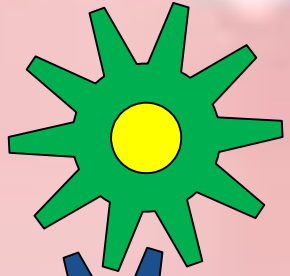


Europeanization and Political Institutes and Actors in Georgia

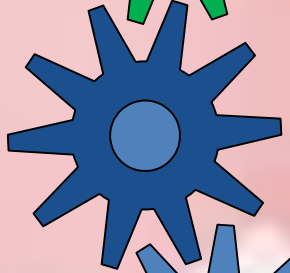
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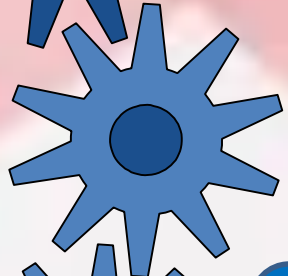
Raising Awareness about Georgia's Europeanization in Academia [RAGEA]
Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Activities



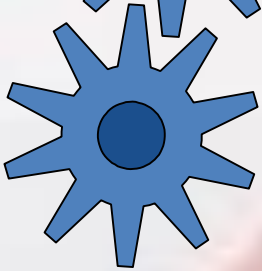
Presentation Plan



What is Europeanization?



How is Europeanization performed?



*Europeanization and political institutes and actors
in Georgia*



„We are obliged by the EU acquis“

„It is written in the Association Agreement“

„EU demands so“

In political sciences Europeanization refers to process of changes occurring in the domestic sphere, caused by pressure from the EU

In social sciences, the concept of Europeanization can be used in four contexts:

1. Historical process

2. Process of cultural diffusion

3. Process of institutional adaptation

4. Adaptation of policy and policy-related processes

1. Historical process

While defining Europeanization as a historical process, historians try to use categories, such as “returning to the European family”

2. Process of cultural diffusion

Europeanization is discussed in the context of internalization of norms, rules, identities, ideas and behavior rules, i.e. the focus is made on the process of spreading European culture and values.

3. Process of institutional adaptation

Europeanization is used to describe the institutional changes in the country caused by the pressure from the EU

4. Adaptation of the policy and policy-related processes

The term “Europeanization” is used to describe the adaptation of policies and policy-related processes: how national laws are replaced by the EU policy orientations and regulations as a result of Europeanization.

We use the term “Europeanization” to refer to the institutional transformation and formation at the national level as a result of the impulses and pressures coming from the EU

When EU starts using conditionality towards its partner countries, they react to this pressure and develop specific coordinative institutional architecture in the country

They create such architecture in order to manage their relationship with the EU, as well as better manage the impulses coming from the EU

During the transformation, internal coordination structures are modified for the better fulfillment of EU's conditions.

For this purpose, different countries choose different models. We can divide internal coordination institutes into four models:

A. Specific secretariat or the office associated with the Prime Minister having the coordination function.

B. Coordination structure in the Prime Minister's office or somewhere in the center of the government.

C. Ministry of Foreign Affairs as coordination institute

D. Decentralized coordination system with the coordination function being scattered between the different ministries.

All four instruments of causality are based on the following logic: the actions of the non-member partner countries are determined by the EU's actions, thus, Europeanization is a result of EU's actions towards its partner countries.

All four instruments of acceptance is built on the following logic: EU's partner countries undergo Europeanization process not because of the EU's demands or conditions, but because Europeanization is "accepted".

Conditionality

Conditionality refers to the direct impact based on sanctions, that are performed through the intergovernmental channels. It envisages giving foreign stimulus, imposing obligatory conditions (mandatory effect) and requesting obedience.

EU offers different stimulus to the partner countries , such as: financial support, access to the EU market, access to visa-free travel, closer relationship format with EU. In return it demands to fulfil different conditions.

Socialization

Socialization refers to EU's effort to teach partner countries how to "behave as desired," as well as to teach them those values and rules upon which "behaving as desired" is based.

Socialization also means communication, process of "social learning" and making "constructive influence" on partner countries by the EU.

Conditionality

Norms are transmitted because the states (or elites, governments) are given material or social stimulus.

Socialization

Voluntary transmission of norms happen because countries imitate the EU or the “normative convincing” process from the EU takes place.

In the context of Europeanization, socialization is a process which results in internalizing European values, getting closer to European path caused by getting closer to European actors and institutes.

In short, as a result of the pressure coming from EU (not necessarily in the negative context), countries have to respond.

Countries have to develop coordination mechanisms because EU's bureaucracy asks for such mechanisms.

Countries have to develop relations with different levels of EU's institutions, with the EU Presidency, etc.

In order to achieve these results, countries in process of getting closer to the EU develop administrative mechanisms to provide better coordination of policies at the national level

For successful management of the approximation process, countries need to transform their regulatory frameworks and internal markets according to the EU's style, introduce various laws, transmit EU Acquis into the national legislation, transform institutes...

However, situation inside the country is still crucial as the adaptation happens in “national colors”

Country's administrative culture, traditions, political arrangements/setting, governmental experience and history, etc. all have crucial importance.

The Georgian model for EU policy coordination is a hybrid model, which doesn't replicate coordination structures of any other country.

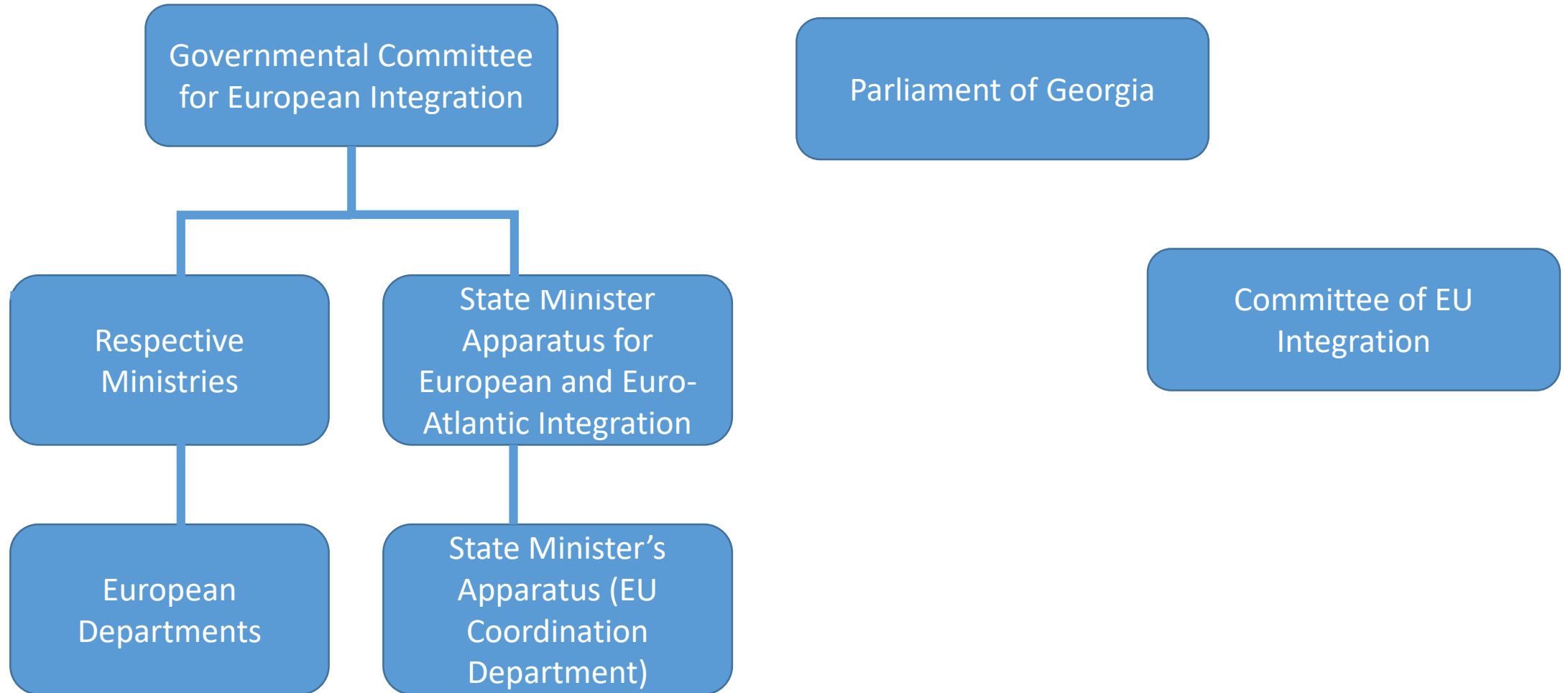
It gives primary coordination role in respect to EU integration to the State Ministry and its apparatus.

While the Governmental Committee for European Integration is the main body responsible for decision-making

Governmental committees have created inter-departmental working groups that work on different topics.

State Ministry also serves as a secretariat of the Governmental Committee.

Georgian Coordination System for EU Policy



Two-level policy

The function of the State Minister is to support the development of common policy for facilitating the implementation of the Association Agreement and Association Agenda

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for managing the political dialogue and negotiation with the EU, thus it is not involved in the implementation of the agreed-on duties and obligations.

Office of the State Minister on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration

Supporting the coordination of Georgia's EU integration process.

Information Center on NATO and EU.

Information Center on NATO and EU

Main topics:

ENP & EaP

Partnership for mobility

Association Agreement

Visa liberalization

EU's role in conflict mitigation, security and stability.

Information Center on NATO and EU

Target groups

Youth: students

Academic circles: teachers/professors

Representatives of non-governmental organizations

Representatives of ethnic minorities

Religious bodies

Population residing in regions

Information Center on NATO and EU

Activities

Seminars, trainings

European Week

Publications

Regular events in regions

Competitions and simulation games

NATO and EU corners

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Department of European Integration

A) Office of Georgia-EU Partnership

B) Office of policy analysis and program coordination

Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

Preparing the national action plan for implementing Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement and coordinating its implementation

1) Coordinates and monitors implementation of DCFTA

2) Makes annual action plan for DCFTA implementation

3) Prepares midterm and annual reports on DCFTA implementation

4) Defines coordination center in the process of DCFTA implementation

Ministry of Justice

Before sending draft bills to the Parliament, the analysis of the correspondence between the Georgian and EU legislation is being performed on the governmental level

- 1) Studying and analyzing EU Acquis, including the decisions of the European courts of justice
- 2) Making certain actions necessary for harmonization of Georgian legislation with the EU Acquis

Various Ministries

EU-related structural units (departments, divisions, units)

1) Fulfillment of various specific duties and obligations towards the EU

2) Study and analysis of EU legislation according respective fields of competence or those that are envisaged by the Association Agreement or DCFTA; preparation of respective corrections to be made to the legislation

3) There is a specific position of a liaison officer in each of these structural units that are connected with the Apparatus of the State Minister

4) E.g. Ministry of Justice – Department of EU Justice (under the first deputy). Ministry of Agriculture – Euro-integration Department. Ministry of Environment Protection – Department of Sustainable Development and Euro-integration

Parliament

Committee for European Integration responsible for preparing the draft bills required by the Association Agreement

Providing rule-making and judicial expertise about the relevance of Georgian regulations to the EU standards.

Monitoring the fulfillment of obligations envisaged in the action plan elaborated within the framework of the EU Neighborhood Policy

Participates in the operations of EURONEST PA and European Parliament PAC

Representatives of the Parliament and Committee for Euro-integration participate in the meetings of the governmental commission and working groups. Though they only have consultant function.

Governmental Commission for European Integration

- A) Recommendations and suggestions in support of the specific directions of Georgia's Euro integration
- B) Discussions of the relevant information and support if the implementation of the national action plan.
- C) Support the harmonization process of the Georgian and EU regulations
- D) Support the fulfillment of recommendations produced in the framework of the separate mechanisms of EU-Georgian partnership
- E) Head of the Commission – Prime Minister, Chairman – Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Minister for Euro-Atlantic Integration of Georgia

Representatives of NGOs, Academia, Business Sector and Media

Counsel to the State Minister

(GFSIS) –Georgian Foundation For Strategic and International Studies, Center For Strategic Research and Development of Georgia, Georgian Institute For Strategic Studies, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung South Caucasus Office, Liberal Academy Tbilisi, Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum, Heinrich Boll Stiftung South Caucasia, Georgian Young Lawyer’s Association, Transparency International Georgia, Caucasus Institute For Peace Democracy and Development, Expert Club, Eurasia Partnership Foundation, Georgian Institute of Public Affairs, Green Alternative, North Caucasian Institute of Regional Safety, Association “Green Wave”, Georgian Association “Women in Business”, Association European Studies for Innovative Development of Georgia, Caucasus Institute For Peace Democracy and Development, The Regional Environmental Center for Caucasus, Caucasus Research Recourse Center , NATO & EU info center, Open Society Georgia Foundation, International Foundation Lea, EU-GEORGIA BUSINESS COUNCIL, The Levan Mikeladze Foundation, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT – GEORGIA, Georgian Institute For Strategic Studies, GEORGIAN EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION, Society and Banks, Greens Movement of Georgia, GEORGIAN TRADE UNIONS CONFEDERATION, CIVIL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, Center For Social Sciences.

Representatives of NGOs, Academia, Business Sector and Media

Individual/group programs/reports/studies

Competitions, conferences, other activities

Raising awareness

Media programs

How do the legal documents support Europeanization – creating and transforming political institutes and actors?

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Association Agreement

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

- Cooperation Council (Ministers' level)
- Cooperation Committee (Deputy Ministers' level)
- Parliamentary Cooperation Committee (Chair of Committee of European Integration)
- Cooperation Sub-committee on Trade, Economic and Related Legal Issues
- Cooperation Sub-committee on Justice, Freedom and Security
- Cooperation Sub-committee on Transport, Environment and Energy
- Cooperation Sub-committee on Social Affairs, Public Health, Training, Education and Youth, Culture, Information Society, Audiovisual, and Science and Technology

Association Agreement

- Association Council (Minister's level)
- Association Committee (Deputy Minister's level)
- Association Committee in Trade configuration, responsible for the DCFTA (Deputy Minister's level)
- Association Sub-committee on Freedom, Security and Justice (Director's level)
- Association Sub-committee on Economic and other Sectoral Cooperation
- Association Sub-Committee on Geographical Indications
- Association Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
- Customs Sub-committee
- Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee

Association Agreement

Article 4 – National Reforms

Stability and effectiveness of democratic institutes and supremacy of law

Providing safe products to Georgian users

Respect of human rights and fundamental freedom

Protection of intellectual property

Progress in jurisdiction reforms

Formation of trading system compatible with EU demands. Developing transparent and stable business environment, new factories and exporting product.

Empower its administrative ability and provide impartiality and effectiveness to the justice structures

Developing national administrative structures according to the European practice

Reforming public government and creating accountable, effective and transparent, professional public service

Approximating Georgian legislation with that of EU in fields of sanitary and phytosanitary measures; national procurement; customs partnership, service trade

Fight against corruption

Deep and
Comprehensive Free
Trade Area (DCFTA)

Association Agreement

Institutional Framework of Association

1. Executive Government

Executive government

Parliament

Association Council

Civil Society

Association Committee

Special committee, sub-committees and bodies.

Association Agreement

Association Council

High level instrument of political dialogue

Managing monitoring and discussing of arguments

Preparing meetings of association council

Counsel of association committee

Association Committee

Information exchange about approximating Georgian legislation with EU

Special committees and bodies are created based on the association committee's decision

Representatives, High level administrative officials

Changing or correcting of agreements appendice

Minimum once a year

Sub-committies

Structure – by any configuration on Minister's level

Sub-committees are created with the association committee's decision.

Minimum once per year, or as needed.

Association Agreement

2. Association Committee of the Parliament

Aim – meeting of EU and Georgian Parliament and exchange of ideas.

Aim – regular meetings with representatives of civil society

Structure – members of Georgian and EU Parliaments

EU – Representatives of civil society, including Europe's social and economic committees' members.

Georgia – Representatives of civil society including representatives of “Eastern Partnership” civil society forum national platform

Receiving information from association counsel about its decisions and recommendations

Giving recommendations to association counsel

Information from association counsel about recommendations and decisions.

Right to create parliamentary association's sub committee.

Recommendations for association counsel

Monitoring

Local monitoring is done by: EU institutions, NGOs, watchdogs, experts, etc.

Providing regular contact between representatives of civil society about process of agreement.

Major Outcome of Association Agreement



Supports the step-by-step reforms, which eventually will approximate Georgia to the EU member countries in respect to economic, social and political aspects

Implementing basic European values in the public space: respect, tolerance and supremacy of law.

Will provoke predictability and consequentiality of the societal life not only in terms of the regulations and economic activity, but also in respect to the expectations the public has for services and rights.

Will enhance improvement of the quality of life for Georgian citizens

Georgia's full Europeanization is performed – economically, politically, socially, institutionally...

