

Codebook

Coding DEU Policy Scales into Left-Right and Pro/Anti Integration Space

Please code the DEU data issue by issue. In total, there are 331 issues in the DEU II dataset. Coding is carried out primarily on the basis of the information provided in the DEU policy scales document. However, the website of the *Legislative Observatory of the European Parliament (OEIL)* as well as other official websites of EU institutions can be consulted to collect additional information on the respective legislative acts where terms or concepts and their implications are unclear. In particular, the Commission's proposal text can be used during coding.

Each issue can relate to one or more of the following categories 1-12. If it relates to none, it should be coded into category 13 "Unclassified".

1. Consumer Protection vs. Freedom of Businesses

- a. **Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for protecting consumers vs. providing freedom of businesses? Such as...**

Defining new or redefining existing rights and obligations between consumer and producer of a good or service (e.g. warranty, repairs); Prohibiting or legalising the sale of potentially harmful products or the use of potentially harmful substances and components; Imposing or relaxing information/labelling requirements that have to be met by producers; Defining or re-defining safety requirements (e.g. vehicles); Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

YES = 1

NO = 0

- b. **Which option (0-100) is most realising consumer interests, which is most realising business interests?**

- (A) Most realising consumer interests:
- (B) Most realising business interests:

2. Environmental Protection vs. Freedom of Businesses

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for protecting the environment vs. providing freedom of businesses? Such as...**

Increasing or decreasing product or processing standards that are intended to protect the environment (e.g. water use, air pollution, climate, waste management); Defining or re-defining rules that impact on the protection of wild life animals or breeding animals; Supporting alternative vs. nuclear and conventional energy; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most protective of the environment and animals, which is most realising business interests?**

- (A) Most protective of environment and animals:
- (B) Most realising business interests:

3. Economic Regulation vs. Freedom of Businesses

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for regulating the economy vs. providing freedom of businesses? Such as...**

Regulating or intervening in markets by discouraging or prohibiting certain activities (e.g. in order to make businesses work better, restructure competition, fight monopoly/cartel power) or deviating from free market principles (e.g. price competition, freedom of mergers & acquisitions); Increasing or decreasing effective tax burdens for businesses and capital (incl. tax exemptions, VAT rates, fighting tax evasion); Increasing or decreasing non-tax burdens for businesses (e.g. financial regulation); Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

NOTE: The introduction, alteration, or abolishment of (sectorial) business subsidies should not be coded in this category.

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most regulating the economy, which is most realising freedom of businesses?**

(A) Most regulating the economy:
(B) Most realising freedom of businesses:

4. Employees' Rights vs. Other Interests

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for employees' rights? Such as...**

Defining or re-defining standards for the organisation of work (e.g. wage, hours, safety); Entitling or disentitling employees of rights or benefits (e.g. unionization, social security rights); Promoting or not promoting 'good practices' with regard to employees' rights; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most strengthening employees' rights, which is most weakening them?**

(A) Most strengthening employees' rights:
(B) Most weakening employees' rights:

5. Protectionism vs. Free Trade

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for protecting the internal market vs. promoting free trade? Such as...**

Opening up or closing markets to European or international competitors; Establishing, maintaining or abolishing import and export quotas, tariffs, or

non-tariff barriers to free trade; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most protecting internal markets, which is most promoting free trade?**

(A) Most protecting internal market:

(B) Most promoting free trade:

6. Equality vs. Acceptance of Inequality

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for promoting equality vs. accepting inequality? Such as...**

Affirming or undermining equal rights for all individuals irrespective of social class, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, ability, or sexual orientation; Increasing or decreasing spending to reduce inequalities (e.g. spending on education, social welfare of the weak); Promoting or not promoting 'good practices' with regard to reducing inequalities; Providing or not providing aid and support to developing / emerging countries; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most targeting the reduction of inequalities, which is most accepting inequality?**

(A) Most targeting inequality:

(B) Most accepting inequality:

7. Immigration vs. Fortress Europe

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for enabling immigration vs. limiting immigration? Such as...**

Changing the status of foreign nationals from outside the EU; Relaxing or tightening visa requirements and procedures for foreign nationals from outside the EU (e.g. visa requirement, information collection about visa applicants, waiting times, multiple entry options); Restricting or enabling the free movement of people within the EU; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most enabling immigration, which is most limiting it?**

(A) Most enabling immigration:

(B) Most limiting immigration:

8. Civil and Human Rights vs. Fight against Crime

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for advocating civil and human rights vs. facilitating the fight against crime and misconduct. Such as...**

Defining and redefining rules concerning the collection, storage, and use of privacy data of individuals (e.g. private communications data, personal information); Defining and redefining rules concerning the public access of government documents and information; Promoting or not promoting human rights within and outside the EU (e.g. treatment and rights of asylum seekers / illegal immigrants, abolition of death penalty); Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is most advocating civil and human rights, which is most facilitating the fight against crime and misconduct?**

(A) Most advocating civil and human rights:

(B) Most facilitating the fight against crime:

9. Harmonisation vs. National Standards

- a. **Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for whether legislation, rules or practices will be harmonised across the EU vs. member states will set them on their own? Such as...**

Harmonising or retaining national standards and rules; Defining or not defining EU-wide minimum standards or targets; Allowing or prohibiting deviations / derogations from EU rules and benchmarks; Applying or not applying common (EU level) procedures to national level implementation (e.g. national level agencies); Applying or not applying mutual recognition principles; Exchanging or not exchanging information between member states; Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. **Which option (0-100) is most promoting harmonisation, which is most preserving national standard-setting?**

(A) Most harmonising:

(B) Most preserving national standard-setting:

10. Wide vs. Narrow Scope

- a. **Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for whether legislation, rules or practices will apply to a wide vs. a narrow scope of areas, objects or subjects? Such as...**

Including previously unaffected areas (e.g. substance area not covered so far), objects (e.g. particular goods not covered) or subjects (e.g. previously unaffected group of businesses, people, ...) in the application of EU legislation, rules, or practices; Intentions to widen or narrow the reach of EU activity, including beyond the EU borders (e.g. neighbourhood, candidate countries); Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

NOTE: Whether a scale relates to scope is often a matter of degree. Please focus on significant scope differences, which are more likely but not limited to areas of traditionally low EU activity (e.g. justice & home affairs, taxation).

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is defining the widest scope, which is defining the narrowest scope of EU influence?**

(A) Defining widest scope:

(B) Defining narrowest scope:

11. EU vs. Member State Authority

- a. Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for whether authority is exercised by EU level institutions vs. by member states? Such as...**

Extending or restricting the rights (e.g. decision-making, monitoring, sanctioning) of the European Commission vis-à-vis the member states (incl. the European Council); Increasing or decreasing the visibility of the EU and its institutions; Creating new or strengthening / weakening existing EU level agencies or the European Court of Justice vis-à-vis the member states; Involving supranational actors (such as the European Parliament) in legislative procedures; Abolishing or maintaining national veto rights (e.g. unanimity requirements); Speeding up or delaying of the mentioned measures

NOTE: Delegation to Committees consisting of member state representatives only constitutes a higher level of EU authority if it is coupled with a loss of national authority (e.g. loss of national veto / control vis-à-vis the Commission).

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. Which option (0-100) is providing the highest authority to the EU, which is preserving most member states' authority?**

(A) Providing highest EU authority:

(B) Preserving highest member state authority:

12. Speeding Up vs. Blocking of EU Legislation

- a. **Do the different options of the presented policy scale (0-100) relate to or have direct implications for whether EU legislation is speeded up vs. entirely blocked? Such as...**

Speeding up, subjecting to conditions (e.g. awaiting other outcomes), or postponing legislation's entry into force or its implementation in an area where the EU has not been active (e.g. new proposal); Embracing or opposing / blocking a new piece of legislation; Speeding up or postponing the establishment of common standards and practices

NOTE: The temporal phasing of substantive rules within a legislative act (e.g. transition periods to adjust to new rules) should not be coded into this category.

Yes = 1 No = 0

- b. **Which option (0-100) is most speeding up, which is most opposing EU legislation?**

(A) Most speeding up:

(B) Most opposing:

13. Unclassified

- a. **The presented policy scale cannot be classified in any of the other categories for one of the following reasons...**

- Relates to levels of subsidies ____
- Relates to expiry & update dates for acts / programme lengths ____
- Relates to geographical cleavages ____
- Relates to inter-institutional issues ____
- Relates to entirely technical issues ____
- Relates to conflicts of interest between businesses ____
- Implications of issue are uncertain / unclear / ambiguous ____
- Cannot be classified with information available ____
- Other reason: <FILL IN IF POSSIBLE>

