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INTERTEXTUALITY IN EU PRESIDENCY REPORTS
INTERTEKSTUALITĀTE ES PREZIDENTŪRAS PĀRSKATOS
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Declaration of Academic Integrity

I hereby declare that this study is my own and does not contain any unacknowledged material from any source.

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Atslēgvārdi: intertekstualitāte, žanrs, Eiropas Padomes prezidentūra, pārskats.

Abstract

Intertextuality is one of six standards of textuality. It is a relationship between texts as well as among internal components which constitute a text. The concept of intertextuality explains that the texts are based and created on other earlier produced texts. This research studies the peculiarities of intertextuality in the European Council presidencies reports. The objectives of research are to investigate the theory of intertextuality, explore its classification, main features and to form a sound framework for the empirical research activities to study intertextual relations in five European council presidencies reports.

Key words: intertextuality, genre, Council of Europe, report.

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Introduction

Intertextuality is a linguistic phenomenon seen across various literary, academic and business genres. It has been explored by many scholars from both literary and linguistic point of view.

This research investigates the aspects of intertextuality used in EU presidency reports written by a certain EU countries. Scarce research has been done to investigate intertextuality in institutional genres as such and in presidency reports in particular. However, it is important to trace intertextual references to other documents typical of the institutional communicative event of the presidency over the Council of Europe.

The above-mentioned preconditions have determined the goal of the present paper, which is to identify intertextual relations used in EU presidency reports and analyse them.

The following **research questions** have been formulated:

- What types of intertextuality can be found in these reports?
- For what purposes is intertextuality used?

The following **enabling objectives** contribute to the goal

- to analyse the phenomenon of intertextuality and form the theoretical basis for the research;
- to select and analyse the use of intertextuality in five EU presidencies reports;
- to draw relevant conclusions.

The following **research methods** have been applied, *theoretical being* exploration of secondary sources about intertextuality and its peculiarities, as well as the *empirical being* discourse analysis as language use in the institutional setting is of particular importance for the present paper.

As much as the historical development of the concept of intertextuality is concerned, the theoretical frameworks of Kristeva (1980;1986), Bakhtin (1986), and Genette (1997) are considered. Moreover, the opinion of scholars such as Swales (1990; 2004) and Bhatia (1993) are taken in account. These frameworks helped author to reach the aim of the research and build theoretical basis for analysis.

The present paper consists of five chapters. **Chapter 1** introduces the reader with theoretical background of intertextuality and its historical development; **chapter 2** introduces

the concept of organizational and institutional discourse, **chapter 3** reviews the concept of genre and business reports, **chapter 4** introduces the methodology of the study, **chapter 5** reviews the analysis of 5 EU presidency reports and shows the main results.

THE CONCEPT OF INTERTEXTUALITY

The concept of intertextuality

This chapter deals with the concept of intertextuality, its historical development, main peculiarities and characteristics. It also provides information about intertextuality from linguistic point of view as well as organizational and institutional discourse.

Intertextuality is a phenomenon researched by many linguists and theorists; however, many of them have investigated intertextual relations within the literary genres, not business ones. Therefore, the historical development of the concept has to be investigated.

Historical development of intertextuality

During the investigation of intertextuality, it is necessary to mention scholars, linguists and researchers such as Bakhtin (1986), de Saussure (1959), Kristeva (1980, 1986), Genette (1997) and Allen (2000), who have examined the phenomenon of intertextuality within the scope of literary works.

The first linguist who used term *intertextuality* was Kristeva in 1966. She describes it as follows:

The text is therefore a productivity, and this means: first, that its relationship to the language in which it is situated is redistributive (destructive-constructive), and hence can be better approached through logical categories rather than linguistic ones; and second, that it is a permutation of texts, an intertextuality: in the space of a given text, several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize one another. (1980:36)

Kristeva (1980) referred to texts in terms of two axes: a *horizontal axis* connecting the author and reader of a text, and a *vertical axis*, which connects the text to other text. By uniting both axis they become a share code, which means that every text and reading depends in previously made codes. She states that ‘every text is from the outset under the jurisdiction of other discourses which impose a universe on it’. (1974:388–9) For the present research intertextuality in terms of a vertical axis will be considered.

Kristeva also gives the definitions of intertextuality as ‘any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another ‘(1980:36) and ‘in the space of a given text, several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize

one another. '(1980:36).

Chandler (2002) explains that intertextuality refers to far more than the 'influences' of writers on each other. He explains the structuralists view, namely language has powers which not only exceed individual control but also determine subjectivity and that structuralists sought to counter what they saw as a deep-rooted bias in literary and aesthetic thought which emphasized the uniqueness of both texts and authors. However, Chandler considers the point of view of individualism referring to originality, creativity and expressiveness.

The concept originates after investigating one of the fundamental questions by Saussure is: what is linguistic sign? In the collection of his lectures in "Course in General Linguistics", he produced a definition in which a sign is imagined as a two-sided coin combining a "signified" (concept) and a "signifier" (sound-image). He writes that

The linguistic sign unites, not a thing and a name, but a concept and a sound-image. The latter is not the material sound, a purely physical thing, but the psychological imprint of the sound, the impression that it makes on our senses. The sound-image is sensory, and if I happen to call it "material," it is only in that sense, and by way of opposing it to the other term of the association, the concept, which is generally more abstract. (1959:66)

Saussure also makes us to reconsider the nature of literary works, he adds that 'no society, in fact, knows or has ever known language other than as a product inherited from preceding generations (72:1959). The concept is later seen in the works of Genette (1997), Fairclough (1992), Swales, Bhatia (1993) and others.

Bakhtin makes a statement about the life of word and how its reference to the development of intertextuality has been affected in the course of time. He writes that "the life of the word is contained in its transfer from one mouth to another, from one context to another context, from one social collective to another, from one generation to another generation" (1984: 201). Based on these views he later develops the concept of dialogism.

Nevertheless, Mitosinkova (2005) underlines the centrifugal nature of the concept of intertextuality. She considers intertextuality that links between texts turn to be a "cement", which binds a text and becomes element that determines the meaning of text. This view coincides with the views of Beaugrande and Dressler, who consider intertextuality as one of standards of textuality.

Moreover, Barthes states that the "text is a fabric of quotations, resulting from a thousand sources of culture" (1989:53) and that:

a text consists of multiple writings, proceeding from several cultures and entering into dialogue, into parody, into contestation; but there is a site where this multiplicity is collected, and this site is not the author, as has hitherto been claimed, but the reader: the reader is the very space in which are inscribed, without any of them being lost, all the citations out of which a writing is made (..) [Barthes, 1989:54].

Gerard Genette, a French theorist, has developed the ideas further and proposed the concept of transtextuality. Transtextuality is defined as everything that “sets the text in a relationship, whether obvious or concealed, with other texts” (Genette, 1997:1).

Genette writes “for my part I define it, no doubt in a more restrictive sense, as a relationship of compresence between two texts or among several texts: that is to say, eidetically and typically as the actual presence of one text within another”. (1997:1-2) He also acknowledges the influence of Kristeva’s works. According to Genette the term transtextuality can be divided into five more specific categories: intertextuality, paratextuality, metatextuality, hypertextuality, and architextuality. (1997:1)

To sum up, all above mentioned theories, have made as significant contribution to the development of intertextuality. They originate in Saussure's works, obtain further development in Kristeva and Bakhtin's research and are refined in Genette’s studies.

Division of intertextuality

In the course of this research several classifications of intertextuality have been found and this subchapter is aimed to review them.

First, the classification by Genette is considered, i.e. intertextuality, paratextuality, metatextuality, hypertextuality, and architextuality. (1997:1)

He views *intertextuality* as quotation, plagiarism and allusion. The second type is *paratextuality*. He writes that „it is distant relationship which binds the text” (1997:3). The main elements usually are: a title, a subtitle, intertitles, prefaces, postfaces, forewords, notes, epigraphs and even illustrations. In Genette’s view these elements are integral parts which constitute a text.

The third type is *metatextuality*. According to Genette, “it unites a given text to another, of which it speaks without necessarily citing it (without summoning it), in fact sometimes even without naming it” (1997:4).

The fourth type of transtextuality is *hypertextuality*. By this term theorist means- „any relationship uniting a text B (which I shall call hypertext) to an earlier text A (I shall, of course, call it hypotext), upon which it is crafted in a manner that is not that of commentary” (1997:5).

The last (fifth) type of transtextuality is *arhitextuality* which considers the designation of a text as part of a genre or genres, also including thematic and figurative expectations about texts. Genette states that a very important factor of this type is “the reader ‘s expectations, and thus, their reception of the work”. (Genette 1997:5) Genette admits that all five types of transtextuality are interrelated, and cannot be separated from each other.

Chandler (2002:206) suggests that “to such a list, computer-based *hypertextuality* should be added: text which can take the reader directly to other texts (regardless of authorship or location). His definition slightly differs from Genette’s. This kind of intertextuality disrupts the conventional ‘linearity’ of texts. Reading such texts is seldom a question of following standard sequences predetermined by their authors Kornetzki (2012) also looks at intertextuality with hypertext. She states “that in the print media, intertextuality should be recognized or uncovered by the reader, whereas in online media, hypertext guides the reader, indicating the hypertextual links.” (2012:12)

Fairclough generalises the concept and differentiates the following types of intertextual relations:

- *manifest intertextuality* - other texts are explicitly presented in the text under analysis; they are ‘manifestly’ marked or cued by features on the surface of the text, such as quotation marks;
- *constitutive intertextuality* - refers to the complex relation of genres or discourse types ‘convention, the configuration of discourse conventions when the text is produced. (1992; 104-105).

Fairclough (ibid.) states that there are differences in the amount of intertextual references among various genres, namely “there are differences what is quoted, when, how and why between sermons, scientific papers and conversations” (1992:119).

In the present paper, the author will refer to manifest intertextuality as constitutive intertextuality presupposes deeper knowledge of the communicative event of presidency and detailed context analysis for revealing hidden relations.

Similarly, Kornetzki concludes that “a huge variety of concepts introduced in field of text linguistics, discourse analysis and sociolinguistics to embrace the complexity of such phenomenon as intertextuality reveal that intertextuality occurs at multiple levels and is inherent in every use of language. (2012:74)

Chandler (2002) refers to the relationships between text and its addressee. He argues that determinates of the text are readers, not authors and that the textual interactions do not exist without readers. He states “this is not to suggest that texts may mean whatever their readers want them to mean or relate to whatever readers decide they relate to. Nor is it only textual support that the reader must seek for a sustainable reading. Meanings and meaningful textual relations are socially negotiated; readings don’t last without interpretive communities.”

To summarise, different scholars view intertextuality at different level of detailisation from more general (e.g. Bakhtin (1980), Kristeva (1980;1986), Fairclough (1981)) to more specific (Genette (1997)).

Intertextuality within dialogism

Bakhtin is one of the theorists who looks at the intertextuality from the point of view of dialogue. According to Bakhtin “the text lives only by coming into contact with another text (with context). Only at the point of this contact between texts does a light flash, illuminating both the posterior and anterior, joining a given text to a dialogue” (162:1986).

Kristeva in her book “Desire in Language” looks at the Bakhtin’s theory of dialogue and how it is connected to process of intertextuality. She states that “yet what at appears as a lack of rigor is in fact an insight first introduced into literary theory by Bakhtin: any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another. The notion of intertextuality replaces that of intersubjectivity, and poetic language is read as at least *double*.” (1980:66)

Kristeva also speaks about that Bakhtin’s dialogisms identify writing as subjectivity and communication and as intertextuality. (1980:68) According to Graham “no utterance or word is independent. All utterances depend on, or call to, other utterances. No utterance itself is singular. All utterances are shot through with other, completing and conflicting voices.” (2000:18) He connects utterances with dialogue and states that

from the simplest utterance to the most complex work of scientific or literary discourse, no utterance exists alone. An utterance, such as a scholarly work, may present itself as an independent entity, as monologist (possessing singular meaning and logic), yet it emerges from a complex history of previous works and addresses itself to, seeks for active response from, a complex institutional and social context: peers, reviewers, students, promotion boards and so on. All utterances are *dialogic*, their meaning and logic dependent upon what has previously been said and on how they will be received by others. (2000:19)

Graham adds that all utterances are responses to previously made utterances and are addressed to specific addressees, which he calls– addressivity. As Bakhtin put it, this ‘addressivity’ of utterance is the crucial focus of the language research

‘... word is a two-sided act. It is determined equally by whose word it is and for whom it is meant. ... I give myself verbal shape from another’s point of view, ultimately, from the point of view of the community to which I belong.’ (ibid.: 86).

Bakhtin also employs the concept of ‘otherness’. He explains it as that words which we pick in our utterance in concrete situation are taken from particular speech genres and they have traces from previous utterances. These words are positioned towards specific addressees–the ‘others’: ‘... any utterance, in addition to its own theme, always responds to others’ utterances that precede it. ... The utterance is addressed not only to its object, but also to others’ speech about it,’ (Bakhtin, 1986: 93–94).

Linell provides the view about dialogisms that it is a general epistemological framework and states that “for how we as ordinary human beings and researchers acquire knowledge about the world and ascribe meaning to the world”. (2005:5) He considers that language and dialogue are interrelated due to the reason that dialogue is an interaction, which is performed with the help of language and reflected in it.

Kornetzki also looks at the relation between intertextuality and dialogism. She argues that the theory of dialogism provides a theoretical basis to understand intertextuality. She states that “the dialogism of utterance as a negotiation between authorial voice and the system of existing socio-cultural norms – voices can be considered an instantiation of a system in the utterance and a text.” (2012:83)

These two subchapters looked at the historical development of intertextuality finding its roots in de Saussure’s (1959) sign tenets, Bakhtin's (1980) dialogism and further development in Kristeva's (1980), Fairclough’s (1981), Genette’s (1997) and another scholar's research. For the present research Fairclough's and Genette's frameworks are the guiding one as it enables us to trace seen, manifest intertextual relations and classify them.

Nevertheless, in order to reach the aim of research intertextuality must be investigated within the politics and discourse. The following chapter will look at the peculiarities of institutional and organisational discourse to which presidency reports belong in order to describe the setting of the present research.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DISCOURSE

In order to reach the aim of the research it is necessary to analyse presidency reports that are made by different EU countries. This means that before analysing reports and finding intertextual references the phenomena of discourse of organisations and institutions as well as report as a genre must be characterised. There must be investigated phenomenon within the institutions, organizations and discourse.

Organizational discourse

According to Mumby (1997) and Clair (1997) the study of organizational discourse allows us to get at the relationship between everyday organizational talk, and larger issues of social structure and meaning.

They point out that

organization exists only in so far as their members create them through discourse. This is not a claim that organizations are nothing but discourse, but rather that discourse is the principle means by which organization members create a coherent social reality that frames their sense of who they are (1997:181)

Nevertheless, Grant, Hardy, Osrick and Putnam describes the term “organizational discourse” as the one which “refers to the structured collection of texts embodied in the practices of talking and writing that bring organizationally relate objects into being as these texts are produces, disseminated and consumed. (2004:3) They also claim that it is characterised by the negotiation of meaning, plurivocality (i.e. researching multiple phenomena at a time), intertextuality and cognitive background (ibid.).

Similarly, Bargiela-Chiappini, Nickerson and Planken equal organizational discourse with business discourse and write that “business discourse is all about how people communicate using talk or writing in commercial organizations in order to get their work done.” (2007:3). They describe also it as contextual and intertextual, self-reflexive and self-critical and divide two notions of discourse: as situated and of language work. They argue that “business discourse research has been both descriptive and prescriptive in its research aims. Business language was investigated not as an end to itself, but largely to inform teaching or training programmes, for pre- or postexperience business people respectively.” (ibid.).

However, Nickerson (2013) divides business discourse and business communication. According to him “business discourse (BD) and business communication (BC) are

complementary disciplines which often overlap.” However, Louhiala-Salminen (2009), for instance, concludes that” it is largely a question of degree rather than of actual difference; whereas BD may be more textual in approach, BC may be more contextual. As a result, where a project falls on the BD/BC cline ‘is often a matter for the researchers to decide’ “(2009: 305).

Bargiela-Chiappini, Nickerson and Planken describes that business discourse research uses a variety of different data, but it depends on the aim of research and to particular case. Authors argue that “in business discourse researches prefer to use for work authentic data, despite the difficulties associated with gaining access to business organizations and the confidentiality agreements that are necessary to work on the data and publish the findings.” (2007:14) They explain that authentic examples of business discourse provide invaluable insights into how people actually communicate in organisations and states that “authentic data tends to be messy, however, and one of the challenges that business discourse researchers have to meet initially is how to organize the data so that it can be analysed.” (2007:14)

Nevertheless, above mention authors describes other data type as well - simulated data. According to them “simulated data is collected on the basis of a set of instructions for the writers or speakers involved in which they are asked to play a particular role intended to elicit the aspect of language the researcher is interested in. The data collected as a result will then be treated much like authentic data “(2007:16) However, in the scope of the present research authentic data (report) of organisational discourse (the presidency over the Council of Europe) is analysed.

Institutional discourse

Thornborrow (2002) suggests that the best description of institutional discourse is

as a form of interaction in which the relationship between a participant’s current institutional role (that is interview, caller to phone-in programme, school teacher) and their current discursive role (for example, questioner, answer and opinion giver) emerges as a local phenomenon which shapes the organisation and trajectory of the talk.

She explains in other words, that what people do in institution encounters is produced, overall, as a result of this interplay between their interactional and discursive role and their institutional identity and status. Very often the terms organisational, business and institutional discourse are used interchangeably as the share similar. However, Grant et. al. (2004), Bargiella-Chiappini et. at. (2007) attribute business and organisational discourse to commercial privately-owned business entities, whereas according to Mayr institutions are seen as inextricably linked to state or governmental work characterised by power and serving

the interests of certain powerful groups. Agar defines institutions as ‘a socially legitimated expertise together with those persons authorized to implement it’. (1985:164) This means that institutions are not restricted to physical settings and can refer to powerful groups like government or media. He also includes the conception of institutions as involving asymmetrical roles that occur between institutional representatives and clients, who must comply institutional norms and objectives.

Thornborrow (2002) also speaks about that employees and other with whom institutions interact, are being constructed and reconstructed in discourse practices. “This view of discourse as constituting social reality does not necessarily lead to the view that discourse is all there is, but assigns discourse an important role in shaping reality, creating patterns of understanding, which people then apply in social practices.” (2002:5)

Mumby and Clair (1997) views language within institutions as tool by which institutions create a coherent social reality that shows who they are. Mayr states that “institutions – their employees and others with whom they interact (e.g. the public) – are being constructed and reconstructed in discourse practices. (2008:5)

Habermas (1984, 1987) divides institutional discourse into communicative and strategic. He explains nature of language “‘communicative’ uses of language – aimed at producing understanding – and ‘strategic’ uses – oriented to success and making people do things – and the displacement of the former by the latter.” However, Thornborrow states that “institutional discourse can perhaps be best decided as a form of interaction in which the relationships between a participant’s current institutional role and their current discursive role emerges as a local phenomenon which shapes the organization and trajectory of a talk.”(2002:5)

Mayr (2008) argues that the discourse types in the institutional settings, example – university, would include teacher-student interaction, written communication between the university authorities and the tutors, the language of staff meetings, job advertisements, etc. However, the examples of intertextuality would be seen as terms and expressions of managerial or corporate discourse in the various discourses at university. She gives example of the design of university prospectuses that can be said to reflect pressures on universities to ‘sell’ their courses, using discourse techniques borrowed from advertising, so that the boundaries between information and persuasion blurred.

To sum up it can be said that in order to understand a genre typical of discourse of organisations, it is necessary to take into account contextual aspects as the institutional or

organizational norms and rules, discourse community etc. In the present research, the definition of organisational discourse by Grant et. al. is crucial and communicative not strategic nature of language is viewed.

The following chapter looks at report as a genre, the colony of reporting genres, genre organisation into networks and sets bound by intertextuality and will provide information, which will be of great importance in the empirical part.

GENRE ANALYSIS

This chapter will provide information about report as a genre, genre networks and chains bound by intertextual references.

Genre

According to Bhatia “genre analysis as an insightful and thick description of academic and professional texts has become a powerful and useful tool to arrive at significant form-function correlations which can be utilised for a number of applied linguistic purposes.” (1993:11)

Bhatia has summarized Swales “genre “definition (1981b, 1985, 1990) as

Genre is a recognizable communicative event characterized by a set of communicative purposes identified and mutually understood by the members of the professional or academic community in which it regularly occurs. Most often it is highly structured and conventionalized with constraints on allowable contributions in terms of their intent, positioning, form and functional value. These constraints, however, are often exploited by the expert members of the discourse community to achieve private intentions within the framework of socially recognized purposes. (1993:13)

For the present research only intertextual references of the genre of presidency reports are investigated. However, they are interpreted on the basis of communicative event and the involvement of other genres into it.

Bhatia (2004) summarized some of the common ground of genre studies as follows:

1. “Genres are highly structured and conventionalised constructs, with constraints on allowable contributions not only in terms of the intentions one would like to give expression to and the shape they often take, but also in terms of the lexico-grammatical resources one can employ to give discoursal values to such formal features.
2. Established members of a particular professional community will have a much greater knowledge and understanding of the use and exploitation of genres than those who are apprentices, new members or outsiders.
3. Although genres are viewed as conventionalised constructs, expert members of the disciplinary and professional communities often exploit generic resources to express not only ‘private’ but also organizational intentions within the constructs of ‘socially recognized communicative purposes’.

4. Genres are reflections of disciplinary and organizational cultures, and in that sense, they focus on social actions embedded within disciplinary, professional and other institutional practices.
5. All disciplinary and professional genres have integrity of their own, which is often identified with reference to a combination of textual, discursive and contextual factors.” (2004:23)

Swales (1990) describes genre characteristics. According to him the first characteristic is ‘a genre is a class of communicative events’ (Swales: 1990: 45) However, he adds that this characteristic can be influenced by historical and cultural associations. The second characteristic is that genre is ‘the principal criteria features that turn a collection of communicative events into a genre is some shared set of communicative purposes’ (ibid.). The third characteristic is described as ‘exemplars or instances of genre membership are based on communicative purpose.’ (1990:49) Swales describes that the communicative event features stability. He adds that “communicative purpose performs as the primary determinant of tasks’, and ‘drives language activities of the discourse community’ and ‘is prototypical criterion for genre identify’ (1990:9). The present research deals with the stable recurrent communicative event of the presidency over the council of Europe with genre associated with it, one being presidency report. Other genres will be identified and grouped using intertextual references.

Genre networks

Uniting intertextually connected genres typical of organisational discourse scholars use various terms.

Fairclough speaks about genre chains and he claims that the “sequences of genres that emerge from one genre are characterised by intertextual connectedness, so that entire networks of genres are created. Sequentially interconnected genres can be related to other texts or genres, forming nets or interrelated, interconnected networks of genres” (1989:66). Kornetzki also looks at intertextuality by connecting it to the genre network. She states that “intertextuality is understood as intertextual links between genres, which presupposes that every text is related to other texts and that it is impossible to find a completely isolated text that does not belong to the particular network of genres.” (2012:530)

However, Swales (2004) investigates how different academic genres are linked to one another through the hierarchy and network. Swales places the empirical research article at the privileged center of a spider’s web of interlocking genres. He describes genre network as

‘the totality of genres available for a particular sector (such as the research world)’ and genre sets are described as ‘the total genre network that a particular individual or a class of individuals engages in.’ (2004:20-22)

By investigation genre hierarchies Swales (2004) reveals genres that are most highly valued in different academic disciplines, for instance, research article, research monograph or conference presentation. He describes that genre chains ‘consist of a series of genres which are chronologically linked to one another, in that ‘one genre is a necessary antecedent for another’ (2004:18) Swales also states that “the top elements in the hierarchy of genres from the two fields I have so far mentioned are therefore very different: a monograph representing decades of effort by a single individual; and a pre-printed and carefully reviewed conference presentation offering the latest findings of some research group.” (2004:15)

Bhatia introduces genre colonies as they represent groupings of closely related genres serving broadly similar communicative purposes, but not necessarily all the communicative purposes in cases where they serve more than one (2014:67). He also states that the process of colonisation involves invasion of the integrity of one genre by another genre or genre convention, which can lead to the creation of hybrid form (ibid.).

Reporting genre

Bhatia (1993) considers that reporting is one of the most popular and overly used ‘generic values’ in all contexts of professional discourse across disciplines and domains today. Moreover, Bhatia (1993) divides reporting genre in news reports, technical reports, business reports, accident reports, police reports, first information reports, medical reports, scientist’s reports. However, there can be overlaps between reporting genres, as it is possible to see in *Figure 3.1*.

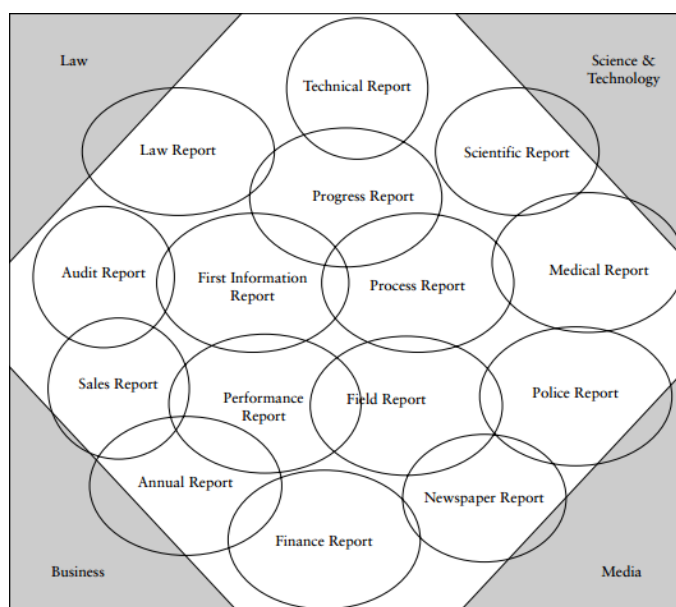


Figure 3.1 Reporting genre

Bhatia argues that “these reports from different domains and contexts of use share an overlapping communicative purpose, that of reporting on events, they are also likely to display lexico-grammatical as well as rhetorical variations.” (2014:93) He also points out that these reports may share a common genre, but they still show differences not only within the use of specialist lexis, but also in terms of their rhetorical structuring.

Business reports

Bhatia (1993) argues that the main functions of a report is give account on various activities, events and developments in diversified areas and disciplines. In this paper, it is the performance of the EU country during the presidency. Bhatia (1993) also considers the overlapping between genres and sub-genres. This must be taken into account during the investigation of intertextuality within the ES presidency reports because overlapping immediately can show the intertextual relations and links between texts. The scholar (2014) provides the range of subtle variations in what is known as business reports, which are

- Investigation report (suggesting solutions for existing problems);
- Performance report (evaluating an individual product, service or activity);
- Progress or Status report (reporting development as part of a project/activity);
- Process report (reporting on how-to aspects of projects or activities);
- Feasibility report (reporting on chances of failure or success of projects);
- Sales report (reporting on periodic sales figures; may include market analysis);
- Field trip report (recording business activities at various locations);

- Annual report (reporting on overall perspective on an organization);
- Audit report (indicating economic efficiency). (2014:93-94)

The present research investigates intertextual references in presidency reports which are a hybrid of performance and progress reports as they overview the performance of the country over half a year time reporting its progress in certain areas as part of trio presidency.

Kuiper and Clippinger (2009) define “business reports are organized, objective presentations of observations, experiences, or facts used in the decision-making process”. (2009:2) They consider that these reports can be classified by function, frequency, subject matter, level of formality, reader-writer relationship and communication medium.

First classification criterion is the *function* of a report. Kuiper and Clippinger (ibid.) divides reports in information and analytical reports. According to him information reports present facts, observations, or experiences and it may include a request for specific actions. However, an analytical report, identifies an issue or problem, presents relevant information, and interprets that information. Presidency reports are aimed at conveying information.

Next classification principle is *frequency*. Kuiper and Clippinger (ibid.) describe it as “frequency of transmission, periodic reports are transmitted at stated times, such as daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually. Another type of periodic report is a progress or status report, presented at appropriate intervals to inform decision makers about the status of an ongoing, usually large-scale project.” (ibid.:5) Presidency reports are biannual, i.e. published every half a year once the presidency of a particular country is over.

Another aspect that effect report is called a *subject matter*. Kuiper (2009) states that organizations classify reports by broad subject areas, often corresponding to functional divisions of the organization, such as accounting, production, finance, marketing, engendering. He adds that it may also include audit or tax report.

Level of formality also is of one the indicators in report writing. “Level of formality includes both tone and a structure. In some contexts, formal tone and structure expected; other context justify informality.” (2009:6) Kuiper describes formal report type by the usage of impersonal language and follow prescribed format. These reports may be written un memorandum or letter format, and they may be presented in manuscript form. Therefore, he describes characteristics of informal reports: more personal tone than do formal reports, first-person and second-person pronouns as well as near-conversational language may be used.

This chapter provided characteristic features of organisational discourse, one of them being genre intertextual relations, genre organisation in intertextually bound networks and report as a genre as such. Next chapter will provide information about the methodology used in research corpus description, as well as empirical findings.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This chapter discusses the main research methods used and also the selected corpus for the analyse of intertextuality.

The theoretical framework for the empirical research is the review of secondary sources on intertextuality, organisational discourse, report as a genre and intertextual genre networks. The empirical research method is based on discourse analysis and it was very important to define it and understand the way how discourse analysis works. Jones describes discourse analysis in the following way:

In one sense, we can say that discourse analysis is the study of language. Many people would define discourse analysis as a sub-field of linguistics, which is the scientific study of language. Discourse analysis is the study of the ways sentences and utterances are out together to make texts and interactions and how those texts and interactions fit into our social world. (2012:2)

Bhatia writes that “we find discourse analyses of everyday conversation, analyses of written discourse in terms of descriptive, narrative, argumentative writing; whereas in the specific direction, we find analyses of research article introductions, legislative provisions, doctor-patient consultation and counsel-witness examination as genres” (2013:36).

Thus, the research unfolds by identifying manifest intertextual references which are further interpreted and organised into networks, the interpretation being a feature of qualitative research. The quantitative nature of the research is also seen by calculating raw frequency of intertextual references.

Corpus description

The empirical part is based on the analysis of the EU presidency reports, which are made by different country every six months. In this paper, there five EU presidency reports will be investigated. These reports include Czech presidency (from January till June, 2009), Cyprus presidency (from July till December, 2012), Greek presidency (From January till June, 2014). Latvian presidency (from January till June, 2015) and Luxembourg presidency (from July till December, 2015),

All these reports provide information about what the presiding countries have achieved during the period of six months. The focus of this research is intertextual references mentioned in them and the explanation of their occurrence. The amount of pages in them varies from 46 to 116, the total number of pages for analysis being 374.

As discussed above, manifest intertextual relations by Fairclough (1992), genre networks by Bhatia (1993) and Swales (2004), the classification of intertextuality types by Genette (19970) constitute the theoretical framework for analysis.

THE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL PRESIDENCY REPORTS

This chapter provides the results of the analysis of intertextual references in the EU commission presidency reports.



Analysis of intertextuality in EU commission presidency reports




This chapter provides information about the analysis of intertextual relations within presidency reports under consideration. At first author starts with identifying manifest intertextuality relations, then it is necessary to build a genre network. The table bellows presents the amount of references in each report as well genre network. Genre network is based on Swales (2004) theoretical considerations. Genres in the network are mentioned in the primary genre of presidency report. It is not possible to organise them into a chronological chain due to scarcity of knowledge of the context of the communicative event of presidency. As far as genre hierarchy is concerned, the dominating genre is the presidency programme which declares countries intentions prior to commencing presidency. However, the numerical data on intertextual references to programme is not consistent, which can be explained by the fact that constitutive/ hidden intertextual relations might need to be revealed.

All intertextual references found are attributed to different organisations, institutions, programmes and finally genres. References and genre relations were marked and counted manually in order to see the results and are presented in the table below.

Table 5.1 below shows the results of findings.

Table 5.1. Manifest intertextual relations

Presidency report	Organisations	EU organisational genres	Other organisational genres
<p>Latvian presidency report</p> 	<p>European Parliament (186) European Union (169) European commission (72) European council (42) G20 (10) Riga declaration (9) NATO (6) WTO (6) EPPO (4) Horizon 2020 (3)</p>	<p>Protocol (17); G20 (10) Riga declaration (9) Kyoto protocol (6) European investment plan (6) Kyoto protocol (6) Horizon 2020 (3) Montreal protocol (3) Treaty of Lisbon (1) Five presidents' report (1) Horizon 2020 (3) Montreal protocol (3)</p>	<p>Directive (127); Proposal (105); Research (60); Review (39); Draft (34) Project (29); Guidelines (25); ; Agenda (24); Report (13); Article (13); Text (6); Survey (6); Presentation (4) Summary (3);</p>
<p>Cyprus presidency</p> 	<p>European Parliament (147) European Union (47) European Council (21) SIS (11) European commission (6) VAT (4) Kosovo (4) SMA (3) WTO (3)</p>	<p>Programme (65); Protocol (14); Europe 2020 (10) Rio +20 (5) Horizon 2020 (8) Kyoto protocol (4) Schengen protocol (1) Rio +20 (5)</p>	<p>Proposal (96); Report (83); Article (20); Agenda (20); Guidelines (14); Overview (3); Road map (1);</p>

<p>Luxemburg presidency</p> 	<p>European Union (25) European Parliament (18) European commission (8) ESA (5) WTO (5) European council (2) EEAS (2) TTIP (2) EPO (2) NATO (1)</p>	<p>Directive (15) Single market (13) Programme (8); Europe 2020 (2)</p>	<p>Report (19); Proposal (14); Agenda (9); Text (9); Text (7); Draft (4); Guidelines (2);</p>
<p>Greek presidency</p> 	<p>European Union (56) European council (14) European ELTIF (9) European Parliament (8) SESAR (6) European commission (4) EIF (2) GATT (2) WTO (2)</p>	<p>Directive (56) Treaty of Lisbon (10) Single Market Act (6) Erasmus + programme (4) Horizon 2020 (2) Kyoto protocol (2) G7 (1)</p>	<p>Proposal (36); Report (22) Draft (16); Guidelines (13); Article (7); Agenda (4); Presentation (2);</p>
<p>Czech presidency</p> 	<p>European council (40) European parliament (17) European union (10) European commission (7) CAP (7) World health organization (2) WTO (2)</p>	<p>Directive (72) G20 (8) Lisbon Treaty (6) Protocol (5); G8 (2) Warsaw pact (1) Rio+20 (1) Kyoto protocol (1)</p>	<p>Proposal (88) Plan (45); Application (23); Report (23); Agenda (15); Draft (9); Article (2); Overview (2);</p>

All reports taken under investigation shared the same purpose - to show the results and achievements of the particular presidency of the council of European Union. Taking into account this matter, it is possible to see similarities in references due to the reason that all reports are connected to Europe and share the same purpose.

By comparing the amount of references made, the most often used references are European parliament (376 times), Council of Europe (161), European Union (297), European commission (97 times). However, not only these institutions were referenced. Other very noticeable references were different programmes and organizations, for example, *Horizon 2020*, *Rio+20*, *Erasmus + programme*, *ESA*, *SMA*, *SIS*, *WTO*, *WHO*, *G8*, *G20*. By referencing institutions, organizations and programmes, presidencies reports can show the connection between presidency and them, how these institution and organizations are involved in presidencies governance achievements and future development.

Moreover, genre network that was built according to the presence of reference of different genres in each particular report and it was possible to conclude that reports are also interconnected various genres which surround. By investigating organisational genre network, it was possible to find seventeen different genre types, which include: report, project, research, guidelines, draft, agenda, text, presentation, article, proposal, directive, protocol, survey, programme, plan, overview, application. The most frequently used genres are *proposal and directive*. Proposal was mentioned more than 300 times, but directive – more than 250 times. By referencing *proposals* presidencies reports show the connection and suggestions to organizations that have made these proposals in order to provide solution or a course of action in response to a need. *Directives* were references so many times, because they legally document key actions of the EU countries.

To sum up, after grouping the identified manifest intertextual references it was seen that they are mostly organisations and institutions, EU organisational genres and other business genres. It was impossible to establish genre linear relations, e.g. organise them into a hierarchy or chain due to the exclusion of constitutive intertextuality from the scope of the present research. The distribution of references in each report is consistent without a significant deviation.

Analysis of intertextual relations of EU presidency reports within a report

This chapter will provide information about internal intertextual relations in presidency reports. Genette’s theory of transtextuality (1997) helps the author to reach this aim.

Due to the reason that Genette’s theory has originated from literary criticism, not all types of intertextuality (transtextuality - according to his theory) can be found in the presidency reports. The first type under discussion is paratextuality which includes the title, sub-titles, intertitles, forewords, notes and illustrations.

Paratextuality elements in presidency reports

According to Genette (1997), the main paratextuality elements seen in one genre are titles, subtitles, chapters, notes, illustrations etc. The main results of paratextual analysis are and shown in the *Table 5.2* discussed below.

Table 5.2. Paratextuality elements in presidency reports

Latvian presidency	Greek presidency	Czech presidency	Cyprus presidency	Luxemburg presidency
Content	Content	Content	Content	Content
Summary Footnotes	Introduction Europe: our common quest	Introductions:	Introductions:	Summary: A union for citizens
<p>Chapter 1 Main results in the overarching priorities. Footnotes. Chapter 2 Competitive Europe Subchapters: European investment, Single market, competitiveness of industry and entrepreneurship. Competition, Consumer, Energy, Climate and energy, Transportation, Employment and social policy, Education and youth, Culture, Health and sports ,</p>	<p>Chapter 1 General affairs Subchapters: European semester – growth and jobs; cohesion policy/regional policy; EU strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region; Implementation of the cohesion policy legislative package; solidarity; outermost regions: adoption of five Council Decision on special tax and duties measures for Madeira, the Azores, the Canary Islands and the French</p>	<p>Chapter 1 3 E’S – Balance sheet Subchapters: economy, energy, European Union in the world Chapter 2 Evaluation of the work programme. General affairs. Subchapters: EU Institutional Arrangements, EU Enlargement Chapter 3 Economic and financial affairs.</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Main results of Cyprus Presidency. Subchapters: Europe, more efficient and sustainable; Europe, with a better performing and growth-based economy; Europe, more relevant to its citizens, with solidarity and social cohesion; Europe in the world, closer to its neighbours Footnotes. Annex. The overall results of Cyprus Presidency</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Stimulating investment to boost growth and employment Chapter 2 Deepening the European Union’s social dimension Chapter 3 Managing migration, combining freedom, justice and security Chapter 4 Revitalising The Single Market by focusing on the digital dimension Chapter 5 Placing European competitiveness</p>

<p>Environmental policy, Agriculture and Fisheries, European research area and space policy, European, European economic and monetary union, Budget of the European union, Cohesion and regional policy, Taxation, Financial services, Financial markets, Financial interests, Institutional issues, Procedural law, Cooperation in Schengen area, Statistics, Standardisation, International representation in economic and financial policy (G20). Footnotes, illustrations. <u>Chapter 3</u> Digital Europe Subchapters: Digital economy, Digital single market, Legislative proposals for the Digital single market, Other issues of the Digital single market. Footnotes, illustrations <u>Chapter 4</u></p>	<p>overseas department; Maritime policies; Enlargement; Non-EU Western Europe; Institutional issues; Nuclear issues; <u>Chapter 2</u> Foreign affairs council Subchapters: Common foreign and security policy; European neighbourhood policy; Southern dimension, AMICI, Eastern partnership; Development corporation; Humanitarian aid; Trade; <u>Chapter 3</u> ECOFIN Subchapters: EU-EMU-Eurozone integration; Banking union; Long-term financing of the economy; Reform of the financial sector supervisory framework; taxation; EU budget; Excessive deficit procedure; Statistics; Macro-financing assurance to EU neighborhood countries; Work still ongoing for future presidencies; <u>Chapter 4</u></p>	<p>Subchapters: Financial Market Recovery and Development; Policies; International cooperation; Fighting Tax Evasion and Modernising Tax Rules Footnotes. <u>Chapter 4</u> Competitiveness Subchapters: Lisbon Process; Internal Market Competition; Better Regulation; Research and Development, Innovation; Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Policy; Company Law; Protection of Intellectual Property Rights; Consumer Protection; Industry; Simplification of Customs Clearance; Statistics; Footnotes. <u>Chapter 5</u> Energy Subchapters: Energy Strategy; Internal Electricity and Gas Market; Energy Security; Energy</p>		<p>in a global and transparent framework <u>Chapter 6</u> Promoting sustainable development <u>Chapter 7</u> Strengthening The European Union's presence on the global stage Illustrations: Logo Information about: publisher, coordination of text, translator and layout.</p>
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<p>Engaged Europe Subchapters: The fight against terrorism and security in Europe, Security and defence policy of the European union, Migration, Eastern partnership, Ukraine, Relations between the european union and central Asian region countries, European union southern neighbourhood, Enlargement of the european union, External trade, European union development cooperation policy , Cooperation with Western european countries that are not members of the union, European union human rights policy in the world, Nuclear security, European union humanitarian aid. Footnotes, illustrations. <u>Chapter 5</u> Conduct of the presidency Subchapters: Presidency events, Latvian</p>	<p>Justice and home affairs council Subchapters: Justice; Justice for growth; Data protection; Criminal law; Fundamental rights and citizenship; Migration and mobility; Border control; Legal migration and integration; Customs corporation; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; <u>Chapter 5</u> Employment, social policy, health, EPSCO. Subchapters: Employment, Youth employment; Social policy, Gender issues; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; Health; <u>Chapter 6</u> COMPET Subchapters: Single market; Research and innovation; Space; Company law; Intellectual property; Technical harmonization; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; <u>Chapter 7</u> TTE</p>	<p>Efficiency and Low-Carbon Energy Sources; <u>Chapter 6</u> Transport Subchapters: Optimum Functioning of the Internal Transport Market; Cutting Red Tape in Transport Business; Competitiveness of the EU Transport System; Road Safety; External Relations in Transport; <u>Chapter 7</u> Telecommunication and information society Subchapters: Revision of the Regulatory Framework for Electronic Communications Networks and Services; Information Society; <u>Chapter 8</u> Environment Subchapters: Climate Protection; Protection of Human Health and the Environment; Sustainable Consumption and Production; Biodiversity Protection;</p>		
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<p>presidency public diplomacy and cultural programme, Presidency – engagement, growth and sustainability, Staff of the presidency and the presidency internship programme, Presidency in numbers. Footnotes, Table of abbreviations; illustrations. <u>Chapter 6</u> List of legislative and non-legislative acts the Latvian presidency of the EU council reached agreements on Subchapters: General affairs, Foreign affairs, Economy and Finance, Justice and home affairs, Employment, social policy, health and consumer affairs, Competitiveness, Transport, telecommunications and energy, Agriculture and Fisheries, Environment, Education, youth, culture and sport. Footnotes, illustrations. <u>Chapter 7</u></p>	<p>Subchapters: Transport, Road transport; Railway transport; Water and air transport; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; Telecommunications; Energy <u>Chapter 8</u> AGRIFISH Subchapters: Agriculture; Animal health, veterinary issues; Fisheries; Forestry; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; <u>Chapter 9</u> Environment council Subchapters: Effective environmental protection; Climate change; International Environmental Cooperation; Work sill ongoing for the future presidencies; <u>Chapter 10</u> EYCS Subchapters: Education; Youth; Culture; Sport Illustration: Logo</p>	<p><u>Chapter 9</u> Employment and social policy Subchapters: Mobility of Workers on the EU Labour Market; Increasing employment and labour market flexibility through general principles of flexicurity; Horizontal support for families in the framework of EU policies; Social Services as a Tool for Active Social Inclusion of the Most Disadvantaged Persons and as an Employment Opportunity; Safety and Health at Work, Equal opportunities; <u>Chapter 10</u> Health Subchapters: Rare Diseases, Safety and Rights of Patients in Cross-Border Healthcare; Pharmaceutical Package; Influenza A/H1N1; eHealth; Antimicrobial Resistance; Financial Sustainability</p>		
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<p>Presidency supported by Illustrations.</p>		<p>of Health Systems; <u>Chapter 11</u> Agriculture and fisheries. Subchapters: Future of the Common Agricultural Policy and Rural Development; Simplification of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Quality Policy; Development of Rural Areas and Delimitation of Less Favoured Areas (LFA);The European Economic Recovery Plan for Projects in the Field of Energy, Broadband Internet, and New Challenges in Agriculture; Forestry; Common Fisheries Policy (CFP); Other Legislative Acts and Initiatives Concerning Agriculture; Footnotes. <u>Chapter 12</u> Education, youth and sports. Subchapters: Updated</p>		
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		<p>strategic framework for European co-operation in education and training after 2010;</p> <p>Partnership between the educational system and employers: schools open to new challenges</p> <p>;</p> <p>Development of higher education – quality and openness (Bologna Process);</p> <p>Cooperation in the youth area;</p> <p><u>Chapter 13</u> Culture and audio-visual area</p> <p>Subchapters: Culture; Audio-visual Area; Copyright Protection;</p> <p><u>Chapter 14</u> Justice</p> <p>Subchapters: Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters; Judicial Cooperation in Civil Matters; eJustice;</p> <p><u>Chapter 15</u> Home Affairs</p> <p>Subchapters: Use of Modern Technologies for Security; International Protection of Children; Anti-Drug Policy;</p>		
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		<p>Complementary and Flexible Migration Policy; Border Protection; Schengen Cooperation, and Visa Policy; Fight against Terrorism and Organised Crime; Police Cooperation Customs Cooperation; Civil Protection; External Relations in the Area of Justice and Internal Affairs;</p> <p><u>Chapter 16</u> External Relations Subchapters: Eastern Partnership and Southern Corridor; EU – Russia Relations; Transatlantic Relations; The Western Balkans; The Mediterranean and the Middle East; Other Regions; European Security and Defence Policy; Combating Terrorism; Combating the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Arms Exports</p>		
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		Control; Human Rights and Transition Policy; Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid; International Sanctions and Fight against Financing of Terrorism; Footnotes. <u>Chapter 17</u> Common trade policy Subchapters: Fight against Protectionism and Efforts for Further Liberalisation of International Trade; Bilateral Trade Relations; Bringing down Trade Barrier; Trade Financing;		
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During the investigation, it was possible to see the similarities in the rhetorical organisation of the report, paratextual elements contributing to it. They all start with title page where the logo and motto are presented, next follow table of contents and introduction. The division into chapters is inconsistent due to a different page amount. For example, the presidency of Latvia of European council report has 116 pages and consists of 7 chapters, but the presidency of Czech of European council has 46 pages – 17 chapters. The disparity in results may be explained by the absence of conventions for creating this genre and the changeable nature of the communicative event of presidency which is being writing presidency report.

Three out of five reports have footnotes which helps readers to understand text better and to see, for example, were the certain article was published, or the description of a particular event in history. Two out of five reports have a summary, but other three have an introduction, and none of them have both. However, the introduction and summary provides

information that is enough for the reader to understand what the report is about, its main ideas and goals. The only report that had more than one illustration (logo) is the report of presidency of Latvian of European Council. In this particular report, there are more than 15 pictures which shows the process of the presidency and the achievements as well. As a result, the report was also the longest. However, none of the reports have a separate conclusion section, mostly conclusions were written within each chapter. The only report that a table of explained abbreviations also was the report of the Latvian presidency.

To sum up, it is possible to assume that these reports are highly paratextual, they all have introduction or summary, division of chapters, illustrations and footnotes, even though they do not include the reference page.

However, in the comparison of how reports are written for the reader, the easiest to read and most understandable in terms of structure are Latvia's and Luxembourg's presidency reports. Both reports have conventionalised structure, use similar abbreviations, reference the same organizations and overlook the same issues.

Intertextuality in presidency reports

The next type is called intertextuality, which, according to Genette (1997), is quite a narrow concept and consists of quotations, plagiarism and allusion. The instances of plagiarism were not detected due to the significance and formality of the genre. The results are described below (Table 5.3)

Table 5.3. Intertextuality elements in presidency reports

	Quotation	Allusions
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<p>Latvian presidency report</p>	<p>Thus, the Latvian presidency has contributed to the presidency trio's³ main objective to: "fully overcome the economic and financial crisis and to boost growth in the EU, to strengthen the EU's capacity to deliver more jobs and seize digital opportunities, to protect fundamental rights and to fully play its role in a fast-changing world"</p>	<p>Terrorist attacks on Charlie Hebdo newspaper in Paris on 7 January In preparation for the European council, a high-level round table discussion was organised on 10 April in Riga, during which the review of the European security strategy and the possible priorities of the new strategy were discussed. The Declaration is an important step towards strengthening nuclear safety to prevent nuclear accidents similar to the one in Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan. In their different ways, they all showcased the general themes of the cultural: the idea of a united Europe, the end of World War II (...). The performance of Giuseppe Verdi's "Requiem" in Paris received a particularly enthusiastic response from the audience. One of the best attended Presidency events was the Presidency kilometre at the Lat telecom Riga marathon which provided cultural entertainment for all those who took part.</p>
<p>Czech Presidency</p>		<p>After the newly-elected President took over the White House, contacts were established with his Administration and discussions began on intensive cooperation to face the most urgent global challenges jointly. A key event in this respect was the first meeting of President Barack Obama with all the EU leaders at the informal summit in Prague, which laid a solid basis for the deepening of cooperation between the two sides of the Atlantic. Further, the Presidency reached agreement on the revised Marco Polo II programme (...). On 26 – 30 June 2009, the Holocaust Era Assets Conference that focused, inter alia, on the issues of Holocaust legacy remembrance, social programmes for Holocaust survivors and support for the education of young people, was held in Prague and Terezín.</p>

Greek presidency	Since the Lisbon Treaty introduced major changes in the freedom, security and justice area, future developments in this field should be discussed in the light of Article 68 TFUE which provides that the European Council <i>"shall define the strategic guidelines for legislative and operational planning"</i> in this regard.	The Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan in 2011 brought renewed worldwide attention to the measures needed to minimise risk and ensure the most robust levels of nuclear safety.
Cyprus presidency	(...) expressed by delegations in meetings of the Council and its preparatory bodies under the principle <i>"nothing is agreed until everything is agreed"</i> and without pre-empting their final position on CAP reform in the light of the future decision on the MFF for the period 2014-2020.	
Luxembourg presidency	This initiative was hailed as 'a first, essential step in tackling the problem of youth un employment' .	Especially the spiralling migration crisis and the atrocious terrorist attacks that struck Paris on 13 November have had a significant impact on the work of the Presidency, requiring a responsive and determined approach at the European level.

During the investigation, it was possible to find quotations and allusions, however, not too many. In all five reports that together consisted of more than 350 pages it was possible to find only four quotes marked with quotation marks. Each quote for one report, except for the

Czech presidency report which did not have any. All quotes refer to programmes results or some actions that are needed to be taken in order to solve matters arising.

However, it was possible to find twelve allusions. Most of them refer to some event or accident of political, historical or cultural significance that is well known around the world, for example, the attacks in Paris, accident in Fukushima and World War II. It was surprising to find the allusion “round table discussion” referring to the old legend of King Arthur and his knights. However, the number of allusion differ depending on the reports.

To sum up, it can be said that all five European Council presidency reports contain intertextual relations. It was not possible to detect plagiarism and the amount of quotation was very small. However, allusions were present.

Architextuality elements in presidency reports

The next type of intertextuality is architextuality. Architextuality according to Genette is the ‘designation of a text as part of a genre or genres, also including thematic and figurative expectations about texts’. After analysing architextuality in these reports it can be said that all of these report summaries have sub-genre.

The report itself is considered as the main genre to which sub -genres are related. In all reports there are sub-genres, but their distribution differs. Two out of five – possess summary as sub-genre. Sub-genre can be represented individually as it explains and introduces the main aspects and points that reader should know before reading further.

In all five reports the relation between report and sub-genres were the only sign of architextuality; however, it provides information that it is primary needed in order to understand text and its main idea.

Hypertextuality elements in presidency reports

According to Genette (1997), hypertextuality unites any text to an earlier text with the help of parody, spoof, sequel. However, Genette’s theory is based on literary texts, which explains why these elements cannot be found in these reports.

However, it was possible to find relation between reports- how they interpret each other.

Table 5.4. Hypertextuality elements in presidency reports

Agreement with the European Parliament. The approval of the Council is expected at the beginning of the <i>Luxembourg Presidency</i>	Latvian presidency of European Council
Directive will pave the way for finishing the work on the proposal during the <i>Luxembourg presidency</i> .	
Progress reached in negotiations with the European parliament will contribute to the final agreement reached under the <i>Luxembourg presidency</i>	

The only case of hypertextuality was found in the report of Latvian presidency of European council. The example in the table shows that Latvian presidency refers to the Luxembourg presidency, it can be explained that Luxembourg took over the presidency from Latvian in July, 2015.

Nevertheless, it was possible to find examples of hypertext. However, not all reports had a link to different web pages that regards the same idea. The analysis shows that two out of five reports had web page links. Luxembourg and Latvian presidency reports included links to a web page that are connected to the European Unions and the particular presidency, which can be see (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5. Hypertext in presidency reports

Latvian presidency	http://www.mfa.gov.lv/images/zinojums_DRAFT_Precizyts_07_01.pdf http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2015/pdf/ee2_en.pdf
Cyprus presidency	
Czech presidency	
Luxembourger presidency	www.luxembourg.lu www.europaforum.lu www.eu2015lu.eu

Greek presidency	
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The reason why these hyperlinks were found only in presidency report made by Latvia and Luxembourg, could be that these two reports have been written in the same year and took over presidency one by the other, but other three presidency reports were written in different years. However, after investigating hypertextuality and hypertext it can be said that European Council presidency reports do not contain many intertextual links among themselves

By referencing other reports or web pages it is possible to see how these genres interpret each other. All reports are connected within the filed they referring, which is a feature of genre conventionalism. According to the results, these hypertextual relations consider the institutions and programmes that are connected to particular presidency or European Union. However, each one of them held different project idea, which means that the author can choose how many links, references it is necessary for the report to have, and how big part of those references he would like to introduce within the report.

Conclusions

The goal of this Bachelor thesis was to investigate the phenomenon of intertextuality, as well as to identify and analyse the main intertextual relations in the European Council presidency reports.

The investigation of intertextuality by various linguists helped the author to reach the aim of the research. Kristeva (1980) was the first linguists who coined the term *intertextuality* in the 1960s. She views intertextuality as a passage from one sign to another. Moreover, the author also looked at Genette's framework, which revealed more specific detalization of intertextuality. However, it was also important to investigate the genre relations among reports. It was possible with help of Swales' (1990) and Bhatia' (1993) frameworks and theories about networks and with Fairclough's manifest intertextuality to group intertextual references.

All above mentioned theories, have made as significant contribution to the development of intertextuality. They originate in Saussure's works, obtain further development in Kristeva and Bakhtin's research and are refined in Genette's studies.

The research concentrates on the analysis of five European Council presidency reports createde by Latvia, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Cyprus and Greece. The following research questions were addressed: What types of intertextuality can be found in these reports? For what purposes intertextuality is used?

To sum up it can be said that in order to understand a genre typical of discourse of organisations, it was necessary to take into account contextual aspects as the institutional or organizational norms and rules, discourse community etc. Moreover, characteristic features of organisational discourse also were considered, one of them being genre intertextual relations, genre organisation in intertextually bound networks and report as a genre as such.

The empirical research started with identifying manifest intertextual relations and genre network is built according to the presence of different genres in particular report. In these reports references to organizations, to EU organisational genres and to other business genres were found. By investigating genre network, it was possible to find seventeen different genre types, which include: *report, project, research, guidelines, draft, agenda, text, presentation, article, proposal, directive, protocol, survey, programme, plan, overview, application.*

By comparing the amount of references made, the most often used references are European parliament, European council, European Union, European commission. However, not only these institutions were referenced, but also programmes and organizations (*Horizon 2020, Rio+20, Erasmus + programme, WTO, WHO, G8, G20*). These references are made in order to show the connections and corporation partners that had helped presidency to reach aims and goals during the six-month period.

Mostly used genres are *proposal and directive*. By referencing *proposals* presidencies reports show the connection and suggestions to organizations that have participated in the particular presidency. However, it was not surprising that *directives* were references so many times, because these directives are legally binding acts of the European Union.

Empirical part proceeded with the implementation of Swales theory about network genres. It was important to distinguished not only internal but also external intertextual relations between reports.

After analysing reports by using Genette's framework, the results showed that intertextuality (allusions, quotations, plagiarism) and paratextuality are the most frequently used type. However, only four quotes were found. The reason may be that all reports under analyse showed the achievements and results after the end of presidency. These reports are not progress reports that would show the ongoing processes, but they represent facts and results. Surprisingly was the number of allusions found in the reports. The allusions that were found are connected to the events in the world and history.

Next type of intertextuality under analysis was paratextuality. As regards paratextuality it was possible to see very similar structures and characteristics. All reports included summary or introduction, there was similar division of chapters and subchapter. However, not all reports had tables, illustrations or contact information. None of the reports had separate conclusion chapter; however, conclusions could be found in each chapter. Moreover, hypertextuality was giving references to presidency websites.

To sum up, it can be said that these five European Council presidency reports are highly intertextual, because of the results found. However, not all types of intertextuality are in the same level due to the reason that the text in reports is non-literary.

Intertextuality and its elements can give text different understanding and reader can receive it differently. Intertextuality allows reader to use references known all around the world, in society, or family. Many people use intertextuality every day but are no aware of that. Intertextuality can be found not only in literary works and scientific articles, but also in modern art: cinema, painting, music and etc. However, there has not been researches made in

this field.

Although the research has reached its aim, there were some limitations. The limitation of research is the number of articles analysed and the period of time. In order to do much wider research, it would be necessary to analyse much more reports and perform context analysis to trace constitutive (hidden) intertextual references.

Theses

1. The origin of intertextuality can be traced to the literature studies and it was later implemented in text and applied linguistics.
2. Concept of intertextuality is defined by Kristeva as any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another.
3. Kristeva's, Genette's and Fairclough's theories have made a significant contribution to the development of intertextuality.
4. Intertextuality is viewed at different level of detailisation from more general (e.g. Bakhtin (1980), Kristeva (1980;1986), Fairclough (1981)) to more specific (Genette (1997)).
5. Fairclough's concept of manifest intertextuality combined with Swales' genre network, helped author to identify intertextual relations within reports.
6. Genette's theory of intertextuality helped author to identify internal relations between presidency reports.
7. The most frequently referred genres in EU presidency reports are proposal and directive.
8. Reports under analysis contain intertextual references related to the communicative event of presidency.
9. Mitosinkova's concept of intertextuality, that links between texts turn to be a "cement" coincides with the view of Beaugrande and Dressler, who consider intertextuality as one of standards of textuality.
10. European Council presidency reports are highly intertextual with the paratextual and intertextual elements, but architextual and hypertextual elements are not extensively identified.

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Appendix

Appendix 1. Greek presidency of European Council

Results of the Hellenic Presidency of the Council of the European Union 1 January – 30 June 2014



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Europe: Our Common Quest

The fifth Hellenic Presidency of the Council of the European Union concluded its mission and handed over to Italy. The Hellenic Presidency conducted its work at a period heavily affected by the ongoing economic crisis and its devastating effects in the social sphere. It was a period characterized by severe criticism of the EU and its way of functioning. This criticism and discontent were rather eloquently demonstrated during the recent European Parliament elections, when EU citizens proved to be quite vocal in their demand for a better Europe.

During the first semester of 2014, the Hellenic Presidency labored in an effort to lead the Union to a hopeful future, the future that the peoples and citizens of Europe deserve. We tried to turn the EU into a mature and potent political actor, one that, having learned from its past mistakes and delays, is capable of effective management of both internal as well as external challenges and opportunities. Our primary aim was to deliver tangible results for EU citizens under particularly difficult conditions. Our main objective was to find realistic solutions to the Union's very real and pressing problems. During the Hellenic Presidency, 71 pieces of legislation were concluded. Work continued even after the European Parliament recess and agreement was reached within the Council on over 15 legislative acts.

Cooperation with the European parliament as well as with all EU Institutions has been exemplary. Since assuming the duties of the Presidency, Greece attempted to prioritize its work so as to reflect all issues of major impact to the average European citizen:

Further Integration of the EU and the Eurozone

First among the main priorities of the Hellenic Presidency has been tackling the EMU and eurozone's architectural deficiencies, which have been given new prominence due to the recent economic crisis. In this context, Greece paid special emphasis to EMU deepening, and particularly to the completion of the Banking Union. The conclusion of the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation (SRM), together with the Inter-Governmental Agreement on the Single Resolution Fund (SRF), constitute a major step towards the completion of the Banking Union. Other important financial files have also been concluded, aiming at enhancing the transparency, soundness and responsibility of the financial system, at ensuring the financial markets' stability, whilst protecting the rights of private investors and consumers.

Growth – Jobs – Cohesion

On Jobs and Growth, (a) the approval of the own resources legislative package will ensure timely and steady financing of EU policies, in the framework of the Multiannual Financial Framework. (b) The agreement on the funding of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund secures the unimpeded funding of the new Common Fisheries Policy. Moreover, (c) the adoption of legislation, in the framework of the Single Market Act I and II, will further contribute to our common goals, namely enhancing the competitiveness of the European economy as a whole, by providing the necessary facilitation and safeguards to EU citizens and businesses.

Agreement was also reached on the participation of the Union in the capital increase of the European Investment Fund (EIF), thus further enhancing its capacity of restoring normal lending to the economy, and in particular to SMEs. Important investment files were also concluded, like the innovation investment package, that introduces a new generation of public and private partnerships facilitating innovation projects. Progress was made in the field of telecommunications and infrastructure with the adoption of two Directives (a) one aiming at reducing the cost of high-level electronic communications networks, and (b) one regulating alternative fuels infrastructure.

Migration – Borders – Mobility

In the field of border and migration management, which presents a major challenge not only for the European South, but for the Union as a whole, the Hellenic Presidency concluded two legislative files revising the list of countries whose citizens need to issue a visa before entering the EU, thus instituting a visa liberalization regime with another 20 third countries, including the Republic of Moldova. Other important and difficult achievements were the adoption of the directive on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals in the context of Intra-Corporate Transfer (ICT), as well as the FRONTEX Regulation.

A major breakthrough has been the adoption at the June 2014 European Council of the Post Stockholm Strategic Guidelines for legislative and operational planning in the area of freedom, security and justice on which the Presidency, and the Council as a whole, has put a lot of work throughout the first semester of 2014. The Guidelines focus attention on (a) the implementation of the principle of solidarity in the areas of asylum, border and migration management, (b) the linkage between migration and the Union's foreign policy (cooperation with third countries, "more for more" principle), (c) the development of effective return, readmission and visa policies, (d) continuous attention to an effective internal security framework. This development marks a turning point on what has so far been perceived as migration management. It testifies that handling of migration is not a problem for the countries of the south, but a European problem, affecting the security of the European borders and the social cohesion in all European countries.

The Horizontal Thematic of Maritime Policies

The horizontal thematic of the Hellenic Presidency has been to redefine and relaunch EU maritime policies in all their aspects, including security, growth and energy. A key component of this has been the European Maritime Security Strategy, adopted by the June 2014 General Affairs Council and endorsed by the European Council of the same month. It is the first time that the EU is developing a holistic, cross-sectoral strategy of this kind, which will result in better protecting and promoting security and economic interests of EU and its member states at sea. This Strategy is a clear testimony that when political will exists, it is possible for the EU to overcome red tape practices and make good and full use of the unique ability it possesses to compose views, policies, ways and means so that it better safeguards security and prosperity of EU citizens.

GENERAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL (GAC)

European Semester - Growth and Jobs

In preparation of the European Council sessions in March and June, the GAC debated important issues related to Growth and Jobs, namely the EU 2020 Strategy, industrial competitiveness, climate and energy, taxation.

The European Semester process aims at developing and implementing the jointly agreed priorities to support growth and jobs, underpinned by the Stability and Growth Pact and the Europe 2020 Strategy. The process is at the heart of the EU's stronger post-crisis economic governance arrangements. The GAC coordinated the works of the different Council configurations involved in this process. The main messages were reflected in the synthesis report prepared by the Presidency and adopted by the GAC at the March session.

In June, the GAC further debated on growth, competitiveness and jobs thus paving the way for the endorsement by the EC of the country specific recommendations.

The effective management of the fourth European Semester cycle was an important objective of the Greek Presidency. The June European Council concluded the 2014 European Semester cycle by endorsing the country specific recommendations, designed to guide M-S in their structural reforms, employment and fiscal policy and their national budgets while promoting sustainable growth, reinforcing national ownership and preserving social dialogue.

Cohesion Policy/Regional Policy

EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region

Together with the European Commission and the other Adriatic and Ionian countries, the Hellenic Presidency prepared the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region (EUSAIR). The Strategy aims at fostering sustainable growth and jobs creation in the Adriatic and Ionian macroregion. More specifically, it intends to use the opportunities offered by Blue Growth and tourism so as to improve the connectivity and the attractiveness of the region, whilst safeguarding the region's environmental protection.

In this framework, the Hellenic Presidency and the European Commission organized a High level Conference on the EUSAIR on 6-7 February, in Athens. This conference allowed the finalization of public consultations with the stakeholders of the region and the recording of the region's needs. The conclusions of the conference fed the EUSAIR Communication that the Commission presented on 24 June.

Implementation of the Cohesion Policy legislative package

In the framework of the preparatory work for the implementation of the legislative package of the Cohesion Policy, four Commission Delegated Regulations were concluded under the Greek Presidency: one on the European Code of Conduct on partnership in the framework of the European Structural and Investment Funds, one supplementing the Common Provisions Regulation for the European Structural and Investment Funds, one with regard to specific rules on eligibility of expenditure for cooperation programmes and, lastly, one with regard to the detailed rules concerning the principles for the selection and management of innovative actions in the area of sustainable urban development to be supported by the European Regional Development Fund.

Informal Ministerial Meeting on Cohesion Policy

Illustrating the great importance it attached to the Cohesion and Regional Policies of the EU, the Greek Presidency organized an Informal Ministerial Meeting on Cohesion Policy, on 24-25 April. At

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the meeting, attended by Ministers responsible for Cohesion and the Commissioner for Regional and Urban Policy, Mr Hahn, a wide exchange of views was held on urban development issues, ways

to increase financial support to SMEs as well as on the possibilities to have a more structured and regular high-level strategic discussion on Cohesion Policy, twice a year, at a specially dedicated session of the General Affairs Council.

Solidarity

Adoption by both the Council and the EP of the amendment of the Regulation establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund

The EU solidarity fund's purpose is to provide financial assistance in the event of natural disasters and express European solidarity to disaster-stricken regions within Europe. The new regulation is aimed at making the EU solidarity fund more responsive and simpler to use, while also strengthening the incentives for disaster prevention and risk management.

Adoption of Council Decision on the rules and procedures for the implementation of the solidarity clause

The solidarity clause provides for the Union and its member states to act jointly in assisting another member state being the object of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or man-made disaster. Invoking the solidarity clause is a prerogative of the member state affected. While relying on existing instruments and structures, the decision adopted today provides for a close cooperation of all relevant actors at member state and EU level who will work hand in hand for a rapid, effective and coherent response. The decision also provides for an immediate activation of the Integrated Political Crisis Response arrangements (IPCR), a mechanism approved in June 2013 by the Council. This will allow a rapid involvement of the political authorities across the EU in order for the Council to ensure the strategic direction of the response and to take appropriate action to the benefit of the member state affected.

Outermost regions: adoption of five Council Decisions on special tax and duties measures for Madeira, the Azores, the Canary Islands and the French overseas departments

According to the TFEU, outermost regions can benefit from special measures, mainly tax and duty reductions, so as to counterbalance these regions' natural disadvantages due to size and distance from metropolitan Europe, that affect their economic and social conditions. During the Hellenic Presidency, the Council adopted all five proposals presented to it by the Commission as regards the Union's outermost regions. The Decisions concern the outermost regions of Portugal, namely the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores, as well as the Canary Islands of Spain, and the French overseas departments. Their aim is to help preserve these regions' vulnerable economic activities, whilst avoid any negative impact to competition conditions within the internal market.

Maritime Policies

Adoption of the EU Maritime Security Strategy

The June General Affairs Council adopted the European Maritime Security Strategy. Work on this important achievement was conducted in the framework of the Friends of Presidency Group, based on the relevant Joint EEAS-European Commission Communication. The adoption of this Strategy is important for two reasons (a) Member states managed to clearly define common interests and threats at Sea for the EU and its member states. Member states managed to organize more effectively our action and response to challenges at a domain that is crucial for the security and prosperity of our citizens. At the same time, the field of maritime security was broadened to cover areas beyond defense and to include growth and jobs, so as to highlight the great potential the Sea holds for dealing with recession and unemployment, with due respect to the environment. Energy security and development of indigenous sources of energy could not but be part of such a Strategy, especially today. The EU's

Blue Energy Strategy and the Ocean Energy Forum created in June 2014 are also significant in this regard. (b) Member states agreed that we must take advantage of all ways we have and introduce synergies between institutions and policies, so that no opportunity to produce tangible results is missed when promoting strategic interests of EU and its member states at Sea. No new structures were created, nor needs for extra funding generated. It was confirmed in practice that the demand of the EU citizens for better and more effective Europe was understood and member states acted upon it.

First reading agreement with the EP on the framework for maritime spatial planning

Maritime spatial planning is a process by which the relevant member state authorities analyse and organise human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives. This Directive is an essential part of the ambition to develop "Europe's Blue Economy", in the context of EU's Integrated Maritime Policy, and forms part of the horizontal thematic of the Hellenic Presidency aiming at relaunching and refocusing on the EU's Maritime Policies. It is aimed at contributing to sustainable growth of maritime economies and the sustainable development of marine areas; it is envisaged to have substantial consequences in the sector of tourism, as well as the environment, mainly by enhancing land-sea connectivity.

Adoption of Council Conclusion on Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)

The conclusions include the achievements and future developments in the area of Integrated Maritime Policy.

Enlargement

In line with the Council conclusions of 17 December 2013, the Greek Presidency has been fully committed to advance the enlargement process. Greece remains committed to the strategic objective of European integration of the Western Balkans region, as the basic means of promoting peace, stability, economic development and prosperity in SE Europe. Following up on another Greek initiative, the Thessaloniki Agenda, the framework for enhanced relations between the EU and the countries of the region, adopted during the 2003 Hellenic Presidency, Greece organized an EU Western Balkans Ministerial Conference in Thessaloniki, in May 2014. The key messages of the Conference were the reaffirmation of the EU's unequivocal commitment to the European perspective of the region and the confirmation of the Western Balkan countries' commitment to the demanding EU-related reforms. These messages are not devoid of political significance, especially in the present socio-economic circumstances, and cannot be taken for granted. The same Conference focused on the achievements and main challenges of the enlargement policy in the Western Balkans and discussed a framework for the promotion of key infrastructure projects in the energy and transport sectors, with a view to better connecting the Western Balkans internally and with the EU. Such projects can promote competitiveness and growth in the region as well as the connectivity of the entire European continent.

With regard to the European integration of each Western Balkan country, it should be mentioned that the Hellenic Presidency saw the opening of accession negotiations with Serbia, worked for the achievement of consensus on granting Albania candidate status, and contributed considerably in achieving significant progress in the accession negotiations with Montenegro. EU relations with Kosovo* were also moved forward, with the negotiations of the Stabilization and Association Agreement; in the same period, the EU decided to intensify its cooperation with Bosnia&Herzegovina in order to help the country progress towards the EU. As regards the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there was a follow-up of its progress according to the Council conclusions.

Finally, as regards Turkey, the Hellenic Presidency remains supportive of Turkey's EU accession bid. In this respect, the Presidency made efforts and thoroughly explored the possibilities for achieving tangible progress. The EU-Turkey Association Council, held in Luxemburg on 23 June

2014, provided an opportunity to review the state of relations between the European Union and Turkey.

Non-EU Western Europe

Negotiating mandate for an EU-Switzerland institutional framework agreement

The Council adopted a decision authorising the opening of negotiations on an agreement between the EU and Switzerland on an institutional framework governing bilateral relations. Relations with Switzerland are currently based on a complex system of more than 120 sector-specific agreements covering a wide range of EU policies, including Swiss participation in many areas of the EU's internal market. After developments in Switzerland on the migration referendum, the opening of negotiations is depending on a solution compatible with EU relevant legislation.

EU relations with the Principality of Andorra, the Republic of San Marino and the Principality of Monaco

The Presidency also managed to achieve tangible progress on almost all issues regarding the adoption of a Council decision authorizing the opening of negotiations with the three aforementioned states on one or more framework agreements governing their association with the EU. Given the special relations of these countries with certain EU member states, the finalization of the text of the decision will need more time and will probably be concluded during the next Presidencies.

Institutional issues

First reading agreement with the EP on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations

The new regulation constitutes a breakthrough in institutional issues, a qualitative leap for European representative democracy that will enable truly transnational European political parties to play their role in bridging the gap between national and EU politics. Among the most important innovations introduced by the regulation are: a) the establishment of European legal personality for European political parties and European political foundations, b) the reinforced control of respect to EU values by European political parties and foundations, c) the fact that the verification of the requirement for granting European legal status, registration and eventual de-registration of European political parties will be managed by an independent Authority, in consultation with a committee of independent persons, d) the increased flexibility for funding of European political parties and European political foundations, without any increase of the share of EU budget allocated to European political parties.

Informal meetings

The EU better governance has been among the Presidency's priorities. Therefore, we circulated relevant ideas and put crucial institutional issues on the agenda of informal high-level meetings in Athens, namely the January EU Directors' General informal meeting and the May informal GAC. The Dutch proposal about reviewing subsidiarity principle in the EU was extensively discussed. Also an exchange of views was held on the issues of the inter-institutional relations after the last elections, as well as on the GAC's reinforcement of its strategic and coordinating role within the Council.

Our starting point was that the Treaties in force, which were concluded after long and difficult negotiations, are adequate for the EU effective functioning and provide opportunities not yet fully exploited. In this context, the Presidency achieved a constructive exchange of views on controversial issues. The incremental approach, that the Presidency suggested and implemented, resulted in some useful initial guidelines on the way forward. Greece is of the view that the focus should not be on limiting the Commission's action, but on its enhanced accountability to a strong and democratic EP, along with a reinforced vision of solidarity and unity.

Work still ongoing for future Presidencies

The Permanent Representatives Committee endorsed the Hellenic Presidency's initiative to complement the Common Understanding on delegated acts as regards the consultation of experts. Following the endorsement, the Commission will have a first presentation of its position until the end of July 2014, before the opening of negotiations among the three institutions.

The Hellenic Presidency held a first debate at the March 2014 General Affairs Council, based on the Commission Communication regarding the establishment of a Rule of Law mechanism for the protection of the fundamental values of the European Union. This proposal, an initiative of four member states, was also the subject of an informal exchange of views at Coreper level in June.

Nuclear issues

Council agreement on a framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations

The Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan in 2011 brought renewed worldwide attention to the measures needed to minimise risk and ensure the most robust levels of nuclear safety. The revised directive introduces EU-wide nuclear safety objectives that aim to limit the consequences of a potential nuclear accident as well as address the safety of the entire lifecycle of nuclear installations (siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of nuclear plants), including on-site emergency preparedness and response.

The directive further strengthens the independence and role of the national regulatory authorities. As the consequences of a nuclear accident can go beyond national borders, close cooperation, coordination and information exchange between regulatory authorities of member states in the vicinity of a nuclear installation is encouraged.

Dokumentārā lapa

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