

THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



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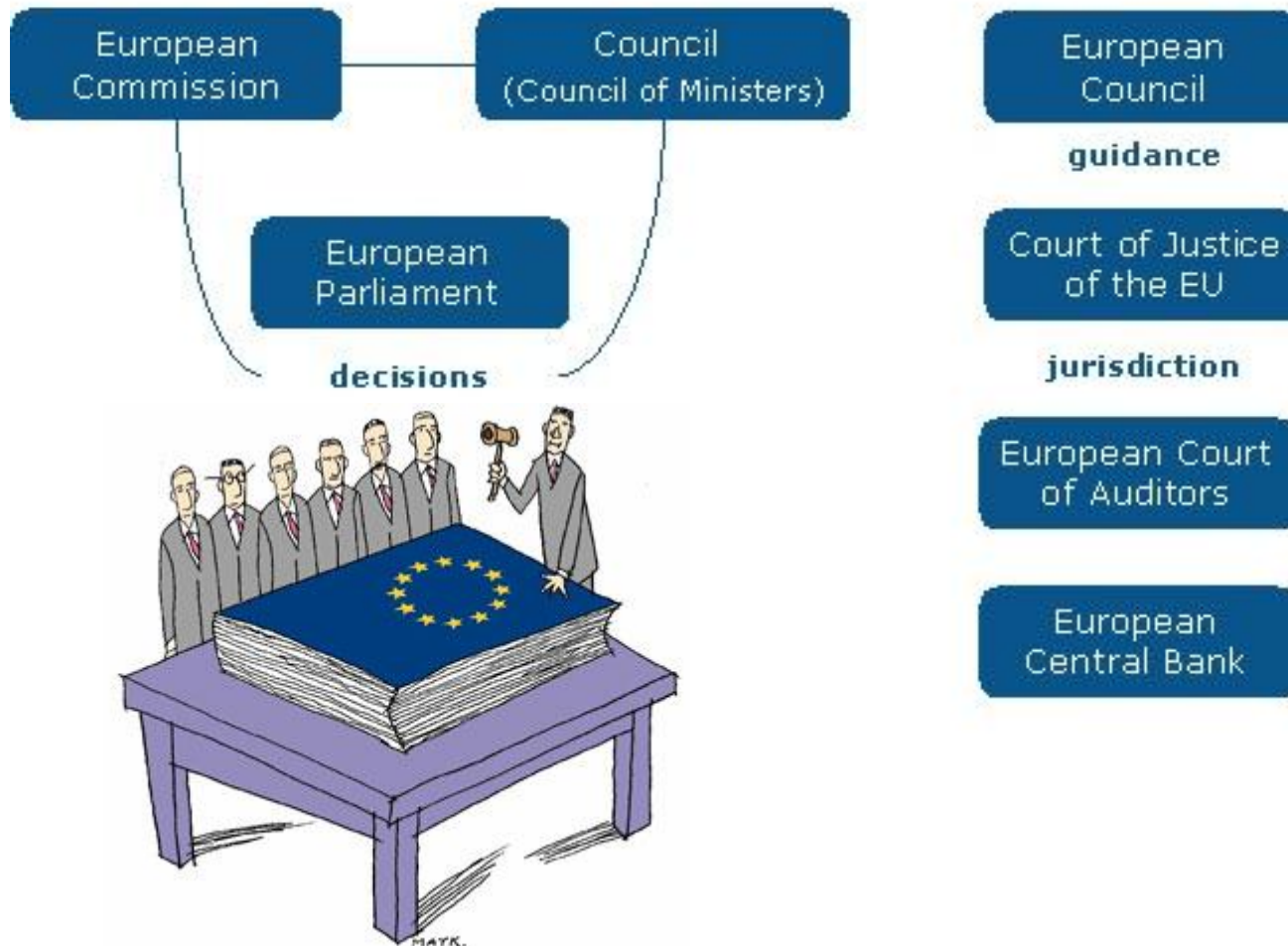
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EU INSTITUTIONS

art.
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TUE



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

art.
14
TUE

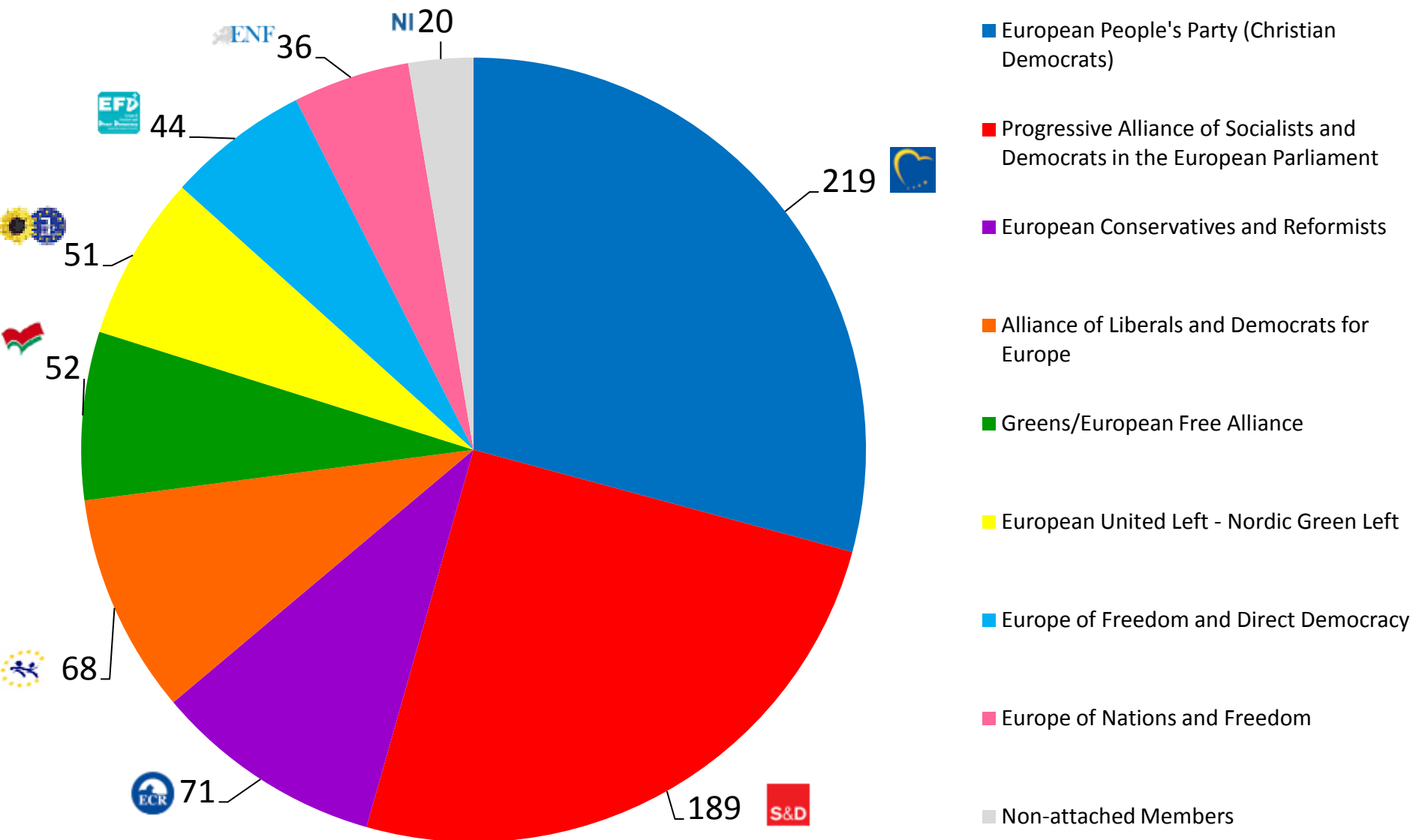


THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - COMPOSITION

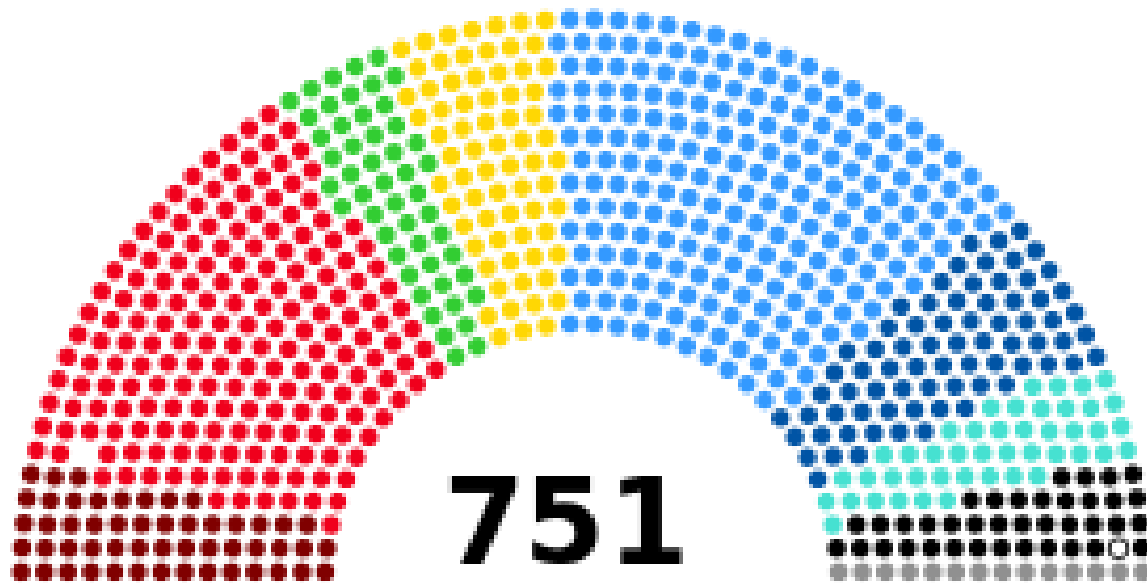
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - COMPOSITION

- „representatives of the Union’s citizen”
- **750 + 1** (the President of the European Parliament) elected in direct universal suffrage
- are not bound by any instructions and do not receive a binding mandate
- degressively proportional to the size of the population of the Member States:
 - min. 6 seats
 - max. 96 seats





[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps
/en/map.html](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/map.html)



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT COMPOSITION AFTER BREXIT









THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - COMPOSITION

- MEP numbers to be cut from 751 to **705**
- 46 of the 73 UK seats freed up by Brexit available for possible EU enlargement
- 27 UK seats to be shared out among 14 under-represented EU countries

	21	=
	17	=
	21	=
	14	+1*
	96	=
	7	+1*
	13	+2*
	21	=
	59	+5*

	79	+5*
	12	+1*
	76	+3*
	6	=
	8	=
	11	=
	6	=
	21	=
	6	=

	29	+3*
	19	+1*
	52	+1*
	21	=
	33	+1*
	8	=
	14	+1*
	14	+1*
	21	+1*

WHO CHOOSES MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT?

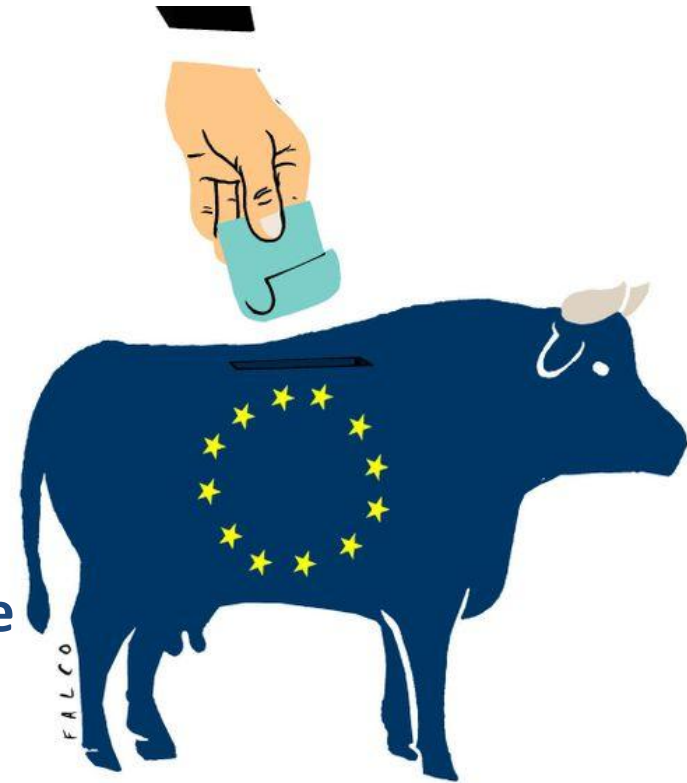
WHO CHOOSES MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT?

Article 22 TFEU

1. (...)

2. Without prejudice to Article 223(1) and to the provisions adopted for its implementation, **every citizen of the Union residing in a Member State of which he is not a national shall have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.**

This right shall be exercised subject to detailed arrangements adopted by the Council, acting unanimously in accordance with a special legislative procedure and after consulting the European Parliament; these arrangements may provide for derogations where warranted by problems specific to a Member State.



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - STRUCTURE

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - STRUCTURE



BURAEU

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEE CHAIRS

POLITICAL GROUPS

COMMITTEES

TEMPORARY

SPECIAL

SECRETARIAT

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT – PESIDENT



- **chosen for 2,5-years** (5-years term normally divided between the two major political parties:
 - the European People's Party
 - the Party of European Socialists
- **competences:**
 - chairs debates and oversees all the activities of the Parliament and its constituent bodies
 - represents the Parliament within the EU and internationally

THE COUNCIL

art.
16
TUE



THE COUNCIL - COMPOSITION

THE COUNCIL - COMPOSITION

representatives of each Member State at ministerial level, who may commit the government of the Member state in question and cast its vote



THE COUNCIL - COMPOSITION

- I. General Affairs (GAC)
- II. Foreign Affairs (FAC)
- III. Economic and Financial Affairs (Ecofin)
- IV. Agriculture and Fisheries (Agrifish)
- V. Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)
- VI. Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs (EPSCO)
- VII. Competitiveness (COMPET)
- VIII. Transport, Telecommunications and Energy (TTE)
- IX. Environment (ENV)
- X. Education, Youth, Culture and Sport (EYC)



THE COUNCIL - MEETINGS

- the President convenes the Council on his/her own initiative or at the request of one of its members or the Commission
- dates for meetings of the Council are made known to the Member State before the beginning of each 6-month period
- meetings held in Brussels (except: April, June and October-Luxemburg)



THE COUNCIL - PRESIDENCY

THE COUNCIL PRESIDENCY

- Council is chaired by representatives of the Member States on the basis of equal rotation
- Presidency is held by pre-established groups of three MS for a period of 18 months (decision of the European Council → decision of the Council)
- taking into account “*their diversity and geographical balance within the Union*”

2010	Jan–Jun	T3	 Spain
	Jul–Dec		 Belgium
2011	Jan–Jun	T4	 Hungary
	Jul–Dec		 Poland
2012	Jan–Jun	T5	 Denmark
	Jul–Dec		 Cyprus
2013	Jan–Jun	T6	 Ireland
	Jul–Dec		 Lithuania
2014	Jan–Jun	T7	 Greece
	Jul–Dec		 Italy
2015	Jan–Jun	T8	 Latvia
	Jul–Dec		 Luxembourg
2016	Jan–Jun	T9	 Netherlands
	Jul–Dec		 Slovakia
2017	Jan–Jun	T10	 Malta
	Jul–Dec		 Estonia ^[note 3]
2018	Jan–Jun	T11	 Bulgaria
	Jul–Dec		 Austria
2019	Jan–Jun	T12	 Romania
	Jul–Dec		 Finland
2020	Jan–Jun	T13	 Croatia
	Jul–Dec		 Germany
2021	Jan–Jun	T14	 Portugal
	Jul–Dec		 Slovenia



eu2001.se

ESPAÑA 2002
Presidencia de la Unión Europea
Ue2002.es



eu2002.dk



2003
Presidenza Italiana
del Consiglio dell'Unione Europea

EU
2004



EU AT

2007 DE



eu2006.fi



PORTUGAL 2007



2008.fr

EU2009.CZ

eu trio.es

eu trio.be

eu trio.hu



se2009.eu



PL2011.eu

eu 2011 dk



eu2013.ie



EU2013.LT



CY
2012
EU



GR
2014
eu

THE COUNCIL - VOTING

THE COUNCIL - VOTING



- I. **qualified majority** – if the article in question does not specify that the Council has to vote by particular majority
- II. **simple majority**
- III. **unanimity** - the act cannot be adopted if any Member State vote against

Treaty of Rome (1958–1973)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 votes (if the act was proposed by the Commission), or• 12 votes by at least 4 member states (if the act was not proposed by the Commission). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 votes: France, Germany, Italy,• 2 votes: Belgium, Netherlands,• 1 vote: Luxembourg |
|--|--|

Accession Treaty (1973–1979)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 41 votes (if the act was proposed by the Commission), or• 41 votes by at least 6 member states (if the act was not proposed by the Commission). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 votes: France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom,• 5 votes: Belgium, Netherlands,• 3 votes: Denmark, Ireland,• 2 votes: Luxembourg |
|--|---|

Accession Treaty (1979–1985)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 45 votes (if the act was proposed by the Commission), or• 45 votes by at least 6 member states (if the act was not proposed by the Commission). | <p>+
5 votes: Greece</p> |
|--|------------------------------|

Accession Treaty (1985–1995)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 54 votes (if the act was proposed by the Commission), or• 54 votes by at least 8 member states (if the act was not proposed by the Commission). | + <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8 votes: Spain,• 5 votes: Portugal |
|--|---|

Accession Treaty (1995–2003)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 62 votes (if the act was proposed by the Commission), or• 62 votes by at least 10 member states (if the act was not proposed by the Commission). | + <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 votes: Austria, Sweden,• 3 votes: Finland |
|---|--|

Treaty of Nice (2003–2014/2017)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of countries:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50% + one, if proposal made by the Commission; or• else at least two-thirds (66.67%), and• Majority of voting weights: 74%, and• Majority of population: 62%. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29 votes: France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom:• 27 votes: Spain, Poland• 14 votes: Romania• 13 votes: Netherlands• 12 votes: Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Portugal• 10 votes: Austria, Bulgaria, Sweden• 7 votes: Croatia, Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland• 4 votes: Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia• 3 votes: Malta |
|--|---|

before 1 July 2013:

- at least 14 (or 18, if proposal was not made by the Commission) countries,
- at least 255 of the total 345 voting weights,
- at least 311 mil. people represented by the states that vote in favour

after 1 July 2013

- at least 260 votes out of a total of 352
- at least 15 (or 18, if proposal was not made by the Commission) countries,
- at least 313.6 mil. people represented by the states that vote in favour.

Treaty of Lisbon

the Council voting arrangements of the Nice Treaty applied until 31 October 2014. until 31 March 2017, any member state can request that the Nice rules are used for a particular vote

- Majority of countries:
 - 55%, comprising at least 15 of them, if acting on a proposal from the Commission or from the High Representative, or else
 - 72%, and
- Majority of population: 65%.
- A blocking minority requires—in addition to not meeting one of the two conditions above—that at least 4 countries (or, if not all countries participate in the vote, the minimum number of countries representing more than 35% of the population of the participating countries, plus one country) vote against the proposal.



<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/voting-system/voting-calculator/>



WHO MAKES LAW IN THE EU?

WHO MAKES LAW IN THE EU?

THE COUNCIL + THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT