Why Integrate?

1951 - European Steel and Coal Community

Prevent the rise of German nationalism

Create supranational regulation of coal & steel markets

Interdependence

Peace
Five Top Aims of the EU

1. Promote economic and social progress.
   Help people earn enough money and get treated fairly.

2. Speak for the EU on the international scene.
   By working as a group the EU hopes that Europe will be listened to more by other countries.

3. Introduce European citizenship.
   Anyone from a member state is a citizen of the EU and gets four special rights.

4. Develop area of freedom, security & justice.
   Help Europeans to live in safety, without the threat of war.

5. Maintain and build on established EU law.
   Make laws that protect peoples rights in the member countries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Treaty of Rome</td>
<td>European Economic Community creates the Common Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Treaty of Maastricht</td>
<td>Introduces Political Union; paves way for Economic and Monetary Union; established the pillar system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Treaty of Amsterdam</td>
<td>Increased policy reach of EU, qualified majority voting, and co-decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Treaty of Nice</td>
<td>Institutional changes to cope with enlargement including new formula for composition of the Commission and redefined voting system in the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Treaty of Lisbon</td>
<td>Eliminated the pillar system, more power for the European Parliament, consultation for national parliaments, new Council voting procedures, citizens' initiative, a permanent president of the European Council, a new High Representative for Foreign Affairs, a new EU diplomatic service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Members of the EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Denmark, Ireland, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Portugal, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Austria, Finland, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Romania, Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Who’s Who of the EU

- President of the Council
  Donald Tusk

- President of the European Commission
  Jean-Claud Juncker

- President of the European Central Bank
  Mario Draghi

- President of European Parliament
  Martin Schulz

- High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
  Federica Mogherini
The Eurozone
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>COMPOSITION</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN COUNCIL</td>
<td>Heads of Member States</td>
<td>Sets political direction, signs new treaties and accession agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (MINISTERS)</td>
<td>Member States Ministers</td>
<td>Passes EU law, approves budget and signs international treaties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN COMMISSION</td>
<td>28 Commissioners appointed by Members States + the civil service of the EU</td>
<td>Proposes and drafts legislation, monitors implementation, represents the EU in external trade negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT</td>
<td>751 directly elected representatives</td>
<td>Consultation and Co-decision on most EU laws (after Lisbon) and ratification of external treaties, elects Commission president, can now ask the Commission to initiate legal process, power of the purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE</td>
<td>1 from each member state</td>
<td>Interprets EU law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EPP - European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
S&D - Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in Europe (centre-left)
ALDE - Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (liberal)
EUL/NGL - European United Left-Nordic Green Left (left-wing)
Greens/EFA - Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens and regionalists/nationalists)
ECR - European Conservatives and Reformists Group (right-wing)
EFD - Europe of Freedom and Democracy (Eurosceptic)
NA - Non-attached (MEPs not part of any group)
Bureaucracy

Directorate Generals of the European Commission

- Communication
- Economic and Financial Affairs
- Enterprise and Industry
- Competition
- Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Energy
- Mobility and Transport
- Climate Action
- Environment
- Research and Innovation
- Communications Networks, Content and Technology
- Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
- Internal Market and Services
- Regional and Urban Policy
- Taxation and Customs Union
- Education and Culture
- Health and Consumers
- Home Affairs
- Justice
- Trade
- Enlargement
- Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid
- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
- Human Resources and Security
- Informatics
- Translation
- Interpretation
The Pillars Explained

Different decision making rules depending on the policy area as defined by its pillar.

- European Community:
  - Treaty of Rome as revised by Single European Act
  - Single Market
  - Democratization of the Institutions
  - European Citizenship
  - Economic and Monetary Union
    - single currency
    - European Central Bank
    - single monetary policy
    - coordination of economic policies

- Common Foreign & Security Policy:
  - Common Foreign Policy
    - systematic cooperation
    - common positions and joint actions
  - Eventual common defense policy based on the Western European Union

- Justice and Home Affairs:
  - Closer cooperation
    - asylum policy
    - rules on crossing the Member States' external borders
    - immigration policy
    - combating drug addiction
    - combating international fraud
    - customs, police and judicial cooperation
Types of EU Decisions

Treaties always decided unanimously

**LEGISLATION**

- Intergovernmental Method - Pillars II and III
  - Decisions made by consensus in the Council

- Community Method - Pillar I
  - Decisions made by ordinary legislative procedure (Co-decision with the European Parliament)
  - Council votes by weighted majority
• Passing legislation needs 55% of Member States representing at least 65% of the population of the EU.

• To reject Commission proposals, the qualified majority should cover at least 72% of Member States representing at least 65% of the population.

• Four Member States representing over 35% of the EU population can form a blocking minority.

• The total number of votes is 345, and in order to reach a qualified majority, 255 votes must be in favour of a decision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOTES PER COUNTRY IN THE COUNCIL</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, Poland</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Portugal</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria, Bulgaria, Sweden</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of votes required for qualified majority 255
Competency in the EU

**Exclusive Competency**

- **Process:** Commission proposes, Parliament and Council decide.

- **Policy Areas:** customs, competition rules, monetary policy for the euro area, and the conservation of fish and trade.

**Shared Competency**

- **Process:** If EU law exists it takes precedence; if no EU law exists then the individual Member States may legislate at national level.

- **Policy areas:** internal market, agriculture, the environment, consumer protection and transport. In all other policy areas the decisions remain with the Member States.
1. Proposal from the Commission
2. Opinions from national parliaments
3. Opinions from the European Economic and Social Committee and/or the Committee of the Regions (when this is required)

**FIRST READING**

4. First reading by the European Parliament: Parliament adopts a position (amendments)
5. Commission can amend its proposal
6. First reading by the Council (*)

7. Council approves Parliament’s position. **The act is adopted**

**SECOND READING**

9. Second reading by the Parliament: Parliament approves the Council’s position at first reading — the **act is adopted** in ‘early second reading’ — or proposes amendments
10. Commission opinion on Parliament’s amendments
11. Second reading by the Council (*)

12. Council approves all Parliament’s amendments to the Council’s position at first reading. **The act is adopted**
13. Council and Parliament disagree on amendments to the Council’s position at first reading

**CONCILIATION**

14. Conciliation Committee is convened
15. Conciliation Committee agrees on a joint text

16. Parliament and Council agree with the proposal from the Conciliation Committee, and **the act is adopted**
17. Parliament and/or Council disagree with the proposal from the Conciliation Committee, and **the act is not adopted**

(*) Council adopts its position by a qualified majority (the treaties provide for unanimity in a few exceptional areas). However, if the Council intends to deviate from the Commission’s proposal/opinion it adopts its position by unanimity.
**Effectiveness of EU Legislation**

**Implementation**

**Regulation:**
- a binding legislative act. It must be applied in its entirety across the EU.

**Directive:**
- is a legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to the individual countries to decide how.

**Enforcement**

- Infringement Proceedings
- Fines/Sanctions
What is the EU?

- It is not a federal state
- But it is unlike any other international organization
The Creeping Competence of the EU

There has been spillover. The EU gains power in one area, but soon realizes a gap in another area, and overtime it gains competency in that area too.

But... Members states agreed unanimously to transfer more powers to the European level over, and over and over again.

Constant battle between effectiveness + legitimacy
Attempts to Balance the Democratic Deficit

- Co-decision to include directly elective representative
- The Citizen’s initiatives
- National Parliament consultation
- The subsidiarity principle
EU Problems