**1957**

Belgium – BE, Brussels

France – FR, Paris

Netherlands – NL, Amsterdam

Italy – IT, Rome

Luxembourg – LU, Luxembourg

Germany – DE, Berlin

**1973**

Denmark – DK, Copenhagen

Ireland – IE, Dublin

United Kingdom – GB, London

**1981**

Greece – GR, Athens

**1986**

Spain – ES, Madrid

Portugal – PT, Lisbon

**1995**

Austria – AT, Vienna

Finland – FI, Helsinki

Sweden – SE, Stockholm

**1994**

Cyprus – CY, Nicosia

Czech Republic – CZ, Prague

Estonia – EE, Tallinn

Hungary – HU, Budapest

Latvia – LV, Riga

Lithuania – LT, Vilnius

Malta – MT, Valletta

Poland – PL, Warsaw

Slovakia – SK, Bratislava

Slovenia –SI, Ljubljana

**2007**

Romania – RO, Bucharest

Bulgaria – BG, Sofia

**Institutions**

European Commission – the executive branch of the European Union; responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding treaties and the general day-to-day running; 27 commissioners, one per member nation

EP – European Parliament; part of the bicameral legislature; directly elected institution

ECJ – European Court of Justice; highest court of the EU

European Council – highest political body of the EU; heads of state of each nation; President of the European Commission

Council of Ministers – part of the bicameral legislature; 27 ministers, on per member nation

ECB – European Central Bank; deals with monetary policy of EU

**Treaties**

ECSC Treaty (1951) – organized free movement of coal and steel and free access to sources of production

Euratom Treaty (1957) – ensures the security of atomic energy supply within the framework of a centralized monitoring system

EEC Treaty (1957) – brings countries together to achieve integration via trade with a view to economic expansion

Merger Treaty (1965) – created a Single Commission and a Single Council of the then three European Communities

Single European Treaty (1986) – revises the Treaties of Rome in order to add new momentum to European integration and to complete the internal market; amends the rules governing the operation of the European institutions and expands Community powers, notably in the field of research and development, the environment and common foreign policy

Maastricht Treaty on the European Union (1992) - creates a European Union consisting of three pillars: the European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters (JHA); introduces the concept of European citizenship, reinforces the powers of the European Parliament and launches economic and monetary union (EMU)

Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) – amended and renumbered the EU and EC Treaties

Treaty of Nice (2001) – reformed the institutions so that the Union could function efficiently after its enlargement to 25 Member States

Treaty of Lisbon (2007) – main objectives are to make the EU more democratic, meeting the European citizens’ expectations for high standards of accountability, openness, transparency and participation; and to make the EU more efficient and able to tackle today's global challenges such as climate change, security and sustainable development.

Themes:

 EU as a political system: Good synopsis (p. 69) of institutions

 Treaties, but not a constitution

 Judicial interpretation and precedent

 Failed constitution and the Lisbon treaty

 IGCs: Negotiating forums outside the formal framework

European Commission: Commissioners, the college of Commissioners, DGs, Civil Servants, Comitology, Powers of Initiation, Powers of Implementation, EU Conscience, EU Finances, External Relations

Council of Ministers/Council of European Union: Technical Configurations, Coreper (Committee of Permanent Representatives, Rotating Presidency

European Parliament: Direct elections, 785 MEPs, President, Codecision Procedures

European Court of Justice: Supremacy, Mutual Recognition, Court of First Instance, Preliminary Rulings v. Direct Actions

European Council: Strategic Direction/Leaderships, at least twice a year, formalized in SEA

Codecision areas.

Mark Pollack

1. Main Question: What explaines EU integration?

Neofunctionalism: Integration follows an internal logic

Spillovers: functional (if you start cooperating in one field you gradually cover everything else), political (once you give bureaucrats jurisdiction in one area, they will gradually want and get more)

Cross-border economic and social interactions shift loyalties

VS.

Intergovermentalism – Integrations follows the logic of state-to-state negotiations European countries have overlapping as well as conflicting interests

Rational institutionalism: Voting rules, etc. determine level of integration VS. Sociological Institutionalism/Constructivism: EU integration shapes state interests VS Historical Institutionalism: Insititutionsa set path-dependent processes of change

Moravcsik – maximalists (Italy and Germany) wanted to increase the power of parliament and expand the EU, minimalists wanted to liberalize the market and tear down the trade barriers... Push from business not politics (possibly not nationalistic interests)... distinguishes this from Rome Treaty... Was this for the multinational corporations or for the benefit of the EU and/or nations...

Questions: What accounts for the passage of the Single European Act of 1992? SEA expanded the QMV created mutual recognition. Governments: FR, DE, GB determined SEA... the countries that have MNCs are pushed by their MNCs to go through with integration but because it is good for their companies... Realist, intergovernmentalism

Sandholts and Zysman – Integration is good, reducing transaction costs, integration theory – countries making moves to integrate, domestic politics – each state would promote a supernational organization, elite bargains – making compromises that can allow a supernational organization to exist. Multinational corporations are pushing for a reduction of trade barriers and therefore cooperation among states... ends in uncertainty.

Question: What accounts for or explains the passage of the SEA of 1992? Consolidated original plan and created a polity that was very different than what intended. Deep cause of the SEA was the structural change in the international economy: US decline and Japan rise... European-based Multinational Corporations were a main reason... The European Commission, the bureaucracy Delors, saw US decline and Japan rise as a opportunity to integrate Europe... elite bargains between governments, companies, and EU institutions...