REPRESENTING EUROPEANS:

A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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DEMOCRACY WITHIN MEMBER STATES

*Citizens elect representatives .EU problem: UK

*Government accountable to representative assembly .EU problem: Italy

*Government accountable to courts EU problem: Portugal. Germany?

*Government needs renewed mandate EU problem: Germany + 26 others

REPRESENTATIVE EU INSTITUTIONS WITH HORIZONTAL CHECKS AND BALANCES

*European Commission represents principle of ever closer Union

*European Council: National governments represent states

*MEPs elected in national constituencies but majority is a trans-national Black/ Red coalition

*Court of European Justice: Represents principle rule of law

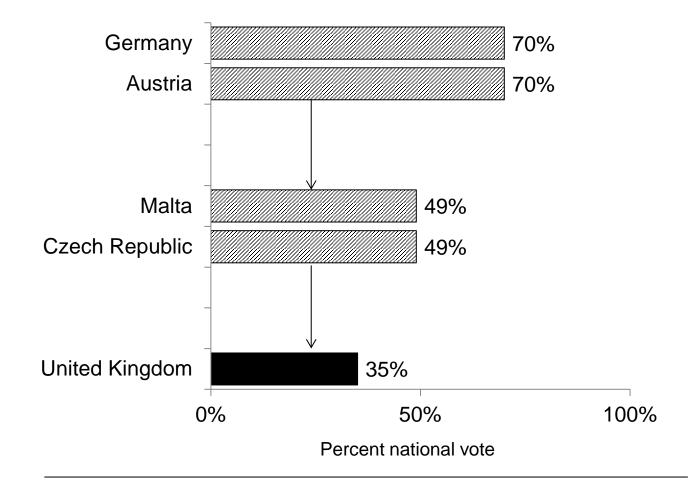
*European Central Bank: Represents principle of monetary economics,

WEAK COMMITMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS

EU COUNCIL MEMBERS REPRESENT ONLY HALF THEIR VOTERS

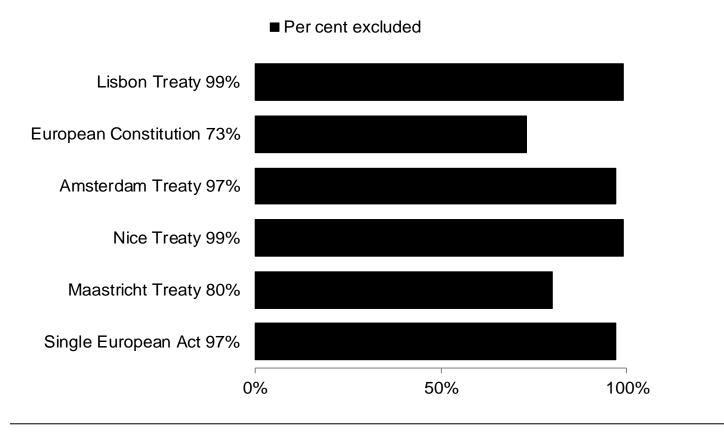
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Vote for governing parties in national election before 2009 EP ballot



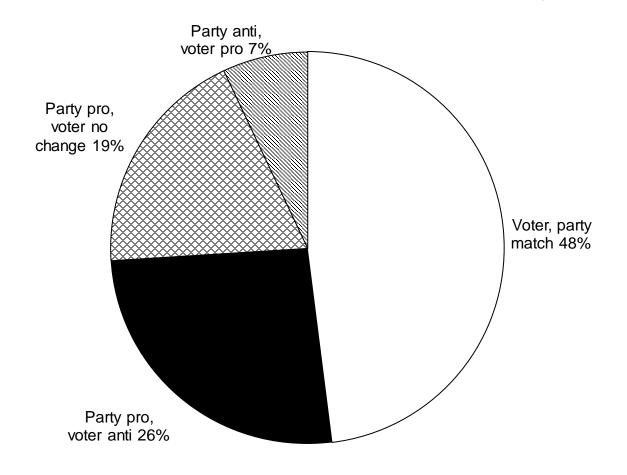
EU CITIZENS NOT DIRECTLY CONSULTED ON TREATIES

(Per cent of citizens in member states not holding treaty referendum)



EP PARLIAMENT MOST VOTERS DON'T AGREE WITH THEIR PARTY ON EU INTEGRATION

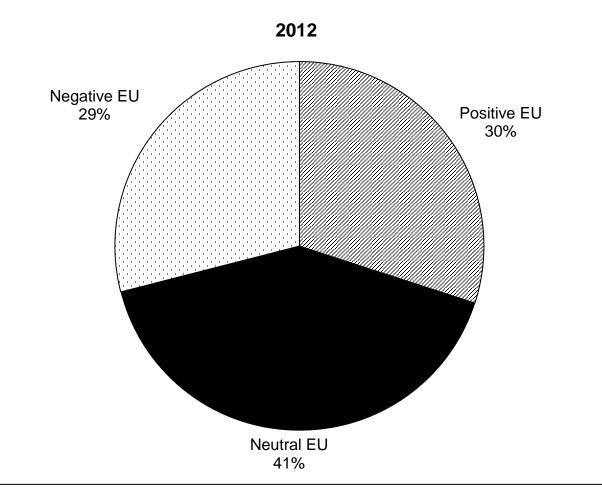
How views of voters match position of their party on integration



MEDIAN EUROPEAN HAS A NEUTRAL IMAGE OF EU

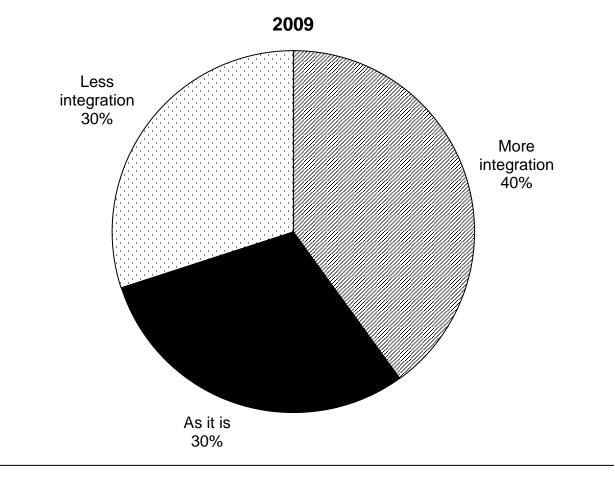
Eurobarometer No.77, Autumn , 2012

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European Election Study, 27 country survey,

Q. Some say European unification should be pushed further. Others say it has already gone too far. What is your opinion?



EU INSTITUTIONS FAVOUR LEAVING CITIZENS UNDISTURBED

EU founded by bargaining among a cosmopolitan elite

Integration by stealth and intergovernmental treaties

Constitutional convention not popularly elected

Nor did Convention want a pan-European referendum

INTERDEPENDENCE: PRESSURES FOR EU COLLECTIVE ACTION BUT NO CONSENSUS

*Eurozone: High and visible impact BUT disagreements about:

Who pays for fiscal adjustments?

Trade off between deficit reduction and growth?

*Extending EU powers with or without a new treaty?

*Global representation from national capitals or by Brussels?

LIMITS TO FURTHER INTEGRATION

*Legal: UK: 2011 Referendum Act Germany: Federal courts and Parliament?

*Weak enforcement of existing standards on member states Corruption: Italy and Greece as well as new members

*Most candidate countries do not meet EU's Copenhagen criteria: Stable democracy Corruption Functioning market economy

*The Stability Pact: Technocracy without *Technik?* One not four digit target years

LIMITS TO REPATRIATION

*The acquis communitaire: an Eternity clause

*Lisbon Treaty offers an Open Door for withdrawal

*UK withdrawal would require a national referendum offering: Letting go of nurse for a leap in the dark

*Norway shows that while EU membership can be rejected, interdependence cannot

A PRAGMATIC RESPONSE

*Case by case evaluation of options to deal with specific problems

*Abandon unanimity rule and repressive consensus

*Seek popular approval of new treaties by a pan-European referendum

*Coalitions of the willing: Many precedents Immediately, it satisfies both in and out countries If a new policy works well, laggards can catch up with leaders

*If experience confirms the view of outs, this leads to a looser union

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION -- A BYPRODUCT NOT AN END IN ITSELF