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“European standards of local self-government and EU regional policy” / «Європейські стандарти місцевого самоврядування та регіональна політика ЄС»

Jean Monnet Module

Local (self)-government in the multi-level system of the EU governing

1. Understanding the EU

2. EU, regionalism and local government: constitutional status of local government; top-down impact and bottom-up responses

3. Local (self)-government, the EU and the Council of Europe

Local (self)-government in the multy-level system of the EU governing

Part I: Understanding the EU



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Understanding the EU

The EU symbols



The motto:
United in diversity



The European anthem



The euro



The European flag



Europe Day, 9 May

**United in
diversity**

**Єдність у
різноманітті**

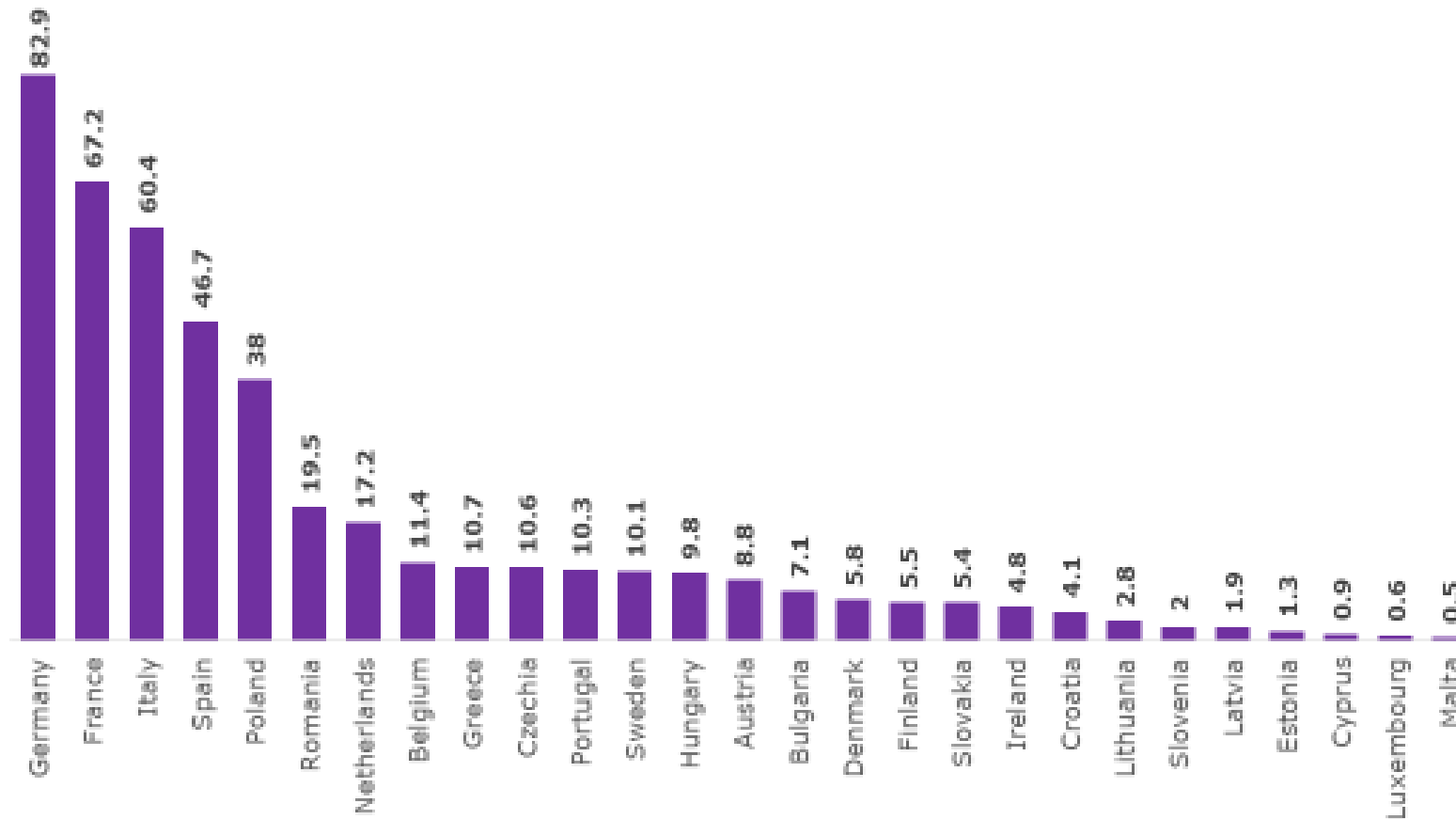


How many people live in the EU?



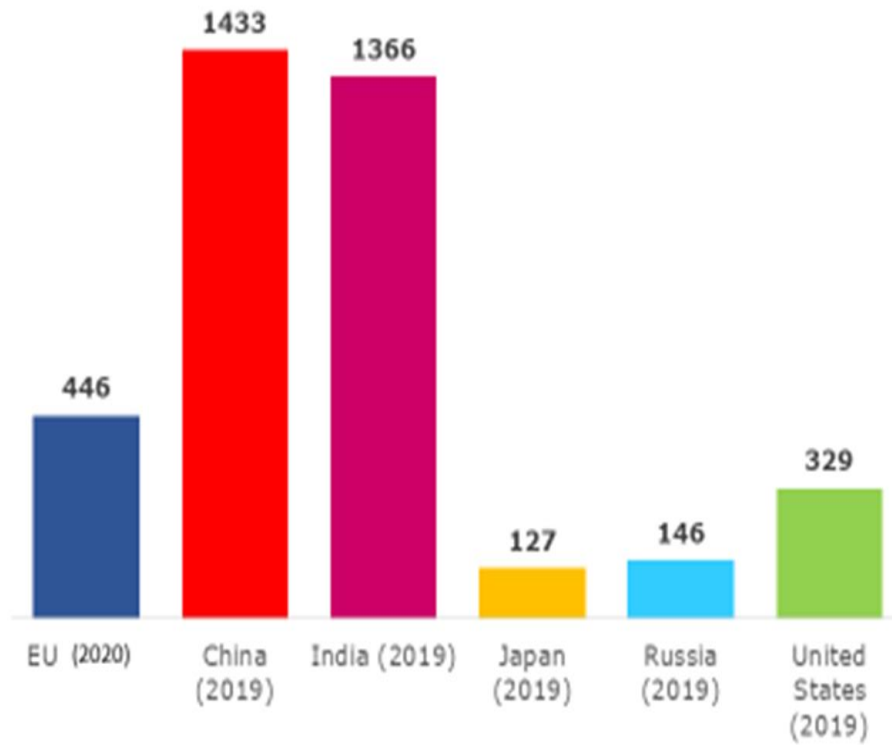
Population in millions (2019)

446 million in total





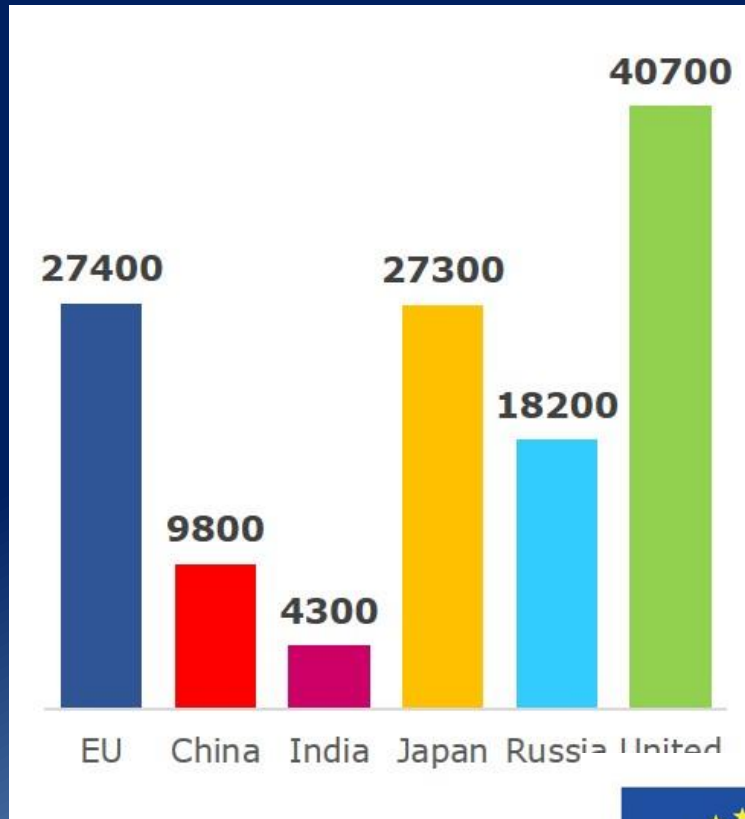
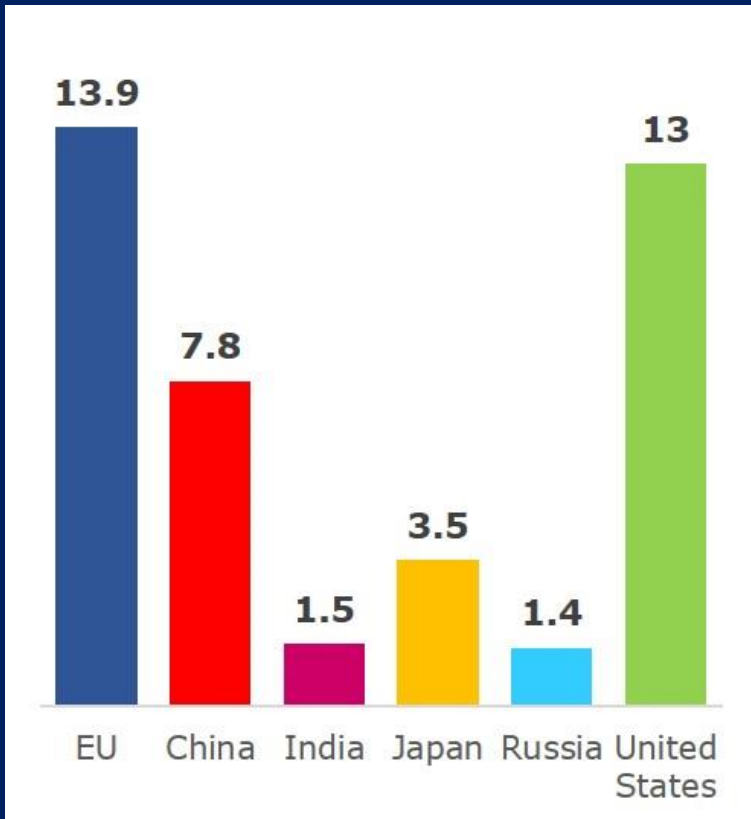
Population in millions



How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?

Size of economy:
GDP in trillions of euro (2014)

Wealth per person:
GDP per person (2014)



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How does the EU spend its money?



Areas financed by the EU budget (2014-2020) in billion EUR



The annual EU budget in 2019 was around €165.8 billion – a large sum in absolute terms, but only about 1% of the wealth generated by the economies of the Member States every year.

General Remarks

- **EU is a work in progress**
- **Special legal nature of the EU**
- **Sources of the EU**

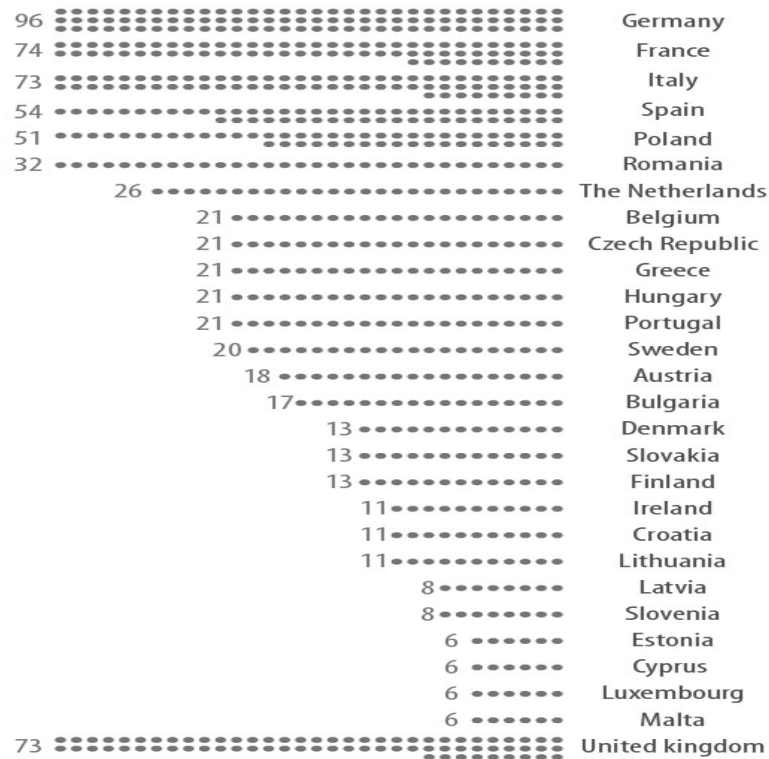


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Distribution of seats in the European Parliament

The number of MEPs per country has been modified following the UK's departure from the EU at the end of January 2020.

Number of seats until end of January 2020

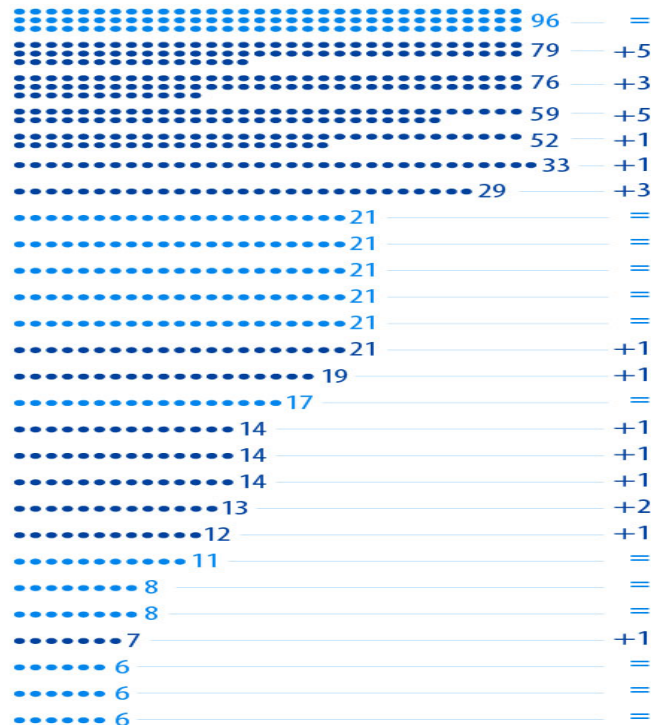


751

Total

705

Number of seats from February 2020



Distribution of seats in the EU Parliament after the Brexit

The Changing Context of the EU Internal Policy

- 1) The peace project for Europe**
- 2) The end of the Cold War, the EU enlargement to the East;**
- 3) The financial and sovereign debt crises, the European migrants\refugees crises**
- 4) COVID-19?**



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The (Monnet)-Schuman Declaration

9 May 1950

The peace project for Europe:

"World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it."



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The (Monnet)-Schuman Declaration

9 May 1950

"Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity."

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The (Monnet)-Schuman Declaration

9 May 1950

‘The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims.’

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The (Monnet)-Schuman Declaration

9 May 1950

‘The French Gov. proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe’.

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The (Monnet)-Schuman Declaration

9 May 1950

‘The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible. The setting up of this powerful productive unit, open to all countries willing to take part and bound ultimately to provide all the member countries with the basic elements of industrial production on the same terms, will lay a true foundation for their economic unification.’

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The End of the Cold War

The big enlargement: uniting east and west



- 1989 **Fall of Berlin Wall; EU economic help begins to the post-socialist countries: 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**
- 2013 **Croatia joins on 1 July**

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Enlargement: from six to 28 countries



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The Euro zone crisis



Political tensions between the member states: migrants\ refugees crises

October 16, 2015 8:00 pm

Hungary closes border with Croatia

Neil Buckley in London and Kester Eddy in Budapest

Share



Author alerts



Print



Clip



Gift Article



Comments



Migrants at the border near Zakany, Hungary, on October 16

Hungary sealed most of its border with Croatia on Friday night — the second time in a month it has cut off the main route for migrants into the EU.

Peter Szijjarto, foreign minister, said the decision followed EU leaders' failure at a Brussels summit to agree on a joint task force to protect the external borders of the EU's Schengen

Candidate countries and potential candidates

Country	Population (millions) in 2018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
Montenegro	0.6
Kosovo under UN Security Resolution 1244	1.8
North Macedonia	2.1
Albania	2.9
Serbia	7.0
Turkey	79.8

COVID-19?

<https://youtu.be/vKJqOtwu-9o>

Federal States vs Unitary States

FEDERAL STATE

“A federal State is a union of States in which both the federation and the Member States embody the constitutive elements of a State: **LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWER** over territory and citizens. State authority is divided between the federation (...) and the Member States (..), both of which possess certain assigned competences and functions.”

Rudolf, Walter 2011. Federal States. In Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law

Federal States, Unitary States & Confederations

Confederation of States

“A confederation is a governmental entity created by independent sovereign State[s] that join together to perform **some governmental functions** under common authority (...).A confederation is a stronger form of association than an alliance, but is weaker than a federation. The individual member units retain their status as sovereign States, and are separately recognized as members of the international community.”

Morrison, Fred L. 2007. Confederations of States. In Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law [MPEPIL].

SUPRANATIONAL LEGAL ORDER

THE VAN GEND EN LOOS CASE

“The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Community constitutes a **new legal order of international law** for the benefit of which the states have limited their sovereign rights” (1963)



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Institutional Framework of the EU

1. The Union shall have an institutional framework which shall aim to promote its values, advance its objectives, serve its interests, those of its citizens and those of the Member States, and ensure the consistency, effectiveness and continuity of its policies and actions.

The Union's institutions shall be:

- the European Parliament,
- the European Council,
- the Council,
- the European Commission,
- the Court of Justice of the European Union,
- the European Central Bank,
- the Court of Auditors.

2. Each institution shall act within the limits of the powers conferred on it in the Treaties, and in conformity with the procedures, conditions and objectives set out in them. The institutions shall practice mutual sincere cooperation.

(Art.13 TEU)



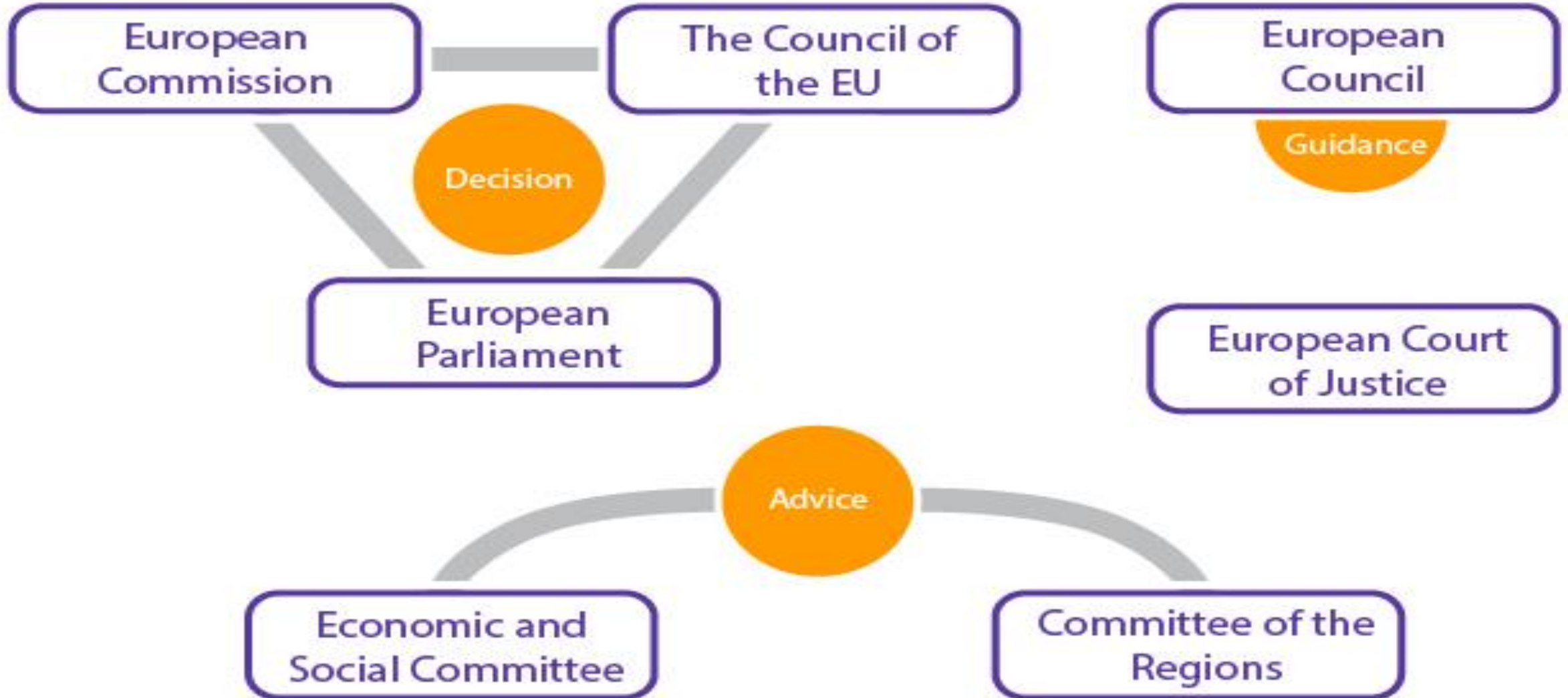
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Institutional Framework of the EU



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Institutional Framework of the EU



The Council

<https://youtu.be/dBxjdiWYE8s>

Institutional Framework of the EU Foreign Policy

Three key players



The European Parliament

- voice of the people

David Sassoli, President of the European Parliament



The European Council and the Council

- voice of the Member States

Charles Michel, President of the European Council



The European Commission

- promoting the common interest

Ursula von der Leyen,
President of the European Commission



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Treaty on EU

Title I Common provisions

Title II Provisions on democratic principles

Title III Provisions on institutions

Title IV Provisions on enhanced cooperation

Title V General provisions on the Unions external action and specific provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

Chapter 1; Chapter 2 (Section 1 Common provisions

Section 2 Provisions on the Common security and defence policy)

Title VI Final provisions

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Principle and Values of the EU

The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.

(Art.2)



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Principle and Values of the EU Foreign Policy

The Union's aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples.

The Union shall offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration and the prevention and combating of crime.

(Art.3)



Treaty on the Functioning of the EU

Part one Principles

Part two Non discrimination and citizenship of the Union

Part three Union policies and internal actions

Title I The internal market

Title III Agriculture and fisheries

Title V Area of freedom, security and justice

Title VIII Economic and monetary policy

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Treaty on the Functioning of the EU

Title XIX	Research and technological development and space
Title XVIII	Economic, social and territorial cohesion
Title XX	Environment
Title XXI	Energy
Part four	Association of the oversee countries and territories
Part five	The Union's external actions
Title I	General provisions on the Union's external actions
Title II	Common commercial policy
Title III	Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid

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Treaty on the Functioning of the EU

Title IV **Restrictive measures**

Title V **International agreements**

Title VI **The Union's relations with international organizations**

Title VII **Solidarity clause**

Part six **Institutional and financial provisions**

Part seven **General and final provisions**

Declarations



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Treaty on the Functioning of the EU

Part three

**Union policies and internal
actions**

**TITLE XVIII ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL
COHESION (art.174-178)**



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The NUTS classification and other territorial typology in the EU

<https://youtu.be/a4Y-hCQ-Klo>



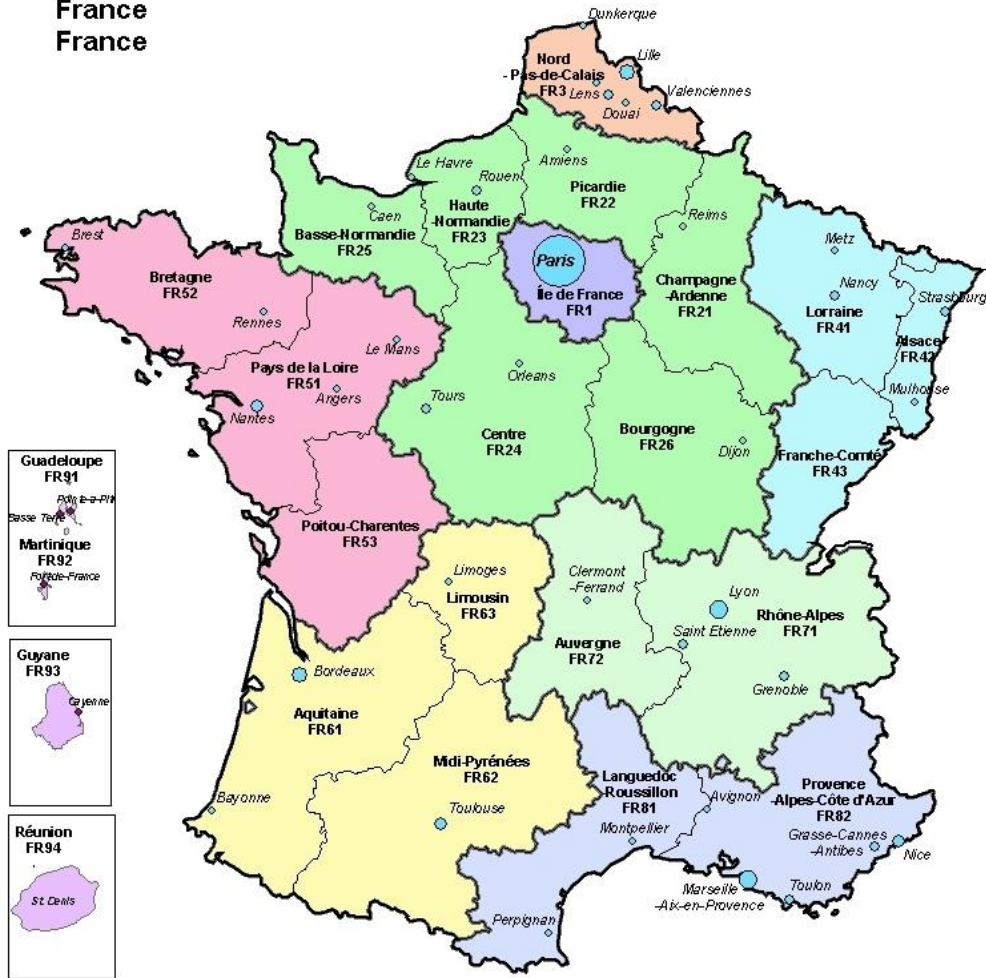
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Численность регионов NUTS в разных странах ЕС (на начало 2008 г.)

Код	Страна	Регионы NUTS 1-го уровня	Регионы NUTS 2-го уровня	Регионы NUTS 3-го уровня
BE	Бельгия (<i>Belgique / België</i>)	3	11	44
BG	Болгария (<i>България</i>)	2	6	28
CZ	Чехия (<i>Česká Republika</i>)	1	8	14
DK	Дания (<i>Danmark</i>)	1	5	11
DE	Германия (<i>Deutschland</i>)	16	39	429
EE	Эстония (<i>Eesti</i>)	1	1	5
GR	Греция (<i>Ελλάδα</i>)	4	13	51
ES	Испания (<i>España</i>)	7	19	59
FR	Франция (<i>France</i>)	9	26	100
IE	Ирландия (<i>Ireland</i>)	1	2	8
IT	Италия (<i>Italia</i>)	5	21	107
CY	Кипр (<i>Κύπρος / Kibris</i>)	1	1	1
LA	Латвия (<i>Latvija</i>)	1	1	6
LT	Литва (<i>Lietuva</i>)	1	1	10
LU	Люксембург (<i>Luxembourg</i>)	1	1	1
HU	Венгрия (<i>Magyarország</i>)	3	7	20
MT	Мальта (<i>Malta</i>)	1	1	2
NL	Нидерланды (<i>Nederland</i>)	4	12	40
AT	Австрия (<i>Österreich</i>)	3	9	35
PL	Польша (<i>Polska</i>)	6	16	66
PT	Португалия (<i>Portugal</i>)	2	7	30

GR	Греция (<i>Ελλάδα</i>)	4	13	31
ES	Испания (<i>España</i>)	7	19	59
FR	Франция (<i>France</i>)	9	26	100
IE	Ирландия (<i>Ireland</i>)	1	2	8
IT	Италия (<i>Italia</i>)	5	21	107
CY	Кипр (<i>Κύπρος / Kibris</i>)	1	1	1
LA	Латвия (<i>Latvija</i>)	1	1	6
LT	Литва (<i>Lietuva</i>)	1	1	10
LU	Люксембург (<i>Luxembourg</i>)	1	1	1
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PL	Польша (<i>Polska</i>)	6	16	66
PT	Португалия (<i>Portugal</i>)	3	7	30
RO	Румыния (<i>România</i>)	4	8	42
SI	Словения (<i>Slovenija</i>)	1	2	12
SK	Словакия (<i>Slovenská Republika</i>)	1	4	8
FI	Финляндия (<i>Suomi / Finland</i>)	2	5	20
SE	Швеция (<i>Sverige</i>)	3	8	21
UK	Великобритания (<i>United Kingdom</i>)	12	37	133
Итого		96	271	1303

Francie
France
France



NUTS1

- Île de France - FR1
- Bassin Parisien - FR2
- Nord Pas de Calais - FR3
- Est - FR4
- Ouest - FR5
- Sud Ouest - FR6
- Centre Est - FR7
- Méditerranée - FR8
- Départements d'Outre-mer - FR9



FRANCE, NUTS2



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<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home>



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