- 13.10.14 Lecture 1 and Lecture 2
- 20.10.14 Lecture 3 and Lecture 4
- 27.10.14 Lecture 5 and Lecture 6
- 03.11.14 Lecture 7 and Lecture 8
- 10.11.14 Workshop 1
- 17.11.14 NO CLASS NATIONAL HOLIDAY
- 24.11.14 Lecture 9 and Lecture 10
- 01.12.14 Lecture 11
- 08.12.14 Workshop 2

Essay Deadline: 18 December 2014. To be submitted by email to jitaly25@hotmail.com or through the Masaryk University Information System

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Lecture 1

The Development of the E.U. and of E.U. Public Policy

- 1. The founding principles and historical development of the E.U.- from an initial economic basis to the incorporation of public policy and social issues
- 2. Theories of E.U. integration how they relate to the development of E.U. Public Policy

The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) (1951)

The European Economic Community (EEC) (1957)

The European Community (EC) (1967)
The European Union (EU) (1993)

- Treaty of Rome (1957)
  - free movement of goods, capital and labour
- Jacques Delors (became Head of European Commission 1985)
- 1986 Single European Act ('Spillover')

- -1988 Working Paper entitled 'The Social Dimension of the Internal Market'
- 1993 'Social Charter' adopted in

  Maastricht Treaty of European

  Union

The Social Charter of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, 1993

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Twelve areas of fundamental social rights for workers
  - (i) freedom of movement
  - (ii) employment and remuneration
  - (iii) improvements in living and working conditions
  - (iv) social protection
  - (v) freedom of association and collective bargaining
  - (vi) vocational training
  - (vii) equal treatment for men and women
  - (viii) rights to information, consultation and participation (in workplace)
  - (ix) health and safety
  - (x) protection of children and adolescents
  - (xi) protection of elderly persons
  - (xii) protection of disabled persons
- 3. The implementation of the Charter

### THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

#### 1. FEDERALISM

- 3 main assumptions
- a) societies are complex and diverse
- b) societies are pluralistic
- c) as societies are diverse and pluralistic, institutions that protect diversity and autonomy, but which produce unity, are required

### THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

#### 2. FUNCTIONALISM

- the functions of different elements of societies (including public policy) would encourage and produce cooperation and integration

### THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

#### 3. NEO-FUNCTIONALISM

- based on principle of 'spillover' (as integration occurs in one area/sector of E.U. the benefits would 'spillover' into other sectors, and produce greater integration in them)