# **Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos**

## PORTUGAL'S PARTICIPATION IN EU DECISION-MAKING

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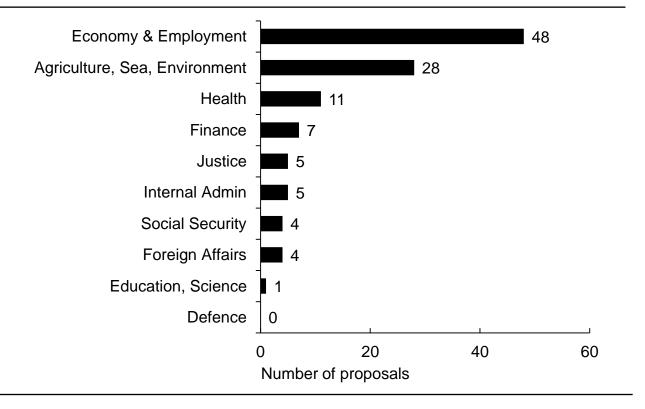
ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE MEASURE OF HARD NATIONAL RESOURCES

	Population	INDEX	INDEX	INDEX
	(mn)	Population	GDP total	GDP per capita
Germany	81.8	868	1435	121
France	65.1	691	1120	108
UK	62.4	663	989	110
Italy	60.6	644	902	98
Spain	46.2	490	609	97
Poland	38.2	406	205	66
Romania	21.4	227	72	49
Netherlands	16.7	177	341	128
Greece	11.3	120	132	75
Belgium	10.9	116	205	119
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	10.6	113	100	75
Czech Rep	10.5	112	87	79
Hungary	10.0	106	56	66
Sweden	9.4	100	201	128
Austria	8.4	89	166	131
Bulgaria	7.5	80	21	47
Denmark	5.6	59	137	125
Slovakia	5.4	58	38	75
Finland	5.4	57	104	115
Ireland	4.5	48	90	129
Lithuania	3.2	34	16	70
Latvia	2.2	24	10	62
Slovenia	2.1	22	21	82
Estonia	1.3	14	8	68
Cyprus	0.8	9	10	91
Luxembourg	0.5	5	23	271
Malta	0.4	4	4	86

Indexes calculated as a country's absolute value divided by the absolute value of the median EU country and multiplied by 100.

Source: Eurostat. Population as 1 January 2011. GDP per capita Purchasing Power Standard 2012.

#### EU PROPOSALS AFFECTING PORTUGUESE MINISTRIES

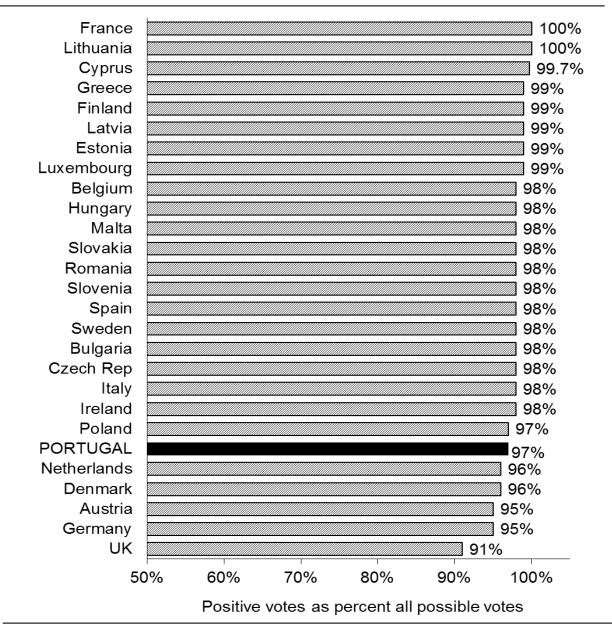


Source: As calculated by the authors from ordinary and special legislative proposals, covering the year 2012, as reported in the Legislative Observatory, available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/home/home.do. Where a DG's concerns affect more than one ministry, measures are counted more than once.

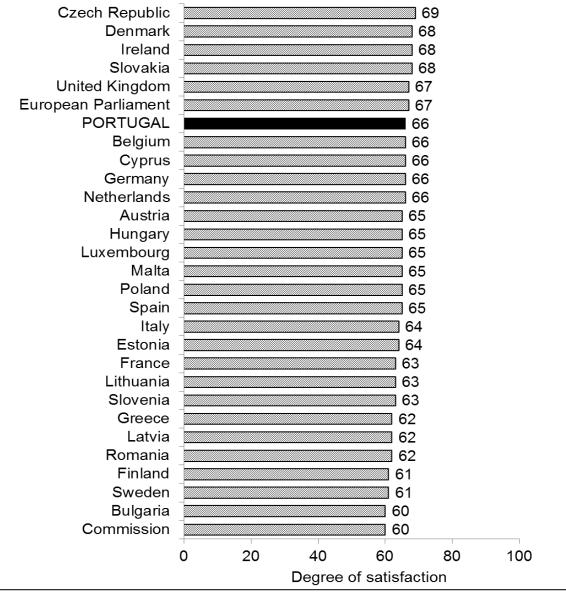
HOW THE EU BUDGET AFFECTS MEMBER STATES

	Receives	Contributes	Net effect
	(€ bn)	(€ bn)	(€ bn)
Daland	45.7	2.0	.12.0
Poland PORTUGAL	15.7 <b>6.8</b>	3.9 <b>1.8</b>	+12.0
	<b>6.6</b>	1.8	+5.0
Greece	14.3	10.7	+4.5 +4.0
Spain	4.2	0.9	+3.3
Hungary Czech R.	4.2 4.5	1.6	+3.0
Romania	4.5 3.4	1.5	+3.0
Slovakia	2.3	0.7	+2.0
Lithuania	2.3 1.8	0.7	+1.5
	1.0	0.3	+1.3
Bulgaria Latvia	1.7	0.4	+1.0
Estonia	1.2	0.2	+0.8
Ireland	2.0	1.4	
Slovenia	2.0 0.9	0.4	+0.7
Croatia	0.9	0.4	+0.6 +0.1
Malta	0.1	0.0	+0.1
	0.1	0.1	+0.1 -0.0
Cyprus	1.5	0.2	-0.0 -0.1
Luxembourg Finland	1.3	2.0	-0.1 -0.7
Denmark	1.3 1.4	2.7	-0. <i>1</i> -1.1
Austria	1.4	2.7	-1.1 -1.1
	7.0	5.2	-1.1 -1.5
Belgium Sweden			
	1.6	3.8	-1.9
Netherlands	2.1 11.0	6.1	-2.4 -5.1
Italy UK	6.9	16.5	-5.1 -7.4
		16.2	
France	12.9	21.3	-8.3
Germany	12.2	26.2	-12.0

Source: 2012 figures, http://ec.europa.eu/budget/figures/interactive/index\_en.cfm



Source: Votewatch Europe (2012: Figure 6), analysis of 303 Qualified Majority Votes in Council between July, 2009 and June, 2012.



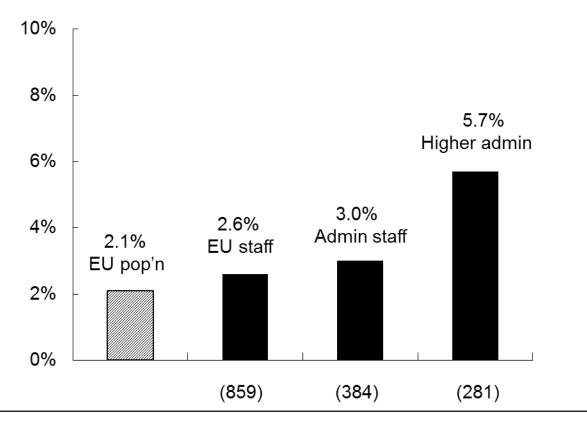
Source: Degree of satisfaction is the extent to which a PERMREP's Office initial goals match the outcome of a Council decisionmaking process. Calculated from data supplied by Robert Thomson, as reported in his book, Resolving Controversy in the European Union. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

### PARTISAN COHESION STRONGER THAN NATIONAL COHESION

	Loyalty EP Party Group	Loyalty Country Group
	Mean	Mean
2009-2014	0.93	0.78
2004-2009	0.95	0.82

Source: Votewatch.eu. Calculations computed by the authors.

#### DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF PORTUGUESE IN EC POSTS



Source: DG Human Resources and Security, <u>Statistical Bulletin</u>, 2013. Senior administrative grades are points 11 to 16.

#### CHALLENGES FACING PORTUGAL

- \*The EU's consensus norms mean big states must consult with smaller states but a consensus does not require consulting with each smaller state.
- \*Since Portugal joined the EU, enlargement has more than doubled the number of smaller member states making each at risk of being lost in a crowd.
- \*Portugal needs to emphasise common interests not just national interests in order participate in coalitions with more than a dozen other member states, large and not so large.
- \*To keep national and EU policies aligned, the Portuguese Permanent Representative's Office in Brussels must be in constant contact with Lisbon--and vice versa.
- \*To cultivate political influence, more Portuguese MEPs should serve at least two terms in the European Parliament.
- \*To work effectively in an interdependent European political economy, Portuguese need education and experience in working in multi-national setting as well as Lisbon.