PART TWO

THE INSTITUTIONALISATION OF THE EUROPEANISATION OF CYPRUS: TOWARDS A DIFFERENTIATED INTEGRATION?
INTRODUCTION TO PART TWO

This Part is concerned with the crystallisation of the various aspects of the Europeanisation of Cyprus in a process of institutionalisation of norms underlying its process of European integration. It will be argued that the deepening and the widening of EU policies towards Cyprus leading to its Europeanisation identified in Chapter 2 is accelerated and completed through the formalisation of the *acquis* at the decision-making and political level through a process of institutionalisation of the Europeanisation of Cyprus. As the process of European integration deepens, more parameters ought to be taken into consideration in the institutionalisation process. This Part will primarily consider the institutionalisation of the *acquis*, previously identified as a source of governance, through an analysis of the various instruments of Community primary legislation and other decisions of the Council forming the governance framework of the 2004 enlargement, including to Cyprus.

The relevant mode of governance derives from the EU decision-making mechanism applicable to a specific measure. Generally speaking, EU decisions with an external dimension (enlargement, foreign policy) are normally subject to the rules of intergovernmentalism as the usual pattern for an international organisation. On the other hand, decisions on the internal mechanisms of the EU, given the accrued number and scope of EU competences, trigger rather the rules of supranationalism. In the latter case, the decision-making takes place at a “new and higher level” than that of the Member States themselves and “such decisions replace or override national rules”.

The distinction between the various mechanisms of decision-making may however increasingly blurred, due in particular to the spillover effects of EU policies, evidenced in particular by the successful completion and the furthering of the Internal Market as envisaged by the ECJ and the Commission, but also with

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418 Ibid.