

The Role of National Parliaments in the European Union

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The Role of National Parliaments in the European Union

This presentation provides hyperlinks to a selection of sources providing information on the topic of 'The role of national parliaments in the EU'

There is a debate across Europe as to what role national parliaments should play in policy-making in the EU – would an increased role for national parliaments enhance or reduce the democratic legitimacy of the EU?

Further information on this topic can be found through this <u>link</u> to European Sources Online

[Hyperlinks are embedded in images throughout the guide]



National Assembly for Wales Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee Wales' role in the EU decision-making process March 2014



HOUSE OF LORDS

European Union Committee

9th Report of Session 2013-14

The Role of National Parliaments in the European Union

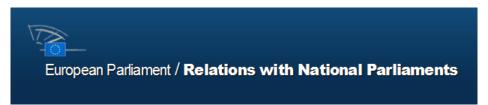
Ordered to be printed 11 March 2014 and published 24 March 2014

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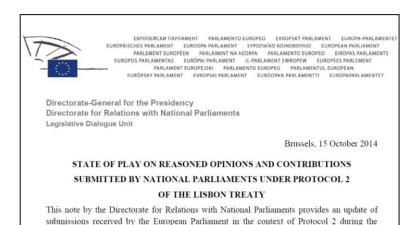
London: The Stationery Office Limited
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These reports form the context of the speakers' presentations at the Cardiff EDC event on 20 November 2014









period 9 September - 13 October 2014.







InterParliamentary EU information eXchange allows <u>access</u> to reports from national parliaments concerning EU legislative proposals and initiatives



COSAC is the Conference of the Committees of the National Parliaments of the European Union Member States





Relations with national Parliaments











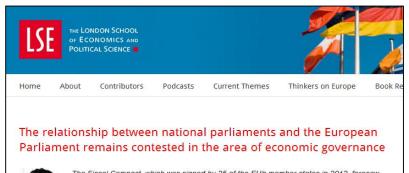
Legitimising EU Policymaking: What Role for National Parliaments?

Discussion Papers

for Session 1 of the BTTD 2014 jointly organised by the Bertelsmann Stiftung, the European Policy Centre (EPC) and the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

The debate is not confined to the UK – the topic is discussed across the EU





The Fiscal Compact, which was signed by 25 of the EU's member states in 2012, foresaw the creation of an inter-parliamentary conference to enable national parliaments to discuss major issues of economic and financial governance. The third meeting of this 'Interparliamentary Conference for Economic and Financial Governance' will be held on 29 and 30 September. Valentin Kreilinger writes that diverging views on the internal organisation

of the conference have so far prevented it from meeting the aims originally envisaged in the Fiscal Compact Treaty.







A selection of recent articles and blogs





Strengthening the role of national parliaments in EU decisionmaking is not the way to improve the EU's legitimacy



Turnout at European Parliament elections has fallen significantly since the first elections in 1979. This has led some politicians and commentators to suggest that integrating national parliaments into the EU's legislative process may be a more effective method for improving the EU's legitimacy. Jon Worth argues that the logic underpinning such arguments is undermined by the fact that national elections have also witnessed a substantial drop in

turnout over the same period. Moreover, in most EU countries citizens actually trust their own parliament less than the European Parliament, raising doubts over the ability of national parliaments to confer a greater degree of legitimacy.





The European Parliament is a failed experiment in pan-European democracy – national parliaments are the key to solving the democratic deficit



Strengthening the European Parliament has often been viewed as the best method of addressing the EU's alleged 'democratic deficit'. Stephen Booth writes that while this perspective has led to the Parliament's powers being increased successively over recent decades, the effect of these reforms on democratic engagement among EU citizens has been limited. He argues that boosting the role of national parliaments in the EU legislative

process would offer a far better route for returning democratic accountability closer to voters.



What role for national parliaments in EU law making? by Richard Corbett

Reforms over the last two decades, culminating in the Treaty of Lisbon, have established a dual accountability, as the basic mode of EU accountability. It requires that proposals are:

- approved by a large majority (QMV = 74% of the votes) in the Council, composed of national ministers accountable to national parliaments
- also approved by the European Parliament, composed of directly elected MEPs

This applies notably in the EU's ordinary legislative procedure, budget procedure and for the approval of significant international agreements entered into by the Union. There are exceptions, in which the European Parliament has a lesser role and/or where unanimity is required in the Council, but in all cases, ministerial approval in the Council is required (1).

It is therefore natural that a national parliament's main opportunity to shape or reject European legislation rests with its ability to determine its minister's position and hold him or her to account (2).

A selection of recent articles and blogs







FACT SHEET

NOVEMBER 2011





The Danish Parliament and the European Union

TRANSPARENCY IN THE WORK OF THE EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Since 2006, most meetings of the European Affairs Committee have been open to the public, and since 2007 it has also been possible towartch the open maetings on the Internet via the Danish Parliament's website: www.ft.dk. The meetings can also be seen on the Danish Parliament's TV channel.

Most documents related to the work of the European Affairs Committee, including government minutes, are published on the Danish Parliament's EU Information Centre website: www.aua.dk.

The Danish Parliament in brief The Danish Parliament is called the Folketing. it

is located at Christiansborg Palace in the heart of Copenhagen.

The Danish Parliament, which has been unicameral since the last revision of the Constitutional Act in 1953, consists of 179 Members. As cort of the Danish Realm the two set Foovernicks of 1974 Members.

European policy in the Danish Parliament

each elect two Members.

ing regions. Greenland and the Faerne Islands.

The basic principles governing the Danish Parliament's scruthry of European poloy are laid down in the Danish Accession Act from 1972 and in agreements between the European Affairs Committee and the Danish Government.

These documents state that the European Affairs Committee and the Sectoral Committees, within their respective fields of competence, are at the centre of the parliamentary scrutiny of the Government's EU policy.

European debates during the Danish Parliament's plenary sittings are chiefly reserved for the adoption of Bills and parliamentary resolutions on European issues, including the ratification of new treaties.

The European Affairs Committee – central to the scrutiny of EU policy

The European Affairs Committee was established on a permanent basis following the Danish accession to the EEC in 1973, it is one of the Danish Parliament's 26 Standing Committees.

The most important task of the European Affairs Committee is to sorutinise the Darish Gowernments EU policy. The importance of the Committee is underlined by its ability to speak on behalf of Parliament as a whole on most EU issues.

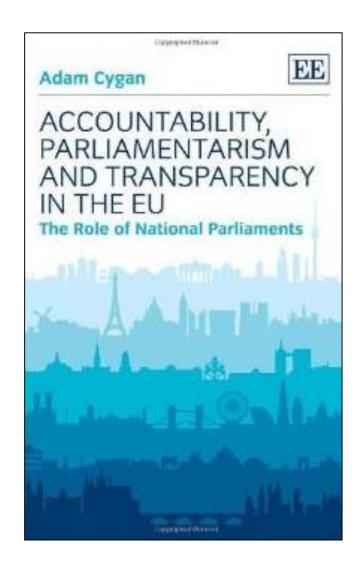
The working procedures and competences of the European Affairs Committee are regulated on an origoing basis by a series of reports embodying political agreements between the Committee and the Government.

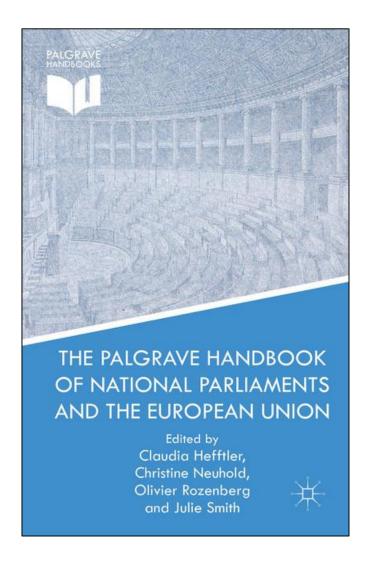
First negotiating mandate system in Europe

The Danish Parliament was the first national parliament in Europe to set up a negotiating

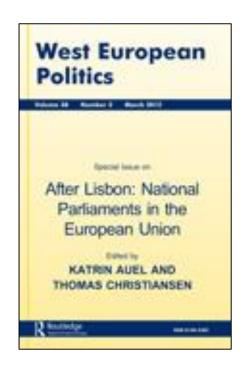
Scrutiny of the EU by national parliaments











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Further information can be found in the Cardiff EDC's electronic information service *European Sources Online* (ESO):

- The role of national parliaments in the European Union
- Where does power lie in the European Union?







The Cardiff EDC provides a professional and neutral information service on the European Union and the wider Europe

Enquiry service – Publication of <u>European Sources Online</u> – Events Further information: http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/insrv/edc/

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