Comments to Zeitlin

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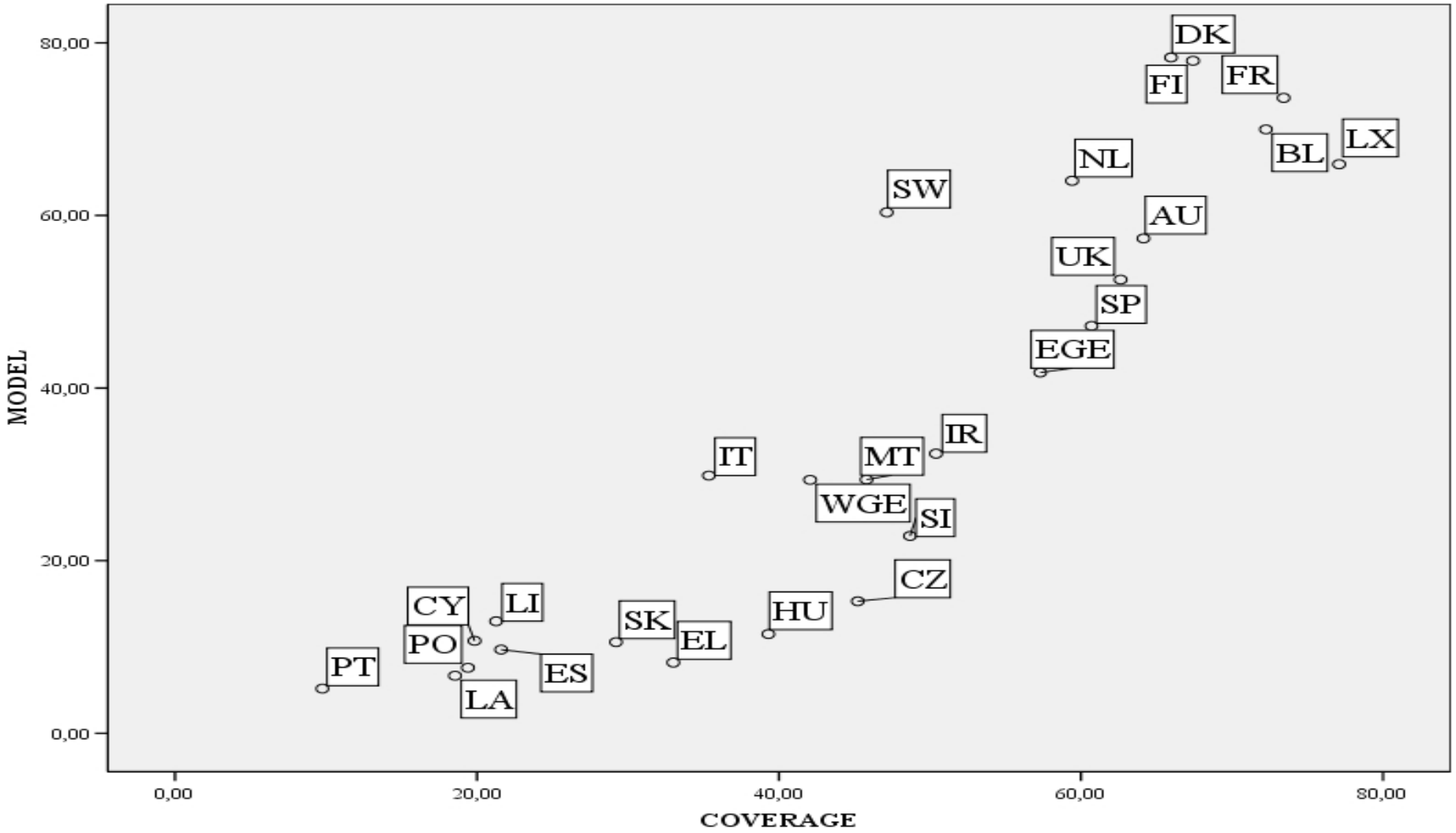
The influence of Lisbon strategy on European policies

- A (not so) new decision making model;
- Researchers as bridge builders (High level working groups, BEPA);
- Better policy-cordination;
- New instruments;
- Enlargement of policy field;
- New time frames;
- New objectives;

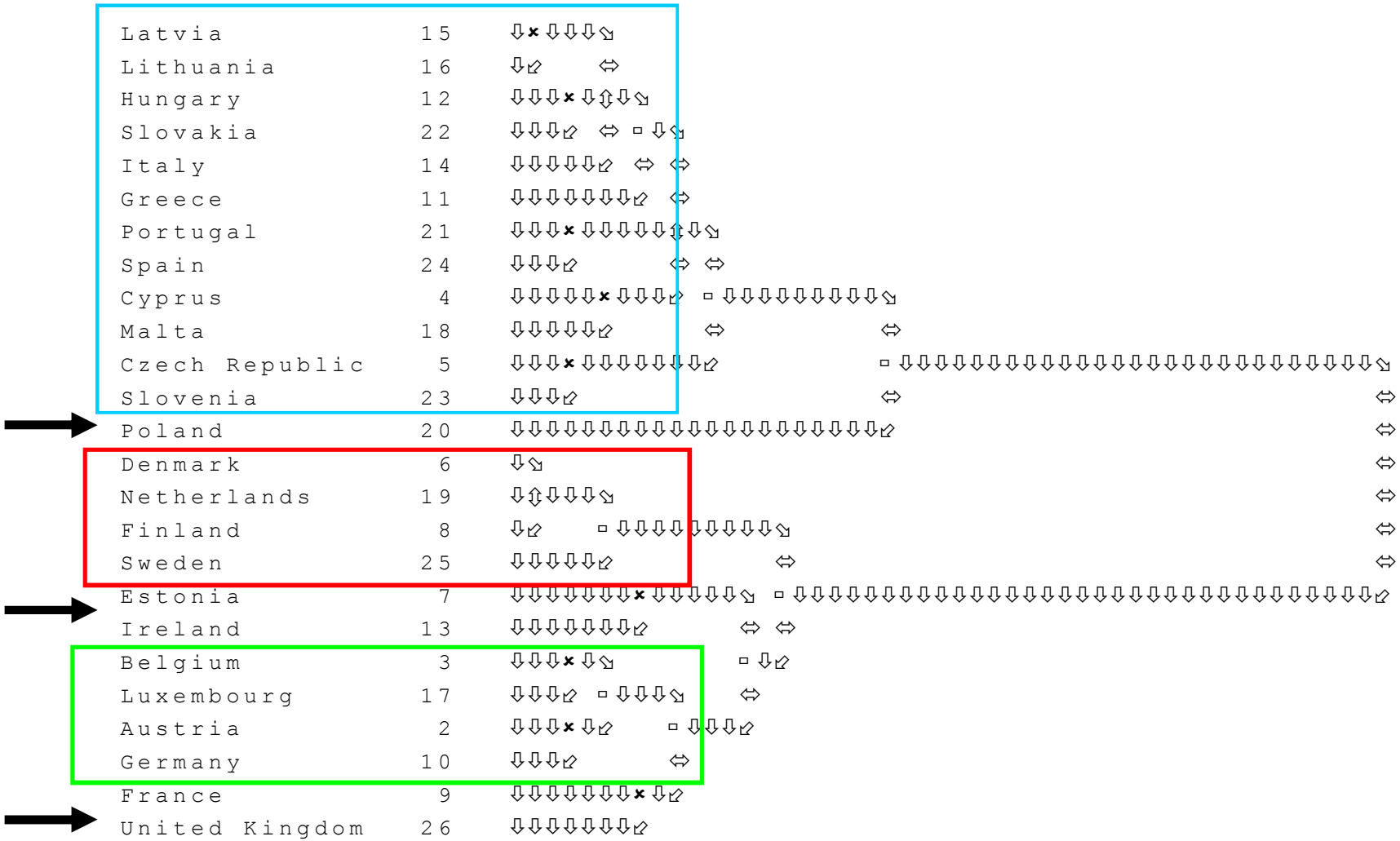
Preliminaries

- Administrative logic to counterbalance the ministries of finance and relevant DGs seems quite crucial; on the other hand, the MFs wanted to integrate the MSAs and MHAs into the processes their dominated.
- Looking for right places in the EU policies: Should social policy research focus more on BEGS (integrated guidelines) (national reform programme, p. 232), rather than the OMC.
- Collective learning - really, civil servants maybe, politicians, probably not?
- The role of policy complementaries in (not) designing (good) policies.
- Indicators - allowing now some rankings, also in a child poverty.
- Flexicurity and the social impact of economic crises - good case studies to be investigated in the future that sort out some empirical, methodological and theoretical difficulties.

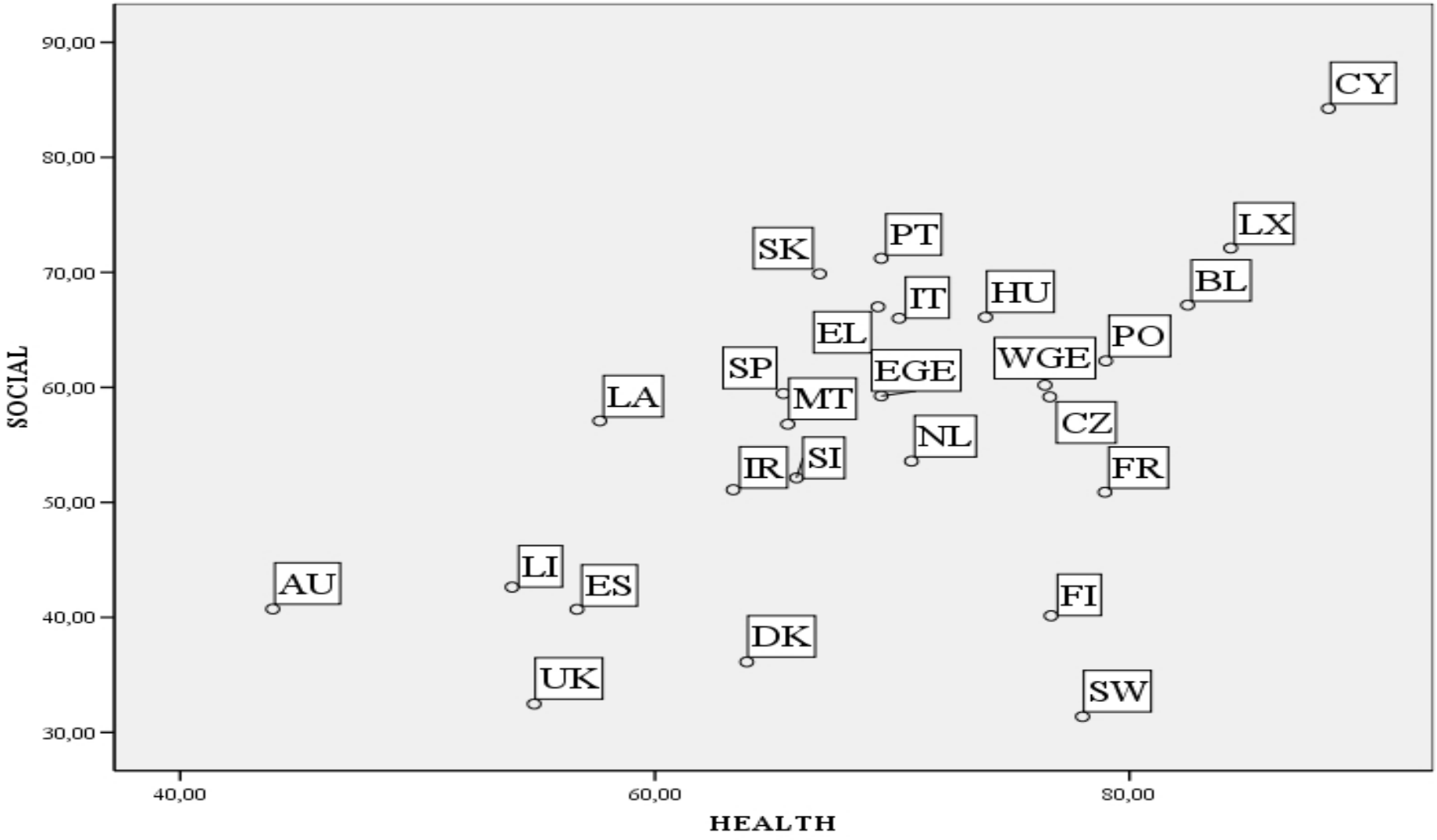
What is "the" good practice in social policy: The lack of Eurovision song contest



Lisbon clusters: learning by model regime, with complementaries?



What field, who is supporting?



Where to converge, by what criteria?

- Towards the big players (e.g. Germany)
- Towards the most market oriented ones (e.g. the UK)
- Towards the best flexicurity practices (e.g. Denmark)?
- Towards the most competitive models (e.g. Finland)
- Towards the symmetry (some work-based will expand, some residence based will diminish e.g. Reg. 1408/72, Pouce and Pistre criteria)?

Thank you