

# THEORIES AND CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO EUropean POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

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Challenges to EU Politics and Governance

Lecture 1

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# PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION



EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

## 1952 ECSC

European Coal and Steel Community

## 1958 EEC and EURATOM

European Economic Community  
European Atomic Energy Community

## 1967 EC

European Communities

## 1993

**EU**  
European Union  
Maastricht Treaty

## 2009

**EU**  
Treaty of Lisbon



# The tale of EUropean integration I

- Treaty of Paris 1951: **European Coal and Steel Community**
  - First supranational organisation in Europe
- Rome Treaties 1957: **Euratom and European Economic Community**

Expected to create a common market within 12 years

Removed *all* restrictions to internal movement of people, money and services



Eins zwei drei



# The tale of EUropean integration II

- Eurosclerosis: 1960s and 70s
- Enlargement to less integrationist countries
- Early 1980s: looking for a 'uniting' project
- **Single European Act 1986**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> major revision of Rome Treaties to create Single European Market (SEM) by 1992
  - **Created the single biggest market in the world**
- Jacques Delors (Com President)
  - 3 stages EMU → towards a single currency
- End of Cold War
- Maastricht Treaty 1993/ **Treaty on the European Union (TEU)**
  - Introduction of a Political Union and EMU confirmed



# The tale of EUropean integration III

- Deepening integration
  - 1993 Accession Criteria = EU no longer an “exclusive club”
  - 1995 European Economic Area introduced -
  - 1999 introduction of Euro - now used in 19 member states
- BUT 2005 Constitutional Treaty
- 2009 Lisbon Treaty/

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)



## ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

**1952** Belgium  
Germany  
France  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands

**1973** Denmark  
Ireland  
United Kingdom

**1981** Greece

**1986** Spain  
Portugal

**1995** Austria  
Finland  
Sweden

**2004**  
Czech Rep.  
Estonia  
Cyprus  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Hungary  
Malta  
Poland  
Slovenia  
Slovakia

**2007**  
Bulgaria  
Romania

**2013**  
Croatia



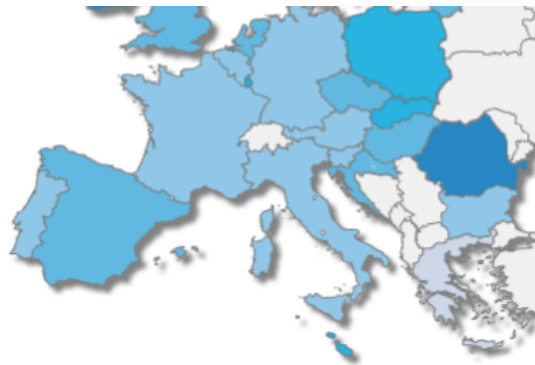
Q1. RECALLED VOTE: How did you vote on the question 'Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?'

|                                       | %  |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Remain a member of the European Union | 43 |
| Leave the European Union              | 44 |
| Did not vote                          | 12 |
| Can't remember                        | 1  |

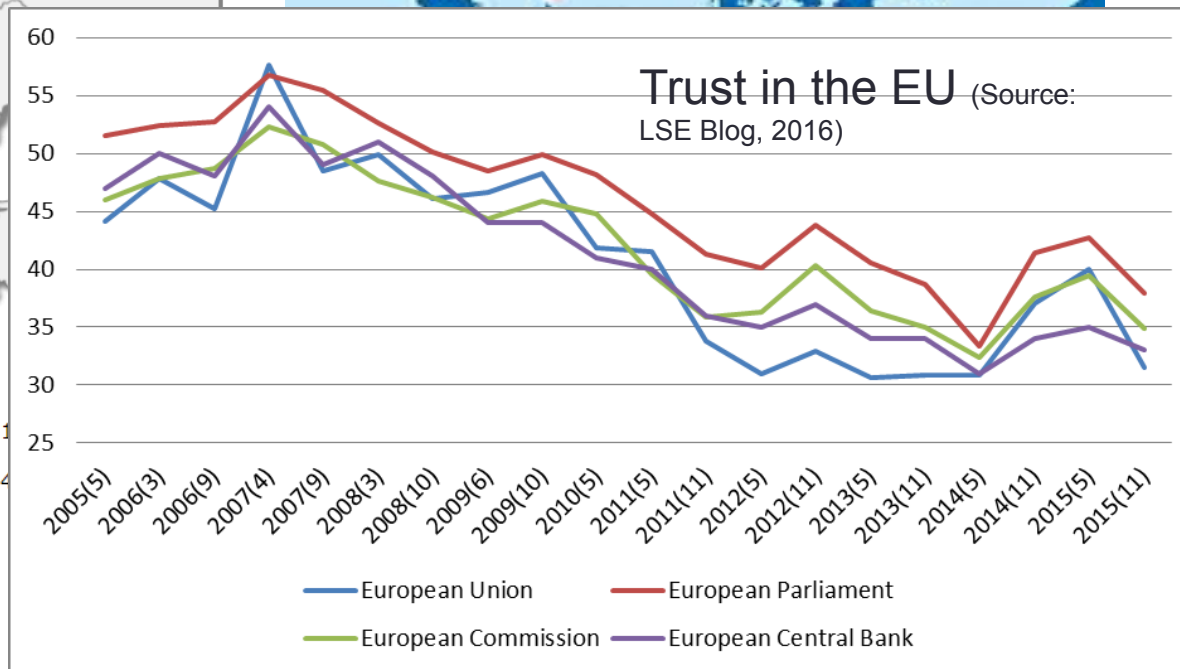
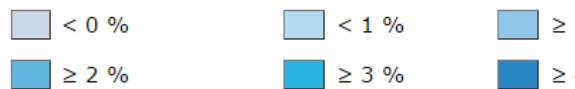
# ration? I

Q2. And as you may know the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. Do you think that was the right decision or the wrong decision for the United Kingdom?

|                | % All<br>(1077) | % Leave voters<br>(426) | % Remain voters<br>(548) |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Right decision | 43              | 89                      | 4                        |
| Wrong decision | 44              | 3                       | 89                       |
| Don't know     | 14              | 8                       | 8                        |

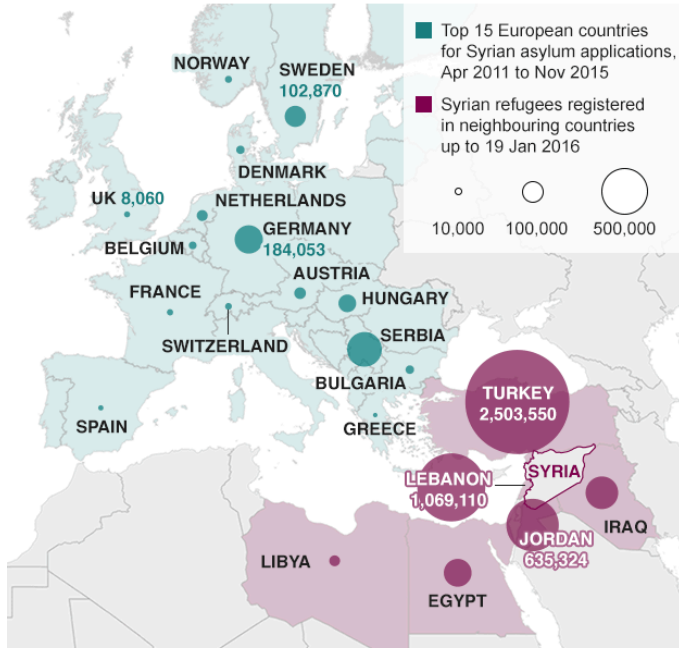


Legend : GDP Growth forecast 2016



# Today European *disintegration*? II

Syrians in neighbouring countries and Europe



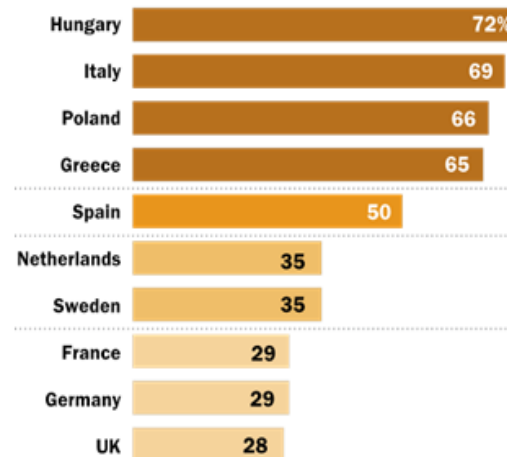
Source: UNHCR

BBC



## Views of Muslims more negative in eastern and southern Europe

Unfavorable view of Muslims in our country



Note: In Poland, question was asked of a subsample of 686 respondents.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q36c.

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# Theoretical Explanations I: More or less *integration?*

- Neofunctionalism – *Haas*
  - ‘EU-level actors/ institutions have a key role in furthering integration = Monnet method → Spillover’
- Transactionalism – *Deutsch et al.*
  - Focus on increased cross-border transactions to create new and meaningful networks of communication, esp. citizens’ mobility
  - Requires common decision-making structures and that transactions have a constant, multifaceted and long-term outlook
- Dissident Realism – *Hoffman*
- Liberal Intergovernmentalism – *Moravcsik*
  - Competing MS interests – economic usually
  - Outcome depends on relative power of states → delegation to supranational institutions
- Supranational Institutionalism – *Stone-Sweet and Sandholtz*
  - Supranational actors, supranational rules and transnational society
- Qualitative globalization and regional integration – *Sullivan*
  - Transnationalist IPE approach



# Theoretical Explanations II: More or less *governance*?

- Focus is on how politics is made in *EUrope*
  - Policy made through non-hierarchical networks of public and private actors located at different territorial levels
- New modes of governance – *Héritier*
- Multilevel governance – *Hooghe and Marks*
- EU as a Political system in its own right
  - Complex institutional structures & decision-making
  - Decision-making diffused between different institutions
  - Crucial role of networks in informal policy-making
  - Multi-cultural contexts
  - No interest can easily prevail
  - Need for effective interest representation and political alliances

# Seminar Questions

- 1. How and why did the European model emerge? Can you identify the European model as the beginning of a new world order? Explain.
- 2. Do you agree with Andrew Moravcsik's Liberal Intergovernmental (LI) theory of EUropean integration? Compare and contrast LI with at least one other theory of European integration to support your argument.
- 3. How can the concepts of governance and multi-level governance be useful for understanding policy-making in EUrope today?
- 4. In your view, does EUropean integration have its limits? Explain your answer with examples.