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The European Union: History, Structure, Future

Senior Scholars Spring 2017

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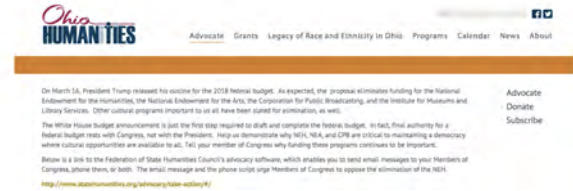
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Ohio HUMANITIES

SHARING THE HUMAN STORY

Humanities on the Hill



Advocate Grants Legacy of Race and Ethnicity in Ohio Programs Calendar News About

On March 15, President Trump released his outline for the 2018 federal budget. As expected, the proposal eliminated funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the Institute for Museums and Library Services. Other cultural programs important to us all have been slated for elimination, as well.

The entire House budget announcement is just the first step required to draft and complete the federal budget. In fact, final authority for a federal budget rests with Congress, not with the President. Help us demonstrate why NEH, NEA, and CPB are critical to maintaining a democracy where cultural opportunities are available to all. Tell your member of Congress why funding these programs continues to be important.

Below is a link to the Federation of State Humanities Council's advocacy software, which enables you to send email messages to your Members of Congress, phone them, or both. The email message and the phone script urge Members of Congress to oppose the elimination of the NEH.

<http://www.fshscouncil.org/advocating/hill-act.html>

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Humanities on the Hill



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities

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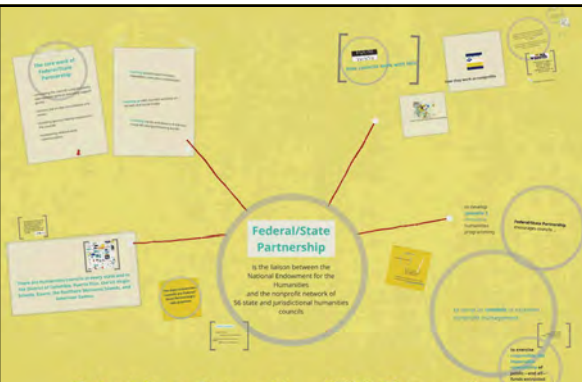
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Federal/State Partnership is the linchpin between the National Endowment for the Humanities and the nonprofit network of 56 state and jurisdictional humanities councils.

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Federal/State Partnership
is the linchpin between the National Endowment for the Humanities and the nonprofit network of 56 state and jurisdictional humanities councils.

Federal/State Partnership = NEH & 56 nonprofit state humanities councils working together

Humanities on the Hill



FEDERATION OF STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS

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Humanities on the Hill 2017

Capitol Hill and Surrounding Area

Legend

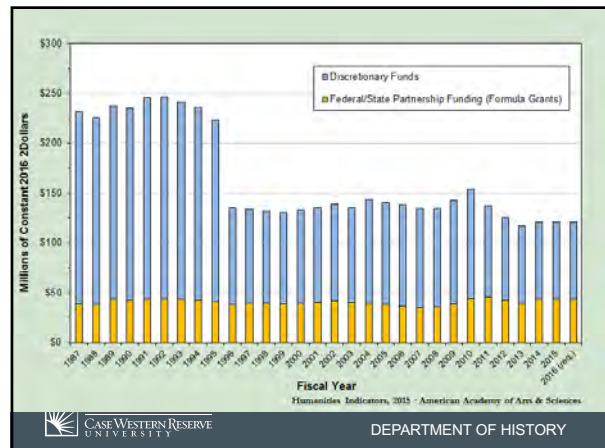
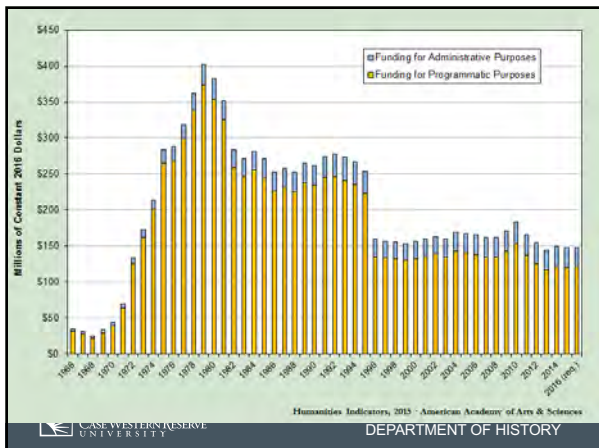
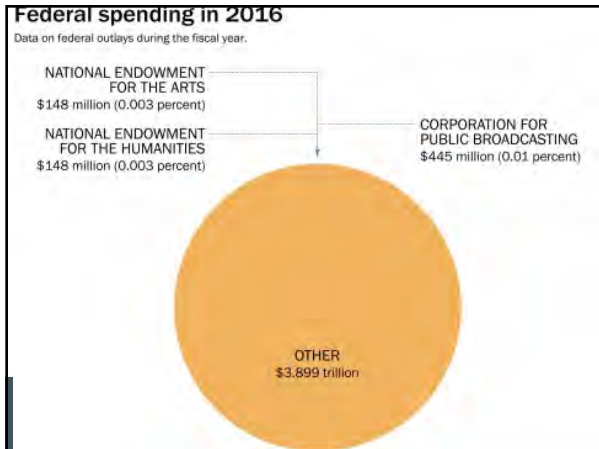
- HOB: House Office Building
- LOC: Library of Congress
- SOB: Senate Office Building
- USBG: United States



Debriefing Breakfast
Van Scoyoc Associates
101 Constitution Ave NW
#600W, Washington, DC 20001

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State	Total Funding (\$)	Per Capita Funding (\$)
Alabama	281,205	1.15
Alaska	1,426,893	1.52
Arizona	308,192	1.14
Arkansas	1,126,823	1.22
California	1,177,288	1.25
Colorado	1,248,736	1.40
Connecticut	1,371,573	1.55
Delaware	1,364,364	1.49
District of Columbia	1,487,105	1.63
Florida	1,898,792	1.21
Georgia	4,695,345	1.44
Hawaii	1,111,568	1.42
Idaho	1,225,593	1.36
Illinois	2,101,020	1.32
Indiana	1,866,222	1.21
Iowa	1,181,258	1.14
Kansas	1,178,892	1.15
Kentucky	1,111,124	1.11
Louisiana	2,824,941	1.41
Maine	1,061,111	1.11
Maryland	1,827,588	1.38
Massachusetts	1,827,588	1.38
Michigan	1,111,124	1.11
Minnesota	1,111,124	1.11
Mississippi	1,111,124	1.11
Missouri	1,111,124	1.11
Montana	1,111,124	1.11
Nebraska	1,111,124	1.11
Nevada	1,111,124	1.11
New Hampshire	1,111,124	1.11
New Jersey	1,111,124	1.11
New Mexico	1,111,124	1.11
New York	1,111,124	1.11
North Carolina	1,111,124	1.11
North Dakota	1,111,124	1.11
Ohio	1,111,124	1.11
Oklahoma	1,111,124	1.11
Oregon	1,111,124	1.11
Pennsylvania	1,111,124	1.11
Rhode Island	1,111,124	1.11
South Carolina	1,111,124	1.11
South Dakota	1,111,124	1.11
Tennessee	1,111,124	1.11
Texas	1,111,124	1.11
Utah	1,111,124	1.11
Vermont	1,111,124	1.11
Virginia	1,111,124	1.11
Washington	1,111,124	1.11
West Virginia	1,111,124	1.11
Wisconsin	1,111,124	1.11
Wyoming	1,111,124	1.11




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Humanities on the Hill Ohio 5th, Bob Latta

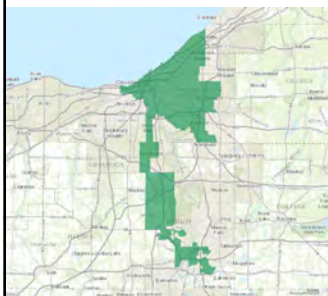




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Humanities on the Hill Ohio 11th, Marcia Fudge

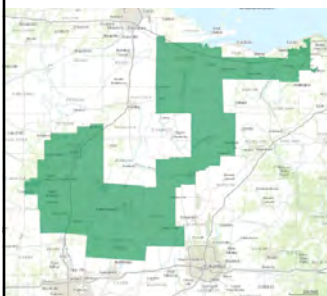




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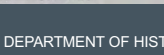
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Humanities on the Hill Ohio 4th, Jim Jordan

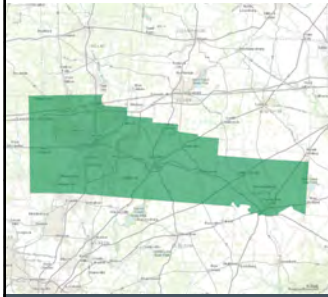




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Humanities on the Hill Ohio 10th, Michael Turner



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Humanities on the Hill Ohio Humanities

- <http://www.ohiohumanities.org/>
- <http://www.ohiohumanities.org/advocate/>
- https://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin?v=0017C AV_ERFAzH-XKuUhttbhSYI2aXgsRGqt9Ou42PiHUM4uUi15nHv-OINi3TohfVHLh4bdENp-0_ARTgvVG6fgqqTikfgGrElhYP_i-Hy_ZwtmMLOHaPGeXiTkryvJ_5iPGGjC9iAtVGez_EwRjBRJNedn5JscCk919vm9ECyeQpUmCpXovzw%3D%3D



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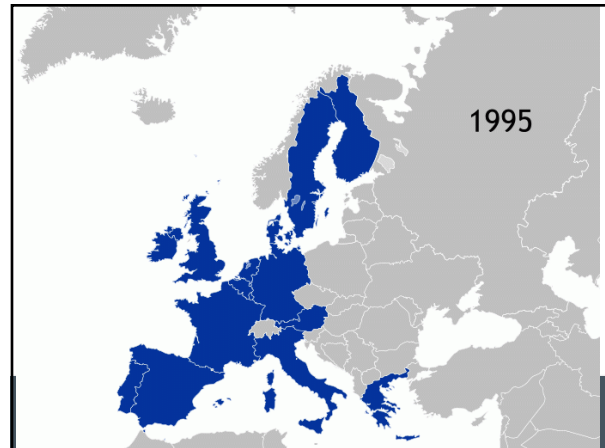
The European Union

- **Enlargement**
- **Unification of Germany, 1990**
- **Accession, 1995 – “The Fifteen”**
 - Austria, Finland, Sweden
 - Post-Cold-War expansion
 - Neutral states with mature market economies




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The European Union

- **Treaty of Amsterdam**
 - Signed October 2, 1997
 - Entered into effect May 1, 1999
 - Moved much of Third Pillar (JHA) into First Pillar
 - Incorporated Schengen system into First Pillar
 - Created High Representative for EU Foreign Policy
 - Strengthened role of European Parliament in codecision process
 - Did not provide for common defense policy, but increased EU responsibilities for peacekeeping and international humanitarian interventions



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The way in which the cooperation in JHA is constructed in the Treaty of Amsterdam


First Pillar

Newer EU Treaty title IV:
Visa, asylum, immigration and other policy areas involving the free movement of people (art. 61-69)

Transfer of additional powers to first pillar that were previously in the third pillar

Third Pillar

Remaining parts put into a tighter title (VI) of the EU Treaty:
„Provisions on Police and Judicial Cooperation“ (art. 29-42).
Partially made subject to the jurisdiction of the ECJ.




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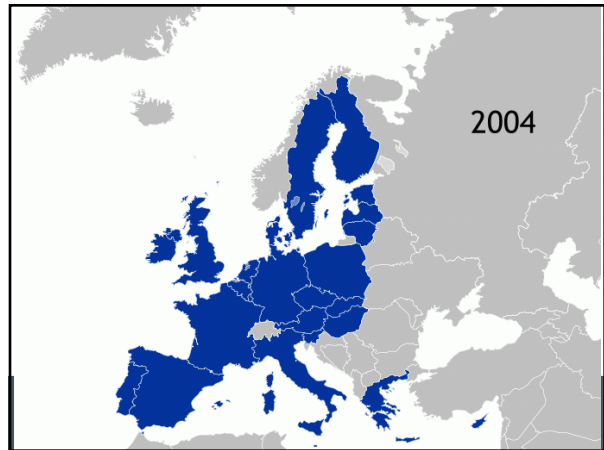
The European Union

- **Treaty of Nice**
 - Signed February 26, 2001; entered into effect February 1, 2003
 - Accession negotiations with 12 eastern European or small states opened; new opportunities
 - Need to adapt EU institutions to such a large expansion
 - Germans saw chance to move toward federal state
 - Preserve national identities, but in federal state
 - “Europe of two speeds”
 - Postponed Germany’s demands for primacy in voting as voting weights for after enlargement were set
 - Seen as flawed compromise



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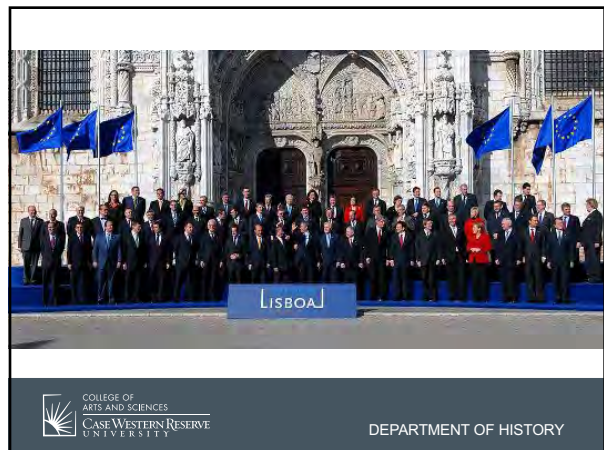
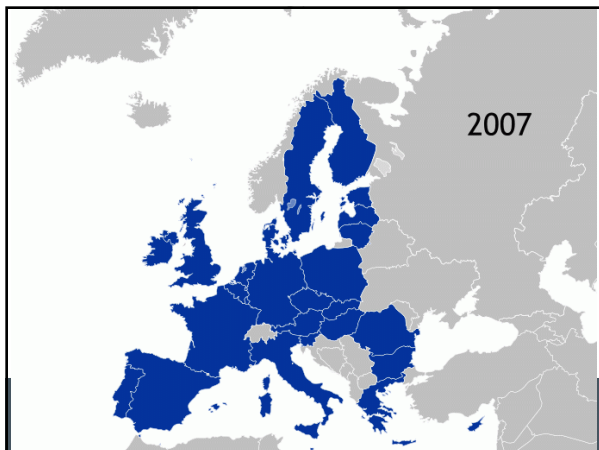


The European Union

- Strange interlude of Treaty on a Constitution for Europe
 - Provided by Treaties of Amsterdam and Nice
 - Convention on the Future of Europe December 2001
 - Signed by Member States in October 2004
 - Had to be ratified by all 25 states
 - Defeated by referenda in France, May 28, and in the Netherlands, June 1, 2005
 - Abandoned


The European Union


- Treaty of Lisbon, “Reform Treaty”
 - Signed December 13, 2007; effective December 1, 2009
 - Major revision into two treaties:
 - Treaty on European Union (TEU)
 - Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)
 - Many exceptions and reservations for some Member States
 - Greater reliance on QMV
 - End of pillar system
 - More supranational; less intergovernmental
 - Current system

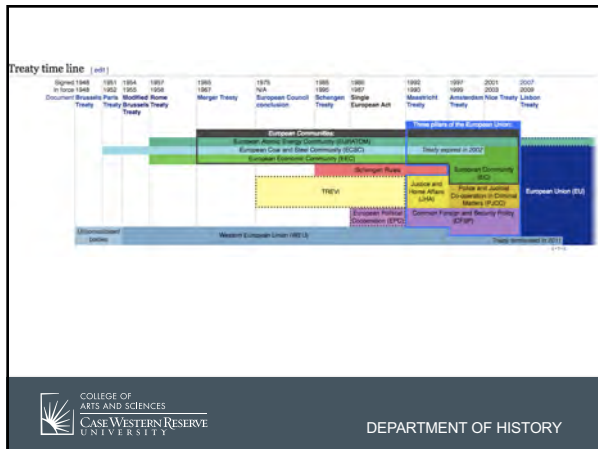
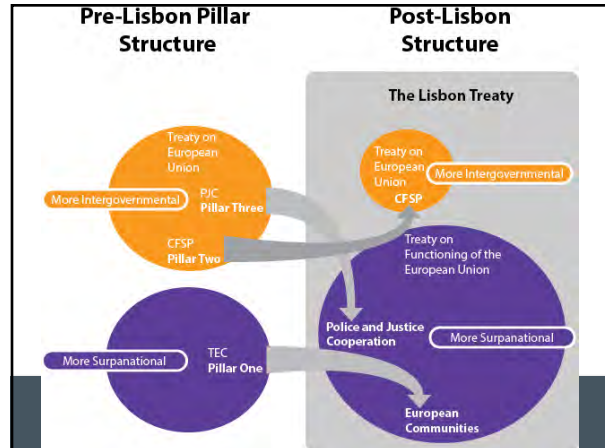


History and Structure of the European Union

Treaty of Lisbon




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The European Union

- Failed Irish referendum on June 12, 2008
 - Almost purely domestic political reasons; slap at incumbent government which was backing ratification
- Passed second Irish referendum on October 2, 2009
- Rushed into effect on December 1

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The European Union

- **Lisbon Treaties**
 - 200 pages of Treaty text
 - 37 Protocols, 128 pages of text
 - 2 Annexes
 - 65 Declarations
 - Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 54 Articles, 15 pages
 - **This is a Constitution!**

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The European Union

- European Union has five principal political institutions
 - The Council of Ministers
 - The European Council
 - The European Parliament
 - The European Commission
 - The European Court of Justice

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 DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Primary role is legislative
 - Article 16: “Jointly with Parliament to exercise legislative and budgetary functions” and to “carry out policy-making and coordinating functions”
- Who attends?
 - Article 16(2): A representative of each Member State at the ministerial level authorized to commit that Member State’s government



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- **Council of Ministers**
 - Justus Lipsius Building, Brussels



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Ten different configurations of the Council of Ministers, depending upon subject matter being considered
 - Agriculture and fisheries
 - Competitiveness
 - Economic and financial affairs
 - Education, youth, culture, and sport
 - Employment, social policy, health, and consumer affairs
 - Environment
 - Foreign affairs
 - General affairs
 - Justice and home affairs
 - Transportation, telecommunications, and energy



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Presidency rotates every six months
 - Sets agenda for actions at meetings
 - Chairs Council meetings
- Three consecutive presidencies work together as a “trio” to set program for 18 months
 - Current president is Malta, trio is Netherlands, Slovakia, Malta
 - Next trio will be Estonia, Bulgaria, Austria



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- By Decision 2016/1316 of July 2016, United Kingdom was taken out of the rotation for Presidency of Council, as a result of the Brexit referendum



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Presidency of Council of Ministers works in close cooperation with:
 - President of European Council
 - High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
 - High Representative is also Vice President of the European Commission and President of the Foreign Affairs Council
 - Current High Representative is Federica Mogherini of Italy



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy



- Federica Mogherini



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Council Voting
 - Lisbon TEU Article 24 requires unanimity for Common Foreign and Security Policy
 - TFEU requires unanimity for measures to harmonize
 - Taxation
 - Sensitive environmental or social policy legislation
 - Measures pursuant to TFEU Article 352 which permits measures to achieve the common market when no Treaty provision enables such measures



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Simple majority voting to adopt Council's rules of procedure or to request Commission to prepare studies or legislative proposals



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- All other issues require Qualified Majority Voting (QMV)
 - About 80 percent of all measures before Council
 - Much of the reason for the Treaties of Amsterdam, Nice, and finally Lisbon, was contention over the weight of voting for QMV
 - United Germany was the big issue
 - From 1952 to 1990, West Germany roughly equal in population and GDP to France, Italy, and later UK
 - After unification, Germany much bigger in population and increasingly in GDP



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- Solution in Treaties of Amsterdam and Nice was German forbearance, acceptance of under-weighted voting
 - Contention with new members
 - Poland argued for over-weighting, explicitly citing the population it would have now if not for losses suffered at the hands of the Germans 1939-45



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- QMV under Treaty of Lisbon is in transition until March 31 of this year
 - QMV formula of Treaty of Nice was retained in Treaty of Lisbon until November 1, 2014
 - Since November 1, 2014, the new Lisbon formula applied, but any Member State could assert its special interest and require use of Nice formula
 - Starting on April 1, only Lisbon formula will prevail



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union Council of Ministers

- QMV Treaty of Lisbon formula
- To become law, a measure must receive in Council an affirmative vote of
 - 55 percent of all ministers, if acting on a proposal of Commission or High Representative; otherwise 72 percent
 - Comprising at least 15 Member States
 - Representing at least 65 percent of Union population
- Any blocking minority must have at least 4 Member States
- Vast majority of decisions are unanimous: in 2008, 128 out of 147



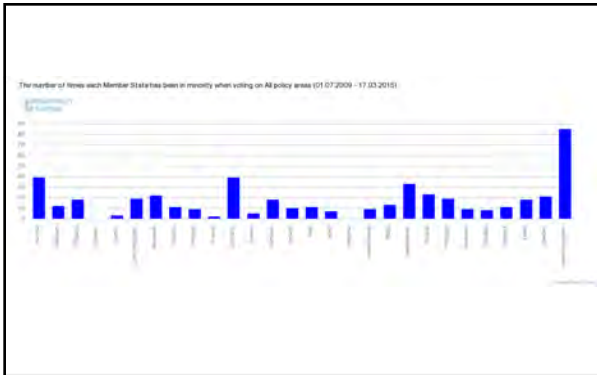
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Voting weights in both the Council of Ministers and the European Council

member state	Nice	Lisbon
	votes %	pop. in millions %
Germany	29 8.4%	82 16.5%
France	29 8.4%	64 12.9%
United Kingdom	29 8.4%	60 12.4%
Italy	29 8.4%	60 12.0%
Spain	27 7.8%	46 9.0%
Poland	27 7.8%	38 7.6%
Romania	14 4.1%	21 4.3%
Netherlands	13 3.8%	17 3.3%
Greece	12 3.5%	11 2.2%
Portugal	12 3.5%	11 2.1%
Belgium	12 3.5%	11 2.1%
Czech Republic	12 3.5%	10 2.1%
Hungary	12 3.5%	10 2.0%
Sweden	10 2.9%	9.2 1.9%
Austria	10 2.9%	8.3 1.7%
Bulgaria	10 2.9%	7.8 1.5%
Denmark	7 2.0%	5.5 1.1%
Slovakia	7 2.0%	5.4 1.1%
Finland	7 2.0%	5.3 1.1%
Ireland	7 2.0%	4.3 0.9%
Lithuania	7 2.0%	3.3 0.7%
Latvia	4 1.2%	2.2 0.5%
Slovenia	4 1.2%	2.0 0.4%
Estonia	4 1.2%	1.3 0.3%
Cyprus	4 1.2%	0.87 0.2%
Luxembourg	4 1.2%	0.49 0.1%
Malta	3 0.9%	0.41 0.1%
total	345 100%	498 100%
required majority	255 74%	324 65%



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union European Council

- Heads of government or state of Member States began to meet at the Hague in December 1968, later twice a year
- Since the 1990s have met 4 times annually
- Since 2004, have met in Brussels



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The European Union European Council

- Recognized as an informal policy maker by Single European Act
- Article 4 of Maastricht TEU declared that the European Council shall “provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and define the general guidelines thereof”
- Lisbon TEU designates European Council an institution of the EU, with capacity to make binding decisions
 - Generally acts by consensus, unanimity
 - But can act by QMV or even simple majority



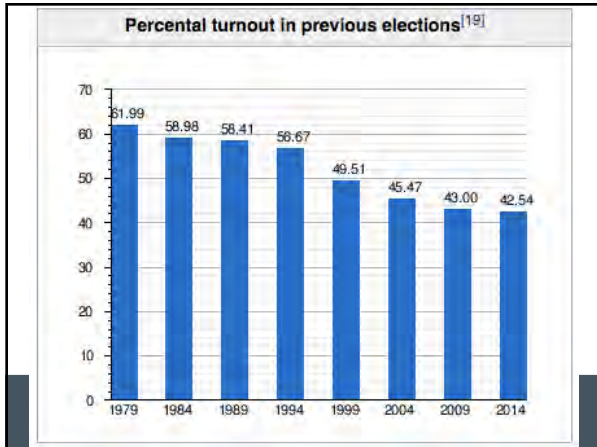
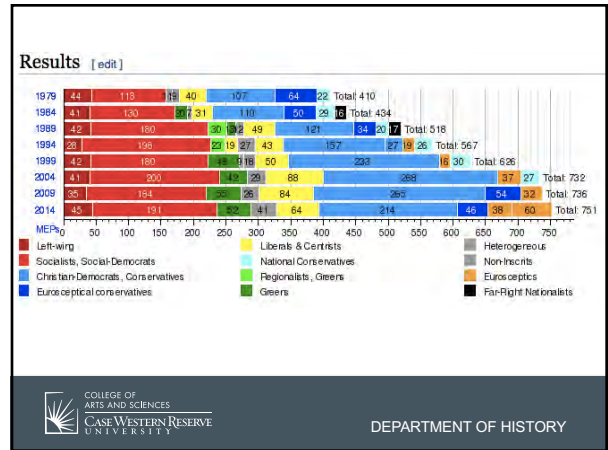
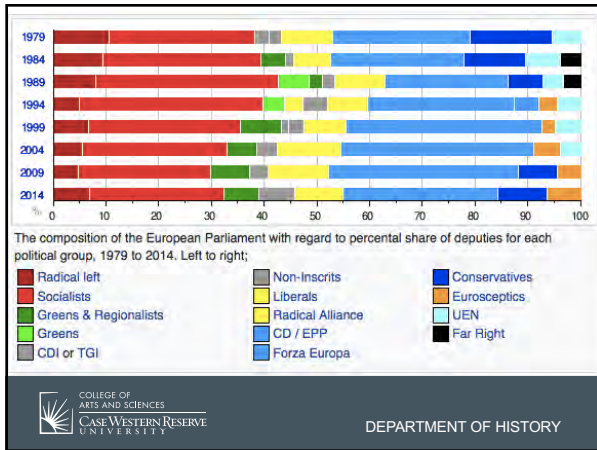
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The European Union European Council

- Formerly, President of European Council was head of state or government of Member State who was current rotating President of the Council of Ministers
- Lisbon TEU Article 15(6) created full-time office of President of the European Council
 - 2 ½ year term, renewable once
 - Elected by QMV
 - Current President is former Prime Minister of Poland, Donald Tusk
 - Re-elected to second term on March 9 (to begin June 1), *over the opposition of current Polish government!*



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



REGION	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009
Northern ^[15]	3.6	6.3	6.3	22	35.3	31.2	10.9
	3.6	2.7	4.5	6.8	16.7	18.1	20.3
	23.2	33	45.5	56.8	27.6	23.9	21
Western ^[16]	33.6	30.9	26.7	31.9	36.4	34.9	37.3
	6.5	10.6	12	8.5	5.2	11.9	12.5
	34.1	32.7	32.7	29.9	27.9	30.2	20.8
Southern ^[17]	37	34.3	29.6	25.9	39.8	38.2	45.2
	6.2	4.8	9.5	8.5	5	7.9	5
	18	21	29.1	29.9	30.8	33	35
Central and South-Eastern ^[18]	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	41
	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	10
	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	23.7
Total	28	25.3	23.4	27.7	37.2	36.9	36
	9.8	7.1	9.5	7.6	8	12.4	11.4
	27.6	30	34.2	34.9	28.8	28.3	25
Turnout	63	61	58.5	56.8	49.4	45.5	43

Legend: Socialist (PES/SD) - Liberal (ELDR/ALDE) - People's (EPP/PEP-ED)

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The European Union European Parliament

- Largest states underrepresented
 - Germany has 96 seats; if proportional to population, would have 136
- Smaller states overrepresented

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The European Union European Parliament

- Parliament elects its own President
 - Term of 2 ½ years, renewable once
- Until January 17, 2017, was Martin Schulz, SPD, from Germany
- Succeeded by Antonio Tajani, EPP, of European People’s Party
 - Former press secretary to Silvio Berlusconi

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European Parliament

- Martin Schulz

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European Parliament



• Antonio Tejani

The European Union European Parliament

- European Parliament shares legislative power with Council of Ministers
- Especially pronounced in “ordinary legislative process”
- Functions like a bicameral legislation:
 - House of Member States
 - House of the People

