

## Questions on European Institutions and law-making procedures (Wednesday 24 July)

1) Complete the table.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Legal Basis</u>	<u>When and How established</u>	<u>Composition</u>	<u>Main functions</u>
The European Council	Art 15 (18?) TEU	Treaty of Lisbon 2007	Proposition of EU, 28 memberstates, high representative of foreign affairs	Art 15 / 6 TEU, gives out aims and impulses,
The Council of Ministers ( The Council/ The Council of the EU)	Art 16 TEU	Treaty of Paris 1851 (check)	Ministers of the memberstates	Art 16/1 Coordinates economical politics, ministerial function, legislative functions, coordinating function, budgetary powers
The European Commission	Art 17 TEU	Treaty of Rome	President of commission, suggested by the European council with acceptance of the European parliament Cathrine Asthon is first vice president	Art 17 (1) Representation of the EU, controls the application of EU law, budgetary powers, initiative of decisions; council of ministers can depute duties to the European Commission
The European Parliament	art 14	Founded 1952 and used to be called common essembly and was renamed 1962	Elected directly by the citizens every 5 years	Budgetary powers, controls application of eu law, right of petition of the citizens
The European Court of Justice.	Art 19		1 judge from each country, supported by general lawyers, chosen for 6 years	Secure the autonomy of the legal system, protection of the constitution

The European Central Bank	Art 123 TFEU 127 TFEU states the main functions	In Frankfurt, founded 1998	Governing council and executive	collection of statistical information; the preparation of the ECB's annual report
High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy	Art 18 TEU	2007, treaty of Lisbon	Catherine Ashton	Art 18 (2)

- 2) Explain what is meant by supranationalism. To what extent do the functions of the European Union institutions demonstrate an adherence to this approach?  
 legislative power given to parliament  
 decision-making is done in communities, some of the competences have been given to the parliament and the nationalities have given up some of their sovereignty
- 3) Analyse the co-decision procedure (Article 294 TFEU). What is the role of the various EU institutions? 3 readings, see article 294
- 4) What do we mean when we talk of “democratic deficit” in the EU?  
 representation of the member states in the different institutions sometimes puts bigger countries to an advantage
- 5) Do
  - The law making process  
yes ; it is not balanced
  - The structure of the Union’s Institutions

demonstrate this “democratic deficit”?

check HW PÜ Leeb

- 6) What is the distinction between representative and participatory democracy? Why are they important for the process of European integration?

1 mio ppl (0,5 % of the EU population) can put initiative act  
 (Petitionsrecht der Unionsbürger to the eu parliament  
 right to individually file a complaint (individualbeschwerde)  
 after exhaustion of local remedies