Panel Proposal for the Biennial Conference

of the ECPR Standing Group on the EU,

Paris, 13-15 June 2018

The right to move. Perspectives on transnational citizenship in the EU

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The EU is frequently considered to be a laboratory experimenting on how to transform transnational citizenship into a reality. EU citizenship, whilst not supposed to substitute for national citizenship (still being based on national citizenship in a member state of the EU), nevertheless encapsulates an expansive effect which due to its transformative character changes the relation between European and national citizenship. The core of EU citizenship are mobility rights based on the four freedoms, including freedom of movement for persons. Civic inclusion is potentially detached from national affiliation. But freedom of movement for persons has recently become the target of eurosceptical politicization and has played a critical role in election campaigns and referenda.

The panel invites reflections on the challenges of transnational citizenship under the double focus of shifting boundaries: *territorially* and *socially*. Territorially, EU citizenship in principle enlarges access to rights and establishes – democratic shortcomings notwithstanding – practices of justification that transcend the limits of national, territorially bounded communities. On the other hand, EU citizenship tends to disaggregate the different dimensions of citizenship which as civil, political and social rights have been closely combined in the national constellation. Thus it reintroduces the dependence of political and social status which democratic welfare states have been aiming to overcome. Does EU citizenship therefore contribute to increasing the latent social gap between "movers" and "stay-at homers", between those who – according to the hypothesis of a new "globalization cleaveage" – profit form mobility and those who experience it as a burden? Does EU citizenship contribute to overcoming territorial boundaries while introducing new, social ones?

Proposals process

Sections have already been organised and can be viewed on the Academic Programme. The process for submitting Panel and Paper proposals to the Sections is as follows:

Call for Panels (with Papers) and individual Papers
Deadline 18 January 2018 (midnight UK time)

Anyone wishing to propose a complete Panel with Papers, and those wanting to propose individual Papers can do so to a specific Section. **Panels should include 4–5 Papers (Papers submitted as part of a Panel do not need to be resubmitted individually).** Panel and Paper proposers need not belong to an ECPR member institution, but they must hold a MyECPR account. Accepted individually submitted Papers will be allocated to an appropriate Panel by the Section Chairs.

Panel and Paper proposers should complete the proposal process through MyECPR. Once logged in, proposers should select which Section their Panel or Paper should be considered for. Panel proposers must select up to eight keywords.

When completing their application, Panel proposers must include details of the abstract, Chair, Discussant, Papers and Paper Presenters, and Co-authors.

Panel Proposers should have the following information to hand to complete the Panel proposal form:

    The name/number of the Section they wish to propose to
    The Panel Co-Chair's email address, as registered in their MyECPR account
    The title of the Panel (no more than 20 words)
    The abstract (no more than 300 words)
    The Discussant's email address as registered in their MyECPR account
    The title of each Paper
    The abstract of each Paper (no more than 300 words)
    Each Paper Presenter's email address as registered in their MyECPR account
    Each Paper Co-author's email address as registered in their MyECPR account
    Panel proposers must select 3–8 keywords from a predetermined list, indicating the subject,
theme and scope of the Panel. These are used to categorise Panels (as well as Sections and Papers) to enable searching of the online and printed programme.

Paper proposers should have the following information to hand to complete the individual Paper proposal form:

    The name/number of the Section they wish to propose to
    The title of the Paper (no more than 20 words)
    The abstract of the Paper (no more than 300 words)
    The Co-author's email address as registered in their MyECPR account
    Paper proposers must select 3–8 keywords from a predetermined list, indicating the subject,
theme and scope of the Paper. These are used to categorise Papers (as well as Sections and Panels) to enable searching of the online and printed programme.

The deadline to submit complete Panels (with Papers) and individual Paper proposals is 18 January 2018 (midnight UK time).

From 1 November 2017, Section Chairs can view Panels and Papers being proposed to their Section via MyECPR. From 9 January 2018, Section Chairs may accept and decline Panel and Paper proposals in their Section. Section Chairs have until 31 January 2018 to finalise their Sections via MyECPR.

NB: Section Chairs are expected to evaluate Panel and individual Paper proposals, to allocate individual Paper proposals to Panels and, where appropriate, to form Panels out of individual Paper proposals.

It is the Section Chair's responsibility to allocate Chairs and Discussants for Panels in a Section.

When evaluating Panels and Papers for acceptance, Section Chairs should use the following criteria:

   Quality of the proposal
   Fit with Section theme

From 1 February 2018 the Academic Convenors will review accepted Panels and Papers to finalise the Academic Programme. The deadline for Academic Convenors to complete their review is 7 February 2018.

The Academic Convenors may use their discretion to reallocate Panels and Papers to other Sections and Panels as required. Section Chairs may, therefore, be asked to accommodate new Panels in their Sections, and Panel Chairs may be asked to accommodate extra Papers within their Panels. Similarly, Section Chairs may also be asked to reduce the number of their Panels and rearrange their Papers accordingly.

Section Chairs, Panel Chairs, and Paper presenters will be contacted with the Academic Convenors' decision mid-February 2018.

The EU: Current Issues in Political Theory
Europe (Central and Eastern)
 European Politics
 European Union
 Political Theory

Section Number
S03
Section Chairs
Christopher Bickerton
University of Cambridge
Carlo Invernizzi Accetti
Sciences Po Paris
Section Co-Chair
Abstract

The European Union has for a long time presented political theory with a challenge: how to think about classical concepts, such as democracy, representation, obligation, justice, legitimacy and **citizenship,** in a political context and environment that is uncoupled from the nation-state. This challenge remains pertinent today, indeed more so as trends of fragmentation and differentiation reshape the European integration project in multiple ways. Is political theory any better at addressing questions that are outside the familiar framework of the nation-state? After a flurry of debate in the early 2000s, the pressing demands of the Eurozone crisis pushed the "democratic deficit" debate into the background.

As Europe emerges from this crisis, is it time to reignite this debate? If so, what new insights might political theory bring? The EU has changed in recent years, dramatically so, but so has political theory. How might new directions in political theory help us better understand the EU? For instance,

how appropriate is the concept of 'demoi-cracy' in grasping the multi-level nature of Europe's political structure, as well as the possibility of democratic self-government without a homogenous 'demos'? Are 'epistemic' theories of democracy of use in grasping the technocratic nature of European policymaking? Does the growing interest in political parties and 'partisanship' from within political theory suggest new avenues of research for looking at political party dynamics at the EU level? This section seeks papers and panel sessions for EU studies scholars deploying political theory to study any aspect of the EU, and for political theories taking the EU as their focus.