




READING REFERENCES

Library and Research

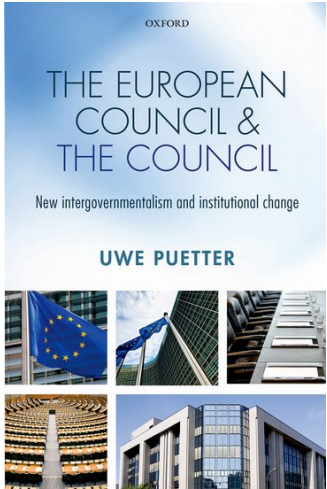
SEPTEMBER
2016

Suggestions for further reading on the Rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union from the holdings of the GSC libraries

This note lists a selection of books, as well as links to the text of recent articles and papers (2012 onwards) on the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU.

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p><i>The scheduling power of the EU Council Presidency</i> Frank M. Häge 2016</p> 	<p>Does the Presidency of the Council of the European Union have the ability to direct the political attention of this body by emphasizing and de-emphasizing policy issues according to its own priorities? This study examines this question empirically by relying on a new dataset on the monthly meeting duration of Council working parties in different policy areas between 1995 and 2014. The results of variance component analyses show that a considerable part of the over-time variation in the relative amount of political attention devoted to a policy area is systematically related to different Presidency periods. While not negating the constraints imposed on the Presidency by inherited agendas, programming and co-ordination requirements with other actors, the findings are consistent with the view that the Presidency has substantial scope for agenda-setting by determining what issues are being discussed, when they are being discussed and how much time is devoted for their discussion.</p>	<p>Online article (Subscription required)</p>

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p><i>The Treaty of Lisbon: a second look at the institutional innovations : joint study</i> CEPS, Egmont Institute, EPC (ed.) 2015</p> 	<p>Together, researchers from three Brussels-based research institutes - Egmont (Belgium's Royal Institute of International Affairs), the European Policy Centre (EPC), and CEPS - examine the institutional innovations that are gradually being introduced as a result of the Treaty of Lisbon. The presidency triangle is the focus of p.63-83.</p>	<p>Monograph available at Central Library Shelfmark EC.C 2010 tre</p>
<p><i>European Union - Power And Policy-Making</i> Sonia Mazey, Jeremy Richardson (ed.) 2015</p> 	<p>This book addresses the central issues relating to the distribution of power and influence in the European Union including: theoretical perspectives; the roles of key institutions in the processing of policy problems; different channels of representation; the EU as a policy-making state. Chapter 6 is devoted to the Council of the EU - 'The Councils of the EU : intergovernmental bargaining in a supranational polity' (p. 135-157).</p>	<p>Monograph available at Central Library Shelfmark 102154</p>

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p><i>The Rotating Council Presidency and the New Intergovernmentalism</i></p> <p>Uwe Puetter 2014</p> <p>The Rotating Council Presidency and the New Intergovernmentalism</p> <p>Uwe Puetter</p> <p><small>The Lisbon Treaty fundamentally changed the presidency regime of the European Union in the respect of one of the oldest and most central institutions of European integration: the rotating presidency. The chair positions of the European Council, the Foreign Affairs Council and the Eurogroup have been decoupled from the rotating presidency. Understanding the reduced role of the rotating presidency requires attention for the changing dynamics of EU policymaking, especially for the new intergovernmentalism which implies decision-making outside the classic community method and for the rise of the European Council to the status of a lead institution.</small></p> <p><small>judging from the media coverage of European Union (EU) politics, the picture is quite clear. The role of the rotating presidency is diminishing. This is particularly obvious with regard to the public leadership role of the head of state or government of the member state holding the rotating presidency of the Council. Formerly, individual heads were in the limelight as they not only commanded their national cabinet ministers in the respective chairs of the various Council formations, but themselves acted as chairs of the European Council. Two episodes from the period just before the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty may illustrate this. In summer 2006, the conflict between Russia and Georgia escalated. The French Council presidency exercised strong EU-internal leadership by rallying support for a coordinated EU position and acting as an interlocutor for the conflicting parties. French President Nicolas Sarkozy and his foreign minister played a prominent role as EU spokespersons. In fall 2008, EU political efforts to address the consequences of the unfolding global economic and financial crisis began. Once again, French President Sarkozy grasped the opportunity and convened a special crisis summit in Paris on 4 October 2008 involving France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom as the EU's four G4 member states. His role as chair of the European Council and his role</small></p> <p><small>Uwe Puetter is Professor and Jean Monnet Chair in European Public Policy and Governance at the Department of Public Policy (DPP) and Director of the Centre for European Union Research (CEUR) at Ghent University, Belgium. Email: puetter@ghent.be. The author gratefully acknowledges the comments of two anonymous referees. Any errors are the author's sole responsibility.</small></p> <p><small>The International Archives of the History of the Sciences of Exact Sciences © 2014 Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht</small></p>	<p>The Lisbon Treaty changed the presidency regime of the European Union at the expense of one of the oldest and most central institutions of European integration: the rotating presidency. The chair positions of the European Council, the Foreign Affairs Council and the Eurogroup have been decoupled from the rotating presidency. Understanding the reduced role of the rotating presidency requires attention for the changing dynamics of EU policymaking, especially for the new intergovernmentalism which implies decision-making outside the classic community method and for the rise of the European Council to the status of a lead institution.</p>	<p>Online article (Subscription required)</p>
<p><i>The European Council and the Council : New Intergovernmentalism and Institutional Change</i></p> <p>Uwe Puetter 2014</p> 	<p>This book offers one of the most comprehensive accounts of European Council and Council decision-making by covering two decades of European integration from the late 1990s until the years after the entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Case studies analyse the European Council, the Eurogroup, the Economic and Financial Affairs Council, the Foreign Affairs Council and the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council as well as the role of senior coordination committees. The author provides a genuinely new perspective on the European Council and the Council, portraying the two institutions as embodying the new intergovernmentalism in European Union Governance. The European Council and the Council shows how post-Maastricht integration is based on an integration paradox. Member states are eager to foster integration but insist that this is done outside the community method. Policy coordination and intergovernmental agreement are identified as the main governance mechanisms with the European Council and the Council at the centre of these processes. This book features a novel analytical framework - deliberative intergovernmentalism - to trace institutional change after the Treaty of Maastricht.</p>	<p>Monograph available online and at Central and Legal Library</p> <p>Shelfmark Central Library EC.C 2014 pue</p> <p>Legal Library SJUR DEUR 102174</p>

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p>The European Council and European Governance : The Commanding Heights of the EU</p> <p>François Foret, Yann-Sven Rittelmeyer (ed.)</p> <p>2014</p> 	<p>In recent years, the failure of the constitutional process, the difficult ratification and implementation of the Lisbon Treaty, as well as the several crises affecting Europe have revitalized the debate on the nature of the European polity and the balance of powers in Brussels. This book explains the redistribution of power in the post-Lisbon EU with a focus on the European Council. Reform of institutions and the creation of new political functions at the top of the European Union have raised fresh questions about leadership and accountability. This book argues that the European Union exhibits a political order with hierarchies, mechanisms of domination and legitimating narratives. As such, it can be understood by analysing what happens at its summit. Taking the European Council as the nexus of European political governance, contributors consider council and rotating presidencies' co-operation, rivalry and opposition. Part II of the book is dedicated to the EU Presidency and the European Council.</p>	<p>Monograph available at Central Library</p> <p>Shelfmark CEU.E 2014 for</p>
<p>Uno, Duo, Trio? : Varieties of Trio Presidencies in the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Mads Dagnis Jensen, Peter Nedergaard</p> <p>2014</p> 	<p>The trio Presidency function entails that Member States in groups of three are responsible for drawing up a common programme for the Council for a period of 18 months and for assisting each other. This article contributes new knowledge by focusing on the variation between four different trio Presidencies that have ended their terms since the function was launched in 2007. A typology is developed to classify past and future trio Presidencies. It is shown that there are considerable variation between past trio formations with regard to whether they follow the same objectives (scope) and how much they co-ordinate to achieve these (depth). The observed variation is linked to the environment in which the trio Presidency operates, the individual trio members' attitude toward European integration, their territorial structuring of the state, their size, the ideology of the government and personality of the involved actors.</p>	<p>Online article (Subscription required)</p>

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p>Overcoming Gridlock: The Council Presidency, Legislative Activity and Issue De-Coupling in the Area of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation</p> <p>Andreas Warntjen</p> <p>2013</p> <p>Journal of Contemporary European Research Volume 9, Issue 1 (2013)</p> <p>Overcoming Gridlock: The Council Presidency, Legislative Activity and Issue De-Coupling in the Area of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation</p> <p>Andreas Warntjen, University of Twente</p> <p><small>Chaston Warntjen, A. (2013). 'Overcoming Gridlock: The Council Presidency, Legislative Activity and Issue De-Coupling in the Area of Occupational Health and Safety Regulation', Journal of Contemporary European Research, 9 (1), pp. 39-58. First published at: www.jcer.net</small></p>	<p>A member state of the European Union can use its term as the Council president to make progress on pending but stalled proposals which it would like to see adopted. This case study of the directive on the risk arising from physical agents shows how a Council presidency can use issue subtraction, additional meetings and compromise proposals to overcome gridlock in the Council. There is a notable difference in terms of legislative activity between the presidencies of high regulation and low regulation countries. High regulation countries put forward compromise proposals and scheduled additional meetings to resolve outstanding issues. The case study also demonstrates the importance of issue subtraction. The original proposal was gridlocked in the Council for five years. Only after the original proposal was split up into several dossiers (issue de-coupling) was it possible to reach agreement.</p>	<p>Online article</p>
<p>The Influence of the EU Council Presidency on Public Opinion</p> <p>Petr Kaniok</p> <p>2012</p> <p><small>EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS Vol. 12, No. 3, September 2012</small></p> <p>The Influence of the EU Council Presidency on Public Opinion</p> <p><small>Petr Kaniok*</small></p> <p><small>Abstract: The Presidency of the EU Council is regarded as an influential and useful instrument for domestic political progress of European integration and the issues it brings along. Many academics as well as politicians assume that the EU Council Presidency, which allows any country to be at the centre of European and world media attention for six months, therefore represents a strong potential for domestic socialization. This article investigates that idea at the level of public, analyzing several EU Council presidencies, and the potential impact of these presidencies on the voters' attitudes in the Presidency holding countries on key aspects of the EU. The text's hypothesis refers to the supposition that the EU Presidency in its present form has a positive influence on the support of citizens for European integration and improvement of their information level on the EU.</small></p> <p><small>Keywords: EU Council Presidency, European integration, European Constitution, enlargement of the European Union, public support for EU membership</small></p> <p><small>1. Introduction</small></p> <p><small>The Presidency of the EU Council has been, for quite some time, a topic inadequately addressed by political science. European integration has offered more attractive targets for research, whether it is European institutions, development and impact of community policies, or revision of treaties. In total the Presidency is difficult to grasp from an academic standpoint because of a research standpoint it encompasses the perspectives of European and national politics. These two levels are very difficult to link, that is, combining them makes it hard to arrive at a compact result. In short, the Presidency of the EU Council has one theme for the EU and its functioning, and at different times for the presiding country. In many cases these themes may be difficult to link, one to another, or even opposing.</small></p> <p><small>On the other hand, it must be said that, since the 1990s, the interest in the Presidency on the part of researchers has increased. Its European dimension especially has been mapped in great detail, which considering that the Presidency is generally regarded by the academic literature as an influential function of institutions of the EU (Gibson 1982; 2; Egerton 2003; 1; Hayes-Benham, Wallace 2006; 13) Schout 2009; Borne 2009), is not that surprising. From another perspective, however, the increased academic interest in the Council Presidency is somewhat paradoxical. Given the heavy revisions resulting in the expanded level of the so-called European constitution, which has been made part of the Treaty of Lisbon, it is evident that the Presidency will not continue for long in its current</small></p> <p><small>PHILIPPE, PhD, is an assistant professor with the Department of International Relations and European Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, e-mail: philippe@fss.muni.cz</small></p> <p><small>19</small></p>	<p>The Presidency of the EU Council is regarded as an influential and useful instrument for domestic political progress of European integration and the issues it brings along. Many academics as well as politicians assume that the EU Council Presidency, which allows any country to be at the centre of European and world media attention for six months, therefore represents a strong potential for domestic socialization. This article investigates that idea at the level of public, analyzing several EU Council presidencies, and the potential impact of these presidencies on the voters' attitudes in the Presidency holding countries on key aspects of the EU. The text's hypothesis refers to the supposition that the EU Presidency in its present form has a positive influence on the support of citizens for European integration and improvement of their information level on the EU.</p>	<p>Online article</p>

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<p><i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the future of European law and policy</i> Martin Trybus, Luca Rubin (ed.) 2012</p> 	<p>This book discusses in detail the many innovations and shortcomings of the historic Lisbon version of the Treaty on European Union and what is now called the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Divided into six parts, the 23 chapters provide 'after Lisbon' perspectives on law and governance of the EU, its powers and nature, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, EU external action and policy, justice and criminal policy, and economic governance. The authors, drawn from eleven EU Member States, offer a uniquely diverse and extensive coverage of the new EU law and policy after Lisbon. The book argues that while the Treaty of Lisbon has to be considered a milestone in the history of European integration, its shortcomings and open questions will make a future major treaty inevitable.</p>	<p>Monograph available at Legal Library</p> <p>Shelfmark SJUR DEUR 097864</p>
<p><i>Presidency of the Council of the European Union – Institutional Governance or Political Process?</i> Adam A. Ambroziak 2012</p> <p><small>Adam A. Ambroziak*</small></p> <p>Presidency of the Council of the European Union – Institutional Governance or Political Process?</p> <p><small>Abstract: The entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon has brought about significant changes in the institutional system and decision-making process of the European Union, which have had an essential impact on the method and effects of holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU. The changes include, first of all, the institutionalisation of the European Council and the procedure for appointing the President of the European Council; the establishment of the institution of High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy; and changes in the scope and course of the ordinary legislative procedure, which is the most frequently used procedure in the EU's legislative work. The role of the Presidency in shaping European policies, as broadly understood, has significantly decreased in favour of the European Council. The appointment of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the strengthening of the Euro Group's power have also weakened the position of the country holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU. It should be emphasised, however, that owing to new and ever more frequently used legislative paths (e.g. informal dialogue with the European Parliament and the Commission), the importance of the actions taken by the rotating Presidency in the EU's decision-making process is growing.</small></p> <p><small>Introduction</small></p> <p><small>The supporters of European integration may perceive the Treaty of Lisbon as a failure of the federalist vision of Europe, while its opponents may see it as an example of too much interference by the European Union in national affairs. From the perspective of the proponents of strengthening and deepening integration, the entry into force of the Constitution for Europe would have been the optimal solution. However, as the Constitution was rejected by France and the Netherlands, the Treaty of Lisbon was an imperfect solution.</small></p> <p><small>* Adam A. Ambroziak, Ph.D., Professor at the Warsaw School of Economics, Jan Mazowiecki Chair of European Integration, Collegium of World Economy, Warsaw School of Economics, Translated by M. Wilson.</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>125</small></p>	<p>The entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon has brought about significant changes in the institutional system and decision-making process of the European Union, which have had an essential impact on the method and effects of holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU. The changes include, first of all, the institutionalisation of the European Council and the procedure for appointing the President of the European Council; the establishment of the institution of High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy; and changes in the scope and course of the ordinary legislative procedure, which is the most frequently used procedure in the EU's legislative work. The role of the Presidency in shaping European policies, as broadly understood, has significantly decreased in favour of the European Council. The appointment of the High Representative and the strengthening of the Euro Group's power have also weakened the position of the country holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU. It should be emphasised, however, that owing to new and ever more frequently used legislative paths, the importance of the actions taken by the rotating Presidency in the EU's decision-making process is growing.</p>	<p>Online article</p>

The GSC Libraries identify and make available to GSC staff a variety of information resources relevant to GSC core activities.

Please contact library@consilium.europa.eu if you wish to read any of these materials.

Library resources are copyright protected.

As a general rule, never copy, distribute or forward the information you retrieve in electronic form.

If you wish to share the information, please share the link to the online resource.