

Economics Of European Integration Theory Practice Policy By Molle Willem Ashgate Pub Co2006 Paperback 5th Edition

The Economics of the European Union draws on a wide range of expert contributors to provide an in-depth analysis of the European Union. The topics covered include the operation of the Common Agricultural Policy, the functioning of European Monetary Union, the operation of the EU’s competition policy, and the EU’s foreign aid, technology, and environment policies. Also included are analyses of social policies in the EU countries, the economics of enlargement, and Europe’s unemployment problem. Trade and integration theory are presented in a succinct form and there is a clear guide to the increasingly complex area of fiscal policy in Europe.

The European Union (EU) is facing one of the rockiest periods in its existence. No time in its history has it looked so economically fragile, so unsecure about how to protect its borders, so divided over how to tackle the crisis of legitimacy facing its institutions, and so under assault of Eurosceptic parties. The unprecedented levels of integration in recent decades have led to increased public contestation, yet at the same the EU is more reliant on public support for its continued legitimacy than ever before. This book examines the role of public opinion in the European integration process. It develops a novel theory of public opinion that stresses the deep interconnectedness between people’s views about European and national politics, and suggests that public opinion cannot simply be characterized as either Eurosceptic or not, but rather consists of different types. This is important because these types coincide with fundamentally different views about the way the EU should be reformed and which policy priorities should be pursued. These types also have very different consequences for behaviour in elections and referenda. Euroscepticism is such a diverse phenomenon because the Eurozone crisis has exacerbated the structural imbalances within the EU. As the economic and political fates of member states diverged, people’s experiences with and evaluations of the EU and national political systems also grew further apart. The heterogeneity in public preferences that this book has uncovered makes a one-size-fits-all approach to addressing Euroscepticism unlikely to be successful.

Routledge Handbook of the Economics of European Integration provides readers with a brief but comprehensive overview of topics related to the process of European integration in the post-World War II period. Its short chapters reflect the most up-to-date and concise research, written by a collective of experts on their own subjects. The aim of this book is twofold. Firstly, the text illustrates the broad and diverse range of issues associated with European integration, and lastly, the key approaches and findings are summarised. Since institutional integration in Europe is an ongoing process, with possibly frequent and sometimes rapid changes, the chapters are intended to focus on the key features of the economic analyses of these topics. A wide and diverse set of economic issues is of direct relevance for European integration. These topics cover various fields, ranging from the history of the European Economic and Monetary Union, EU Trade Policy and the stability of international trade, single market issues over fiscal, monetary and other policies, the crisis that faces the Euro area, and institutions such as EU Council of Ministers. Not surprisingly, many of these issues have also been analysed from a European perspective. This handbook is designed to provide students, researchers, the public and policy makers with ready and accessible knowledge of issues related to European integration and will provide the definitive overview of research in the area.

This volume examines what industrial policies are, and what role they play in the context of European integration. It provides a clear analysis of the process of integration from the Treaty of Rome to the Maastricht Treaty and beyond. Key issues covered include:
* the theory of economic integration
* policies to create a single market
* the role of European Community institutions
* policies to guarantee and promote market competition
* policies of industrial development and innovation
Industrial Policies of Economic Integration develops a new range of policies, aimed at allowing a new common market to enter the global marketplace effectively. This volume will be essential reading for students of European economics and policy makers interested in economic integration.

Euroscepticism and the Future of European Integration

Theories and Approaches

European Economic Integration, Wto Membership, Immigration and Offshoring

Theories of European Integration and the Premise of Policy Preference Convergence

Theory and Policy

Uniting of Europe

'International Handbook of Economic Integration edited by Miroslav Jovanovi provides timely and rich academic contributions to considerations of the widest array of integration-related issues. European integration has been providing an inspiration to a number of academics and researchers. The Handbook is a recognition of the dynamic and strong solidarity of the European integration. At the same time, the European Union often provided an example for integration schemes throughout the world which spread enormously since the mid-1990s. Leading experts from all continents contributed to this Handbook which will be a valuable input into academic and policy-making discussions and actions.' – Jos é Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission'Miroslav Jovanovi ’s publication represents a rich contribution to the complex issue of regional integration, its benefits, its shortcomings, and its relationship with multilateral trade opening. It sheds light over an issue which is the subject of intense discussions in trade circles.' – Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the WTO'Much has been written on trade agreements as a mechanism to integrate the markets of two of more countries – often inspired by the European example. In recent years, attention has increasingly focused on the importance of economic geography as a determinant of industrial location. This book combines the two strands of analysis, bringing together leading experts in the fields of economic geography and international trade. The result is an outstanding compilation of papers that illuminate how policies and economic forces affect the location of economic activity in an integrated Europe.' – Bernard Hoekman, Director, The World Bank, US 'The open multilateral trading system is a tremendous success of the past half century, and has contributed greatly to the world’s unprecedented rate of economic growth. Over the past two decades however, preferential trading arrangements have proliferated, raising questions as to how compatible they are with the open multilateral system, and what policies might be adopted to improve outcomes. The essays in this volume detail the emergence of PTAS and provide comprehensive and up-to-date analyses of the state of play of preferential arrangements in all regions of the world. The volume will provide a useful reference for all those wanting to understand existing preferential arrangements and their role in the international economy today.' – Anne O. Krueger, Johns Hopkins University and Stanford University, US 'Economic integration is a complex and multifaceted giant, with a myriad aspects ranging from regional and global concentration and dispersal of economic activity to social and political consequences for individuals and communities in developed and developing countries alike. This landmark, three volume collection of chapters by leading authors, drawn from many fields, is a worthy and timely contribution to the analysis of a phenomenon with profound implications for the future world economy - and its governance.' – James Zhan, Director, Investment & Enterprise Division, UNCTADWith this Handbook, Miroslav Jovanovi has provided readers with both an excellent stand-alone original reference book as well as an integral part of a comprehensive three-volume set. This introduction into a rich and expanding academic and practical world of international economic integration also provides a theoretical and analytical framework to the reader, presenting select analytical studies and encouraging further research. International Handbook on the Economics of Integration, Volume III covers three broad themes: factor mobility (transnational corporations and labour migration); agriculture and environment; and quantitative studies of integration effects. A removal of barriers for the mobility of factors in certain integration arrangements among countries has an impact on the mobility of capital, firms and individuals within the group. Various aspects of this factor mobility are analysed in eight detailed chapters. The second theme of the Handbook is devoted to agriculture and environment. This is of great global relevance as the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU has been a bone of contention in international relations over several decades. Finally, seven quantitative studies of the effects of integration attempt to measure various potential benefits of regional integration efforts.Contributors to this major reference work include eminent authors, some of whom contributed to the creation of economic integration theory from the outset. The authors not only survey the literature, but also present their own arguments and new ideas in order to offer a new perspective, as well as discussing the issues they believe are essential in the field. Each of the insightful chapters is approachable not only to graduate students, scholars, researchers and policymakers, but also to advanced undergraduate students.

This text offers an overview of the topical issues surrounding intra-industry trade in Europe in the era of European economic integration. It brings together contributors from eight of the European Union member states. The theory of intra-industry trade is discussed and assessed through a comprehensive study of the patterns of trade in Europe and the individual member states over a 30-year period. This detailed empirical analysis should allow conclusions to be drawn on issues, including the impact of international trade on the domestic economy. The book arises from a major multinational programme co-ordinated from the University of Nottingham. The book is aimed at departments of economics (courses in European economies, international trade, industrial and business, economic integration, economic theory); and politics (political economy; politics of European integration).

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, London School of Economics (Department of International Relations), language: English, abstract: In spite of the growing empirical significance of the European Union (EU) as a 'soft power', scholars of International Relations (IR) have found it difficult to identify a single theoretical framework to explain the making of European Foreign Policy (EFP). The reasons for this apparent failure of rigorous theory-building may be twofold. On the one hand, there is still much debate about what the EU — the ontological object of inquiry — actually is. On the other hand, many authors have taken a self-critical attitude towards their own discipline, emphasising that there is still a multiplicity of convictions as to how we can best theorise EFP. Though detailed analyses of the specific pattern of the EU's external relations have indeed been marginalised for a long time, it seems plausible to trace this lack of theoretical coherence back to the nature of EFP itself. It is often argued that the EU is a political system 'sui generis', a complex structure that is neither a state nor a non-state actor, and neither a conventional international organization nor an international regime. In a similar vein, some observers assert that the EU might most suitably be characterised as a hybrid political sphere that does not easily lend itself to classical Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA). In fact, the major IR perspectives on EU foreign policy-making — neorealist, neoliberal and constructivist — appear to be largely incompatible in this respect. Within each framework, certain claims are made which effectively rule out or downgrade the validity and reliability of key premises in rival approaches. Therefore, the central question posed in this essay is: Which theory best explains the making of EU foreign policy? And if there is no single theoretical paradigm, might there be any potential for an analytical synthesis in order to understand the particular features of EFP more appropriately? To answer these questions, I will first describe the main views on the development of EFP represented by the above-mentioned approaches within the broader context of theorising European integration. Secondly, I will outline in how far the EU's peculiar nature as a system of multi-level decision-making can be regarded as a core empirical challenge to the concepts of conventional FPA. I will conclude that different theoretical schemes ought to be applied to different issue areas of foreign policy-making in a more selective manner if the complex processes of EFP are to be fully understood.

This 1999 book examines regional integration in Europe and other regions, providing a framework for the study of international cooperation.

European Political Economy

European Economic Integration

The European Integration Crisis

Routledge Handbook of the Economics of European Integration

The Economics of the European Union

Europe and Beyond

This book explores the links between European integration and globalisation, and examines the potential for social transformation in the context of the global economic crisis and the resulting EU reforms. Divided into three parts, this book offers both empirical and theoretical analyses of social integration, supranationality and global competition. Drawing on Critical Political Economy research, Neo-Gramscian, Open Marxist, Regulationist and Post-structuralist scholars subject a wide range of European flagship policies in matters of competition, trade and security to critical scrutiny and relate them to global political economy dynamics. Contributors examine the ways in which current global economic turbulence has affected the European Union, its membership and its adjacent areas, and determine the potential for economic and political transformation in light of the global economic crisis and Europe’s 2020 Strategy. In the emerging multi-polar world, in which the EU and the US are expected to share global policymaking with new powers, this book argues for a revised conceptualisation of European integration and its relationship with globalisation. Globalisation and European Integration will be of interest to students, scholars and researchers of globalisation, political economy, international relations, and European Union politics.

Luigi Einaudi produced an extensive series of writings dedicated to European federation spanning from 1897 to 1959. In these works, he designs the policies and the institutions of European federation, anticipating the future developments of the European integration process. Several of his proposals are now embedded in the various treaties which have landmarked the history of uniting Europe. However, a number of other proposals have yet to be realised, and could represent a source of inspiration in designing the future of the EU. Einaudi is shown here to be the architect of what we call today the European Union, however no historian, economist or politician has previously recognised the fundamental role of Einaudi. This lack of recognition can be extended to Eurotower bankers, whose unconventional monetary policy has drawn so much from Einaudi’s theory of financial stability.

An analysis of the history, theory and practice of European integration, designed to appeal to a wide range of students studying economic integration as part of an economics, business, law or public-administration degree. This edition includes a new chapter on the environment.

The European Political Economy: Theory and Policy provides a comprehensive and up-to-date guide on how the European Union works in theory and in practice. It thoroughly analyzes the policy making of European integration underlining the fundamental challenges for European Union and Euro area future.

European Integration

Post-crisis Perspectives

Industrial Policies and Economic Integration

Combining Political Theory with Economic Rationale

Economics and Policies

The Economics of European Integration - The Perspective of Italy

First published in 1962, The Theory of Economic Integration provides an excellent exposition of a complex and far-reaching topic. Professor Balassa has been remarkably successful in covering so much ground with such care and balance, in a treatment which is neither in any way abstruse nor unnecessarily technical. His book will interest economists in Europe by reason of its subject and treatment, but it is also a valuable and reliable textbook for students tackling integration as part of a course of International Economics and for those studying Public Finance. He distinguishes between the various forms of integration (free trade area, customs union, common market, economics union, and total integration). In addition, he applies the theoretical principles to current projects such as the European Common Market and Free Trade Area, and to Latin American integration projects. In offering this theoretical study, the author builds on the conclusions of other writers, but goes beyond this in providing a unifying framework for previous contributions and in exploring questions that in the past received little attention - in particular, the relationship between economic integration and growth (especially the interrelationship between market size and growth, and the implications of various factors for economic growth in an integrated area).

The expertise of nineteen recognised authorities has been brought together in this cohesive text which has been skillfully edited to offer a complete guide to the economics and policies of the EU. The bookAs logical structure makes navigation through the background, theory and impact of EU integration easy, and chapters include extensive coverage of all major recent developments such as the ratification of the Nice Treaty and the Future Convention. Key features: Presents the reader with a comprehensive introduction and background to the economics and policies of the EU Covers the theory, measurement and analysis of policies for economic integration Assesses the benefits and problems of international economic integration Covers of all major EU policies Analyses the expected further enlargement of the EU and its future developments New to this edition: A full chapter on the operation of the euro Two new chapters on the EMU and the euro The Convention for the Future of Europe and the ratification of the Nice Treaty are covered throughout the text "The European Union" is designed for readers from all disciplines studying the EU, its economics and policies, and the effects of economic integration. Its wealth of information, detail and analysis has ensured that previous editions have been read by students, researchers and professional policymakers alike. The editor and author Ali M. El-Agraa is Professor of International Economics at Fukuoka University, Japan. He was Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Leeds, UK, until 1988 and has held several Visiting Professorships, including posts at Vanderbilt University, USA, and the International University of Japan. He has been a Senior International Consultant on Regional Integration for the UN and a lifetime consultant for the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute in London. Contributors to the seventh edition are: Brian Ardy, Harvey W. Armstrong, Iain Begg, Juha Kilponen, Marius Brulhart, Kenneth Button, Damian Chalmers, Doreen Collins, Victoria Curzon Price, Nigel Grimwade, Ulrich Koester, Alan Marian, Stephen Martin, David G. Mayes, Alan Matthews, Ella Ritchie, Robert Salais and Wolf Sauter.

This book uses comparative economic analysis to provide a common conceptual framework for all current European Union member states. Based on empirical investigation, the author identifies the Nordic, North-western, Mediterranean, and Central and Eastern models of capitalism on the threshold of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis. The chapters also examine the resulting institutional responses to the crisis and the methods of crisis management adopted by each member state. The analysis reveals that the crisis has not triggered radical institutional change but, instead, highlighted deep institutional differences not between the old and new member states, but between the Nordic, North-western, Mediterranean, and Central and Eastern European countries. These institutional differences are so significant that they require the rethinking of European integration theory. Models of Capitalism in the European Union serves as a useful handbook for academics, advanced students, policy-makers and advisors who are interested in European economic issues.

The Graz-Schumpeter annual lectures have grown in reputation over the years with impressive figures from academia such as Ian Steedman, J. Stanley Metcalfe and Duncan K. Foley contributing their own impressive series of lectures. The books produced as a result of these lectures are no less impressive and this latest volume from Alan Milward is a typically authoritative read.

European Integration Theory

Theoretical Perspectives

Towards a Republican Paradigm of European Integration

Constructing Governance of the Single Market

European Integration in Times of Crisis

International Handbook on the Economics of Integration

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Economics - Macro-economics, general, grade: A, Tallinn University (Institute for Political Science and Governance), course: Construction of Europe, language: English, abstract: Economic integration is widely considered to be the driving force of the European project and is by today much further developed than the political integration of the EU member states. Starting with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) economic integration developed by deepening and widening its scope; including up to date 27 member states which share a common internal market, among them 17 nations which also share the euro as a common currency. This so-called euro zone entered a phase of crisis from 2010 onwards and the joint policy response was a “muddling-through tactic” comprising of step-by-step financial assistance and cautious further economic integration. This paper is situated in the outlined context and is concerned with the interaction of ideas and the economic integration process up to today’s euro crisis management. Thus the analysis will set out to answer a two-fold research question: “To what extent did ideas construct the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and how does this determine the current crisis policy patterns?” The theoretical framework is based on the theory of the ideational life-cycle which aims at explaining the role and transformative power of ideas among macro-economic policy elites in constructing social realities. It seems promising because European integration has been an elite-led project and policy implementation was merely top-down, especially in the field of economic integration. The paper subsequently reconstructs and analyzes the changing nature of ideas in determining national and European level economic thinking from the ECSC to the revised Stability and Growth Pact within the EMU. Building on these insights the patterns of current policies dealing with the euro crisis are examined. The paper argues that the German ordo-liberal economic understanding has been implemented also on the European level during the 1970s/80s period of economic downturn and uncertainty within the political elite. It then became firmly institutionalized with a more monetarist stance and continues to influence the policy decisions of today’s European elite. This explains the fixation on ‘sound’ money and finances as expressed in the crisis therapies that can currently been witnessed in Europe. Emphasizing this theoretical perspective helps to uncover path-dependencies which will determine future policies and the scope for changes.

Appendices of economic theory or further explanation are provided where required, and there is also a range of online resources and current affairs updates to accompany the book.

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Business economics - Economic Policy, grade: 2.0, University of Applied Sciences Berlin, language: English, abstract: After a successful launch of the Euro and some beneficial years for the countries in the European Monetary Union enjoying low interest rates, the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008

triggered a global financial and economic crisis which especially in the European Monetary Union turned into a sovereign debt crisis. Based on the ninth edition of Paul De Grauwe's book "Economics of Monetary Union", this paper analyzes Italy's economic development in the last years and shows the benefits and costs for Italy of being in the European Monetary Union with special regard to Robert Mundell's theory of optimum currency areas (OCA-theory) (1961), the occurrence of asymmetric tendencies/shocks, their relevance for the country, and the question of overcoming of those shocks. In the end a clear answer is given if it was a good or a bad decision for Italy and its economy to join the European Monetary Union.

Few events over the past few decades have given rise to an amount of debate and speculation concerning the state of the European Union (EU) and the future of European integration as the economic and financial crisis that began in 2007. In spite of substantial media, policy-making and academic attention, the fundamental questions of why and how the euro area (EA) has remained not only intact but also expanded and integrated further during the crisis require deeper theoretical investigation. One needs to understand not only the economics but also the politics and institutions of the crisis. A lack of such an understanding is the reason why a number of observers, at least initially, had a hard time making sense of policy-makers' decisions (and pace thereof), including why the EA did not implode as some predicted. Economic theories provide a certain perspective for why the crisis occurred and what economic policies were and are needed to resolve it; however, they fail to capture the deeper roots and management of the crisis. In order to improve our understanding of a discussion that has oscillated between fears of EA disintegration on the one hand and the concrete advancement of integration during the crisis on the other, this special collection brings together leading scholars of European integration who apply key theoretical approaches - from liberal intergovernmentalism and neofunctionalism to other prominent theoretical accounts that have been applied to European integration such as historical institutionalism, critical political economy, normative theory, and a public opinion approach - to the economic and financial crisis. The contributions seek to analyse, understand and/or explain the events that occurred and the (re)actions to them in order to draw conclusions concerning the applicability and usefulness of their respective theoretical perspectives. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of European Public Policy.

The Governance of European Public Goods

The Europe of Elites

A Study Into the Europeaness of Europe's Political and Economic Elites

The Logic of Regional Integration

European Republicanism

Learning From European Experiences

Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Business economics - Economic Policy, grade: 1.7, London School of Economics (European Institute), language: English, abstract: This essay assess the most important five integration theories with regard to the premise of policy preference convergence. While some describe the initial process as a convergence of them, which culminates in an agreement of centralization, a parity of the theories in this area of social science doesn't see a convergence as a necessary, nor as a satisfactory condition, inter alia the predominant theory of neofunctionalism. However, all theories agree upon the fact that an interest complementarity is conducive towards integration.

In this major new text, Miroslav N.Jovanovic presents an analysis of all the major aspects of economic integration in the European Union. Beginning with an overview of the origins of European integration, he moves on to discuss in detail all the main policy areas. These include: *monetary policy *competition policy *industrial policy *fiscal policy *trade policy *the Common Agricultural Policy *foreign direct investment *regional policy. The volume also includes a discussion of less well-known policy areas, such as social policy, environmental policy and transport policy. Containing an excellent blend of theory and practice and presenting a highly complex issue in an accessible and non-technical way, this text will be an invaluable resource for students of international economics, international business and European studies.

This volume is a collection of papers that apply general equilibrium theory in order to obtain policy relevant insights on topical issues of international trade and migration. The first set of papers focuses on European integration, applying dynamic numerical general equilibrium methods to quantify the effects of geographic extension of the European Union, including the effects of Eastern enlargement of the EU on incumbent Western member countries. The second set of papers deals with the trade effects of WTO membership, with special focus on the so-called extensive country margin, where new international trading relationships are formed. The third set of papers focuses on immigration, offering a rigorous theoretical analysis of the so-called immigration surplus as well as an econometric estimation of the gains and pain that Germany has forgone by initially restricting immigration from new EU member countries after the EU's Eastern enlargement in 2004. And finally, the book contains a set of theoretical papers on the distributional effects of offshoring. Contents: Introduction; Modeling EU-Type Economic Integration: Eastern Enlargement of the EU: Eastern Enlargement of the EU: Jobs, Investment and Welfare in Present Member Countries (Ben J Heijdra, Christian Keuschnigg and Wilhelm Kohler); Eastern Enlargement of the EU: A Comprehensive Welfare Assessment (Wilhelm Kohler); The Role of Distance and WTO Membership for Trade: Exploring the Intensive and Extensive Margins of World Trade (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelm Kohler); WTO Membership and the Extensive Margin of World Trade: New Evidence (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelm Kohler); Offshoring: A New Form of Trade, Conventional Mechanisms?: The Distributional Effects of International Fragmentation (Wilhelm Kohler); Aspects of International Fragmentation (Wilhelm Kohler); International Outsourcing and Factor Prices with Multistage Production (Wilhelm Kohler); The Bazaar Effect, Unbundling of Comparative Advantage, and Migration (Wilhelm Kohler); International Migration: Gains and Pains?: Immigration and Native Welfare (Gabriel J Felbermayr and Wilhelm Kohler); Can International Migration Ever Be Made a Pareto Improvement? (Gabriel Felbermayr and Wilhelm Kohler); Restrictive Immigration Policy in Germany: Pains and Gains Foregone? (Gabriel Felbermayr, Wido Geis and Wilhelm Kohler). Readership: Postgraduate students and researchers in the field of international economics.

The European Union has established itself as a leading text that provides readers from all disciplines with a sound understanding of the economics and policies of the EU. Its wealth of information, detail and analysis has ensured that previous editions have been read by a generation of students, researchers and policy makers. It covers all major EU policy areas as well as theories of economic integration, the theory of economic and monetary union (EMU), the measurement of the economic effects of European integration and the legal dimension in EU integration. It also includes an explanation and analysis of all recent developments affecting the EU such as enlargement, the ratification of the Nice Treaty and the Convention for the Future of Europe. This edition has been thoroughly revised and updated and includes new resources to help students and teachers, including summaries, review questions, suggestions for essay titles and further reading lists.

Theory, Practice, Policy

The Political Economy of European Integration

Globalisation and European Integration

The Economics of European Integration: System Competition versus Harmonization

Politics and Economics in the History of the European Union

This edited volume proposes an innovative approach to European Integration by combining economics and political theory in its study of public goods. The contributors review such elements as a neo-medieval governance, the merits of a new European Republic, and, alongside Europe, include South East Asia in its discussions. By addressing different issues within the overarching approach of public goods and the republican paradigm of governance, Collignon introduces an important new perspective.

The Economics of European IntegrationTheory, Practice, PolicyAshgate Publishing

This book evaluates the utility of the Eurasian Economic Union in economic, political, cultural and geostrategic dimensions. It does so through a systematic comparison of the bloc with aspects of the European Union along a number of criteria derived from integration theory. The book concludes that the EAEU is a useless undertaking, at least for Russia, in any of the integration dimensions discussed. This is so because of the inherent properties of the region, and also because of the behaviour of the member states in the context of Russia's resistance to the West. Besides, the principles of liberal economics, endorsed by the union, contribute to asymmetries in development among its member states. In addition to a symbolic event spotlighting Russia's regional leadership, the union appears mainly as a shop where gas is sold below market prices, and as an import base of unskilled labour for Russia in conditions of Russia's high unemployment and underemployment. Concurrently, the book discusses Russia's grievances with the West, which have been inducing and constraining Eurasian integration at the same time.

European integration is not a priori positive or negative: it results from the interaction between various interests. During the past few years, however, it has been impossible to ignore increasingly strident claims that the European Union is in the midst of a crisis. According to this perspective, European institutions do not function well, democracy in the Union is flawed, eurozone problems have reached a critical point, and inward migration, which European institutions seem incapable of handling, is escalating. This book demonstrates that public choice theory can be a suitable analytical tool to examine the European integration process. It is based on the assumption that consumers, politicians and even nations are similarly concerned with their own interests (economic, political, and so on). Public choice theory enables us to 'de-idealize' the European integration process and see the interests of individual actors in the process more realistically. European integration does not occur because the actors are altruistic; rather, it comes about due to their rational pursuit of individual or group self-interests. European integration and other forms of globalization are not irreversible. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. It remains a possibility that, after several decades of European integration, we are now entering an era of disintegration. This book will serve as a source of edification for academics, politicians, students, and experts, as well as the general public. It is designed to capture the interest of both graduate and postgraduate students of economics, political science and international relations.

European Union Political Economy

Factor Mobility, Agriculture, Environment and Quantitative Studies

Economic Theory and Western European Integration

The Theory of Economic Integration (Routledge Revivals)

The Economics of European Integration

The Eurasian Economic Union and Integration Theory

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 1,3 (A), University of Göttingen (Economics Seminar), course: European Integration and EU-Enlargement, 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The process of European Integration, especially the economic perspective of these fascinating developments is the main issue of this seminar paper. The decisive questions leading through the analysis are the following: which approaches to economic integration exist, which one of them has been, is and will be dominant in the respective European Integration process and whether the current framework is appropriate for the future, always in mind the further enlargement towards a European Union of 25 or even 27 member states. I structure my analysis into mainly three parts, namely the underlying theory, an empirical analysis and an outlook for the future. The emphasis is clearly on the first two parts, which are based on an economical perspective of integration processes. I present the underlying theory of economic integration, namely the two approaches to it, System Competition and Harmonization at first. Afterwards, an overview of the process of European Integration is provided, always in mind the perspective of economic integration and therefore the ongoing battle of the two approaches to gain more importance in the process. While doing so, I analyse phases or stages in which one of these approaches has been increasingly dominant in the integration process and try to analyse why this special pattern has occurred. At the end of my paper, I combine the economic perspective to integration with a more general, but interesting concept to integration processes, which could help to overcome the increasing stagnation tendencies in European Integration that is one of the main findings of my earlier analysis. Although this Concept, named Differentiated Integration provides one with extensive measures to reform the integration process, I limit the perspective to mostly the changes and proposals with importance to economic integration as this is the core issue of this paper. Thus, the final presentation of reform proposals is less focused on how the European Union as a final Political Union could look like in the far future, but more on how to overcome stagnation tendencies and gain dynamic impulses again with more technically orientated middle-term actions.

The Europe of Elites is the first comprehensive study about how European political and economic leaders think and feel about Europe and about what course future European integration should take.

"The book addresses topical issues of economics of integration with an emphasis to the problems of extending European Union. Microeconomic and institutional background of the economic theory of regional forms is developed, including welfare analysis and models of some features of customs union, common market, decision making of the European Union institutions and evaluation of institutional and national influence in the EU. Key Features Include: Microeconomic theory of integration with combination of graphical analysis and algebraic models, Welfare analysis of integration forms, General equilibrium approaches to modeling of customs union and common market, Elements of a theory of international microeconomics, Game-theoretical models of decision making processes in the EU, 33 illustrative examples and case studies of various problems of integration analysis, Extensive references."

This multidisciplinary overview of European integration examines the theories of European integration as well as related theoretical and empirical works in political science, sociology, and economics. Contents: Preface; Hans J. Michelmann and Panayotis Soldatos, The Hard Core of European Integration Theories and Approaches: A Multivariate Track of Variable Geometry; David Mutimer, Theories of Political Integration; Werner J. Feld, Sociological Theories of European Integration; Alfred Tovias, A Survey of the Theory of Economic Integration; Alex Easson, Integration Through Law: The Court of Justice and the Achievement of the Single Market and the European Union; Pierre-Henri Laurent, Reappraising the Origins of European Integration.

Theory and Analysis

The role of ideas in constructing the European economic integration process

Political Science Perspectives

An Economic Analysis

Limits and Prospects

The European Experience

This book provides an accessible introduction to diverse political economy perspectives on different aspects of European integration. It presents a critical appraisal of how scholars in the EU and US use theory to understand European integration.

The University of Notre Dame Press is pleased to bring Ernst Haas's classic work on European integration, The Uniting of Europe, back into print. First published in 1958 and last printed in 1968, this seminal volume is the starting point for anyone interested in the pre-history of the European Union. Haas uses the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) as a case study of the community formation processes that occur across traditional national and state boundaries. Haas points to the ECSC as an example of an organization with the "power to redirect the loyalties and expectations of political actors." In this pathbreaking book Haas contends that, based on his observations of the actual integration process, the idea of a "united Europe" took root in the years immediately following World War II. His careful and rigorous analysis tracks the development of the ECSC, including, in his 1968 preface, a discussion of the eventual loss of the individual identity of the ECSC through its absorption into the new European Community. Featuring a new introduction by Haas analyzing the impact of his book over time, as well as an updated bibliography, The Uniting of Europe is a must-have for political scientists and historians of modern and contemporary Europe. This book is the inaugural volume of Notre Dame's new Contemporary European Politics and Society Series.

European Political Economy provides a useful didactic tool for all scholars and students interested in a non-formalized political economy approach to European economic integration. Beginning with a theoretical orientation to European economic issues and European political economy, Leila S. Talani shows that political scientific approaches to political economy can generate new and important insights into the nature and dynamics of the European Union (EU). The chapters collectively present a comprehensive and coherent statement of political scientists' definitions of political economy, and apply their concepts, theories, and insights to contemporary developments in the EU. The book derives its distinctive focus from an emphasis on ideas, interests, and institutions as basic approaches to the study of European economic and political developments.

This book presents current theories of European integration, such as federalism, neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism with their strengths and weaknesses. It is then argued that the combination of republican theory with public good theory, the res publica of public goods, could better explain European integration. Public good theory has, however, to be adopted in order to make it applicable to European republicanism. Finally, the book demonstrates how this new framework can influence further academic debates, such as on sovereignty and monetary integration, externalities of a common European market and the driving force of European integration. It is maintained that as the republican approach does not follow a pure economic logic, there remains space for political considerations and motivations. In this topical and interdisciplinary book, the author combines many important strings of European integration theory, history, economics and political sciences, which are clearly brought together into a coherent analytical discourse. Its strength is the interdisciplinary interaction between politics and economics, as well as theoretical and practical issues which are of high relevance for public debate in Europe. This book will be of interest to scholars and students interested in economic integration, as well as history and political philosophy.

Methods and Economic Analysis

Political Economy of European Integration

Models of Capitalism in the European Union

Luigi Einaudi, the Father of the 'Fathers of Europe'

Political, Social, and Economic Forces, 1950-1957

Macro-economic policy-making from European Coal and Steel Community to euro crisis

Progressive integration has been a significant characteristic of economic development in the last few decades worldwide and in Europe - where it has found expression notably in the European Community (EC), now the European Union (EU). The issue of monetary integration has

been central to the discussion on European economic integration. This text aims to select the more relevant aspects and developments, placing them in a robust conceptual structure, and integrate theoretical developments with the results of empirical research and of policy analysis. The authors explain the logic of the dynamic process, describe the structural features of the European economy, and depict the historical developments so as to give a sound basis for the understanding of the present situation and the likely future developments.

In addition, it sets the European developments in the light of global developments. This revised edition covers recent developements, such as the setting up of the economic and monetary union, the widening of the EU, updated data, and integrates the results of recent theoretical and empirical work.

The regulation of financial markets and companies in Europe has undergone significant changes over the last decade. The Commission, Member States, and Parliament constructed regimes that facilitate new legislation, sanction delegation to the Commission for financial market

law, and structure the cross-border regulation of companies within the single market. The substance of this book is about that regime development. In creating the regimes discussed in this book, EU leaders contributed to the ongoing constitutionalisation of Europe by

contesting and constructing norms. Patterns of normative collision, collusion and coexistence determined whether and what kind of regime emerged. Each of the regimes required an explicit definition of the vertical relationship between the EU and the member states, and of

the horizontal relationship amongst the member states. It defined the kind of regulatory state that would be required, the mix of European and national bodies involved, and the procedures they were to follow in carrying out their functions. It also defined what kinds of

national variation in related economic and social policy would be regarded as legitimate. As they made these agreements, European leaders simultaneously articulated what it meant to be a member state in the single market, and what it meant to delegate responsibilities to the EU. This constitutionalised these ideals by sorting out the issues of EU and national responsibilities in a powerfully authoritative way. The theory of this book is about demonstrating the normative foundations of these constitutional agreements and showing how they had to be built on the shoulders of national ones.

With coverage of both traditional and critical theories and approaches to European integration and their application, this is the most comprehensive textbook on European integration theory and an essential guide for all students and scholars interested in the subject.

Throughout the text, a team of leading international scholars demonstrate the current relevance of integration theory as they apply these approaches to real-world developments and crises in the contemporary European Union.

This text is an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the theory of economic integration and to the principle economic policies of the EU.

Critical Approaches to Regional Order and International Relations

The Regimes of European Integration

Policy and Analysis

Intra-industry Trade and Adjustment

The European Union

Theories of the Making of European Union Foreign Policy