comparison to the administrative systems of the member states of the European Union.

The case of the Czech Republic (Petr Pavlík, Institute of International Relations, Prague; discussant Jürgen Mittag, University of Cologne)

Introduction based on the paper „Reform and Europeanisation of the Public Administration in the Czech Republic“ prepared by Petr Pavlík.

Petr Pavlík concentrated on six major points:

- there is a lack of co-ordination and communication in between the ministerial levels, which has to be improved
 - o the mutual communication between the EU-units is often very bad
 - o the Ministry of the Interior holds a key position for PA-Reform
- a lot of the people working in the ministries are not able to speak any foreign language (general shortage of good and well-trained staff)
 - o variety of different degrees of qualification (MFA and the Negotiation Delegation are highly qualified)
- many young and well trained people prefer to work for enterprises than to start a job in a ministry (lack of motivation because of low incomes)
- there is a shortage of lawyers that have been trained in European Affairs, which causes difficulties in the process of law approximations
- there is no sufficient information on twinning projects
- there is a certain delay of the reform of the Public Administration under the Klaus government in comparison to other CEEC because it was not considered as a vital issue for a long time (more emphasis has been laid on the economic issues of transformation).

The support of accession to the EU is of a very high level in the Czech Republic and there is no alternative to the accession of the European Union but there are many 'buts' and much 'euro scepticism'.

Discussion

Besides some more technical questions concerning the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU ('delay' of application, problem of separation of the Czech and the Slovak Republic, territorial self-government) Jürgen Mittag stated that in the working

paper the overall situation of the Czech Republic is described, but that the linkage with the research theme has to be worked out more explicitly. Thus a comprehensive analysis is missing so far.

He suggested that it should be part of the research to analyse the influence of the politicians on administrations for example the role of the Prime Minister and its bodies. Furthermore the major changes in the reform of Public Administration should be closer looked at: why is there no coherent concept of public administration reform?

Wolfgang Wessels also underlined the idea of portraying (biographies of) the key-figures of the transition process. Who are chief negotiators, what are their official biographies and generational milieus? Is there probably a special kind of persons, which have been trained in a special way? This should be part of the research papers for every country.

The case of Estonia (Küllli Viks, University of Tartu, Tartu; discussant Sven Arnswald, IEP, Berlin)

Introduction based on the paper “Management of accession to the European Union in Estonia – EU-related decision and policy making” prepared by Külli Viks.

One of the major problems in Estonia is the lack of a linkage between accession efforts of a political elite and other social actors. According to different public opinion polls the percentage of Estonians in favour of and supportive to EU accession, is lower than in other Central and Eastern European candidate Countries.

Concerning EU-related decision-making structures every Estonian ministry (except the Ministry of Defence) has got a unit or experts dealing with European affairs, even though no uniform arrangements regarding their size and construction exist. The professional background of the people working in these units is various (law, economics, public administration, language ect.) and depends on the institutions. Most of the people are between 30 and 35 years old and studied abroad. A prominent role in the process of accession takes the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As to Europeanisation Külli Viks found it rather difficult to say, whether this transformation is caused by generational changes or by the necessities of the accession processes.

Discussion

The Public Administration in Estonia can be regarded as a special case compared to the other candidate countries. On the one hand this fact could make it easier to have radical changes in the framework of Public Administration. On the other hand it could even make it more difficult.

It has also been asked whether – concerning the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union - an influence of the so-called 'Northern Dimension' exists with regard to the Public Administration. This possibility has been affirmed: Estonia could be part of the so called 'Northern Dimension' of the EU because of the influence of the Finnish state and example on the transformation as well of the political system as of the Public Administration.

The Prime Minister takes a special position in advancing the process of EU negotiations. The question of the organisation of the sub-ministerial levels still remains open. The future assessments are hard to guess before the next election has taken place.

The next step in research should be a wider analysis of the Estonian Public Administration with its shortcomings (understaffing, lack of systematisation ect.) and further opportunities. Moreover Sven Arnswald misses the theoretical approach in the research. Like in the papers of all correspondents there has been a lot of data collected, which should be linked to the key questions, and orientative theses underlying the project.

Participants wanted to know more about the number of working groups and officials involved in EU-affairs.

The case of Hungary (Krisztina Vida, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest; discussant Andreas Maurer, University of Cologne)

Introduction based on the paper “Europeanisation of the Public Administration in Hungary” prepared by Krisztina Vida.

Krisztina Vida divided the internal strategy for the preparation of EU membership in four fields:

- macroeconomic adjustment
- progressive adoption of the acquis
- training and re-training of civil servants
- preparing the public opinion

The reform of the Public Administration is based on the principles of deregulation, decentralisation and deconcentration.

In Hungary the reforms of Public Administration concentrate on the ministerial levels. The development of the regional level has failed so far, but is an important topic for future developments.

The Ministry of Justice plays an important role within the accession process. It supervises the legal harmonisation process and monitors the methodological coherence of the accession negotiations, the alignment of legislation and the translation of EU-law.

The European Integration Council reflects the interests of different actors of the Hungarian society and integrates them into the accession process.

Discussion

Andreas Maurer reflected on the influence of the tradition of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, the Sowjet Union, the USA and other states on the development of the Hungarian state and public administration and wanted to learn more about why the Hungarian civil service developed in a certain way.

Like his colleagues he concentrated on the theoretical analysis. He proposed to take into account also social and economic factors. This could serve the purpose of the future research and could help to embed the collected data into a more theoretical framework.

The case of Poland (Michal Rynkowski, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw; discussant Jan Hrích, Institute of International Relations, Prague)

Introduction based on the paper “Reform and Europeanisation of the Public Administration in Poland” prepared by Krzysztof Wygoda, presented by Michal Rynkowski.

Within the presentation of the paper of Mr. Wygoda Michal Rynkowski focussed on various topics that have been highlighted as major reform necessities of the Polish public administration:

- large capacity but a non functioning of the management and inner-/intra-ministerial communication
- insufficient instruments for controlling the ministries
- lack of transparency
- problem of corruption still remains unsolved
- there had been a major progress regarding the border control
- the adoption of the acquis had been remarkably increased
- importance of the territorial self-government

Additionally he stressed that from 1994 on the access to data concerning the public administration (e.g. the size of the ministries) is very difficult because of the provisions of the new Polish data protection act.

Discussion

Jan Hrích asked for more information about the Polish parliamentary committee for European legislation and whether a similar body to the Sejm committee for European legislation exists in the upper house of the parliament.

The further research will have to concentrate on these topics and reflect them on the basis of the theoretical approach. Territorial self-government will also be an issue to be analysed.

The case of Slovenia (Lilijana Sipeč, Academy for Public Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana; discussant Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne)

Introduction based on the paper “Reform and Europeanisation of the Public Administration in Slovenia” prepared by Lilijana Sipec.

Lilijana Sipec presented the data she has collected so far.

Commentary

Gaby Umbach wanted to learn more about the European information structures within Slovenia, that have been established on all the levels of the State. Concerning institutional conflicts within the accession process Ms. Sipec declared that such a conflict does not exist. Regarding the influence of the different governments on the shape of the ministries a high degree can be stated. Restructuring of the ministries takes frequently place when a new government is elected.

Lilijana Sipec was then asked to prepare paper like her colleagues presented and to hand it in the next weeks.

General Conclusions

All in all it can be said that further work has to be done on the correspondents' papers. The data collected and provided by the correspondents is immense but all papers have a lack of a theoretical approach that is needed for the further research and also the structuring of the articles. Also the short- and long-term desiderata mentioned in the summary of the correspondents' papers have to be worked on.

Therefore all correspondents will receive some contribution of the book “15 into 1” that has been quoted often. Furthermore a detailed plan that structures the theoretical approach will be send to each corresponded by the end of may.

Friday, 2nd march 2001

„Europeanisation“ of Public Administration in Central- and Eastern Europe in the field of environmental policy-making and implementation in the Process of Transformation and Integration - Case study– outline, presented by Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne

It is planned to prepare a comparative case study on the development of the public administration in the area of environmental policy-making and implementation as part of the project.

Gaby Umbach presented the guiding questions of the analysis and explained the set of variables developed for the case study (see outline). To embed the case study in the research project, the orientation theses of the overall research project shall be integrated and tested within the analysis of the case study.

Regarding the analysed period a method mix shall be used. Beside the analysis of official documents and other written sources produced by the EU, the CEEC-5 and other OECD-actors, the academic literature of interest to the environmental policy-making and implementation structures will be taken into consideration. Half standardized interviews with the relevant actors in the CEEC-5 and with their EU partners of interaction will complete the analysis.

Concluding her presentation Gaby Umbach explained the preliminary structure of her case study (see outline).

Discussion

The case study should serve to provide new academic inputs. Therefore Dr. Lippert recommended to narrow the policy field and to focus on a specific policy like waste management or air pollution. Additionally she suggested a more open theoretical approach not trying to create different models of public administrations, but to develop a continuum of existing models of environmental policy-making and implementation structures within the EU as analytical point of reference.

There was an exchange of views on the need and possibilities of identifying further case studies. Petr Pavlík proposed to use the present research of his colleague Jan Hrich on the transformation of the economic / foreign trade structures in the Czech Republic for a further case study.

Krisztina Vida proposed to concentrate on 'competition law', which was welcomed by all participants as a good example and can also be used to compare all applicant countries. Justice and Home affairs and Border Control were the other proposals made by the participants.

Case studies would probably be written by external authorities and those who would volunteer from the project group – including all correspondents. Data however should be provided by the correspondents.

Steps ahead: Workshop follow up

Dr. Barbara Lippert (Chair), IEP, Berlin

In her introduction Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne, remarked the following points:

- the Polish bibliography and the graphs from Poland and Slovenia are still missing
- there is a need for more information on Public Administration Reform, including its historical evolution (change of personal size of the ministries, national budget earmarked for Public Administration, number and professional background of the people in the EU-units)
- furthermore a list of persons who decisively shaped its country's EU-policy could be helpful

Establishment of new contacts

In the future the correspondents will from time to time be invited to the training sessions that the IEP is carrying through with civil servants. The research team hopes to establish new contacts to ministries and civil servants and to get new points of access to relevant persons/data by combining these activities.

Publication of the Correspondents' papers

Generally speaking, the form of publication will depend on the quality of the individual contributions. There are several options:

1. The papers could be published in IEP series 'Analysen' (working papers) together with a comparative analysis.
2. Moreover individual papers could be published
 - a. as interim results in the IEP-journal 'integration'.
 - b. on the homepages and/or
 - c. within the framework of working papers and other media of the research institutes of the correspondents.

The usefulness of 'cross-country' publications (Estonian paper published in Hungary,...) to disseminate the results is underlined.

The correspondents have been asked to reflect on other possibilities for publication within their countries.

Till autumn 2001 the contributions should be finalised. Then decisions on the appropriate option for publication will be taken.

There will be publications of interim results also on other research areas. Moreover the project might conclude with a book covering major parts of the project.

Organisation and programme of the correspondents' research sojourn in Berlin (Sept. 2001)

The research sojourn is planned for September 2001. It will be a two weeks stay in Berlin, which should serve the correspondents to finalise their articles on the management of the accession process / EU-related decision and policy-making. The stay in Berlin should enable the correspondents to use libraries, make interviews and cooperate with the other participants. A third workshop shall be organised during this stay. At this workshop the final papers of the correspondents and interim results of the case study on environment will be discussed.

There is a draft budget for the sojourn that allows the following:

1. Accommodation including breakfast (preferably at the ESTA-Hotel, Berlin) for two weeks in single rooms with other facilities to work (a.o. office / meeting room for correspondents at ESTA-Hotel)
2. Travel expenses approx. 800 DM

3. Money per diem (around DM 36,-)
4. Reserve for other support
5. Possibility to use different libraries
6. The correspondents have also been asked to bring their own laptops and working material.

Most correspondents preferred the first two weeks of September, but no conclusive decision could be made.

Therefore the correspondents have been asked to provide data on the preferred time (first or second two weeks of September 2001) and the estimated travel costs within the next two weeks (until 16th march 2001).



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Research Project

“Europeanisation” of Public Administration in the EU candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe in the context of transformation and integration

WORKSHOP II

Europäische Staatsbürger Akademie (ESTA)
ESTA Tagungshotel Berlin
Mariannenplatz 26, 10997 Berlin
1st and 2nd March 2001

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List of draft outlines and draft papers handed in by the project group

Reform and Europeanisation of the Public Administration in the Czech Republic,
prepared by Petr Pavlík, Institute of International Relations, Prague, February 2001.

Management of accession to the European Union in Estonia – EU-related decisions
and policy making, prepared by Külli Viks, Universität Tartu, February 2001.

Europeanisation of Public Administration in Hungary, prepared by Krisztina Vida
Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
February 2001.

Management of accession to the European Union in Poland, prepared by Michal Rynkowski, Faculty of Law and Administration, University Wroclaw, February 2001.

Management of accession to the European Union in Slovenia, prepared by Lilijana Sipec, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, Academy of Administration, Ljubljana, February 2001.

'Europeanisation' or the impact of European integration on the central executive in Central and Eastern Europe – Observations and interim results in light of the basic theses, prepared by Barbara Lippert, IEP Berlin, February 2001. (1st draft – not for quotation without permission of author)

'Europeanisation' of Public Administration in Central- and Eastern Europe in the field of environmental policy-making and implementation in the Process of Transformation and Integration, prepared by Gaby Umbach, University of Cologne, February 2001.