



European Economic and Social Committee
Comité économique et social européen

The information Centre



New Books
Nouveautés

09/2016

Content

New books

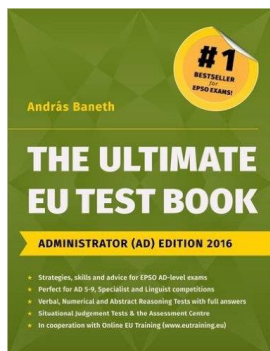
p.2

Focus : Brexit

p.5

The ultimate EU test book : administrator (AD) edition 2016 / András Baneth

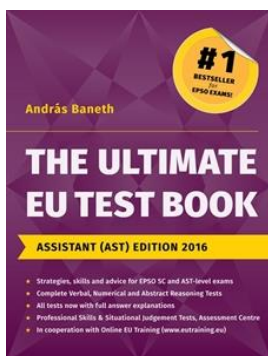
43 CES 16/37



475 AD-level verbal, numerical and abstract reasoning tests, situational judgement tests, almost 40 pages of tips & tricks, advice and detailed explanation with methodology" --Editor.

The ultimate EU test book : Assistant(AST) edition 2016 / András Baneth

43 CES 16/33

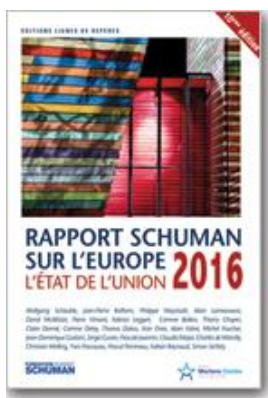


"530 AST-level verbal, numerical and abstract reasoning tests, situational judgement tests, prioritising and organising tests, accuracy tests with detailed explanations, tips & tricks and preparation advice.."-- Editor.

European Union

L'état de l'Union : le rapport Schuman sur l' Europe 2016 / sous la direction de Thierry Chopin et Michel Foucher.

43 CES 16/42



"La raison d'être des publications de LIGNES DE REPERES est d'éclairer ce qui fait l'actualité du monde moderne.

Agitée par de multiples turbulences, l'actualité, tous les jours plus riche, est de plus en plus illisible. Pourquoi ?

- Parce que les sujets d'actualité sont de plus en plus nombreux, à l'heure des informations en continu.
- Parce qu'ils sont de moins en moins consensuels : aujourd'hui tout ce qui est discutable est âprement discuté.
- Parce que les médias pour en parler sont de plus en plus bruyants : le sensationnel prend souvent le dessus sur l'analyse de fond.
- Parce que, aussi, certains sujets qui mériteraient de faire l'actualité sont occultés, faute de savoir se faire entendre. -- Editeur

The state of the Union : the Schuman report on Europe 2016 / edited by Thierry Chopin and Michel Foucher

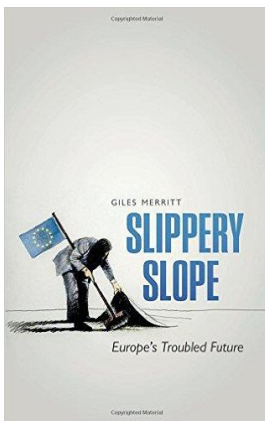
43 CES 16/43



"Europeans now face many serious challenges: the refugee crisis, the need to continue reform of the euro area, reviving investment, growth and employment; upheaval in the southern Mediterranean and tension in the East, the fight against terrorism, the defence of Europe, the risk of a Brexit, rising populism, energy transition etc. These challenges must be put into perspective since they involve the Europeans' ability to withstand these shocks. In a context like this how can Europe remain united? Should it not change its software?" -- Editor

Slippery slope : Europe's troubled future / Giles Merritt. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2016.

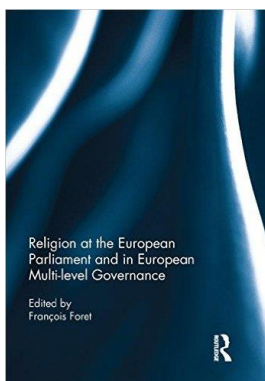
42 CES 16/24



"Slippery Slope is far from the usual run of uncritical EU-related studies. Its aim is to set alarm bells ringing across Europe with its revealing insights into our increasingly troubled future. Giles Merritt argues that the steepness and suddenness of Europe's decline in the 'Asian century' will depend on the actions we Europeans undertake. And there are two key lessons that we need to face from the beginning. Firstly, the 'good times' aren't coming back without a massive effort on our part. And secondly, in a fast-developing world of 9-10 billion people, no single European country can survive and prosper on its own. Merritt sets out to sort fact from fiction in his analysis of Europe's weaknesses, and the policies needed to address them. Placing the outlook for Europe in its global context, he assesses Europe's decline in relative as well as absolute terms, and puts forward an ambitious but realistic 'to do' list for Europe's policymakers if our comparatively privileged life styles are not to be seriously threatened in the coming years. This is a hard-hitting warning that unless Europeans shake themselves awake their future will be increasingly gloomy. Anyone who believes that the economic crisis that began in 2008 is just a blip will find this book a salutary lesson in the reality of Europe's position."-- Editor

Religion at the European Parliament and in european multi-level governance / edited by François Foret

434 CES 16/1

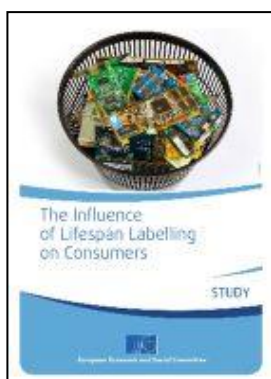


"This book presents the findings of the first ever survey of the religious preferences of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). An international research team interviewed a large sample of MEPs, with the purpose of investigating their beliefs and how these beliefs have an impact on their role as MEPs.

The findings of this survey are offered in order to discuss, in a non-normative way, some key political and intellectual debates. Is Europe secularized? Is the European Union a Christian club? What is the influence of religious lobbying in Brussels? What are the dynamics of value politics? Contributions also compare MEPs with national MPs and citizens to measure whether the findings are specific to the supranational arena and European multi-level governance. External cases, such as the USA and Israel, are also presented to define whether there is a European exceptionalism regarding the role of religion in the political arena."-- Editor,

ILLC study The influence of lifespan labelling on consumers / carried out by SIRCOME, University of South Brittany and the University of South Bohemia

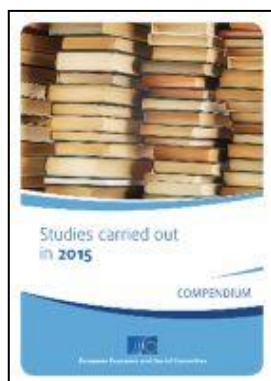
435 CES 16/15



This study is based on a simulated shopping tool combined with an on-line questionnaire. 2 917 people took part across four European regions: France, Spain, the Czech Republic and the Benelux countries. The results clearly demonstrate that displaying the lifespan of the products for sale led consumers to change their behaviour when making their purchases. This effect was evident regardless of how the lifespan was displayed.

Studies carried out in 2015 : compendium / European Economic and Social Committee, Communication Department

435 CES 16/23



Compendium of studies carried out in 2015 on the initiative of the EESC: summaries, authors, reference numbers, requesting services, contact persons, linguistic versions...

EU language law / Stefaan van der Jeught

8 CES 16/45



« EU Language Law gives a comprehensive account of all language regulations and arrangements which currently exist in EU law. First and foremost, it covers the various explicit and implicit language regimes of EU institutions, bodies and agencies, explaining how and why they came about. It also explores numerous other EU language provisions in the area of freedom, security and justice, relating to quite diverse topics such as road traffic offences, recognition of national court decisions, the European Arrest Warrant and crime victims. It also discusses EU linguistic provisions in the internal market regarding product labelling or the language proficiency assessment of professionals such as medical doctors or lawyers seeking to provide services in other EU Member States. Many other issues such as language testing for newcomers in society and language proficiency requirements for employment are investigated. This book highlights an often neglected, yet tremendously important aspect of EU integration: the language issue. » Editor.

Focus : Brexit

A vote against the mass immigration society / David Goodhart - August 2016
IN : Prospect Magazine

Abstract

"Britain has become increasingly liberal in recent decades, including on race equality, but has never embraced mass immigration and never been asked what it thought about it—until now. The Brexit vote was evidently not just about immigration. But if there is a paramount reason for Britain's shock decision to leave the European Union it is the seething discontent of a large slice of the public created by 20 years of historically unprecedented immigration and the insouciant response of the political class to this change—one that never appeared in an election manifesto and was never chosen by anyone.

The consensus of establishment opinion over the past generation—minus several tabloid newspapers—has ranged from a happy embrace of the change to a belief that it is an uncontrollable force of nature. Yet around 75 per cent of the population (including more than half of ethnic minority citizens) has consistently told pollsters that immigration is too high with the salience of the issue rising to the top of the list of national concerns in recent years. Immigration is also a metaphor for the larger disruptions of social and economic change, especially for those who have done least well out of them. In the quiet of their living rooms most people have quite nuanced views on different forms of immigration and tend to be more positive about the local story, yet immigration overall still stands for "change as loss."

How to stop Brexit / Anatole Kaletsky
IN : Prospect Magazine - August 9, 2016

Abstract

Now the referendum is over, it is time for the real debate about whether Britain should "Leave" the EU to begin. Without clarity on whatever new arrangements might replace Britain's EU membership this question is impossible to answer—and serious thinking about the alternative relationship is only just starting on both sides of the Channel.

In Britain, Theresa May's mantra is "Brexit means Brexit." Though this is a meaningless tautology, the emotional message is clear. The UK government seems set on what Scottish First Minister Nicola Sturgeon describes as "Hard Brexit": a total disengagement from Europe that is very different from the cuddly relationship suggested by Boris Johnson, when he said in the referendum campaign: "My policy on cake is pro-having it and pro-eating it."

Theresa May has stated unequivocally that controlling immigration is her over-riding priority. Therefore, Norway or Switzerland cannot provide models. Speaking in Rome on 28th July, May said: "I think we should be developing the model that suits the UK and the EU—not adopting, necessarily, a model that is on the shelf already." Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union David Davis has defined his main objective as zero tariffs with the EU and Free Trade Agreements with other countries. Since trade in services attracts no tariffs and is not affected by Free Trade Agreements, this approach implicitly accepts that Britain's financial and business services will be excluded from the EU single market.

Abstract

"Membership of the European Union has contributed to the economic prosperity of the United Kingdom. Uncertainty about the outcome of the referendum has already started to weaken growth in the United Kingdom. A UK exit (Brexit) would be a major negative shock to the UK economy, with economic fallout in the rest of the OECD, particularly other European countries. In some respects, Brexit would be akin to a tax on GDP, imposing a persistent and rising cost on the economy that would not be incurred if the UK remained in the EU. The shock would be transmitted through several channels that would change depending on the time horizon. In the near term, the UK economy would be hit by tighter financial conditions and weaker confidence and, after formal exit from the European Union, higher trade barriers and an early impact of restrictions on labour mobility. By 2020, GDP would be over 3% smaller than otherwise (with continued EU membership), equivalent to a cost per household of GBP 2200 (in today's prices). In the longer term, structural impacts would take hold through the channels of capital, immigration and lower technical progress. In particular, labour productivity would be held back by a drop in foreign direct investment and a smaller pool of skills. The extent of foregone GDP would increase over time. By 2030, in a central scenario GDP would be over 5% lower than otherwise – with the cost of Brexit equivalent to GBP 3200 per household (in today's prices). The effects would be larger in a more pessimistic scenario and remain negative even in the optimistic scenario. Brexit would also hold back GDP in other European economies, particularly in the near term resulting from heightened uncertainty would create about the future of Europe. In contrast, continued UK membership in the European Union and further reforms of the Single Market would enhance living standards on both sides of the Channel."

Abstract

"Following the referendum on its EU membership, the UK has brusquely leapt into the unknown. The vote in favour of leaving the EU will probably entail protracted negotiations over the terms of the separation and of the UK's future relations with the European Union. In this context, a rationalisation and clarification of various levels of integration is needed, in particular regarding the relations between the "two Europes", i.e. the euro zone and the single market."

Abstract

"After the British decision to leave the EU, Europe's trajectory, even its destiny, has again become a matter of choice. In an increasingly volatile world, neither the EU nor the UK have an interest in a divorce that diminishes their influence as the balance of economic power shifts away from the North-Atlantic world. We propose a new form of collaboration, a continental partnership. The UK will want to have some control over labour mobility, as well as leaving behind the EU's supranational decision-making. The proposed continental partnership would consist in participating in goods, services, capital mobility and some temporary labour mobility as well as in a new system of inter-governmental decision making and enforcement of common rules to protect the homogeneity of the deeply integrated market. The UK would have a say on EU policies but ultimate formal authority would remain with the EU. This results in a Europe with an inner circle, the EU, with deep and political integration, and an outer circle with less integration. Over the long-run this could also serve as a vision for structuring relations with Turkey, Ukraine and other countries."

[Brexit: impact across policy areas / House of Commons](#) – Briefing paper, n°07213, 26 August 2016

Abstract

“This paper looks at the current situation in a range of policy areas and considers what impact Brexit might have. This will depend, among other things, on the Brexit negotiations, whether the UK stays in the European Economic Area and how the Government fills any policy gaps left by withdrawal..”

[Brexit: what happens next? / House of Commons](#) – Briefing paper n°07632 (23 June 2016)

Abstract

“Now that the UK has voted to leave the EU, what will happen next? This Commons Library briefing paper looks at the immediate consequences of the vote and some of the longer term implications. This paper considers various questions about UK withdrawal from the EU and what is likely to happen in the coming weeks and months. The issues include the method of leaving the EU, continuing parliamentary scrutiny of EU business and the withdrawal negotiations, and the implications of Brexit for Scotland and Gibraltar..”

[The UK referendum \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]/ EPRS Briefing](#) – 27 June 2016

Abstract

“On Thursday 23 June, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union in a referendum, leaving citizens, politicians and investors uncertain about the future of EU-UK relations and about the move's long-term implications for the country concerned, the European Union as a whole and the wider world. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on issues raised by the British referendum. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' from February 2016.”

[Brexit Project : what if ? The implications of a Brexit-scenario on different EU](#) / The Institute for European Studies- 20164-10

Abstract

“What would happen if the United Kingdom (UK) leaves the European Union (EU)? The outcome of the referendum on EU membership in the UK on 23 June 2016 will not only determine the future of the UK in the EU but also have a considerable impact on the rest of Europe. Only rarely have academic and political observers zoomed into the details of day-to-day EU policy-making to have a look at what is the UK is actually doing at a policy-level.

By bundling the manifold policy expertise of the researchers of the Institute for European Studies (IES) at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), this Policy brief series takes such a comparative look and investigates the role of the UK in different EU policies. All papers in the series ask the following three questions:

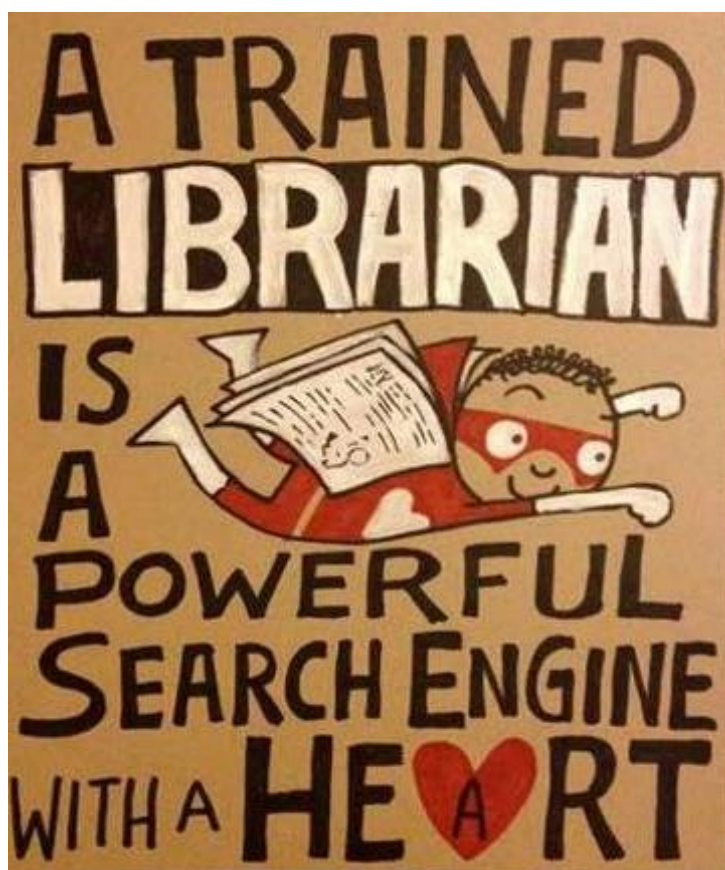
1. What is the state of the EU policy in focus?
2. What is the UK's role/interest in this policy field?
3. What are the potential implications of a 'Brexit' scenario at the policy- level?”



European Economic and Social Committee
Comité économique et social européen



The information Centre



©Sarah McIntyre, 2012
<http://www.jabberworks.co.uk>

Opening hours

From Mon-Thu : 9.00 - 12.30 & 13.30-17.00
Fri : 9.00 - 12.30 & 13.30-15.30

Heures d'ouverture

Du Lun-Jeu : 9.00-12.30 & 13.30-17.00
Ven : 9.00-12.30 & 13.30-15.30

Contact: JDE 1002 / biblio@eesc.europa.eu / +32 2 546 81 94

Site: <http://eescnet.eesc.europa.eu/EN/A/CIN/Pages/default.aspx>

