

To remember about the history of integration:



- WHY: peace and containment, ECSC
- WHO (6 phases):
 - 1952= original 6=BE, NL, L, F, GE, I.
 - 1973 =UK, IRL, DK.
 - 1981-86 =GR, PT, SP.
 - 1995 =AU, SW, FN.
 - 2004 = PL, HUN, CZ, SL, SLO, EST, LI, LA, M,CY
 - 2007 = BUL, ROM.

To remember -2-



- HOW:

- **Treaty of Rome** =>EEC 1958-86

Creates common market, but still barriers to movement of people and capital.

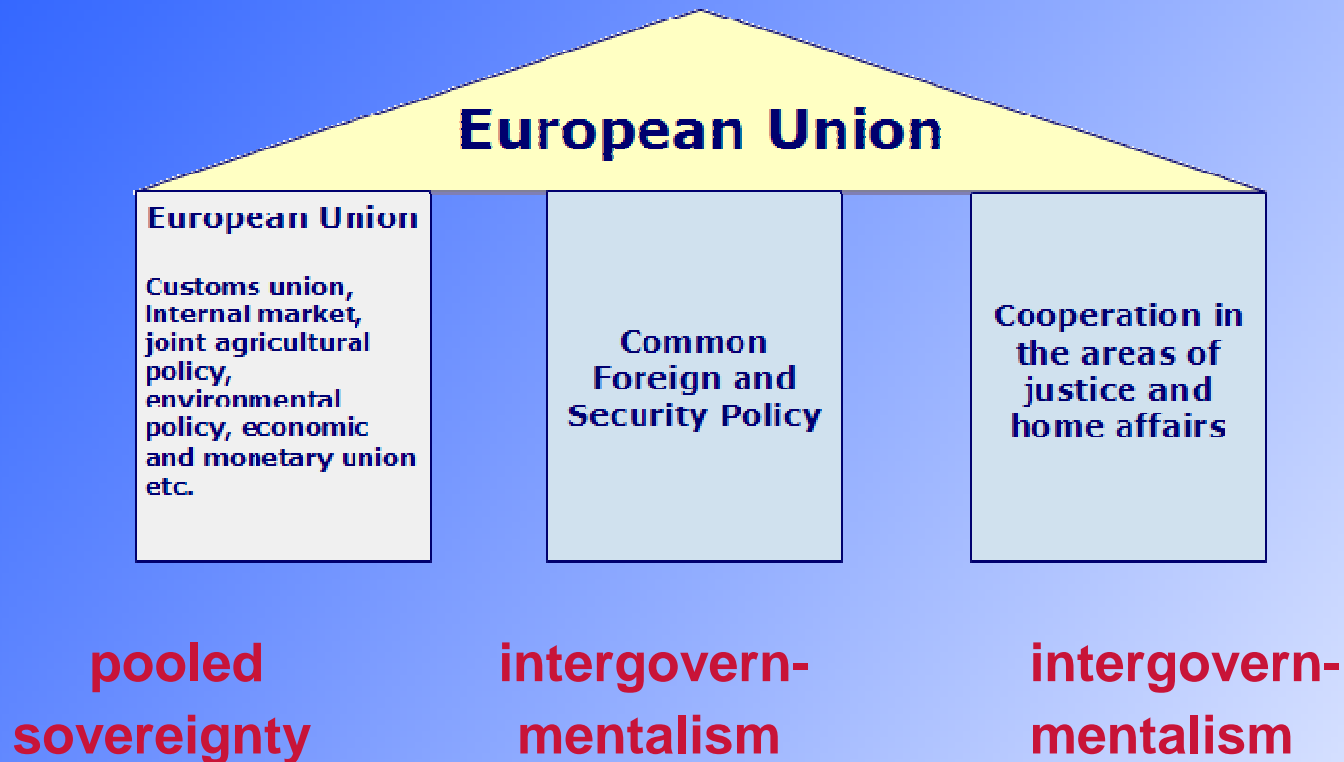
- **Single European Act** =>EC1986-92

Movement of people and capital eased; EC acquires power in pursuing research and development policies, regional integration and environment; promoted COHESION vs. 'two speed Europe'.

- **Treaty of Maastricht** =>EU 1993-....

Establishes "Pillar structure", EMU=Euro agreed upon, acquires power for CFSP, police integration, immigration, asylum, consumer protection, public health, transportation, education, social policy (except GB)

The Maastricht pillar structure





EU

- Abolish trade and investment barriers
- Free movement of people
- Coordinated asylum/immigration policy
- Common environmental and consumer protection standards
- CFSP
- Supranational institutions

NAFTA

- Abolish selective trade and investment barriers
- No
- No
- No
- No
- No



Governance

Word of the Week

Governance

= the process whereby individuals and groups in society wield power and authority, and influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public life, and economic and social development.

- *Source:*
- The Governance Working Group of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences 1996.

Governance - government

- = a **broader notion than government**, whose principal actors are states via constitution, legislature, executive and judiciary. Governance involves interaction between these formal institutions and those of **civil society**.
- = related terms: good governance, best practice governance

Multi-level Governance in the EU

EU governance: Is it...?

- **Supranational governance**

= governance above the nation state (ECJ)

- **Intergovernmentalism**

= governance between states (Council)

- **Transgovernmentalism**

= governance beyond and aside from national actors
(expert groups, regional alliances)

Therefore we speak of: **Multi-level governance**

Theories of European Integration



- Neofunctionalism
- Intergovernmentalism
- Constructivism
- Institutionalism

Why do theories matter??

Theories as descriptive and prescriptive

Who gets what, when and how?

Neofunctionalism

First 'grand theory' of integration (Ernst Haas and Stuart Scheingold)

Integration happens because key groups in society sponsor it.

⇒ Elite driven

⇒ Spillover

Counterevidence:

⇒ Role of nation states

⇒ Those that profit most should support it the most

Intergovernmentalism

Nation state centric:

Sovereignty rests with member states

Role of Council, ECJ, EP marginal

Pooled sovereignty as the exception

⇒ EU integration could not survive the Cold War (John Mearsheimer)

Counterevidence:

⇒ Integration continues, pooled sovereignty increases

Constructivism

Break with the state fixation

EU is about more than state politics

Questions change: from 'Why does integration occur?' to 'What are the effects of integration?'

⇒ European citizenship and identity

⇒ EU norms and discourses penetrate nation states

⇒ Europeanization

Counterevidence: Institutional hegemony

Institutionalism

Institutions matter

⇒ The changing relative power of institutions in the EU can be measured (Rat. Choice I.)

⇒ Long term effects of institutions central (Hist. I.)

⇒ Communicative action within institutions central (Soc. I.)

Counterevidence to Rat. Choice

Institutionalism: Measuring not successful



Who has power?

- European Commission
- European Parliament
- European Court of Justice

BUT REALLY?

- EUROPEAN COUNCIL
 - COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
- (check out ch. 8)



The EU Commission

The Barroso Commission 2010-2014

27 members from all member states

Initiates and formulates policies

Historically: almost exclusive AGENDA SETTER

Monitors implementation by member states

How influential is the Commission?

Who monitors the Commission?



The EU Parliament

- INITIALLY: not a traditional parliament, but an institution of CONTROL AND SCRUTINY => members not elected, but nominated until 1978.
- INITIALLY: in Strasbourg, now ST and BRU and LUX
- 1970s: gains budget powers
- 1990s: gains more control over Commission (example: Barroso Commission)
- First co-decision introduced in Maastricht Treaty (about ¼ of laws)

Issues:

- 23 different languages, members talk in their own language
- low turn out levels
- MEP coalitions from over 100 national parties