

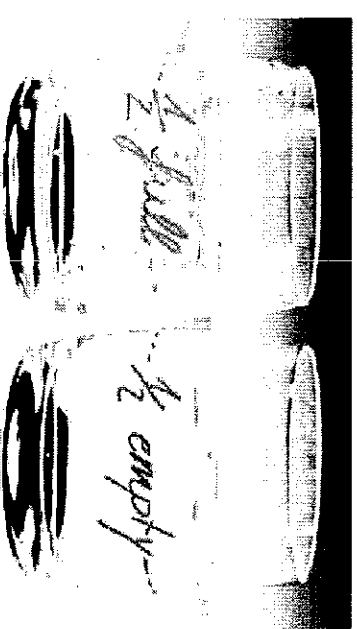
Reports



www.tweedekamer.nl/nieuws/kamernieuws/evaluatieonderzoek-lissaboninstrumenten

Conclusion/effects

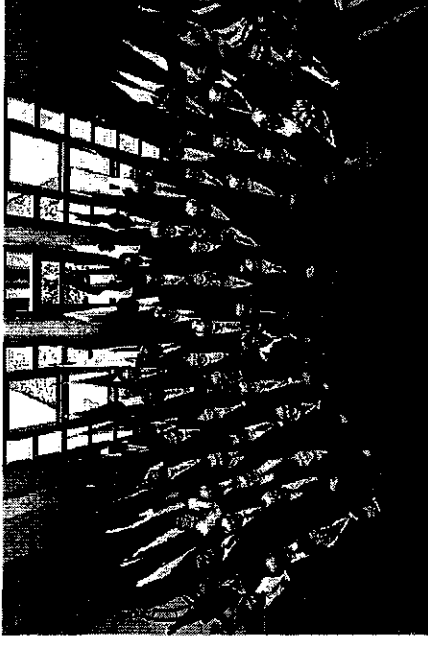
- Effects:
 - More inter-parliamentary cooperation and coordination
 - More information exchange between parliaments
 - Increased role of staff
- Use of a “**multi-parliamentary field**”
- Recommendations:
 - COSAC meetings “new style”
 - Integrated (but selective) approach



Findings

3. Conditions for the use of the EWM

At the European level



- Inter-parliamentary cooperation
 - ▣ Role(s) of the liaisons
 - ▣ IPEX
 - ▣ COSAC
- Cooperation with EU institutions
 - ▣ European Commission: early involvement of national parliaments
 - ▣ European Parliament: trend towards more inter-parliamentary meetings on specific topics/areas, such as CFSP

Findings

3. Conditions for the use of the EW/M

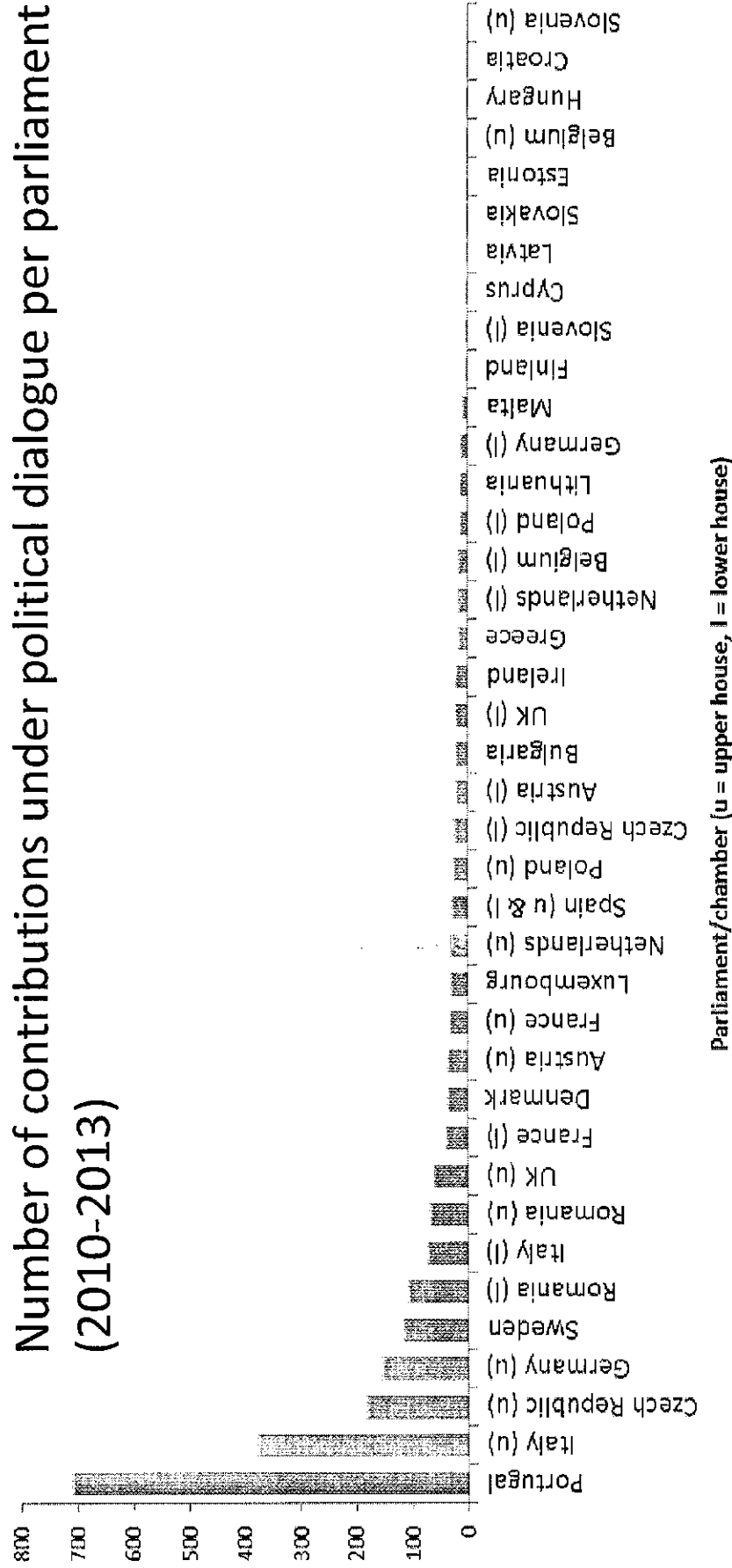
At the national level

- Very country-specific
- A mix of:
 - “Role perception”
 - “Cost-benefit analysis”
 - Political salience
 - MP who plays role of a “pusher”
- Administrative capacity
 - Role and number of staff

Findings

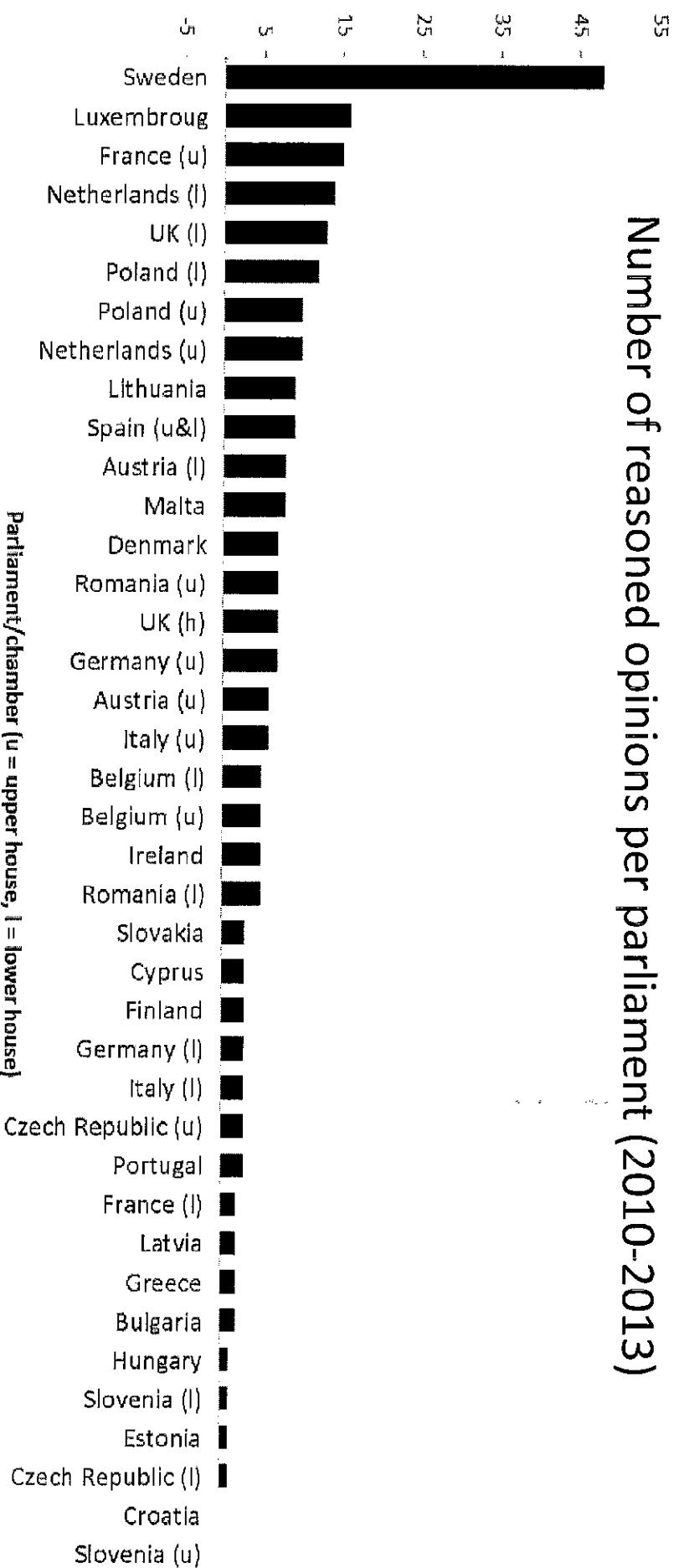
2. Use of political dialogue

Number of contributions under political dialogue per parliament (2010-2013)



Findings

2. Use of reasoned opinions



Sources: European Commission Annual Reports on Relations between the European Commission and National Parliaments, 2011-2014; IPEX (2014) 'Written report on the work of IPEX in 2013', available at www.ipex.eu

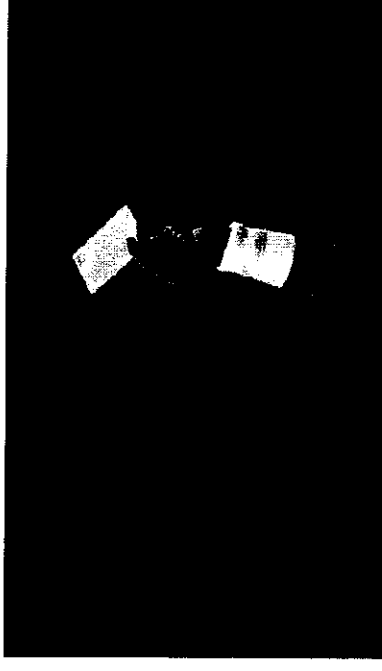
Findings

1. Instruments and procedures

For direct involvement at the European level

- Different national procedures for reasoned opinions:
 - ▣ Role of the sectoral committees
 - ▣ Role of the plenary
 - ▣ Staff support

- **Political dialogue**



Findings

1. Instruments and procedures

For control over the national government

- Different types of instruments:
 - Information rights
 - “Mandating” respective Council representation, and follow-up after Council negotiations
 - “Rapporteurs” or “Europromoters”
 - Other parliamentary instruments, such as question time
- Key differences between parliaments:
 - Timing
 - “Mainstreaming”



Framework of the study

How?

- Four stages:
 1. Exploratory analysis of the Dutch parliament (interviews)
 2. Facts and figures: parliamentary control “post-Lisbon”
 3. Study of nine parliaments
 4. Three in-depth case-studies: Austria, Germany and Sweden

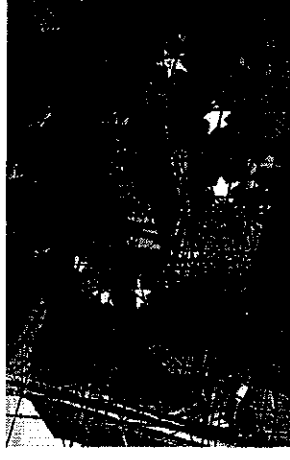
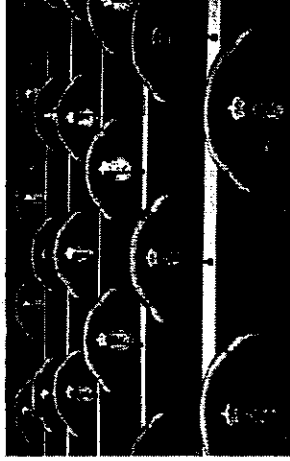
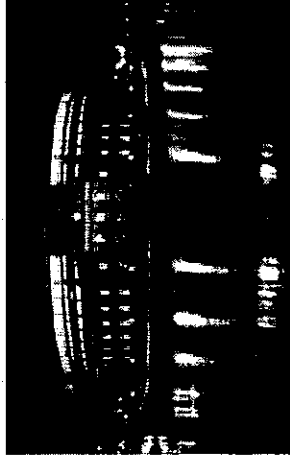
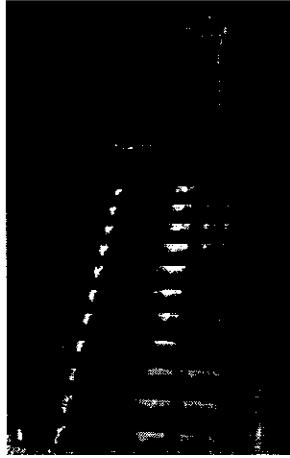
Framework of the study

What?

- Commissioned by the *Tweede Kamer*
- **Objective:** probing into the **functioning** and **effects** of national parliamentary instruments after the Lisbon Treaty, with the objective of enhancing **control** over EU decision making
- Scope/Focus: reasoned opinions, conditions for yellow card, political dialogue and use of national instruments
- Purpose: “**lessons**” to be drawn

What's ahead?

- Framework of the study
- Findings
 - ▣ **Instruments** and procedures
 - ▣ **Use** of reasoned opinion and political dialogue
 - ▣ **Conditions** for the use of the EWM
- Conclusions



Engaging with Europe

Evaluating national parliamentary control of EU decision making after the Lisbon Treaty

13 December 2014, Brussels

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen



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