

# Understanding Eu Policy Making National Versus European Sovereignty

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**Foundations of European Politics** - Catherine E. De Vries 2021  
Foundations of European Politics: A Comparative Approach offers an accessible introduction to European politics using a coherent comparative and analytical framework. It presents students with the basic theoretical and empirical toolkit of social scientific researchers, and explains how an analytic approach can be used to understand both domestic and EU-level policy-making in Europe. The book draws on cutting edge research from all areas of European politics - from national and EU institutions, to political behaviour and policy-making - and uses case studies and examples throughout to help students compare different electoral systems, parties and governments across Europe. The book is structured thematically in five parts, beginning with theoretical foundations; moving on to examine citizens and voters, elections and parties, governments and policy; and finally covering the rule of law, democracy and backsliding. Digital formats and resources  
Foundations of European Politics: A Comparative Approach is available for students and institutions to purchase in a variety of formats, and is supported by online resources. DT The e-book offers a mobile experience and convenient access along with functionality tools, navigation features and links that offer extra learning support:

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<http://www.oxfordtextbooks.co.uk/ebooks> DT Online resources for students include: multiple choice questions, web links, essay questions, and data descriptions and data exercises. DT Online resources for lecturers include: adaptable PowerPoint slides, test bank questions, figures and tables from the book.

**Normative Power Europe** - R. Whitman 2011-06-21

The notion of Normative Power Europe (NPE) is that the EU is an 'ideational' actor characterised by common principles and acting to diffuse norms within international relations. Contributors assess the impact of NPE and offer new perspectives for the future exploration of one of the most widely used ideas in the study of the EU in the last decade.

**Participation in EU Decision Making** - Tamara Takács 2009

This book explores the European Union decision-making processes from the perspective of the Member States. The participation of Member States in these procedures poses serious tasks and challenges for their national institutions (i.e., governments and parliaments) and requires significant institutional and operational adaptation. The book offers a detailed account of the decision-making processes in the first, Community pillar of the EU and an insight into the general practices of some Member States participating therein. The analysis then turns to specific practical experiences in both the domestic and Brussels arena, through a detailed case study on Hungary, a relatively new Member State. The book is a valuable tool for academics and researchers in the fields of European Constitutional/Institutional law, European politics, Comparative Constitutional law, European and Comparative Public Administration. It is also of interest for national civil servants dealing with EU affairs or organisations training national civil servants for the coordination of EU policies, the representation of the national position in Brussels and the implementation of European Union law at the national level. Tamara Takacs is presently working as a Lecturer International and European Institutional Law at the Utrecht University School of Law in The Netherlands. She is a member of the Ius Commune Research School (The Netherlands), and the European Union Studies Association (EUSA).

**Going Europe Or Going Dutch** - Mendeltje van Keulen 2006

The European Union has a huge impact on the government and policies of its member states. It is thus surprising that the ways in which national

governments attempt to shape EU policies is a topic seriously understudied. This book discusses relevant academic insights and presents a framework for analysing national interest representation. The empirical part discusses the EU policy of the Dutch government throughout the 1990s and presents a reconstruction of the negotiations on two internal market directives. It thereby offers both for academics and practitioners a clear oversight of the making of European policies and the relevant moments and instruments for national interest representation.

**The Europe of Elites** - Heinrich Best 2012-03-29

The Europe of Elites is the first comprehensive study of how European political and economic leaders think and feel about Europe and about what course future European integration should take.

**Feed-in tariffs in the European Union** - Béatrice Cointe 2018-04-13

This book is a sociological account of the historical trajectory of feed-in tariffs (FITs) as an instrument for the promotion of renewable energy in Europe. Chapters analyse the emergence and transformations of feed-in tariffs as part of the policy arsenal developed to encourage the creation of markets for RES-E in Europe. The authors explore evolving conceptions of renewable energy policy at the intersection between environmental objectives, technological change and the ambition to liberalise the internal electricity market. They draw conclusions on the relationships between markets and policy-making as it is instituted in the European Union, and on the interplay between the implementation of a European vision on energy and national politics. Distinctive in both its approach and its methods the books aim is not to discuss the design of feed-in tariffs and their evolution, nor is it to assess their efficiency or fairness. Instead, the authors seek to understand what makes feed-in tariffs what they are, and how this has changed over time.

**Constructing a Policy-Making State?** - Jeremy Richardson 2012-09-20

Constructing a Policy-Making State? is a guide to how the European Union really works, in which 12 policy sectors are analysed by some of the leading EU scholars in the world. It considers how policy is made at the EU level, who is involved, which are the key institutions, and if they are pro-integration.

**The Political Economy of European Social Democracy** - David J. Bailey 2009-05-19

This book takes an in-depth look into recent developments in European social democracy. It begins by highlighting the somewhat paradoxical turn by a number of social democratic parties towards enhanced support for European integration, a move that has occurred despite the apparently 'neoliberal' direction of much of EU policy-output. A critical realist method is adopted, informed by both Marxist and anarchist critiques of social democratic parties, to argue that we can view this paradoxical development as resulting from the inherently unstable representation of constituents' demands for decommodification, a process central to traditional social democratic parties. In making this argument, the book traces the transformation from 'traditional' to 'new' (or 'third way') social democratic parties in the UK, Sweden, France, Italy and Spain. It also outlines some of the most important developments in social democratic policy-making at the European level. The book therefore provides an in-depth, theoretically-original, analytical narrative of the key empirical developments to affect contemporary social democratic parties in recent years. In highlighting some of the contradictions inherent to both 'traditional' and 'new' social democratic parties, the book does much to suggest some of the reasons for their continued decline over the past three decades. David Bailey completed his PhD at the London School of Economics, and currently teaches at the University of Birmingham. His research focuses on social democratic

parties and European integration. He has published articles in the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, and *Comparative European Politics*.

**Politics of European Union Regional Policy** - Ian Bache 1998-12-01

This book provides an over-view of the key developments in the politics of European Union regional policy from the creation of the EEC to the present day. The discussion of 'who decides what and to what effect' in relation to regional policy is part of the contemporary academic debate about the nature of politics and policy-making in the EU. Bache argues that no single theory can explain the complex politics of EU regional policy-making. In particular, current theories pay insufficient attention to the importance of implementation in shaping policy outcomes. The book concludes that the application of different analytical tools at different stages of policy-making provides the fullest picture of the politics of EU regional policy. This title is published in conjunction with UACES, the University Association for Contemporary European Studies. UACES web site can be found at [www.uaces.org](http://www.uaces.org)

**Business and Politics in Europe. Governance and decision making in the EU** - Maximilian Wegener 2013-04-08

Essay from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 7,5, Maastricht University, language: English, abstract: Since its inception the European Union (later referred to as: the EU) has expanded to 27 Member States comprising more than 490 million citizens. The most important institutions are the European Commission (later referred to as: the Commission) consisting of national ministers and the European Council (later referred to as: the Council), which is made up of the heads of the Member States. Furthermore, the European Parliament (later referred to as: the Parliament), consisting of 754 Members of Parliament (later referred to as: MEP) is the only directly democratic institution within the EU. In such a complex environment it becomes hard to make decisions that satisfy everybody's needs. Therefore this paper tries to answer the question on how policy formulation and decision making processes within the EU function, thereby focusing on the governance mechanism of the EU and its Member States, taking into consideration the influence of stakeholders and the process of lobbying. Finally, the analyzed prevailing governance system is assessed in light of the Euro crisis. The paper is structured around two main issues, namely European governance and lobbying. Before these issues are discussed a brief introduction regarding the ordinary legislative procedure is given. Afterwards, the concept of governance, which is merged into European governance, is considered. Thereby the focus is put on legitimacy, in particular on democratic legitimacy. Since the EU's governance system is partly dependent on its Member States systems, it is classified and compared to those. Following this, lobbying and the interest articulation of other stakeholders are discussed. By that means it is studied if some type of "elite pluralism" exists within the EU. Finally, there is a discussion about the shortcomings of European governance, with special regard to the current Euro crisis and an outlook on possible advancement of the EU is given, based on the line of argumentation put forward by *The Economist*.

**The Substance Behind the Rhetoric of a 'Europe of the Regions' and the Main Impediments to the Establishment of an EU-wide System of Regional Governance?** - Stephan Ester 2009

Essay from the year 2006 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 74, Swansea University, course: After Democracy: The EU and the Governance of Europe, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The term 'Europe of the Regions' has been used over the last decades either to describe one of the supposed effects of the integration process on European governance or as a normative goal in the sense of a post-national Europe. Proponents of a Europe of the Regions assume that the combined effect of European integration at the top and regional decentralisation at the bottom will eventually lead to a dissolving of the traditional nation state in Europe. Others reject this view and see this development rather as the emergence of a new form of multilevel governance within the existing framework of national and European institutions. The regional element of the EU can be retraced to the establishment of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in 1975 but, as Harvie points out, since that time regional development has taken a dynamic of its own which challenges the traditional nation state: 'Regionalisation, the chopping-up of problems into manageable areas, has given way to a subjective and aggressive regionalism.' Regions have doubtlessly established themselves as key players in European governance. The purpose of this essay is to clarify whether a Europe of the regions is a viable option in practice and whether it is desirable at all. To answer this question, this essay will first of all clarify the ambiguous term 'region' and analyse

different concepts of regional governance in several EU countries. In a next step, it will examine the various ways of access and influence that regions can have on the EU policy process and assess the viability of these approaches. Furthermore, the role of regionalist and minority nationalist parties in promoting (or impeding) a regionalised Europe will be highlighted. Finally, the

**Understanding Conflicts of Sovereignty in the EU** - Nathalie Brack 2021-05-10

This book investigates the multifaceted conflicts of sovereignty in the recent crises in the European Union. Although the notion of sovereignty has been central in the contentious debates triggered by the recent crises in the European Union, it remains strikingly under-researched in political science. This book bridges this gap by providing both theoretical reflections and empirical analyses of today's conflicts of sovereignty in the EU. More particularly, it investigates conflicts between four types of sovereignty. First, national sovereignty referring to the autonomy of the Westphalian Nation-State to rule on a territory delimited by borders; second, the supranational sovereignty acquired by the EU in a fragmentary fashion in a number of scattered internal and external policy fields; third, parliamentary sovereignty understood as the autonomy of parliaments (at the regional, national and European levels) to take part in the decision making process and control the executive in the name of the principles of election and representation; fourth, popular sovereignty whereby the body politic confers legitimacy to decision makers in a democratic system. Through an analysis of the various crises (rule of law, Brexit, migration, Eurozone crisis), the chapters look at how sovereignty is framed and contested by different types of actors, and how the strengthening or the weakening of certain types of sovereignty contribute to shape preferences regarding policies and governance structures in the multi-level EU. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the *Journal of European Integration*.

*In what Ways and to what Extent are the Establishment of the Single Market and the Euro Changing the Ways in which the European Union and Its Member States are Governed?* - Stephan Ester 2009-04

Essay from the year 2006 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 75%, Swansea University, course: After Democracy: The EU and the Governance of Europe, 11 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Since the beginnings of the European Community, economic integration has led the way in the process of European integration as a whole. From its first outline in the 1957 Treaty of Rome to its final implementation into the first pillar of the European Union in the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, the creation of a single market and eventually a single currency has been central to the idea of creating a unified Europe and significantly shaped the European communities' institutions and ways of governance. The coming into effect of the Single European Market (SEM) in 1993 and establishment of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in 1999 have probably been the most far-reaching and incisive steps on the way to the economic and following political integration of Europe. In this essay, I will first discuss the impact of the SEM on the governance of the EU's institutions and its member states, especially with regards to the process of setting common rules and regulations and their subsequent implementation into national law. In a second step, I will analyse the significance of EMU for the economic governance of the EU's member states and its further implications for national sovereignty in this field. Finally, I will summarise the results of this essay and discuss the advantages as well as the political and economic problems that exist or might arise out of SEM and EMU in the future.

*Understanding EU Decision-Making* - Edward Best 2016-02-04

This book presents in a concise and accessible way why the EU institutional system exists in its present form, how the EU fits into the world as a system of governance, and who is involved in EU policy processes. It outlines the historical context which has shaped the EU system, gives a summary of the system's basic principles and structures, and describes its actors, procedures and instruments. The main theme is to show that EU decision-making is not just a matter of action at some higher and separate level, of 'them and us', but rather that it involves different forms of cooperation between European, national and regional authorities, as well as interaction between public and private actors. Numerous short case studies illustrate how people's day-to-day activities are affected by EU decisions, and how individuals' concerns are represented in the decision-making process. The book provides insights and examples which will be very helpful for all students of European integration. It will also be a valuable resource for European citizens wishing to understand the basic realities and rationales, as well as some

of the dilemmas, behind EU policy-making.

**European Union** - Jeremy John Richardson 2006

Richardson introduces the policy-making processes at work in the EU. This edition has been significantly improved to make it even more accessible for second and third year undergraduates. A website will also support this edition, featuring some of the more technical material such as statistics.

*Shared sovereignty and denationalisation of statehood in the European Union* - Fabrizio Capogrosso 2009-02-06

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,3, European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder), 51 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Although the process of globalisation is an old-dated phenomenon, which can be settled back to the first intercontinental commercial exchanges (cf. Streeck 2005), only recent events have modified the traditional relation among nation-states. The collapse of the Berlin wall and the downfall of the USSR, the growth of the Pacific Asian economies and the expansion of new communication systems have dissolved the conventional threefold partition of the globe in the idea of a "one world" structured on an axis organised in three principal regional blocks: North America, Western Europe, and Pacific Asia (cf. Taylor/ Flint 2000:4-5). Globalisation has altered all core tasks of the nation-state concerning territoriality, taxation and citizenship. The formulation of policies has shifted from the national context to a complex environment, which embraces the regional and international dimension. These circumstances have affected the representative role of the state as decisional system and have led to a situation, in which sovereignty is shared among multiple actors, who have to deal with new sources of legitimisation beyond the domestic environment (cf. Luhmann 1994:15-20). Thus, traditional foundations for the political order are destabilized due to the fact that "vertically organised national cultures and national economies are gradually being replaced by new horizontal and global networks" (van Ham 2001:37-8). From this angle, the European Union (hereafter also EU or Union) could be conceived as a regional answer to the process of globalisation, in which European integration is adapting European societies, economies and political organisations to a globalised competitive rule system (cf. van Ham 2001). Nevertheless, if the understanding of the EU as a regional variant to globalisation explains the necessity of European integration, it leaves ground for questions regarding the changes in the relationship between governance and government. Moreover, assumed that European integration, owing its intergovernmental bias, is chiefly managed by national executives (cf. Moravcsik 1993), a multi-level system of governance undermines the core functions of governments as principal linkage between the institutional level of decision-making and the society (cf. Poguntke 2000). In this dissertation I will evaluate, at the example of the European Union, the hypothesis that governance has eclipsed government. The intention is to analyse if the European decisional system has destabilized the role of national governments and eroded the classical link between national institutions and society. Furthermore, I will analyse to which degree these supposed changes are to be ascribed to the institutional configuration of the European Union.

**Policy Making in the European Union - Policy Making and Implementation** - Heiko Bubholz 2002-07-18

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,0 (A), Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Centre for European Studies), course: EU Law and Institutions, 20 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Now, in January 2002, a visible step in European integration has been accomplished. With the introduction of the European €-currency about 296,8 millions citizen<sup>1</sup> of the European Union (EU) will hold the new symbols of unity of Europe's peoples in their hands. What began with an attempt of reconciliation and co-operation via the ECSC in 1952 has now developed towards a so far unprecedented transfer of sovereign rights and competence from nation states to a supranational/intergovernmental organisation. However, throughout the EU prevail doubts concerning the deeper mechanism of policy making. Despite certain inscrutability and the mysterious nature of decision making there are demands for more democracy in the Union. On the other side it may be assumed that most of the European citizen do not really take notice of high and low politics decided upon in the European institutions. Aim of this paper shall therefor be a closer elaboration of the policy making process in the European Union, the enforcement of decisions on European and national level, and finally influences or interdependencies from outside the formal institution, interfering in Europe's policy and polity. Hence, the results of

the Nice IGC are not ratified yet - which might not be assumed soon - I focus on the binding regulations of the Amsterdam Treaty<sup>2</sup>. After a short description of the - as I would prefer to name it - macro level (Commission, Council, Parliament, Courts), where provisions are concluded, the implementation of this policies and decisions on the micro/national level shall be explained thereafter. Finally outside impetus (lobbying, national interests, etc.) on the decision and interpretation process shall be elaborated in a limited scope as well. [...] Negotiating Unity and Diversity in the European Union - Florian Bieber 2020-10-21

This book explores how the European Union has been responding to the challenge of diversity. In doing so, it considers the EU as a complex polity that has found novel ways for accommodating diversity. Much of the literature on the EU seeks to identify it as a unique case of cooperation between states that moves past classic international cooperation. This volume argues that in order to understand the EU's effort in managing the diversity among its members and citizens it is more effective to look at the EU as a state. While acknowledging that the EU lacks key aspects of statehood, the authors show that looking at the EU efforts to balance diversity and unity through the lens of state policy is a fruitful way to understand the Union. Instead of conceptualising the EU as being incomparable and unique which is neither an international organisation nor a state, the book argues that EU can be understood as a polity that shares many approaches and strategies with complex and diverse states. As such, its effort to build political structures to accommodate diversity offers lessons to other such polities. The experience of the EU contributes to the understanding of how states and other polities can respond to challenges of diversity, including both the diversity of constituent units or of sub-national groups and identities.

**European Parliament Ascendant** - Adrienne Héritier 2019-06-08

"If one wants to understand why, from its modest beginnings, the European Parliament has become a major player in EU decision-making, look no further than this book. It presents, to date, the theoretically most compelling, methodologically disciplined and empirically richest account of parliamentary self-empowerment over time, across key functions and policy areas. This volume will be a main point of reference for work on the European Parliament, the dynamics of inter-institutional politics, and EU integration more generally for years to come."—Berthold Rittberger, Professor of International Relations, University of Munich, Germany  
"Anyone interested in the rise of the European Parliament as a significant actor in the EU should read this book. It offers a fascinating insight into the strategies used by the Parliament to achieve its aims and the conditions for its success or failure. It ranges widely across time and policy areas to give a comprehensive analysis of the Parliament's changing institutional position."—Michael Shackleton, Professor of European Institutions, Maastricht University, The Netherlands, and former EP official  
This book analyses the European Parliament's strategies of self-empowerment over time stretching across cases of new institutional prerogatives as well as substantive policy areas. It considers why and how the Parliament has managed to gain formal and informal powers in this wide variety of cases. The book provides a systematic and comparative analysis of the European Parliament's formal and informal empowerment in two broad sets of cases: on the one hand, it examines the EP's empowerment since the Treaty of Rome in three areas that are characteristic of parliamentary democracies, namely legislation, the budget, and the investiture of the executive. On the other hand, it analyses the European Parliament's role in highly politicised policy areas, namely Economic and Monetary Governance and the shaping of EU trade agreements.

Greening the EU - Actors, strategies and instruments - Silke Lachnit 2008-09-25

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,0, Abo Akademi Turku, Finland (Abo Akademi Turku, Finland - Department of public administration), course: policy processes in the EU, 25 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: This paper is an attempt to give a broad and systematic outline to environmental policy in the European Union (EU) without discussing explicit or specific problems. Environment is just one policy field among various others within the EU legislation, and the EU is itself not an isolated and closed legislative body, but rather to view it as a sophisticated and highly complex framework at a supranational level into a broader setting of international organisations and institutions on the one hand and national influences on the other hand. To catch its formal complexity it is important to look to its origins. The first steps toward EU integration related to economic issues with the creation of the

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and finally the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) in 1957. These three together came to be referred to as the European Community (EC). The creation of the single European market during the 1970s and the early 1980s symbolises the beginning of the EU integration process. The term EU was not used before 1992 where it was introduced by the Maastricht Treaty on the European Union (TEU) which marks a substantial shift from negative to positive integration of the Member States into the EU framework.<sup>1</sup> I will argue during the analysis that the creation of an economic community as the first step of integration had strong and significant long-standing effects to the field of environmental policy in the EU. According to Weale, I will show that “issue linkage and spillover effects have been characteristic to the development of EU environmental policy” (Weale et al. 2005: 53). Furthermore, I will point out that this issue dynamic can be explained by the institutional setting of the EU which provides the ground for multi-level governance which is based on a high complex system of vertical and horizontal linkages, secondly the issue itself because environmental issues call for horizontal integration of policy areas and thirdly because of the interdependence of economic and environmental policy paradigm within the EU to justify environmental policy making. [...]

**Eurocepticism and the Future of Europe** - Michael Kaeding  
2020-09-08

"The European Parliament elections in May 2019 did not bring about the rise of populism in Europe that had been feared by many. Instead, while populism was contained, a broad pro-European majority emerged that today carries the new European Commission with its ambitious green, digital and geopolitical agenda. However, Eurocepticism remains a significant force to be reckoned with in national and EU-policy making. The present book offers a better understanding of the different types of Eurocepticism that exist across Europe. It also shows that Eurocepticism is best addressed by understanding well the often valid concerns that are at the origins of Euroceptic forces. If this is done in time, Eurocepticism is not something to be afraid of. It is part of a vibrant European democracy that is resilient enough to embrace those who criticise the reality of the European project with good arguments; and that stands ready to develop and improve day by day to become a more perfect Union." - Martin Selmayr, Head of the European Commission's representation in Austria "This book comes at the right time. European integration seems more contested than ever, but is it really? This book answers this question by probing into 40 shades of Eurocepticism, within and beyond the EU Member States. It is a must read for academics and practitioners alike." - Christine Neuhold, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands "With this book, the authors offer readers of European politics a treasure trove, with valuable insights into the variety of populist and nationalist forces that oppose mainstream European integration. Faced with such a jumble of euroceptic parties pursuing narrow and in many cases reactionary agendas, the need for proper federal political parties becomes self-evident. Only then will the diverse interests and aspirations of citizens be given realistic expression at the EU level." - Andrew Duff, President, The Spinelli Group This book sheds light on how the increasing prominence of Euroceptic and nationalist parties is having an impact on the thinking of mainstream parties, their representatives in the European Parliament, and the future of Europe. It is timed to coincide with the strategic vision of Council, Commission, and Parliament, as well as the next phase of Brexit negotiations. The book provides perspectives on the future of the European project from authors in all the EU Member States, as well as neighboring European countries and potential applicant nations. Furthermore, it includes a Foreword by the Vice-president of the European Parliament. With many Euroceptic parties now in national government, or winning European elections and thus exerting influence over the national debate, this book maps and analyses the nature and impact of Eurocepticism—and new nationalist tendencies—in the different party systems of Europe. As national political parties are the gatekeepers of the process of political representation, they play a pivotal role in mobilizing civil society and in setting the political agenda. They shape politics at a national level, but also determine the way in which Europe plays out—or does not play out—as a political issue. Thus, it is from the national capitals that the very future of Europe emerges.

*Understanding the European Union* - William Nicoll 2001

This text provides comprehensive coverage of the institutions, policies and problems of the EU. It includes the developments since the introduction of the Treaty on European Union and the modifications

since the Treaty on Amsterdam.

**Understanding E.U. Policy Making** - Raj S. Chari 2006-08-20

The E.U. has an increasingly significant role in the everyday life of Europe's citizens. What are these policies about? Who is shaping them? What do they mean for the future? These are the questions that this book answers. The authors argue that some policies are implemented more vigorously than others. The policies that are driven by capital and that aim to create a competitive economy have been prioritized. By contrast, other policies do not form a key part of the E.U. agenda and are effectively ignored. Setting the E.U. in a proper economic and theoretical context, the authors provide a chapter-by-chapter analysis of each of the E.U.'s major policy areas. Arguing that traditional accounts of E.U. integration are inadequate, the authors develop an innovative new perspective. Written with clarity and precision, this book is ideal for students and anyone looking for an incisive critique of the role of corporate capital in the development of E.U. policy.

Everything You Always Wanted to Know about European Union Health Policies But Were Afraid to Ask - Scott L. Greer 2019

What does the European Union mean for health? What can it mean for health? This comprehensively revised second edition answers these questions. It provides a broad review and analysis of European Union public health policies to mid-2019. It begins by explaining the basic politics of European integration and European policy-making in health, including the basic question of how the European Union (EU) came to have a health policy and what that policy does. Thereafter, it moves on to the three faces of European Union health policy. The first face is explicit health policy, both public health policy and policies to strengthen health services and systems in areas such as cancer, and communicable diseases. The second face is internal market building policies, which are often more consequential for health services, but are not made with health as a core objective. These include professional and patient mobility, regulation of insurers and health care providers, and competition in health care. They also include some of the policies through which the EU has had dramatic and positive health effects, namely environmental regulation, consumer protection and labour law. The third face is fiscal governance, in which the EU institutions police member state decisions, including relating to health. Each face has different politics, law, policy, and health effects. The book provides a synthesis of the different faces and the different ways in which they have been used to strengthen or weaken public health and health systems in Europe. It shows the many, often unappreciated, ways that the EU has worked for health, as well as the opportunities to further strengthen the EU's positive impact on health. This book is aimed at policy-makers and students of health systems in the EU who seek to understand how the influence of the EU on health policy affects those systems and their patients. To ensure that the EU's impact on health is wholly positive, the wider health community must understand and engage with the EU in the future - something this book aims to encourage.

**The Political Implications of Scientific Knowledge. EU Funded Policy Research and Immigration Policies in Italy** - Marco Boschele  
2020-03-09

The work endeavours to assess the impact of EU funded research on both, social science policy research and the policy making process at national level. Attempts, in the past, to include the social sciences in the decision making process have raised questions about the validity of scientific knowledge, in terms of its objectivity, and in terms of its legitimizing element. The starting point of this investigation, therefore, is the relationship between research and policy making. Subsequently, it considers the development of social science research in the field of immigration. At EU level it analyses the changes in the dynamics of migration and how the EU research Framework Programmes have responded. At national level it seeks to place the concept of citizenship and nationality law within the tradition of the social sciences in Italy and to understand how social science research has contributed to the development of policies. The investigation also analyses the research policy approach at institutional level in Italy and the involvement of Italian universities and organizations in the FP6 and FP7 to determine if there takes place an internationalization/Europeanization of social science research on immigration and/or the construction of a 'non-national discourse'. There is a formation of a discourse in the field of immigration research which follows the Commission directives but due to the Italian policy making process closed to academic and experts influence this discourse does not permeate the process of immigration policies making.

Pharmacovigilance in the European Union - Michael Kaeding 2017-02-27

This book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license. The book presents the results of an in-depth comparative study assessing the implementation of the EU Pharmacovigilance Directive in six EU Member States. By going beyond legal transposition and instead focusing on practical implementation, this study aims to close a gap in EU compliance research. Based on qualitative interviews with relevant actors in Germany, Poland, Portugal, France, Finland and the UK, the authors identify perceived challenges and best-practices, issue recommendations, and thereby contribute to a better understanding of the factors that incentivize or impede the practical implementation of EU law at the national level.

#### **Italy in the European Union** - Sergio Fabbrini 2008

Based on an analytical evaluation of both the weaknesses and strengths of the Italian political system, Italy in the European Union is the first book to offer a detailed and comprehensive description of Italy's contribution to European Union policy-making. The contributors to this volume systematically explore the role played by Italian institutional and noninstitutional actors in several decision-making processes. They show how Italian institutional actors define and promote national policy preferences that are compatible with those of the other European member states. However, the book functions on two levels: it is both a nuanced picture of Italy's role in the EU and a study of the EU as it has been transformed by subsequent waves of enlargement. In a compound polity of twenty-seven member states the formation of stable hegemonic coalitions is implausible—the concept of national interest, which still informs much of the literature on the EU, is logically and empirically unusable in many EU policy realms. Combining empirical investigation and theoretical analysis, this book is indispensable for scholars, students, and practitioners who study or observe Italian politics. It is also necessary for those who want to understand the transformation of European politics and the European Union's increasing development as a compound polity. Contributions by: Marco Brunazzo, Maurizio Carbone, Sabrina Cavatorto, Vincent Della Sala, Alessia Donà, Sergio Fabbrini, Paolo Foradori, Giorgio Giraudi, Renata Lizzi, Simona Piattoni, Paolo Rosa, Stefano Sacchi, Alberta M. Sbragia, Daniela Sicurelli, and Luca Verzichelli

#### **Constructing the EU's Political Identity** - Sabine Saurugger 2022-11-24

This book examines the construction of the EU's political identity (or identities), variations in its strength, and the nature of its content. Drawing on studies both on European nation-state formation and on the EU's identity, the chapters take a top-down approach and analyse how EU institutions in different major policy domains have themselves sought to create political identity through policy making. The authors define the construction of EU political identity and set out empirically applicable indicators to assess political identity in policy making. They analyse the construction of identity through a process-oriented approach that explicitly includes contestation and the existence of rival political identities. Comparing across policy domains, the contributions suggest that the ability of EU institutions to construct an EU political identity has been limited not only by existing national identities but also by the coexistence of rival EU political identities within policy domains. Hence, it has been difficult for EU institutions to establish a strong identity, with identity being strongest where there are clear external alternatives and limited rival identities within the EU.

#### **Informal Governance in the European Union** - Mareike Kleine 2014-03-04

The European Union is the world's most advanced international organization, presiding over a level of legal and economic integration unmatched in global politics. To explain this achievement, many observers point to its formal rules that entail strong obligations and delegate substantial power to supranational actors such as the European Commission. This legalistic view, Mareike Kleine contends, is misleading. More often than not, governments and bureaucrats informally depart from the formal rules and thereby contradict their very purpose. Behind the EU's front of formal rules lies a thick network of informal governance practices. If not the EU's rules, what accounts for the high level of economic integration among its members? How does the EU really work? In answering these questions, Kleine proposes a new way of thinking about international organizations. Informal governance affords governments the flexibility to resolve conflicts that adherence to EU rules may generate at the domestic level. By dispersing the costs that integration may impose on individual groups, it allows governments to keep domestic interests aligned in favor of European integration. The combination of formal rules and informal governance therefore sustains a level of cooperation that neither regime alone permits, and it reduces

the EU's democratic deficit by including those interests into deliberations that are most immediately affected by its decisions. In illustrating informal norms and testing how they work, Kleine provides the first systematic analysis, based on new material from national and European archives and other primary data, of the parallel development of the formal rules and informal norms that have governed the EU from the 1958 Treaty of Rome until today.

#### **Health Systems Governance in Europe** - Elias Mossialos 2010-03-25

There is a fundamental contradiction at the core of health policy in the EU that makes it difficult to draw a line between EU and Member State responsibilities. This raises a number of difficult questions for policy makers and practitioners as they struggle to interpret both 'hard' and 'soft' laws at EU and Member State level and to reconcile tensions between economic and social imperatives in health care. The book addresses these complex questions by combining analysis of the underlying issues with carefully chosen case studies that illustrate how broader principles are played out in practice. Each chapter addresses a topical area in which there is considerable debate and potential uncertainty. The book thus offers a comprehensive discussion of a number of current and emerging governance issues in EU health policy, including regulatory, legal, 'new governance' and policy-making dynamics, and the application of the legal framework in these areas.

#### **The State of the European Union, 6** - Tanja A. Börzel 2003-09-04

The contributors to this volume take the dynamic interaction between law, politics and society as a starting point to think critically about recent developments and future innovations in European integration and EU studies.

#### **The New Intergovernmentalism** - Christopher J. Bickerton 2015-07-16

The twenty years since the signing of the Maastricht Treaty have been marked by an integration paradox: although the scope of European Union (EU) activity has increased at an unprecedented pace, this increase has largely taken place in the absence of significant new transfers of power to supranational institutions along traditional lines. Conventional theories of European integration struggle to explain this paradox because they equate integration with the empowerment of specific supranational institutions under the traditional Community method. New governance scholars, meanwhile, have not filled this intellectual void, preferring instead to focus on specific deviations from the Community method rather than theorizing about the evolving nature of the European project. The New Intergovernmentalism challenges established assumptions about how member states behave, what supranational institutions want, and where the dividing line between high and low politics is located, and develops a new theoretical framework known as the new intergovernmentalism. The fifteen chapters in this volume by leading political scientists, political economists, and legal scholars explore the scope and limits of the new intergovernmentalism as a theory of post-Maastricht integration and draw conclusions about the profound state of political disequilibrium in which the EU operates. This book is of relevance to EU specialists seeking new ways of thinking about European integration and policy-making, and general readers who wish to understand what has happened to the EU in the two troubled decades since 1992.

#### **Rethinking European Union foreign policy** - Ben Tonra 2018-07-30

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This book reviews a variety of approaches to the study of the European Union's foreign policy. Much analysis of EU foreign policy contains theoretical assumptions about the nature of the EU and its member states, their inter-relationships, the international system in which they operate and the nature of European integration. Such assumptions, when not discussed openly, often curtail debate. This book opens up this field of enquiry so students, observers and analysts of EU foreign policy can review a range of tools and theoretical templates from which the development and the trajectory of the EU's foreign policy can be studied. Situated at the interface between European studies and international relations, the book outlines how the EU relates to the rest of the world, explaining its effort towards creating a credible, effective and principled foreign, security and defence policy.

#### **Exploring European Social Policy** - Robert R. Geyer 2013-05-02

With the growing challenges of economic globalization and national welfare state retrenchment, the development and future of EU social policy has become increasingly important. This exciting new textbook provides a comprehensive, detailed and up-to-date overview of this contested area and examines whether EU social policy is strengthening or weakening European social policy regimes. The book begins with a general outline of the postwar development of EU social policy and its

evolving relationship to the theory and practice of European integration. Then it provides a detailed and theoretically engaged description of the main areas of EU social policy including: labour, gender, anti-poverty, anti-discrimination, elderly, disability, youth, and public health policy. There is also a chapter exploring the social policy role of the structural funds, particularly the European Social Fund. The book concludes by arguing against both sides of the strengthening/weakening debate, calling for a more subtle analysis of the effects of EU social policy on national social policy regimes. This book is the most up-to-date and comprehensive available and offers the reader a detailed and accessible exploration of the area. It will be essential reading for anyone studying the EU or national social policy, as well as for practitioners in the field.

The Politics of Europeanization - Kevin Featherstone 2003-06-05

'The Politics of Europeanization' looks at the political aspects of European integration from the point of view of domestic politics. In doing so, it goes beyond the classic analysis of 'how policies are made in Brussels' and raises instead the question 'what is the power of Europe in national contexts?'. The questions at the heart of this volume are crucial both for our understanding of European integration and for their policy implications. What does Europeanization really mean? How can it be measured? How is the European Union affecting domestic politics and policies in member states and candidate countries? Is Europeanization an irreversible process? Does it mean convergence across Europe? How and why do differences remain? The contributors explain and question the 'power of Europe' by providing theoretical and empirical perspectives on domestic politics and institutions, government and administration, public policies, political actors and business groups. The volume contains a new research agenda for the nascent literature on Europeanization.

**The European Union** - Kristin Archick 2019-09-15

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic partnership that represents a unique form of cooperation among sovereign countries. The EU is the latest stage in a process of integration begun after World War II, initially by six Western European countries, to foster interdependence and make another war in Europe unthinkable. The EU currently consists of 28 member states, including most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and has helped to promote peace, stability, and economic prosperity throughout the European continent. The EU has been built through a series of binding treaties. Over the years, EU member states have sought to harmonize laws and adopt common policies on an increasing number of economic, social, and political issues. EU member states share a customs union; a single market in which capital, goods, services, and people move freely; a common trade policy; and a common agricultural policy. Nineteen EU member states use a common currency (the euro), and 22 member states participate in the Schengen area of free movement in which internal border controls have been eliminated. In addition, the EU has been developing a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), which includes a Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), and pursuing cooperation in the area of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) to forge common internal security measures. Member states work together through several EU institutions to set policy and to promote their collective interests. In recent years, however, the EU has faced a number of internal and external crises. Most notably, in a June 2016 public referendum, voters in the United Kingdom (UK) backed leaving the EU. The pending British exit from the EU (dubbed "Brexit") comes amid multiple other challenges, including the rise of populist and to some extent anti-EU political parties, concerns about democratic backsliding in some member states (including Poland and Hungary), ongoing pressures related to migration, a heightened terrorism threat, and a resurgent Russia. The United States has supported the European integration project since its inception in the 1950s as a means to prevent another catastrophic conflict on the European continent and foster democratic allies and strong trading partners. Today, the United States and the EU have a dynamic political partnership and share a huge trade and investment relationship. Despite periodic tensions in U.S.-EU relations over the years, U.S. and EU policymakers alike have viewed the partnership as serving both sides' overall strategic and economic interests. EU leaders are anxious about the Trump Administration's commitment to the EU project, the transatlantic partnership, and an open international trading system—especially amid the Administration's imposition of tariffs on EU steel and aluminum products since 2018 and the prospects of future auto tariffs. In July 2018, President Trump reportedly called the EU a "foe" on trade but the Administration subsequently sought to de-escalate U.S.-EU tensions and signaled its intention to launch new U.S.-EU trade negotiations. Concerns also linger in Brussels about the implications of the Trump

Administration's "America First" foreign policy and its positions on a range of international issues, including Russia, Iran, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, climate change, and the role of multilateral institutions. This report serves as a primer on the EU. Despite the UK's vote to leave the EU, the UK remains a full member of the bloc until it officially exits the EU (which is scheduled to occur by October 31, 2019, but may be further delayed). As such, this report largely addresses the EU and its institutions as they currently exist. It also briefly describes U.S.-EU political and economic relations that may be of interest.

**Governing Europe** - Jack Hayward 2003-03-20

Governing Europe is intended to be the leading advanced survey of politics in Western Europe. It examines in detail all aspects of political life in Western Europe, from public protest to core executives, social policy to Europe's place in the world. It brings together a world-class team of leading scholars from the United Kingdom, continental Europe and North America. The contributions provide not only a sophisticated introduction to the various issues covered, but also a detailed discussion of the major theoretical and empirical debates and developments in the field. The book therefore provides both a comprehensive overview and a series of original contributions to scholarly debate. The focus is on European core executives, public administration, parties and organised interests, democracy and popular participation, public policy and the changing European state. It will be essential reading to scholars and students alike. The volume is intended as a tribute to the late Vincent Wright of Nuffield College, Oxford University.

The Cortes Generales in troubled times. The Eurozone-crisis and parliamentary involvement in EU-affairs - Josephine Susan Götze 2016-04-14

Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,3, University of Cologne (Institut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen), course: Advanced Seminar the political System of the EU: Parliamentary representation in the multi-level system of the EU, language: English, abstract: This paper focuses on the Spanish parliament (Cortes Generales, or just Cortes) and its role in the management of the Eurozone-crisis. Which measures does the Cortes Generales possess to scrutinize instruments of crisis management? Has it been actively using those to scrutinize European crisis management or has it been a mere rule taker? To answer these questions it is essential to look at the role of national parliaments in the EU system first. In a second step we want to have a closer look at the role of the parliament in the Spanish political system to better understand the then following part that is dealing with what scrutiny measures the Cortes possess and how actively it has been using them during the Eurozone-crisis. During the last decades, the process of European integration has fundamentally changed patterns of governance in Europe and led to the establishment of a new institutional framework on the continent. The ongoing transfer of competencies from the national to the supranational level has created a multi-level governance system in which new institutions emerged and already existing ones are looking for a new role in this very complex system. Since the national parliaments represent the will of the citizens, they play a crucial role in legitimating decision-making at the EU level and therefore are under pressure to find ways of influencing EU policy. This is especially crucial since national executives to an increasing degree exercise legislative competencies at the EU level (namely in the EU Council) and as a consequence increasingly restrict national parliaments in influencing policy-making at the EU level. The beginning of the European debt crisis in 2010 reinforced this tendency, since measures to counter the Eurozone-crisis, such as the establishment of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), intergovernmental treaties outside the legal framework of the EU like the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (TSCG, also known as Fiscal Compact), and especially the European Semester strongly limit the national parliament's key prerogative: budgetary authority. Since their legislative competencies have been limited, national parliaments have elaborated different mechanisms to scrutinize decision-making at the supranational level to ensure democratic legitimacy.

The National Co-ordination of EU Policy - Hussein Kassim 2000-08-03

This book is one of two volumes in which leading scholars examine the way in which EU member states co-ordinate their European policies. Eschewing the 'Europeanisation' problematic within which the issue is usually addressed, this book adopts a broader, more inclusive approach. It examines domestic processes and investigates co-ordination in ten member states - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom - looking at co-ordinating

ambitions, the actors involved in EU policy making, and the structures and processes by which policy is made. From a comparative perspective, the book identifies and assesses the impact of the influences that have shaped systems of national co-ordination - the demands exerted by Union membership, the institutional structure of the national polity, the pre-existing balance between domestic institutions, administrative norms and values, and attitudes, both popular and elite, the European integration. It assesses the extent to which there has been a convergent response to the administrative challenges posed by membership on the part of the member states or whether a pattern of divergence emerges. The effectiveness of member states in influencing policy outcomes at the European level is also addressed. The companion volume answers similar questions about national administrations in Brussels. Looking at twelve member states, it is the first systematic examination of the role played by Permanent Representations in national EU policy making.

**To what extent are there policy convergence and/or divergence in the employment policies of Germany and the United Kingdom? -**

Andrea Daniel 2009

Essay aus dem Jahr 2009 im Fachbereich Politik - Politische Systeme - Allgemeines und Vergleiche, Note: A, South Bank University London (Faculty of Art and Human Sciences), Veranstaltung: European Policy - Seminar "Comparative Analysis", Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: After investigating the active employment measures of the United Kingdom and Germany as well as their reforms of the Employment Services since

the creation of the European Employment Strategy in 1997, it can be said that Germany adapted huge parts of the British system. The British set the European Employment Strategy's agenda and extended their policy model to the European level. Via the European Employment Strategy, the British system significantly changed the German one from a highly protective to a liberal model. The German state transferred the responsibility for protection from employment related "common risks of life" to the citizens, reducing its own measures to supporting services and a mere "guarantee of survival". Although this convergence of Employment Policy was caused by the European Employment Strategy, it did not contribute to the merging of a unified European Employment Policy or to a public awareness of the European Union's role in this policy area. While Germany obviously respected the European Employment Strategy as a "superior guidance" and treated it as a self standing "European Policy", the British used it to extend the reach of their national policies. A real integration of national policies into an EU-policy did not happen. In the United Kingdom as well as in Germany, the reforms of the employment policies have not been determined and implemented in a process of broad public participation but mostly as a "top-down" process, with decisions made by a professional elite. The European Employment Strategy with its set of policy methods (Open Methods of Cooperation) had not been able to reach its goals of a more democratic policy making and more public awareness of an independent role o