

ISSN 1392-1681

*Some Remarks Concerning the European Studies**Vytautas Radžvilas*

This article is an attempt to overview the recent state of European studies in Lithuania and some problems arising in this field of research. Because of the “constructivist” essence of contemporary science, the social sciences, including European studies, are exposed to a threat of losing “a sense of reality”.

If this ever growing tendency gets stronger and becomes irreversible, the knowledge acquired in the course of those studies would become only “doxical” knowledge reflecting daily realities and needs of short-term political conjuncture.

One of possible ways to solve the problem of a loss of “a sense of reality” in the field of European studies is to expand the research horizons by paying more attention to European history and especially to its religious and philosophical heritage.

*Don't Look a Gift Horse in the Mouth?  
Lithuania's Negotiation Over the European Union  
Financial Perspective 2007-2013**Rasa Špokevičiūtė, Darius Žeruolis*

Negotiation for the next EU budget was one of the most important and complex issues for Lithuania and other EU member states during the first three years after the EU enlargement of 2004. During the negotiation Lithuania could rely on some experience acquired at the time of EU accession. However, the crucial difference between these two negotiations was that the acceding countries did not have voice (veto power)

when discussing the terms of their future EU membership. This article describes the dynamics of the negotiation in 2004–2005 over the next EU budget and tries to address the paradox that, despite the microphone and a place at the negotiating table, negotiation for Lithuania (and most of other EU new member states) by and large ended according to the accession scenario. The article also discusses the likely directions of the EU budget review and options of its modification, as well as implications for Lithuania.

*Development Perspectives of EU Common  
Agricultural Policy and Interests of Lithuania*

***Darius Trakelis***

The EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) established by 1957 Rome Treaty was reformed constantly, but never radically. Although every attempt to reform the CAP was followed by rhetoric of necessity to introduce radical changes, the reform results always were of incremental character. Even EU enlargement has not resulted in the radical CAP reform, while negotiations on EU financial perspective for 2007–2013 have not moved the financing allocated to direct payments and market support measures. Just after reaching agreement on EU financial perspective for 2007–2013, discussions on the new period of 2014–2020 have already started in 2007. The goal of this article is, taking into account the CAP efficiency problems and likely attitudes of Member States and European Commission in respect of this policy future, to identify the most likely CAP development scenario and evaluate how well it matches the interests of Lithuania.

*Preconditions and Limits of the Transfer of the  
Lithuanian Best Practice: Adventures of Europeanization  
outside the Central and Eastern Europe*

***Klaudijus Maniokas***

The article deals with the main preconditions for the application of the EU conditionality. It argues that the experience of the Western Balkan

and the ENP countries could be used to assess the preconditions of the success of the Europeanization in Central and Eastern Europe. It also provides arguments for the critical assessment of the role of the EU membership perspective in the success of the domestic reforms. Three main conditions are identified and suggestions for further research are made.

*Implementation and Application  
of EU Law in Lithuania*

***Deividas Kriauciūnas***

Implementation and application of EU law can be defined as a complex processes aimed to ensure full respect of the requirements of EU legislation. Implementation often concerns various EU and national legal provisions, individual factual circumstances and, no doubt, differences in their interpretation. Consequently, infringements done by the Member States may take number of forms. To disclose present situation, find underpinning reasons and look for possible solutions for the improvement of the implementation of EU law, it is necessary to identify relevant infringements, establish common features and to proceed with evaluation. General analysis of infringement cases when Lithuania is accused, allegedly or correctly, for not fulfilment of its commitments related to the implementation of EU law is provided in the article. Experience of Lithuania is displayed in the context of ten new Member States of the EU and some comparison with the 'old' Member States is also provided occasionally. Analysis of the particular types of the infringements is focused to establish their nature and character as well as possible actions suitable to reduce their number.

*Lithuania in the European Union:  
Public Opinion Polls Results in 1997–2004*

***Vladas Gaidys***

The dynamics of the attitudes towards Lithuania's membership in the EU could be divided into three periods: decreasing number of membership supporters till the beginning of 2000 (distrust in state institu-

tions, lack of information, economical fears), increasing support till referendum (informational campaign, beliefs in positive impact on economy) and stable support of membership after referendum and accession. The main positive changes according to public opinion are possibilities to work abroad and reduced unemployment. The main negative change is rise of prices. Rise of prices was the main reason of sceptical attitudes towards euro introduction. On the other hand, according to Eurobarometer Lithuania, is one of the most eurooptimistic countries. Public opinion polls in EU show that attitudes towards Lithuania are positive.

*European Studies in Lithuania:  
Short-Lasting Fashion or Promise Unfulfilled?*

***Ramūnas Vilpišauskas***

The article analyses the European studies in Lithuania since the re-establishment of independence in 1990. It discusses the main issues researched and their dynamics. First, what factors have been behind the changing subjects of European studies in Lithuania and how do they compare with the European studies in Western academia. Second, what have been the dominant subjects of European studies in Lithuania since 1990 and how do they relate to political developments between the EU and Lithuania as well as the nature of academic community in Lithuania. Third, taking into account the experience with European studies so far, to suggest possible future developments of this academic field in Lithuania, in such a way providing a map of potential subject of future research.