BEN CLIFT, «Europeanizing Social Models?» *European Integration,* Vol.29,No.2, 249–254, May 2007.

Research question of the article is:

What are the impact of the Europeanizing pressures of the single market, at the national and subnational level?

Argumentations:

For reshaping of Europe's social models, there are some limits:

- most contributions highlight the limitations of the EU, as a convergence stimulating.
- The dominant representation is: 'hybridization' of Europe's welfare and labour market institutions, programmes and policies.

Talk of a 'European social model' in an enlarged EU:

- Commitment to the «European social model» in the recent accession countries
- capture the gap in welfare and labour market institutions

If a definition of the European social model (as a Weberian type) is:

«Institutional arrangements comprising the welfare state (transfer payments, collective social services, their financing) and the employment relations system (labour law, unions, collective bargaining)»

the particular discussion at national or subnational cases is missing (Ross & Martin)

According the article, ESM has been the essence of national values.

So, there remains some policy autonomy, with domestic institutional and ideational factors mediating EU-level influences.

Intervening variables: EMU and the stability and growth pact.

EMU is driving Europe towards the US social model.

Further 'softening' of the stability and growth pact's make a reshaping of welfare institutions. European integration and market

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competition orientated EU economic governance

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has weakened the division of labour.

In this context:

The nation state is "no longer the ultimate arbiter of inclusion and exclusion into its own redistributive spaces".

The EU is conceived as a set of "member spaces" which are "constantly engaged in balancing acts between opening and closing", where national welfare spaces face challenges from the supranational and subnational levels.