

Abstract

The thesis focuses on analyzing the support of democracy model through the external governance and its efficiency as potentially more successful alternative to leverage and linkage. The theoretical part shows that democratic governance defines democracy according to the following principles: transparency, accountability and public participation. It is also based on the concept of external governance, which focuses on expanding EUs internal rules beyond its borders. For this purpose the case of Eastern Partnership was chosen. This case uses the mechanism of external governance and also applies the strategy of the support of the democracy in sector cooperation. The efficiency of this initiative or rather support of the democracy through the external governance is evaluated by comparative analysis of impact of cooperation of EU and partner country on their legislative development within the three selected sector policies (energy industry, environmental protection, justice and home affairs). The time period for the research is from establishing of the initiative in 2009 to the summit in Vilnius in the fall 2013. After general assessment of the results it can be said that the EU was successful in more than half the studied cases and thus EU is, more or less capable of an integration of its democratic systems of rules into the external environment and (being partially effective). The second part of this work targets the factors that cause the degrees of efficiency and examines four sector contexts (codification, other participant's support, interdependence and domestic expenses for rule acceptance) that affect it. It concludes that codification does not affect the final rate of efficiency, despite its declared leading role. On the contrary, the factors such as other participant's presence, interdependence and domestic costs have considerable influence, depending on particular sector.