

**REPRESENTING EUROPEANS**  
**TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE DEMOCRACY?**

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## DEMOCRACY WITHIN MEMBER STATES

\*Citizens elect representatives

.EU problem: UK

\*Government accountable to representative assembly

.EU problem: Italy

\*Government accountable to courts

EU problem: Portugal. Germany?

\*Government needs renewed mandate

EU problem: Germany

\*Government changes rules of the game

EU problem: Hungary

EU HAS REPRESENTATION & CHECKS AND BALANCES

BUT NOT ELECTORAL ACCOUNTABILITY

\*Parliament: Elected by degressive proportionality

\*European Council/ Council of Ministers: Represents states

\*Court of European Justice: Represents principle rule of law

\*European Central Bank: Represents principle of monetary economics,  
Chicago, not Cambridge

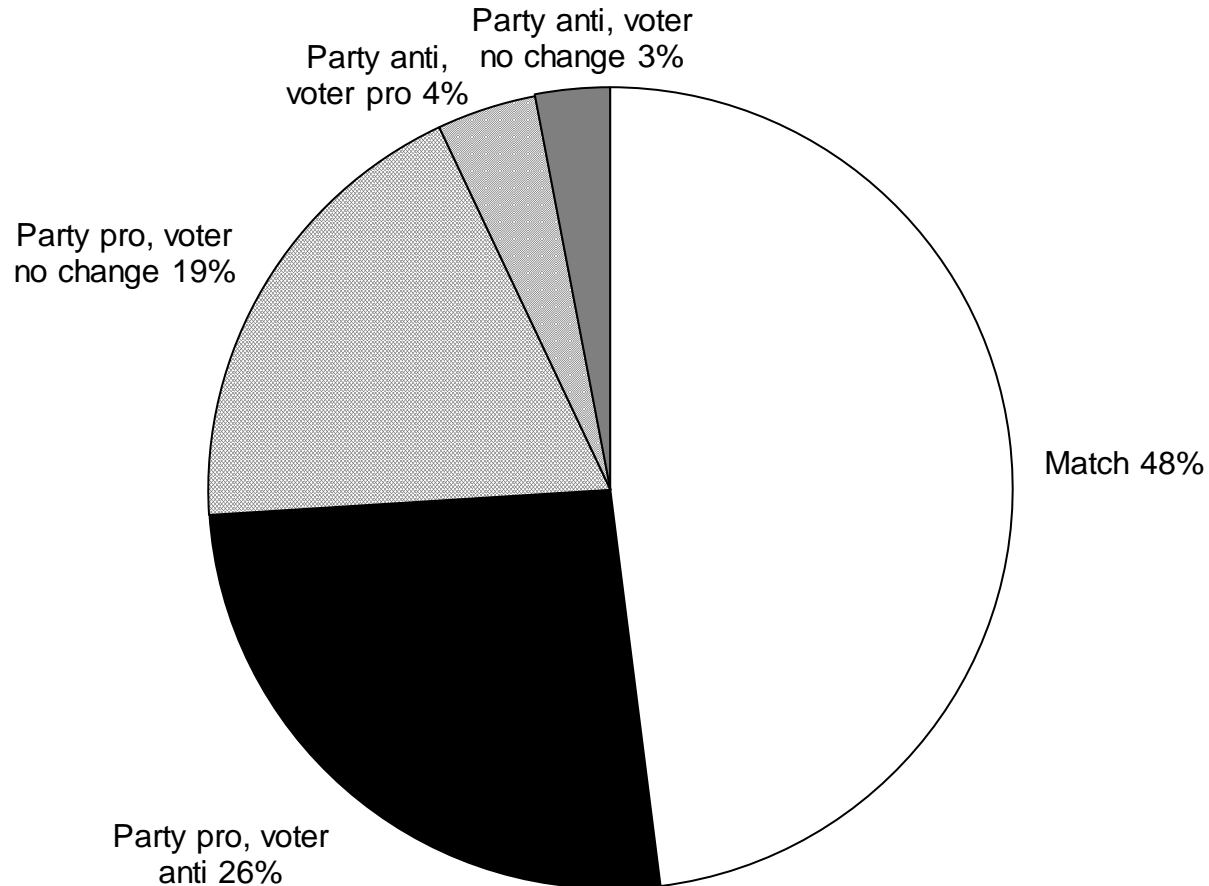
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## EP PARLIAMENT

### MOST VOTERS DON'T AGREE WITH THEIR PARTY ON EU INTEGRATION

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*How views of voters match position of their party on integration*

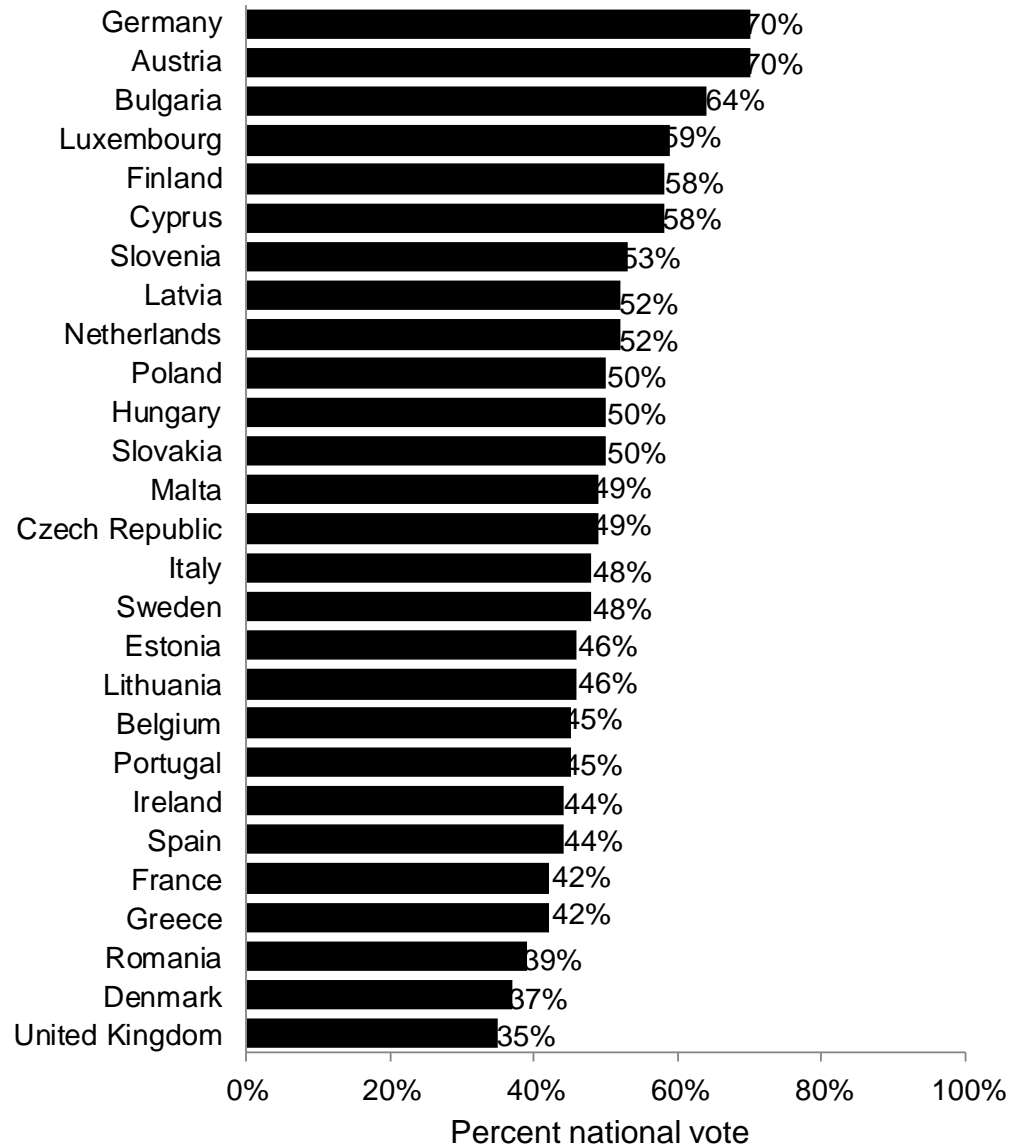


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Sources: 2009 European Election Study: all respondents reporting party they voted vote. EU Profiler data base of party positions on EU integration.

## EU COUNCIL MEMBERS REPRESENT ONLY HALF THEIR VOTERS

*Vote for governing parties in national election before 2009 EP ballot*



### MORE DISTRUST THAN TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS

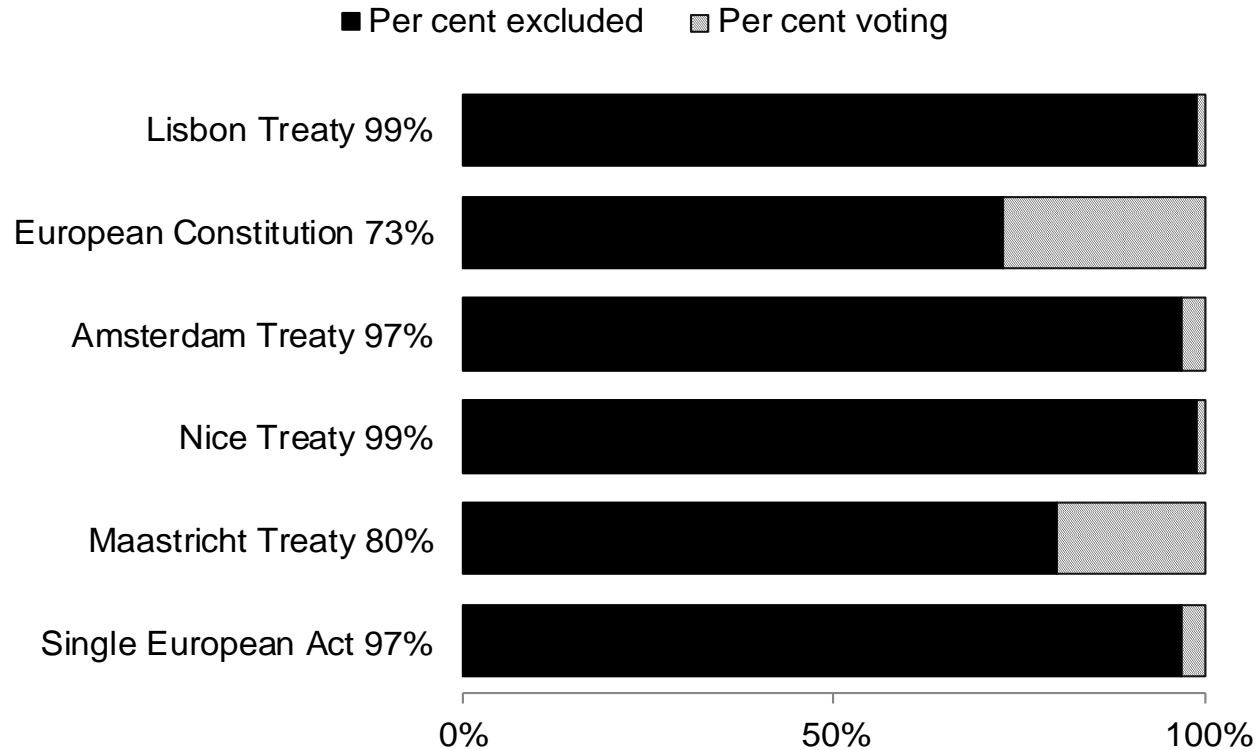
*Q. Do you tend to trust or not to trust each of these institutions?*

	Trust	Distrust (per cent)	Don't know
EU as a whole	34	55	11
European Parliament	41	45	15
European Commission	36	43	21
European Central Bank	36	46	18
European Council	32	41	27

Source: Eurobarometer Survey 76, autumn, 2011, questions A10 and A11. Number of respondents: 26,594.

## EU CITIZENS NOT CONSULTED ON TREATIES

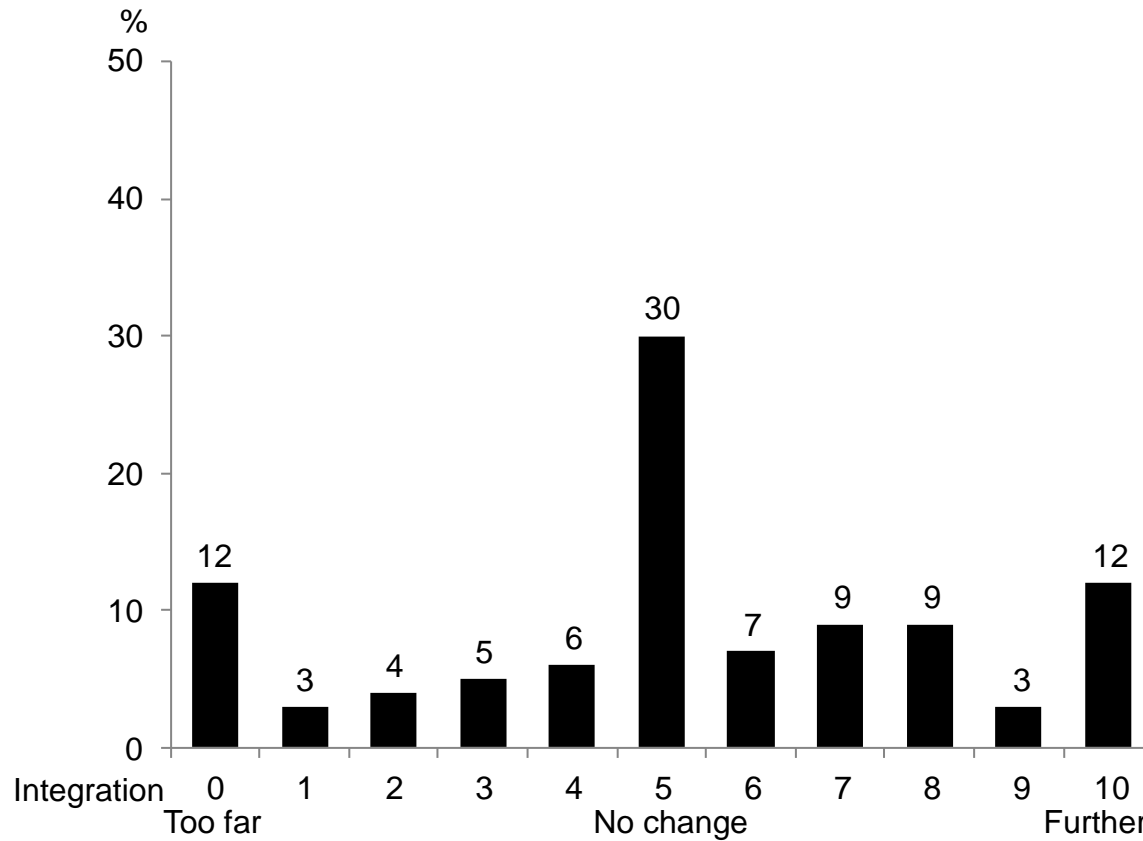
(Per cent of citizens in member states not holding treaty referendum)



Notes: Lisbon: Ireland voted; 26 countries did not. European Constitution: France, Spain, Luxembourg and Netherlands voted; 21 did not. Amsterdam: Ireland and Denmark voted; 13 countries did not. Nice: Ireland voted; 14 countries did not. Maastricht: France, Ireland and Denmark voted; 9 countries did not. Single European Act: Denmark and Ireland voted; 10 countries did not.

## MEDIAN EUROPEAN FAVOURS LEAVING THE EU AS IT IS

Q 80. Some say European unification should be pushed further. Others say it has already gone too far. What is your opinion? Please indicate your views using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means unification has already gone too far and 10 means it should be pushed further.



Source: European Election Survey, 2009. Number of respondents in 27 countries: 27,069.



# Representing Europeans

## *A Pragmatic Approach*

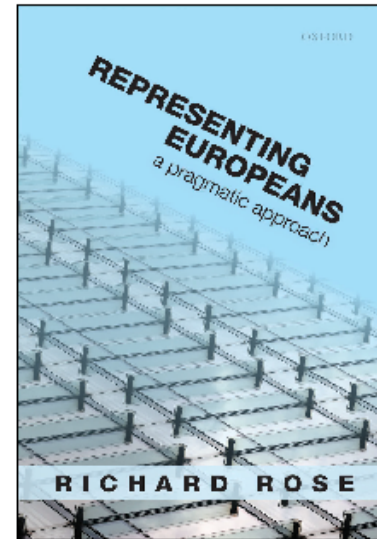
**Richard Rose**, University of Strathclyde

*Representing Europeans* makes a fresh assessment of the challenge facing the European Union today: it can no longer carry out integration by stealth. Measures adopted to save the eurozone impose visible political costs without clearly visible benefits. There is a lack of popular commitment to more European integration because EU institutions represent its citizens indirectly or not at all. Reliance on citizenship lite is politically dangerous, since people retain the power to reject their national government because of commitments it makes in Brussels. The book's pragmatic approach recommends that enhanced European integration should be based on coalitions of the willing and accommodation of the unwilling. Federalists and Eurosceptics will alternatively agree and disagree with the argument of this book. But they cannot ignore the challenge it raises for the EU to pay more attention to the half a billion people it claims to represent.

**Readership:** All those interested in the future of Europe and especially lecturers and students concerned with how the well the European Union represents its citizens political and economic concerns.

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