

D7.1 Common standardised format for deep dives

WP7 – Deep dives

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TRIGGER

TRends in Global Governance and Europe's Role

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Changes with respect to the DoA

The third deep dive (task 7.5, case study 3) will not be led by CEPS as indicated in the description of WP7 (Annex 1) but by EMEA in accordance with EMEA's 5 person months.

Dissemination and uptake

Public

Evidence of accomplishment

Report

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1. Introduction

TRIGGER aims, *i.a.*, to develop new knowledge on EU actorness and effectiveness in a variety of global governance settings. To this end, the theoretical work undertaken in the first three four packages will be applied analytically to four different governance domains. We will thus conduct the following four in-depth case studies ('deep dives'):

- a)** on climate policy and COP21 (task 7.3, led by FUB),
- b)** on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, task 7.4, led by CEPS),
- c)** on the EU-Africa Partnership and Development Aid (task 7.5, led by EMEA with the support of CEPS),
- d)** on new technologies, with a particular focus on data protection (task 7.6 and linked to work package 4, led by EPFL).

In this deliverable, we define and illustrate the main format to be followed by each of these four deep dives: the overall aim is to combine a degree of flexibility, needed to adapt the theoretical architecture of TRIGGER to the specifics of the area selected for analysis, with a homogeneous approach, a fairly standardised timeline, a set of common definitions and *ad hoc* governance arrangements. The latter, in the form of weekly calls between deep dive leaders, are needed to ensure that similar problems are approached and addressed in similar ways. This is essential to ensure that the results of the deep dives can be compared, and can be translated into main findings, possible extended to other sectors in the future.

2. Overarching Research Questions

Each deep dive will cover four topic areas with several research questions related to four main domains: Governance, Actorness, Effectiveness and Challenges/Opportunities.

These research questions should be addressed with reference to a relevant timeframe and focus on two or more main events. The suggested time frame is 1999 – 2019, but partners can choose different timeframes if adequate for their deep dive.

Phase 1. Mapping possible data sources

Work packages 1 and 2 have collected several datasets on EU governance. In WP1 this ranges from datasets on existing governance regimes (D1.1) to global governance instruments (D1.4). In WP2 this includes qualitative datasets on differentiated integration (DI) and multi-level governance (MLG), as well as quantitative datasets on 148.000+ EU laws, 873 impact assessments, 267 evaluations, 148 green papers and 2,737 international agreements.

These datasets provide a general overview of global and EU governance, but they are not specifically tailored towards the four domains of the TRIGGER deep dives, nor do they shed enough light on the EU's actorness and effectiveness in these domains. In this first step, partners should therefore map possible data sources to analyse governance, actorness and effectiveness in their specific deep dive domain.

This mapping exercise has two purposes. First, partners conduct desk research on possible data sources, which they can use in their subsequent analyses on governance, actorness and effectiveness (see the following chapters). Data sources can both include quantitative and qualitative data. Second, data collected during the deep dives will be useful for the AGGREGATOR database. This should be ideally be data in excel/CSV format, which could be integrated into a database

similar to the www.globalstat.eu database, which forms the basis for TRIGGER's AGGREGATOR.

Data collection will primarily be conducted by the partner responsible for the deep dive during the following phases. If the partners find suitable online databases which are not easily downloadable, data collected can be conducted by CEPS or POLIMI using *i.a.* web scraping techniques. Online databases suitable for web scraping should have the following characteristics: (1) large scale, i.e. at least around 500 data points; (2) the data is presented in a somewhat standardised format on a website and freely accessible with an internet browser. A good example is the eur-lex.europa.eu website.¹

CEPS and POLIMI plan to run 'data science'-based analyses for every deep dive, with the help of deep dive leaders. These analyses can, for example, rely on the following sources:

- *A quantitative text analysis from a dataset of 148.000+ EU laws;*
- *A media mining analysis based on media datasets to be collected from Factiva and other sources;*
- *An analysis of official documents where relevant (e.g. countries' starting position papers in negotiation processes).*

These data will be analysed through techniques such as rules-based-matching, named entity recognition, network analysis and sentiment analysis, to explore new types of measurement of EU governance, actorness or effectiveness.

Phase 2. Analysis of Global and EU Governance

The following steps are mandatory for all deep dives.

¹ See for example: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/search.html?qid=1576770292630&DTS_DOM=EU_LAW&type=advanced&lang=en&SUBDOM_INIT=LEGISLATION&DTS_SUBDOM=LEGISLATION

D9.1. Internal Memo on Communication Channels

- 2.1 Building on the work done in AGGREGATOR, can you describe the evolution of global governance in the selected deep dive domain? Possibly, identify two or more events that have marked a discontinuity in global governance over the chosen timeframe.
- 2.2 Building on the work done in AGGREGATOR, can you describe the evolution of EU governance in the selected deep dive domain? Possibly, identify two or more events that have marked a discontinuity in EU governance over the chosen timeframe.
- 2.3 Can you describe the evolution of international regulatory cooperation (IRC) in the domain at hand, with specific reference to the role of the EU? Our definition of IRC follows the OECD's definition of 11 types of IRC.² Please only dive deeper into the types of IRC that are relevant for your deep dive.

Phase 3. Analysing EU Actorness

Actorness is composed of seven dimensions: Internally, the EU's actorness is defined by its authority, autonomy, cohesion and credibility/trust. Externally, actorness is composed of its recognition, attractiveness and opportunity/necessity to act. These dimensions are defined in more detail in D3.1 and different options to measure them are detailed in D3.2. The deep dives will follow this definition of actorness. In light of this definition, the following research questions will be answered:

- 3.1 Building on the model for actorness developed in WP3 (D3.1, D3.2), what is the level of EU actorness in the respective deep dive area? Please assess the level of actorness for all dimensions of actorness using either qualitative or quantitative methods. The partners can individually choose the methods to assess actorness, but every assessment should result in a standardised score on a 1 to 5 scale – 1 representing 'low actorness' and 5 representing 'high actorness' for all the dimensions.

² For more details, please see <https://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/irc.htm>

- 3.2 How can the level of EU actorness be explained? Empirically analyse according to the seven dimensions of actorness used in TRIGGER (see theoretical framework developed in WP3 for more details).
- 3.3 Has EU actorness evolved over time and if so, how? Possibly, identify two or more events that have marked a discontinuity in EU actorness over the chosen timeframe.

Phase 4. Analysing EU Effectiveness

In the TRIGGER model for actorness and effectiveness, we consider effectiveness as the outcome of an EU external action that solved a problem, attained a stated or non-stated goal or had a minimum influence on the target. The level of effectiveness can be determined by factors such as: the constellation of interests, the bargaining constellation, policy arena, diplomatic engagement (see D3.1 for more details). In light of this definition, the following research questions will be answered:

- 4.1 What is the level of effectiveness of the EU in attaining its goals in the respective deep dive area? Please assess the level of effectiveness using either qualitative or quantitative methods. The partners can individually choose the methods to assess effectiveness, but every assessment should result in a standardised score on a 1 to 5 scale – 1 representing 'low effectiveness' and 5 representing 'high effectiveness'.
- 4.2 How can the level of effectiveness be explained? Empirically analyse the EU's effectiveness according to the common definition (see common theory for details).
- 4.3 Has EU effectiveness evolved over time and if so, how? Ideally, the events you select should include a specific negotiation process (e.g. COP21, the SDG declaration, etc.): within that context, it would be interesting if you could analyse the initial position of the major players, the stated objectives of the EU, its cohesion with Member States, and evaluate whether the EU managed to finally attain its goals.

Phase 5: Challenges and opportunities ahead

This phase of the analysis should be preceded by a brief stocktaking of the evolution of global and EU governance, since this activity will start at month 24, and the overall context may have significantly changed by then (phase 5.1).

Subsequently, the following research questions will be addressed:

- a)** What are the most important upcoming challenges in the respective deep dive area? This analysis can be conducted in light of the foresight scenarios developed in WP5. (Phase 5.2)
- b)** What are the most important upcoming opportunities in the respective deep dive area? This analysis can be conducted in light of the foresight scenarios developed in WP5. (Phase 5.3)

3. Timeline of the deep dives

The Gantt chart below shows the planned timeline for all four deep dives.

Table 1 – Timeline of the TRIGGER deep dives

[illegible]

4. Governance arrangements during the Deep Dives

The Deep Dives are a fundamental component of the TRIGGER project. During the analysis of the four selected domains, the TRIGGER team is expected to advance the state of the art by applying to concrete governance settings the theoretical definitions developed in the first four work packages. We anticipate that this will prompt the four research teams with new challenges and research questions, which will require enhanced coordination to ensure consistency.

Against this background, a first coordination call was already organised in December 2019, and a decision was taken to continue holding monthly calls between Deep Dive leaders (FUB, CEPS, EMEA and EPFL). Key moments of reflection and comparative analysis are also scheduled during the CEPS Ideas Lab (5-6 March 2020), the EUI State of the Union conference (7-9 May 2020), and during the second TRIGGER Annual conference in Lausanne in November 2020.

CEPS, as Coordinator of the TRIGGER project, will ensure that these meetings will host a reflection on how to address each research question. A final report on the Deep Dives will be presented during Month 29 in Brussels, and will be included in a report aimed at incorporating the lessons learnt from Deep Dives in the PERSEUS platform. This report will be finalised in Month 30. Among the four deep dives, the one on SDGs will play a major role on PERSEUS, in particular for what concerns the incorporation of SDG-oriented policy analysis as well as in the development of ad hoc applications and tools in the COCTEAU software.



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