Sophia Tannis: The European Transfer







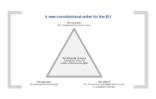
















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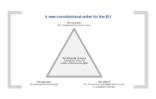
















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HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND NATIONAL INTERESTS: FROM AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL MODEL TO A CONSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT Author: Matteo Laruffa

"The national interest in European Union law and governance" HAS Centre for Social Sciences

3-4 July 2014

One direction integration

Period: 1951 -1991

Main features: common institutions and rules as the results of a gradual transfer of sovereignty while member states retained a power of veto

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Jean Monnet: "to ensure that in their limited field the new institutions were thoroughly democratic; and in this direction, the pragmatic method we had adopted would... lead to a federation validated by the people's vote"

Multi-directional integration

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Period: 1992 - 2008

Main features: The Maastricht Compromise (voluntary coordination and supranational constraints), the enhanced cooperation and the politics of opt-out



Giuliano Amato: "The EU is increasingly taking the shape of what I call the hermaphrodite of the new times, in other words the shape of those organizations that have been blurring the border between international agencies and constitutional ones by adopting the organizational patterns of both"

The supremacy of rules over citizens and politics

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Period: 2012 - today

Main features: governance of rules founded on the adoption of new binding legal acts for fiscal and budgetary policies without any discretionary decisions by political institutions







A de facto **limit to the political rights of citizens** (the right of citizens to contribute and take part to the decision-making process of institutions).

Example: the European Semester and the effect of this policy cycle on the budgets of member states

The institutional problem

The absence of institutions with a European mandate responsible for the competences that member states cannot exercise any more creates an **erosion of sovereignty** more than a transfer of sovereignty

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The economic and social problem

The current governance delegates the most important policy making decisions to automatic mechanisms which do not provide for an involvement of citizens or democratic institutions.

The European governance is insensitive to the problems of citizens.







Amartya Sen: "public discussion is a vehicle of social change and economic progress"

The political problem

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