

Nicolo Conti – typology of party approaches to European Integration and EU (based on Taggart and Szczerbiak concept) – full version -
<http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/generalconference/marburg/papers/15/3/Conti.pdf>

Tab. 2 – Expected attitudes of parties to EU

Attitudes to EU	
Centre-left parties in government	+ +
Centre-left parties in opposition	= +
Far-left parties in government	= -
Far-left parties in opposition	--
Centre-right parties in government	=+
Centre-right parties in opposition	= -
Far-right parties in government	= -
Far-right parties in opposition	--

Note: + + is maximum of positive attitude and - - is maximum of negative attitude

Tab. 3 – A categorization of party attitudes to European integration

<i>Party attitudes to European integration</i>	
<i>Hard Euroscepticism</i>	There is a principled opposition to the EU and European integration. It can be seen in parties who think that their countries should withdraw from membership, or whose policies towards the EU oppose the whole project of European integration as it is currently conceived. There is no commitment to reform but to change radically the current trajectory of European integration.
<i>Soft Euroscepticism</i>	There is not a principled objection to European integration or EU membership but concern on one (or a number) of policy areas lead to the expression of qualified opposition to the EU. Or there is a sense that 'national interest' is currently at odds with the EU trajectory. The party has a will to reform Europe.
<i>No commitment / No mention</i>	No clear attitude to European integration. Policy-specific preferences maybe be expressed but it is overall impossible to define the broad party attitude.
<i>Functional Europeanism</i>	Support to European integration can be re-conducted to a strategy, serving domestic interests or a different party goal. There is no commitment to further integration, unless it is proved it would serve such interests. Otherwise, commitment to European integration is mainly in terms of defence of the status quo.
<i>Identity Europeanism</i>	There is a principled support to the EU and European integration. There is claim in favour of further competence shift from the national to the supranational arena, of Federal Europe and of a European citizenship. Further integration is a fundamental party goal.

Source: Conti and Verzichelli, 2002

Tab. 4 – Main components of party attitudes to European integration

	KIND OF APPROACH	FINAL GOAL	MODES OF INTEGRATION	LANGUAGE
<i>Hard Euroscepticism</i>	Principled opposition	Radical change of the EU trajectory or country withdrawal	Shift power back to member states	Protest-based
<i>Soft Euroscepticism</i>	Qualified opposition	Reform of the EU trajectory	Intergovernmentalism	Goal-oriented
<i>Functional Europeanism</i>	Qualified support	Status quo or further integration serving domestic/party interests	Intergovernmentalism	Goal-oriented
<i>Identity Europeanism</i>	Principled support	Unconditional further integration	Supranationalism	Celebratory