<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Jacqueline Fournier Hooker</th>
<th>Course Title/Module Title: International Relations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course/Module Narrative:</td>
<td>Discipline: Political Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Relations: Intergovernmental Organizations in Contemporary Europe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Course Objectives:
- Students should:
  - Be able to differentiate between the EU, NATO, the UN, and the Council of Europe
  - Be able to define the benefits and drawbacks of being involved in a supranational organization

### Module Objectives/Learning Objectives:
- Students should:
  - Be able to identify the European Union as the main player in European supranational politics
  - Be able to identify the main organs of the European Union
  - Be able to fluidly discuss the objectives and outcomes of European Union Policy
  - Be able to identify and discuss current events related to the EU, such as the Irish backstop, Brexit and the recent elections

### Assigned Readings
- [https://www.bbc.com/news/politics/uk_leaves_the_eu](https://www.bbc.com/news/politics/uk_leaves_the_eu) (BBC’s all things Brexit)
- [https://www.european-elections.eu/election-results](https://www.european-elections.eu/election-results) (EU election results)

### Content & Delivery
- Course Content
  - I will also be providing my students with an electronic copy of The EU and How It Works pdf provided by the EU
- Instruction & Delivery (lecture, discussion, group work, etc.)
  - PowerPoint lecture and roundtable discussion using a Model EU format

### Assessment
- Students will be asked to turn in a one-sheet based on their Model EU classroom experience. Each group will be assigned a piece of a conflict/problem that needs to be solved and asked to handle a piece of it with academic rigor.

### Resources and Materials
- For now, please see Assigned Readings above. I have tons of material that I picked up both at the EU and NATO that I need to physically sift through and will be making copies, preparing electronic versions, etc.
The European Union: 500 million people – 28 countries

Member States of the European Union

Candidate countries and potential candidates
Founders

New ideas for lasting peace and prosperity...

Konrad Adenauer

Robert Schuman

Winston Churchill

Alcide De Gasperi

Jean Monnet
The EU symbols

The motto: United in diversity

The European anthem

The euro

The European flag

Europe Day, 9 May
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<td>latviešu valoda</td>
<td>português</td>
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<tr>
<td>Čeština</td>
<td>español</td>
<td>lietuvių kalba</td>
<td>Română</td>
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<tr>
<td>dansk</td>
<td>français</td>
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<td>slovenčina</td>
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<td>Deutsch</td>
<td>Gaeilge</td>
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<td>slovenščina</td>
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<tr>
<td>eesti keel</td>
<td>hrvatski</td>
<td>Nederlands</td>
<td>suomi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ελληνικά</td>
<td>Italiano</td>
<td>polski</td>
<td>svenska</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enlargement: from six to 28 countries

*Česká republika = Česko (2019)
The big enlargement: uniting east and west

1989  Fall of Berlin Wall – end of Communism  
EU economic help begins: Phare programme

1992  Criteria set for a country to join the EU:  
• democracy and rule of law  
• functioning market economy  
• ability to implement EU laws

1998  Formal negotiations on enlargement begin

2002  Copenhagen summit agrees to a big enlargement of 10 new countries

2004  Ten new EU members: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

2007  Bulgaria and Romania join the EU

2013  Croatia joins on 1 July
### Candidate countries and potential candidates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area (x 1000 km²)</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>Wealth (gross domestic product per person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>7 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>10 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo under UN Security Resolution 1244</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>7 800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>9 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>14 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 28 EU countries together</td>
<td>4 272</td>
<td>508.2</td>
<td>27 400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The treaties – basis for democratic cooperation built on law

1952: The European Coal and Steel Community

1958: The treaties of Rome:
• The European Economic Community
• The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)


1993: Treaty on European Union - Maastricht

1999: Treaty of Amsterdam

2003: Treaty of Nice

2009: Treaty of Lisbon
The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Binding for all the EU's activities
54 articles under 6 titles:

Dignity

Equality

Freedoms

Citizens’ rights

Solidarity

Justice
Population in millions (2015)

- EU: 508
- China: 1367
- India: 1252
- Japan: 127
- Russia: 142
- United States: 321
EU surface area compared to the rest of the world

Surface area (x 1000 km²)

- EU: 4272
- China: 9600
- India: 3287
- Japan: 378
- Russia: 17098
- United States: 9831
How big are the EU countries?

Surface area (x 1000 km²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Surface Area (x 1000 km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>633</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Czechia</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How many people live in the EU?

Population in millions (2015)

508 million in total
2008: Worldwide financial crisis starts in the United States. Coordinated response from European leaders:

- **Commitment to the euro and to financial stability**
- **New crisis management tools and reforms of rules:**
  - European Stability Mechanism: fund to help countries in extraordinary economic difficulties
  - New laws for stability of banks
  - Banking Union: EU-wide supervision of banks and a mechanism to close down failing banks
- **Better economic governance:**
  - European Semester: annual procedure to coordinate public budgets
  - Euro+ pact, ‘Fiscal compact treaty’: mutual commitments to sound public finances
The European Commission of President Jean-Claude Juncker focuses on:

- The investment plan: a new boost for jobs, growth and investment
- A connected digital single market
- A resilient energy union with a forward-looking climate change policy
- A deeper and fairer internal market with stronger industries
- A deeper and fairer economic and monetary union
- A reasonable and balanced free trade agreement with the United States
- An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust
- A new policy on migration
- Europe as a stronger global actor
- A European Union of democratic change
An investment plan for Europe

The European Fund for Strategic Investments

• 2015: Europe’s economy begins to recover after the crisis, but the level of investment is still low. Investors have money, but little confidence

• New EU fund from mid-2015

• The fund starts with € 21 billion from EU sources

• Investments are made in viable business projects, for example in digital and energy infrastructure, transport, small businesses, green projects and innovation

• Multiplier effect: public money will trigger private investors to follow suit, with up to € 315 billion

• Could create 1.3 million new jobs over three years
Banking union: safe and reliable banks

The EU’s response to the financial crisis:

• **Rulebook:**
  New laws to ensure that banks have adequate capital and better risk control

• **Supervision:**
  The European Central Bank supervises the +/- 130 of the most important banks
  National bank supervisors work closely together

• **Resolution:**
  A Europe-wide Single Resolution Board can decide to wind down a failing bank
  This is backed by a fund that banks themselves pay into, thus ensuring that taxpayers do not have to pick up the bill.
How does the EU spend its money?

2017 EU budget: € 157.9 billion
= 1.05 % of gross national income
To stop global warming, EU leaders decided in 2014 to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 % by 2030, compared to 1990
- raise the share of renewable energy to 27 % by 2030 (wind, solar, hydro power, biomass)
- increase energy efficiency by 27 % by 2030
2014-2020: € 352 billion invested in infrastructure, business, environment and training of workers for the benefit of poorer regions and citizens

- Regional fund
- Social fund
- Cohesion fund

Less-developed regions: GDP per capita under 75 % of the EU average

Transition regions: GDP per capita between 75 % and 90 % of the EU average

More-developed regions: GDP per capita over 90 % of the EU average
Why the euro?

- No fluctuation risk and foreign exchange cost
- More choice and stable prices for consumers
- Closer economic cooperation between EU countries

Can be used everywhere in the euro area

- Coins: one side with national symbols, one side common
- Notes: no national side
The single market: freedom of choice

The single market has led to:

- significant reductions in the price of many products and services, including airfares and phone calls
- more choice for consumers
- 2.8 million new jobs

Four freedoms of movement:

- goods
- services
- people
- capital
Free to move

‘Schengen’

• No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries

• Controls strengthened at the EU’s external borders

• More cooperation between police from different EU countries

• Buy and bring back any goods for personal use when you travel between EU countries
Erasmus+

Every year, more than 400,000 young people study or pursue personal development in other European countries with the support of the EU’s Erasmus+ programme for education, training, youth and sport.
Improving health and the environment

EU action has helped bring about:

- cleaner bathing water
- much less acid rain
- lead-free petrol
- easy and safe disposal of old electronic equipment
- strict rules on food safety from farm to fork
- more organic and quality farming
- more effective health warnings on cigarettes
- registration and control of all chemicals (REACH)

Pollution knows no borders – joint action needed
An area of freedom, security and justice

- EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Joint fight against terrorism
- Cooperation between police and law-enforcers in different EU countries
- Coordinated asylum and immigration policies
- Civil law cooperation
The EU: an exporter of peace and prosperity

- World trade rules
- Common foreign and security policy
- Development assistance and humanitarian aid
As a consumer you are protected by basic laws all over the EU, even when you travel or shop online

- Clear labelling
- Health and safety standards
- Unfair practice in contracts prohibited
- Passengers’ rights, such as compensation for long delays
- Help to resolve problems
Three key players

**The European Parliament**
- voice of the people
Antonio Tajani, President of the European Parliament

**The European Council and the Council**
- voice of the Member States
Donald Tusk, President of the European Council

**The European Commission**
- promoting the common interest
Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission
The EU institutions

- European Parliament
- Court of Justice
- Court of Auditors
- European Investment Bank
- Council of Ministers (The Council)
- Economic and Social Committee
- European Commission
- Committee of the Regions
- European Central Bank
- Agencies
How EU laws are made

Citizens, interest groups, experts: discuss, consult

Commission: makes formal proposal

Parliament and Council of Ministers: decide jointly

National or local authorities: implement

Commission and Court of Justice: monitor implementation
### Decides EU laws and budget together with the Council of Ministers
### Democratic supervision of all the EU’s work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Members Elected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 751
The European political parties

Number of seats in the European Parliament per political group (December 2016)

Total: 751

Greens/European Free Alliance: 50
Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats: 189
European United Left - Nordic Green Left: 52
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe: 69
European People's Party (Christian Democrats): 215
European Conservatives and Reformists: 74
Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy: 44
Europe of Nations and Freedom: 39
Non-attached members: 19
Council of Ministers – voice of the Member States

- One minister from each EU country
- Presidency: rotates every six months
- Decides EU laws and budget together with Parliament
- Manages the common foreign and security policy
Most decisions in the Council are taken by ‘double majority’.

A decision must have the support of at least:

- 55 % of Member States (16 countries)
- Member States that represent 65 % of the EU’s population
Summit of heads of state and government of all EU countries

- Held at least 4 times a year
- Sets the overall guidelines for EU policies
- President: Donald Tusk
A high representative for foreign affairs and security

Federica Mogherini

- Double role:
  - chairs meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council
  - Vice-President of the European Commission
- Manages the common foreign affairs and security policy
- Head of the European External Action Service
The European Commission – promoting the common interest

28 independent members, one from each EU country

- Proposes new legislation
- Executive organ
- Guardian of the treaties
- Represents the EU on the international stage
The Court of Justice – upholding the law

28 independent judges, one from each EU country

- Rules on how to interpret EU law
- Ensures EU countries apply EU laws in the same way
Emily O’Reilly
The European Ombudsman

- Investigates complaints about poor or failed administration by the EU institutions

- For example: unfairness, discrimination, abuse of power, unnecessary delay, failure to reply or incorrect procedures

- Anyone in the EU can make a complaint
The European Court of Auditors: getting value for your money

28 independent members

- Checks that EU funds are used properly
- Can audit any person or organisation dealing with EU funds
The European Central Bank: managing the euro

Mario Draghi
President of the Central Bank

- Ensures price stability
- Controls money supply and decides interest rates
- Supervises that banks are safe
- Works independently from governments
The European Economic and Social Committee: voice of civil society

353 members

- Represents trade unions, employers, farmers, consumers and so on
- Advises on new EU laws and policies
- Promotes the involvement of civil society in EU matters
The Committee of the Regions: voice of local government

353 members

- Represents cities and regions
- Advises on new EU laws and policies
- Promotes the involvement of local government in EU matters
Questions about the EU? Europe Direct can help

- By phone, email or webchat
- Over 500 regional information centres

europa.eu/europedirect
Brussels Study Tour 2018
Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Course Title:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacqueline Fournier Hooker</td>
<td>International Relations 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Required:</td>
<td>Discipline:</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 classes, each 1 hour and 15 minutes – Tuesday and Thursday</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
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Chapter 5 Overall Objectives: Intergovernmental Organizations and Integration

Students should:
→ Be able to differentiate between the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the United Nations
→ Be able to define concepts surrounding involvement in an intergovernmental organization
→ Be able to define and discuss many broad concepts of international relations study such as sovereignty, statehood vs. nationhood, and nationalism

Week 5 Specific Objectives

Students will:
→ Identify the European Union as the main player in European supranational politics
→ Fluidly discuss the objectives and outcomes of European Union policy
→ Outline and discuss current events related to the EU such as the Irish backstop, Brexit, and the May 2019 elections
→ Engage in group interaction based upon a review of current events, wherein they will identify the origins of the European Union and its impact on every aspect of European policy formulation

Assigned Readings
  o Brexit: What Would No Deal Mean for Ireland? By John Campbell, retrieved July 29, 2019
  o What is No Deal Brexit? Retrieved July 22, 2019
Content & Delivery

TUESDAY

→ Ask if there are any questions on the previously assigned *Introduction to Global Politics* textbook Chapter 5 – Global and Regional Governance with students.
→ Begin lecture by reminding students of the differences between a state and a nation, as well as the textbook international relations definition of sovereignty.

State:
- A state has a sovereign leader or government that is clearly in charge and can make enforceable laws and rules, tax the population, etc.
- It has defined, sovereign political entity in a geographic location with borders.
- It is recognized by other states.
- It has internal bureaucracies staffed with its own internal representatives.
- It can and will defend its borders if necessary.

Nation:
- Not tied to territory and borders. A people who see themselves as a *socially* connected group due to a shared culture, religion, language, historical identity – can somewhat geographical, but not always. There can be many nations within a state.

Sovereignty:
- The authority of a self-governing state to govern itself
  - Discuss: Is any state a figurative island wherein no one can infringe upon its sovereignty in any way?
  - Obviously, some states are literal islands, but politically speaking, who can be totally isolationist in this world?

→ Lead students in a presentation of the EU in Slides PowerPoint
→ Assign the following articles to be read for Thursday's class:
**THURSDAY**

→ Students will be broken into groups of four and asked to create an informal PowerPoint presentation over the course of 45 minutes on the following concepts. They will integrate their assigned readings from Tuesday and cite any other information they can bring up on their electronics in the classroom.
  
  o What have been the driving forces behind processes of regional integration and cooperation in Europe?
  
  o Compare and contrast European integration with regional cooperation in other areas of the world.
  
  o What impact have processes of European integration had on the state and the concept of sovereignty? On peace? On international law? On trade and commerce?

→ Students will be asked to polish up their collaboration and do a 2-3 minute informal presentation by choosing one person to present or each taking a piece of the information to deliver to the class.

**Assessment**

→ Students will be reminded to take a BlackBoard based quiz on European integration/the EU worth 40 points due on the following Tuesday before midnight.