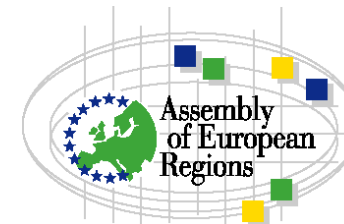




The institutional set up:

**the new Lisbon Treaty and
overview of EU institutions**

Giulio Papa
Friuli Venezia Giulia (I) - Brussels Office



**Peace and
stability**

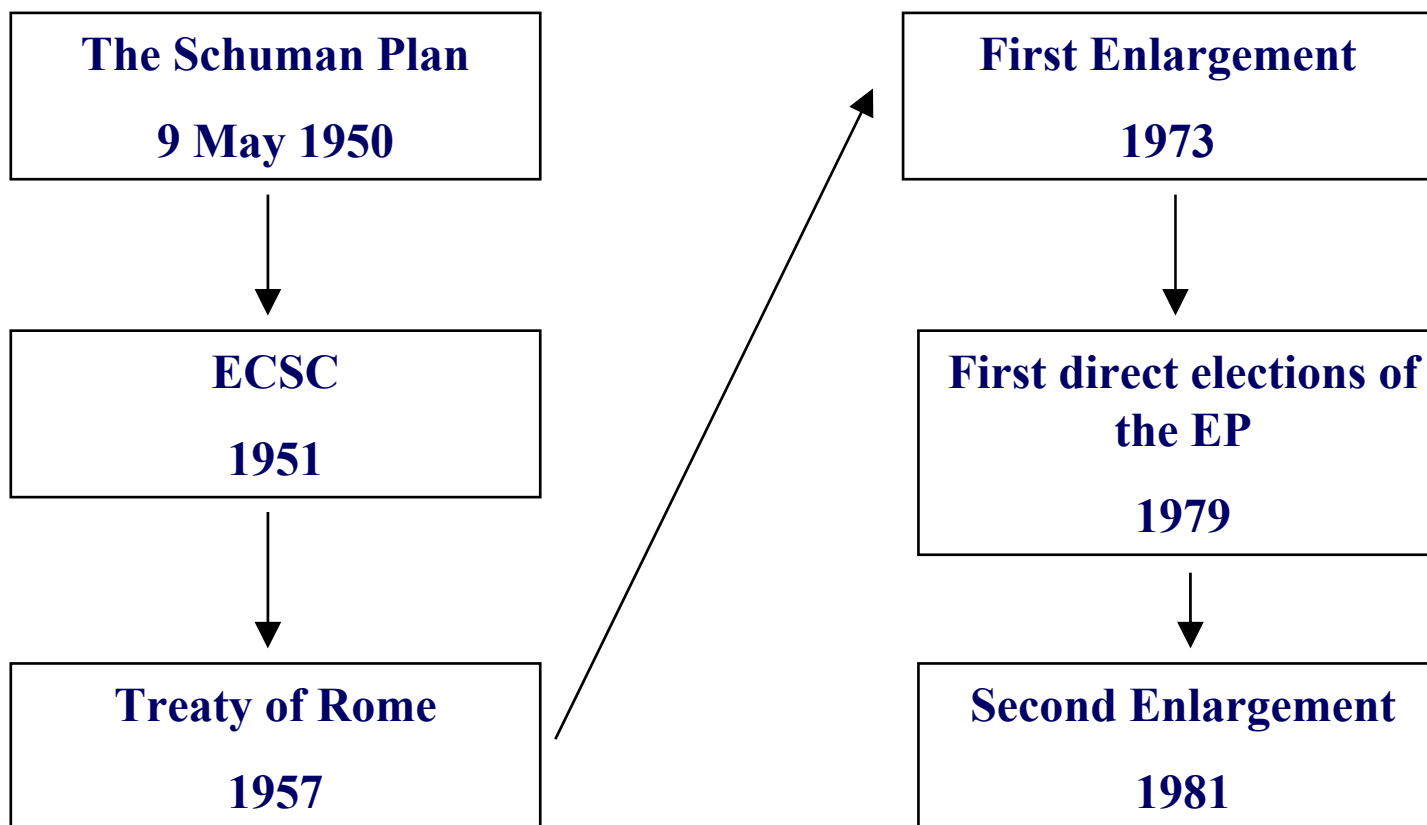
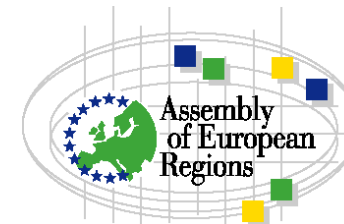
**Economic and
social solidarity**

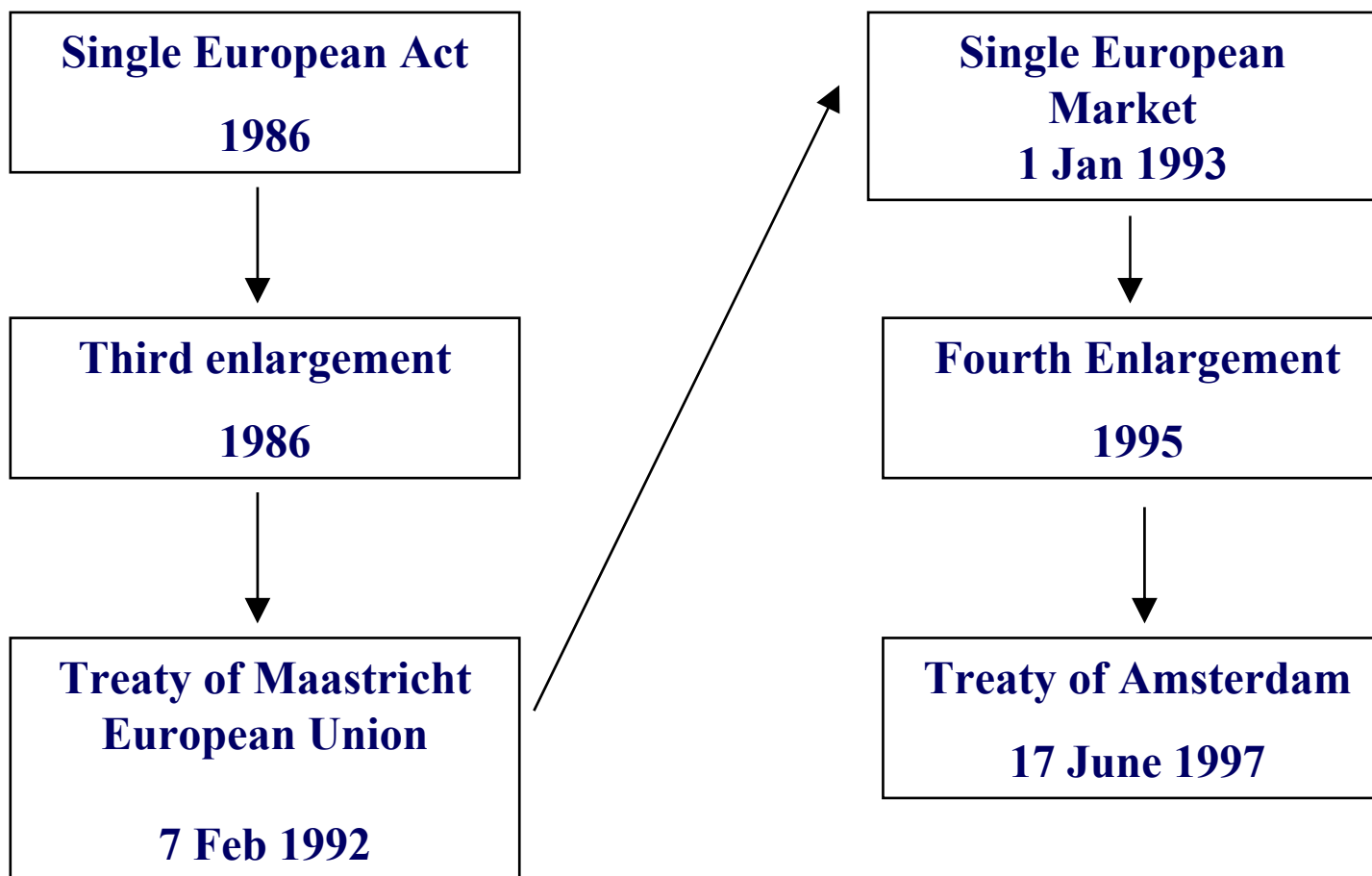
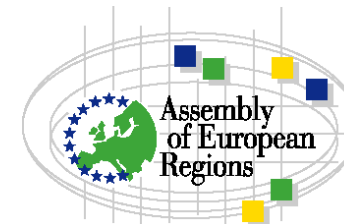
**Bringing Europe
together again**

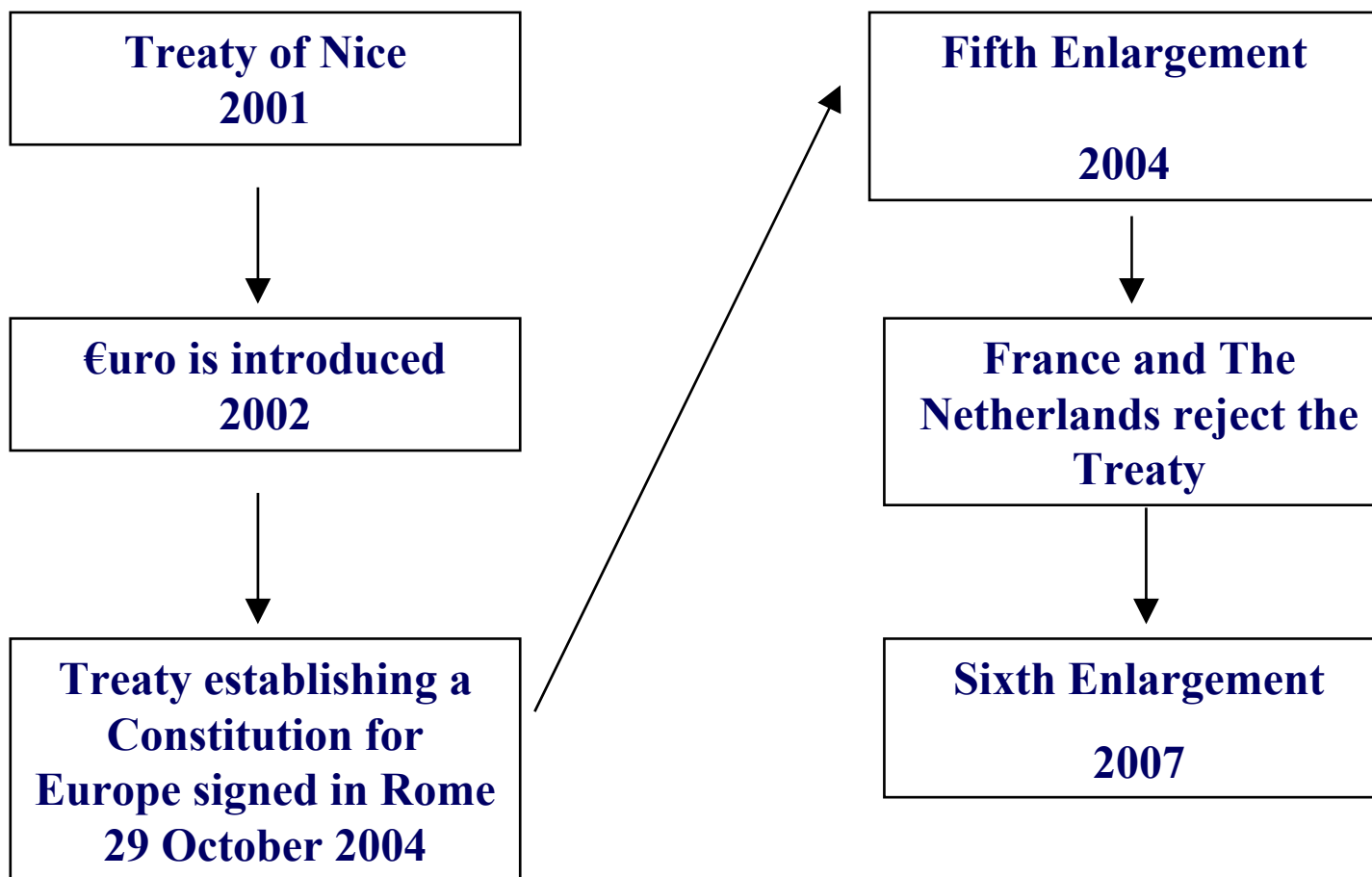
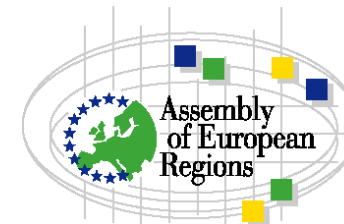
**Identity and
diversity in a
globalised world**

**Safety and
security**

Values

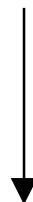








**Signature of Lisbon
Treaty
13 December 2007**



**Treaty enters into force
1 December 2009**



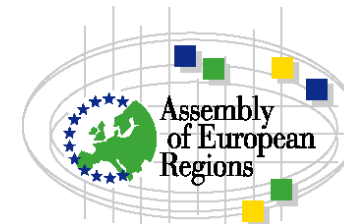
Key provisions of the Lisbon Treaty

- Citizens Initiative
- More areas where the co-decision procedure is foreseen
- In the Council, qualified majority voting will be extended
- Euro as EU's currency (ECB becomes EU Institution)
- President of European Council, elected for a maximum of five years



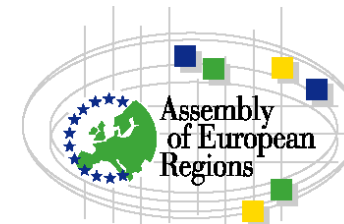
Key provisions of the Lisbon Treaty

- High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy/Vice President of the EC
- New provisions strengthening the EU's ability to fight international cross border crime, illegal immigration, trafficking of people, arms and drugs
- Reinforced cooperation on: climate change + energy
- Social policy + human rights




The new European Parliament

- More power!
“European Parliament exercises legislative and budgetary functions jointly with the Council”
- More responsibility!
EP will elect the President of the EC
- EP is composed of *“citizens of the Union”* and not *“people of the States”*
- Number of MEP limited to 750 + 1



EP President
Mr. Jerzy Buzek



Committees
Permanent and *ad hoc*
Secretariat

Political Parties
Secretariat

National Delegations

MEPs

Info and contacts





The new Council (also referred as Council of Minister)

- The minister of the Member States meet within the Council of the European Union
- Is responsible for decision-making and co-ordination
- Shares lawmaking and budgetary powers with the EP
- A system known as “double majority” will be introduced from 2014
- Transparency criterion: *“The Council shall meet in public when deliberates and votes on a draft legislative act”*
- Council’s Presidency: 3 Member States – 18 months



The European Council / Summit

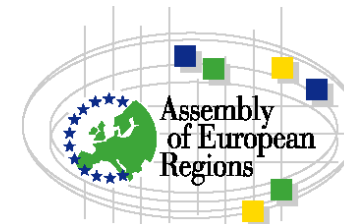
- Becomes a full EU Institution
- Still composed of the heads of state or government of the member States + its President + Commission President (+ High Representative)
- Provides the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines the general political directions and priorities thereof
- Meets twice every six months



The President of the European Council

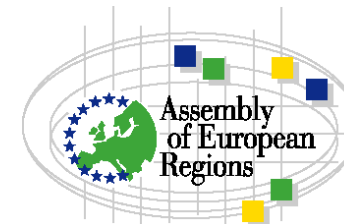
Mr. Herman VAN ROMPUY

- President elected by a qualified majority for 2 and ½ years! – The President represent the EU externally
- Art. 15(6): The President:
 - chairs the European Council;
 - ensures the preparation and continuity of the work of the European Council in Cooperation with the President of the EC;
 - endeavors to facilitate cohesion and consensus within the European Council;
 - presents a report to the European Parliament after each of the meetings of the European Council



**High Representative of the Union for Foreign
and Security Policy
Vice-President of the Commission
Mrs. Catherine ASHTON**

- Combines two existing figures
- Art. 18 and 27:
 - conducts the Union's common foreign and security policy;
 - presides over the Foreign Affairs Council;
 - ensures the consistency of the Union's external action;
 - represents the Union for matters relating to the common foreign and security policy



The European Commission

- The EC represent, independently, the interests of the European Union as a whole!
- It's the only EU institution with the general power to initiate proposal for legislation
- enforces the Union's policies, ensures that the budget is implemented, manages EU programs, makes sure that the treaties are applied properly
- 27 members, one from each Member State



European Commission 2010-14

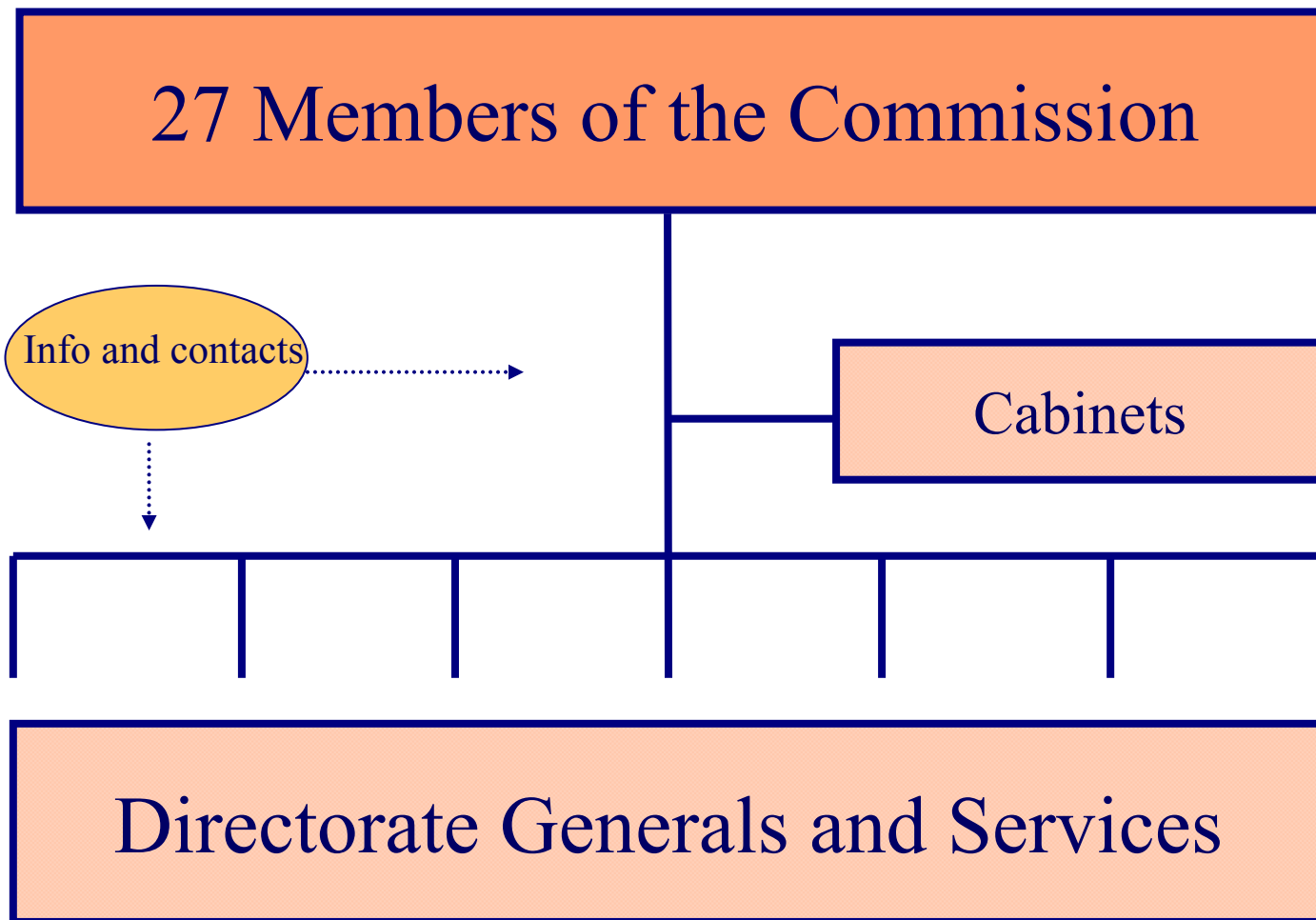
<p>José Manuel Barroso Portuguese President</p>	<p>Catherine Ashton British Vice-President High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy</p>	<p>Viviane Reding Luxembourgish Vice-President Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship</p>	
<p>Joaquín Almunia Spanish Vice-President Competition</p>	<p>Siim Kallas Estonian Vice-President Transport</p>	<p>Neelie Kroes Dutch Vice-President Digital Agenda</p>	<p>Antonio Tajani Italian Vice-President Industry and Entrepreneurship</p>
<p>Maroš Šefčovič Slovakian Vice-President International Relations and Administration</p>	<p>Janez Potočnik Slovenian Environment</p>	<p>Olli Rehn Finnish Economic and Monetary Affairs</p>	<p>Andris Piebalgs Latvian Development</p>
<p>Michel Barnier French Internal Market and Services</p>	<p>Androulla Vassiliou Cypriot Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth</p>	<p>Algirdas Šemeta Lithuanian Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud</p>	<p>Karel De Gucht Belgian Trade</p>
<p>John Dalli Maltese Health and Consumer Policy</p>	<p>Máire Geoghegan-Quinn Irish Research and Innovation</p>	<p>Janusz Lewandowski Polish Financial Programming and Budget</p>	<p>Maria Damanaki Greek Fisheries and Maritime Affairs</p>
<p>Kristalina Georgieva Bulgarian International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response</p>	<p>Günther Oettinger German Energy</p>	<p>Johannes Hahn Austrian Regional Policy</p>	<p>Connie Hedegaard Danish Climate Action</p>
<p>Štefan Füle Czech Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy</p>	<p>László Andor Hungarian Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion</p>	<p>Cecilia Malmström Swedish Home Affairs</p>	<p>Dacian Cioloș Romanian Agriculture and Rural Development</p>

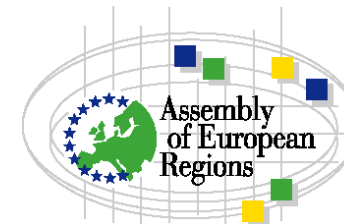
Photos: ECDF / Centre for International Governance Studies, Government Offices

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION DC COMM Printed by OIB

The European Commission





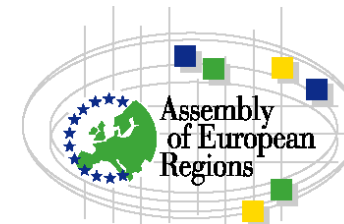
Types of legislation

Regulations

directly applicable in all Member States'

of “general application”

Binding in its entirety



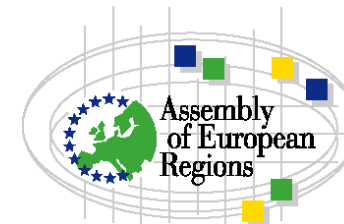
Types of legislation

Regulations

Directives

Binding, as to result to be achieved!

Binding in its principle



Types of legislation

Regulations

Directives

Decisions

Shall be binding in its entirety upon those to whom it is addressed



Types of legislation

Regulations

Directives

Decisions

Recommendations and opinions

**Having no binding force
Do NOT formally
constitute part of EU
Law**



Co-Decision Procedure

- Is the standard procedure under the Lisbon Treaty
- **Council and Parliament on equal foot** sharing the legislative power. Both Institutions carry out **up to three readings**
- **If Council and Parliament cannot agree** on a piece of proposed legislation, it is put before a **conciliation committee**
- Conciliation Committee composed of equal numbers of Council and Parliament representatives



Proposal from EC to EP and the Council

First reading in the EP, which adopts an opinion with or without amendments

First reading by Council, which either:

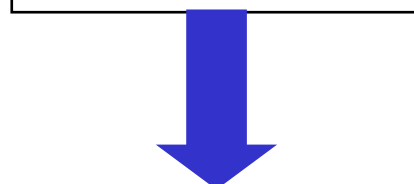
Adopts the text approved by the EP, with QMV

PROPOSAL ADOPTED

Does NOT adopt the text and adopts a COMMON POSITION with QMV



Second reading in the EP



**Approve the
common
position**



ADOPTED



**Not take any
decision**



ADOPTED



**Reject the
common
position by
an absolute
majority**

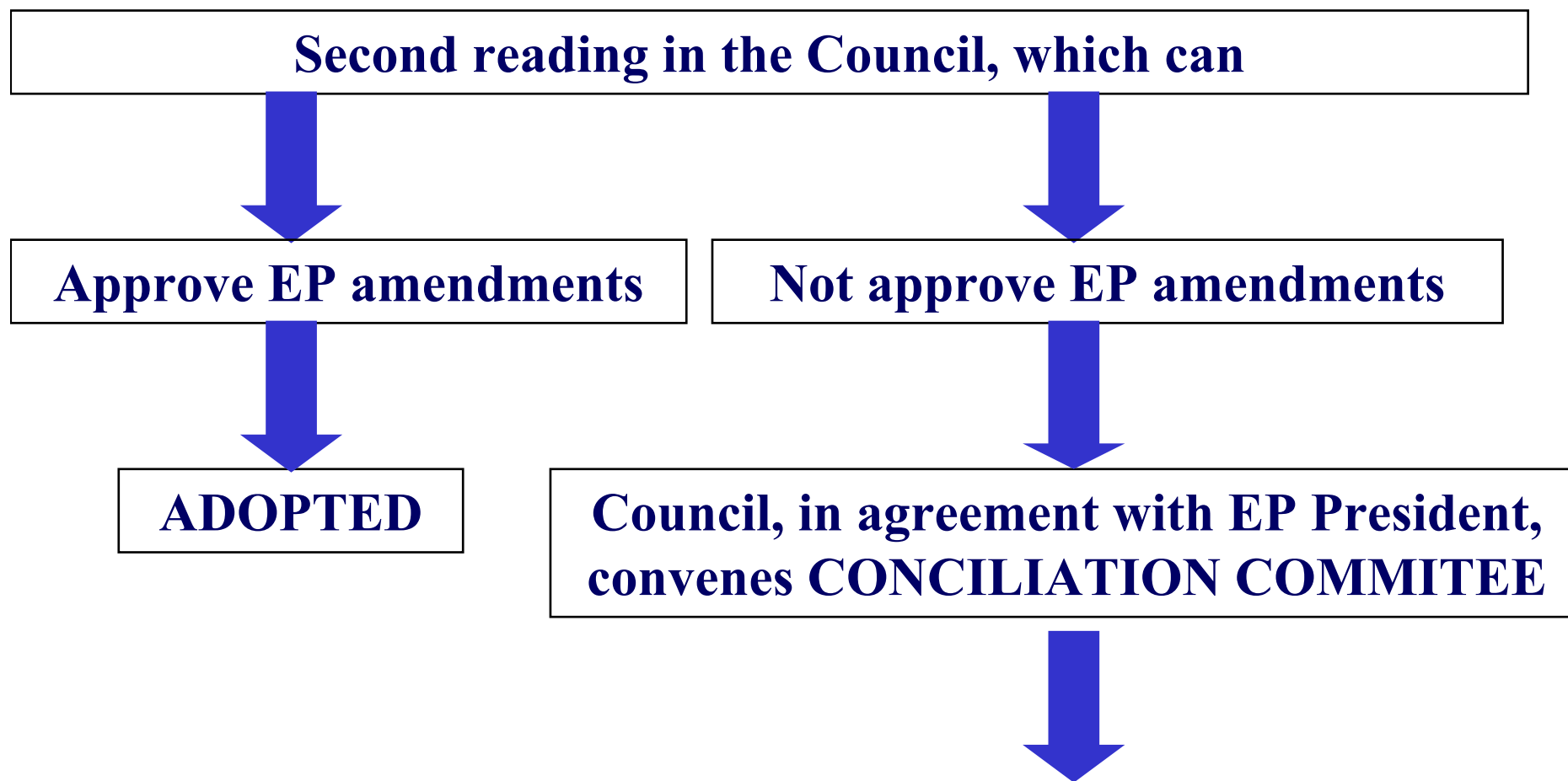
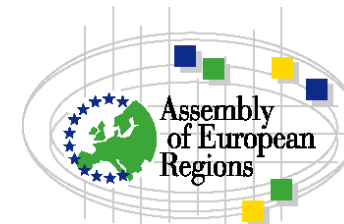


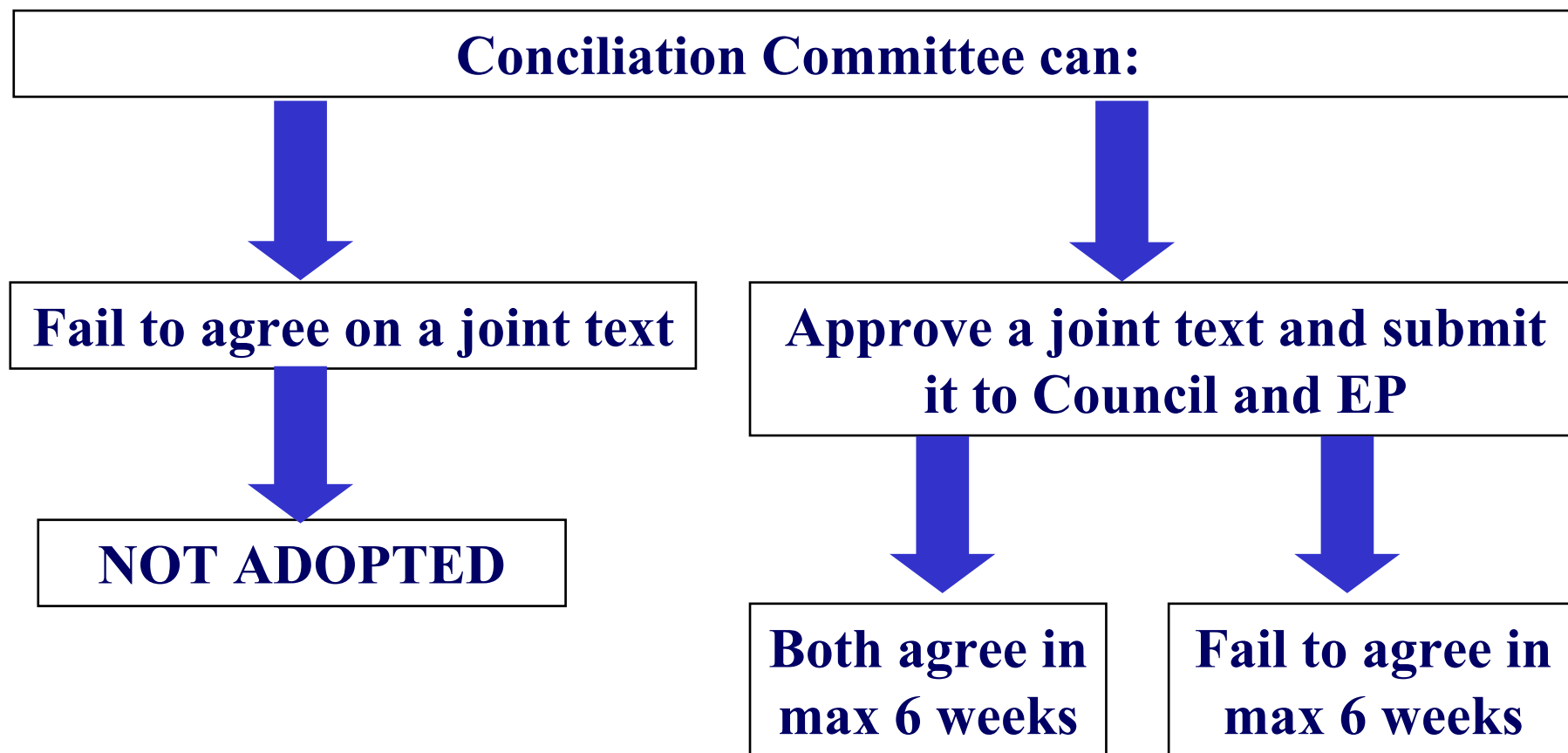
**NOT
ADOPTED**

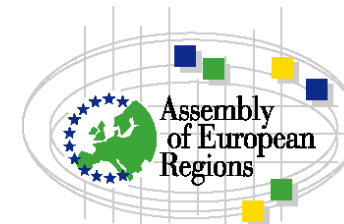


**Propose
amendments
to common
position by
an absolute
majority**









Thanks for your attention

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