CHOICE IN EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION : NINTH WINCOTT MEMORIAL LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, LONDON, ON WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1978

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European Monetary Union
The Stationery Office Annual Catalogue
Economic Review
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Les Atouts Economiques
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Choice in european monetary union
A Retrospective View of the Political Year in Europe
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Notes on Current Politics
A Companion to European Union Law and International Law
UK and the Euro
The Political Economy of Monetary Union
The role of national parliaments in the European Union
The Political Economy of Italy in the Euro
The European Economic and Social Committee During the Polish Presidency
The European Union Back to Maastricht
The Economics of European Integration - The Perspective of Italy
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)
Economics of Monetary Union
Report - Bank of Greece
Should UK enter the EMU?
European Trade Union Yearbook
9th International World Wide Web Conference
Monetary Institutions and the Policy Process
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Featuring contributions from renowned scholars, A Companion to European Union Law and International Law presents a comprehensive and authoritative collection of essays that addresses all of the most important topics on European Union and international law. Integrates the fields of European Union law and international law, revealing both the similarities and differences Features contributions from renowned scholars in the fields of EU law and international law Covers a broad range of topical issues, including trade, institutional decision-making, the European Court of Justice, democracy, human rights, criminal law, the EMU, and many others

Produced by the European Parliament, the 9th edition of these factsheets offers a comprehensive picture of how the EC operates and works. Areas such as the Single Market, economic and monetary union, and the various common policies adopted by member states of the European Communities are presented in 144 sections. The case study throws light on the issues of whether the UK, which is the second largest economy in Europe, would join the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the European Union (EU) and adopt the euro as its currency. UK is a member of the EU but in 1997 it announced five economic tests to judge whether and when it would be in the UK's interests to join the EMU. Gordon Brown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his address to the Parliament on June 9th 2003, announced the results of the five economic tests, but no concrete results have been derived on this issue yet. In this report the European Union Committee calls for a greater role for national parliaments in EU decision-making, including the introduction of a 'Green Card' procedure to enable a group of national parliaments to work together to propose new EU legislation or amend existing European law. The report also says that national parliaments, working together, should have the right to require proposed EU legislation to be withdrawn or substantially amended. Greater cooperation between national parliaments and early engagement by national parliaments with the European Commission form key themes in the report. The report also calls for a strengthening of the existing 'Yellow Card' process which enables national parliaments to ask the European Commission to think again. The scope of Yellow Cards should be expanded to include proportionality concerns over measures that go beyond what is necessary to achieve EU treaty objectives. Other recommendations: need to avoid ever greater democratic deficit when closer eurozone integration and control of domestic economic policy of eurozone member states is directed by central EU institutions; give national parliaments a greater role in scrutinising proposals for 'Genuine Economic and Monetary Union' (GEMU); effective scrutiny of the EU by national parliaments is vital to ensuring there is legitimacy and accountability for actions of the EU; national parliaments should work more closely with the European Parliament including closer working between national parliamentary committees and European Parliament committees where appropriate;
COSAC, the body which brings together EU committees of national parliaments, can play a valuable role in sharing expertise. Some issues include bibliography: OPEC library news. If treated as a single economy, the European Union is the largest in the world, with an estimated GDP of over 14 trillion euros. Despite its size, European economic policy has often lagged behind the rest of the world in its ability to generate growth and innovation. Much of the European economic research itself often trails behind that of the USA, which sets much of the agenda in mainstream economics. This book, also available as open access, bridges the gap between economic research and policymaking by presenting overviews of twelve key areas for future economic policy and research. Written for the economists and policymakers working within European institutions, it uses comprehensive surveys by Europe's leading scholars in economics and European policy to demonstrate how economic research can contribute to good policy decisions, and vice versa, demonstrating how economics research can be motivated and made relevant by hot policy questions. Suggests that the end of the Cold War has modified the functions of European integration so that the original ideals of integration have lost part of their appeal; hence the birth of the European Union can be regarded as an attempt to seek a new legitimacy. The ninth edition of Economics of Monetary Union provides a concise analysis of the theories and policies relating to monetary union. The author analyses both the costs and benefits associated with having one currency, as well as the practical workings and current issues with the Euro. In Part One the author examines the implications of adopting a common currency; assessing the countries benefit from being in the Eurozone members, while also questioning whether other parts of the world would gain from monetary unification. Part Two of the book looks at the problems of running a monetary union by analysing Europe's experience and the issues faced by the European Central Bank. Review comments: 'As a book that focuses on the Economics of the EMU, it is literally and metaphorically without competition and thus beyond compare'. Professor Rob Ackrill, Nottingham Trent University 'I think it is the best in the field.' Dr Matteo Iannizzotto, Durham University 'It is clearly the leading textbook for lecturers teaching modules in European Integration and a key reference for students and researchers.' Dr Jan Fidrmuc, Brunel University Online Resource Centre: For Students: Links to data sources Essay questions links to articles and papers For Lecturers: Instructor manual PowerPoint slides Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Business economics - Economic Policy, grade: 1,2, Arnhem Business School (Arnhem Business School), course: International Economics, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Since the beginning of the idea of the European Monetary Union (EMU), UK had a negative attitude towards a single monetary policy with a single currency. This antipathy was amplified on the one hand by the withdrawal of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism in 1992 caused by different economic policies, oil price rises and German unification and on the other hand by the launch of the EMU in 1999. In fact the UK government starts to work towards cooperation with the EMU by setting specific goals. But before taking further steps, the criteria of the Maastricht Treaty have to be fulfilled and the five economic tests assessed by the UK government have to be passed. Since 1997 the UK has made real progress towards meeting the five economic tests. Although there are arguments that in a long term the payback of joining EMU offset the costs, the benefits are too low and the costs too high at the moment. The idea of one currency in Europe has been around for many years. But according to Pitchford the true launching of the EMU process dates from the Werner Committee which was set up in 1970 and submitted its final report, called 'the Werner Report', in February 1971. The first major step for the implementation of the Werner plan was the European 'currency snake' in 1972. Through this arrangement the fluctuations between participants' exchange rates should be limited to ± 2.25%. However, this process was not effective because of the collapse of the Bretton-Woods regime which determined a fixed exchange rate in terms of gold. The UK joined the snake system just for one month. A further step was the creation of the European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979. The main objective of this system was to create monetary stability in Europe. This should be realized by the fixed rates between the currencies of the participating countries which where settled on their value against the European Currency Unit (ECU4). The UK did not join in the EMS and was still remote at the time of Delors Report in 1989. This book proposes an alternative political economy framework in which to analyse the question of the credibility of international economic agreements, in general, and monetary arrangements in particular. The focus is on
European monetary arrangements, from the establishment of the European Monetary System to the crisis of the Euro-zone. The analysis is predicated around the political economy of Italy’s access and permanence in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The author argues that the case of Italy, which made a concerted effort to join the EMU in the first wave, is particularly striking. Support for the single currency was widespread when it was introduced, yet something went wrong. Nowadays, its participation to the European monetary integration process cannot be easily taken for granted, especially after the vicissitudes of the Euro-zone crisis. This collection brings together both classic articles which have laid the foundations for the theory of optimum currency and the resulting empirical literature. Articles are presented in sections on the theory of optimum currency areas, empirical analysis of optimum currency areas, fiscal policies in a monetary union, the central bank in a monetary union, and issues of transition to monetary union. Most articles were originally published in the 1990s. The editor teaches international economics at the University of Leuven, Belgium. c. Book News Inc. "The Polish Presidency of the EU was kicked off on 1st July, and the EESC has already launched numerous invitations, events and documents linked to this Presidency. The July Plenary Session of the Committee received the Polish Deputy Prime Minister Waldemar PAWLAK on 13th July, and the same day, the Polish Minister of Agriculture, Marek SAWICKI, took part, by the side of the Commissioner Cioloş, to the EESC conference on the future of European agriculture. On 13th July, in the framework of the EESC plenary session, EP President Jerzy Buzek took part in a thematic debate on sustainable Europe. The second day of the plenary, on 14th July, Janusz Lewandowski, Commissioner with responsibility for budget and financial programming broached with EESC Members the challenging issue of the future of the EU budget. On 13th July in the evening, the EESC organised a Polish national evening, which was preceded by the opening of the exhibition of Paweł Kuczyński "Satirical drawings". The opening speeches were given by the two Vice Presidents of the EESC: Jacek Krawczyk (PL) and Anna Maria Darmanin (MT). The following day, the Committee organised a literature lunch with the Polish author Jacek Dehnel. Other cultural events will follow throughout the Presidency. The EESC programme during the Polish Presidency is now available in English, French and Polish. The July edition of the newsletter EESCinfo carries an special insert devoted to the Polish Presidency. Please follow this website for other news and other new items!"--Publisher's description. 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. This text explores issues of economic and political governance in the European Monetary Union (EMU). Combining the perspectives of economics, law, political science, and historical research, the book provides an up-to-date analysis of the development of the Eurozone and assesses the prospects for the economic and political sustainability of the euro. Based on the revised proceedings of the First Alumni Conference of the European University Institute, Florence, in 2003, the contributors discuss the problem of democratic governance and an alleged democratic deficit in the Eurozone in the wake of the failure of the EU Constitutional Treaty. A further focus is the future of macro-economic cooperation in the framework of the recently reformed Stability and Growth Pact. Will the Eurozone members be able to harmonize their policies so as to avoid a progressive weakening of economic coordination? The third part of the volume deals with the role of the euro as international currency â?? in particular with regard to the dollar â?? and as regional anchor for countries in geographical proximity to the EU. The classic debate surrounding the prolific role of the European Union in defining spheres of competence and power relationships has long divided scholarly opinion. However, in recent years, the long-standing acquiescence to the broad powers of the Union has given
way to the emerging perception of a competence problem in Europe. For a long period it was taken for granted that the European Community could act whenever its action was justified on the basis of the widely interpreted objectives of the Treaties. However this context has since changed. There is a widespread perception of a competence problem in Europe and the overabundance of provisions limiting the Union’s competences is one of the most obvious marks left by the Lisbon Treaty. This book discusses the extent to which the parameters of power throughout the Union and its Member States have been recast by the recent implementation of the Lisbon Treaty and doctrines developed by the European Court of Justice. Comprised of contributions from a vast array of leading practitioners and academics in the field of EU Law, this volume assesses the debate surrounding the political identity of the European Union, and further illustrates the relevance of the Federal theory of sharing competences for the development of EU Law. Finally, the question of new potential limits to Union’s competence is addressed. If anything, this broad reflection on the notion of competence in the EU law context is a way of opening up the question of the nature and contours of the political identity of the European Union. These Proceedings contain the papers presented at The Ninth International World Wide Web Conference (WWW9) held on May 15-19, 2000 in Amsterdam, the capital of The Netherlands. Leaders from industry, academia, and government present the latest developments in Web technology, and discuss the issues and challenges facing the Web community as it moves into the 21st Century. Copyright code: 877343c5fe447ecc7ade1ead87274ad0