

Introduction

EEC / EC / EU

- MENDELU
- Faculty of Forestry
- and Wood
- Technology

What does abbreviations mean?

- ECSC
 - European Coal and Steel Community
 - 1951
- EEC
 - European Economic Community
 - 1957: Rome Treaties
- EC
 - European Community
 - 1993: Maastricht Treaty
- EU
 - European Union
 - 2009: Lisbon Treaty

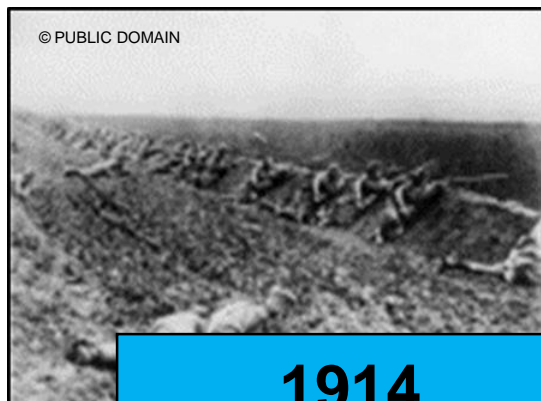
Ways of Considering EC/EU Political History

- A Movement
 - Driven and Shaped by European Nations
 - Inspired and initiated by Key Personalities and their supporters and constituencies
- Landmark Actions and Achievements
 - Examples: Treaty of Rome, SEA, Maastricht
 - Examples: CAP, Internal Market, EURO, Enlargement
- Landmark Crises
 - Examples: “Empty Chair,” the Budget, Maastricht Referendum
- Building New/New Kind of Institutions
 - Their Powers and Relationships with one another
 - Their Role, as “Community Actors,” in shaping EC/EU

Ways of Considering EC/EU Political History

- Political parties, popular reactions at home
- Multiple contexts
 - Cold War/ end of Cold War politics and diplomacy
 - Foreign policy of individual countries, both towards Europe and beyond Europe
 - Dramatic internal political transformations
 - Democratic regimes in Southern Europe (Greece, Spain, Portugal)
 - Germany
 - Eastern Europe
 - New political issues within established EC/EU countries
 - Immigration
 - Challenges to welfare state policy
 - National identity: emergence of populist extreme right parties

European project



1914



1918



1939



1945

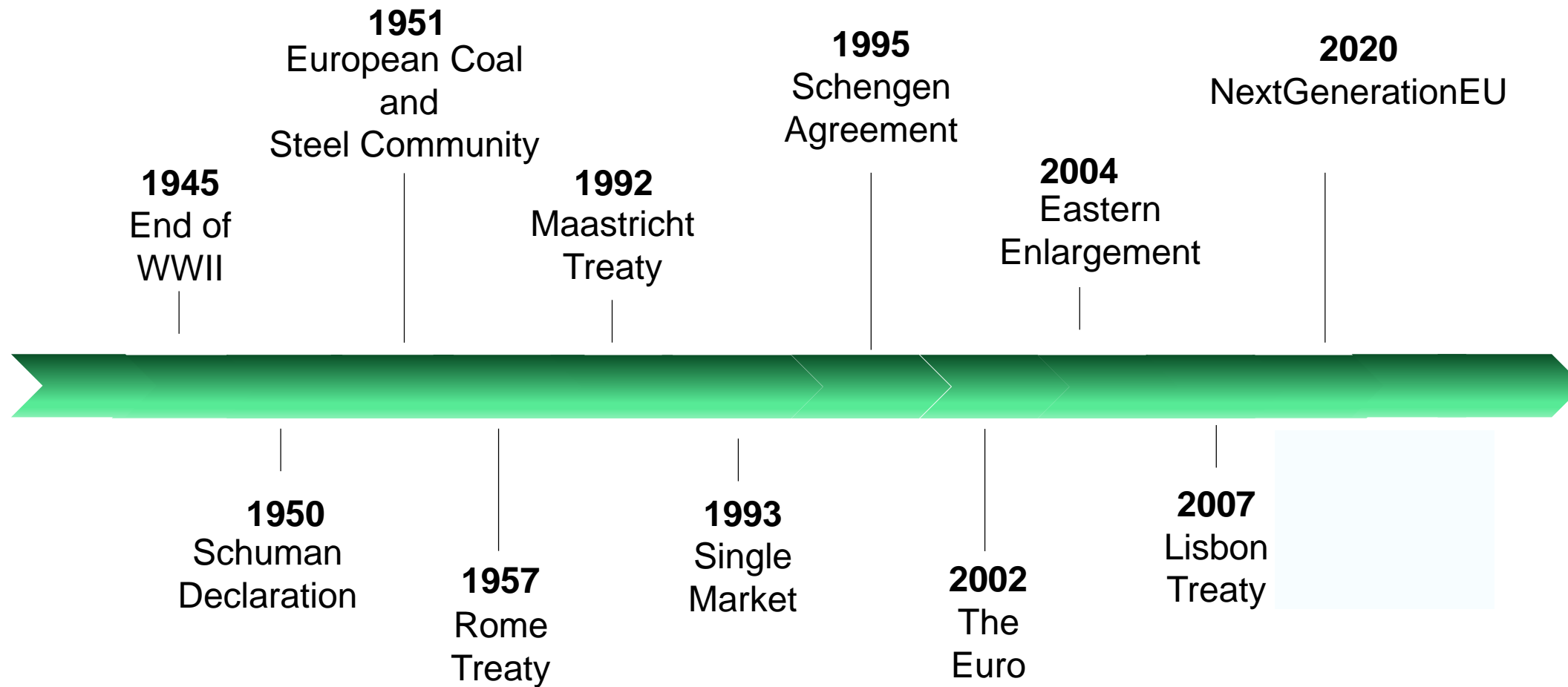
History of European integration

- Origins of European integration:
 - Integration initiatives launched in Western Europe in aftermath of World War II
 - period marked by political and economic reconstruction
 - beginning of Cold War
- Three Communities created in 1950s:
 - European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
 - European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)
 - European Economic Community (EEC)
- 6 member states

History of European integration

- Three trajectories of development:
 - (1) Accession of more member states (“widening”);
 - (2) transfer of more powers and decision-making autonomy to European institutions (“deepening”);
 - (3) growing complexity of multiple, overlapping regional arrangements (“differentiated integration”)

Timeline



The 1950s – the beginnings - Post-war reconstruction

- 1950: Schuman Declaration on 9 May
 - proposed that the production of coal and steel – the raw materials used to prepare for war – should be managed jointly so that no country could secretly arm itself against the others.
 - “Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity.”
- 1951: foundation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
- 6 Member States: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
- 1957: Rome Treaties – birth of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Euratom

The Founding Fathers

- Committed to federal vision, but also practical politics and specific forms of integration
 - Konrad Adenauer, West Germany
 - Johan Beyen, Netherlands
 - Alcide De Gasperi, Italy
 - Sicco Mansholt, Netherlands
 - Robert Schuman, France
 - Altiero Spinelli, Italy
- Joseph Bech, Luxembourg
 - Winston Churchill, United Kingdom
 - Walter Hallstein, West Germany
 - Jean Monnet, France
 - Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium

The Founding Fathers

- Konrad Adenauer
 - First chancellor of West Germany, in office between 1949 and 1963
 - 1963 Élysée Treaty
- Alcide De Gasperi
 - First prime minister of the Italian Republic
 - Involved in the creation of the ECSC and of the Council of Europe.
- Jean Monnet
 - Political and economic advisor
 - Helped to create the Schuman Declaration of 1950
- Robert Schuman
 - French foreign minister between 1948 and 1952
 - Responsible for the 1950 Schuman Declaration
- Paul-Henri Spaak
 - Belgian prime minister - negotiation of the Benelux Customs Union in 1944
 - Important role in creating the 1957 Treaty of Rome
- Altiero Spinelli
 - 1984 Spinelli Plan
 - Beginning a process that culminate in the Maastricht Treaty

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- 1951 Treaty of Paris:
 - unifies coal and steel industries of France and Germany
 - Economic integration for the prevention of conflict.
- Joined by Italy, Belgium, Netherland, Luxembourg
- 4 common institutions:
 - High Authority
 - Council of Ministers
 - Assembly
 - Court

Extension of integration

- 1952 European Defence Community proposed but rejected by UK and France
- 1954: Western European Union for military cooperation
- 1955: Spaak Report proposes a Customs Union to further integration
- 1957: Goal of Common Market

Treaty of Rome (1957)

- The 'six' create the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) through signing the Treaties of Rome.
-
- They came into effect on 1 January 1958.

The 1960s - laying the groundwork

- 1960: creation of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- 1962: launch of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
- 1968: abolition of custom duties

The 1970s

- 1973: 1st enlargement – Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the EEC
- Europe now has 9 Member States
- 1979: 1st election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

The 1980s - consolidation

- Enlargement to Southern European countries: Greece (1981), Spain and Portugal (1986)
- Europe now has 12 Member States
- 1986: The Single European Act modifying the Treaty of Rome is signed
- 1990: after German reunification, the former East Germany becomes part of EEC

Single European Act (1986)

- Timetable and implementation provisions for Single European Market
- EEC becomes EC
- Some additional powers for Parliament
- Formalised Qualified Majority Voting
- Considered the 'relaunch' of Europe after 'Eurosclerosis' of 1970s

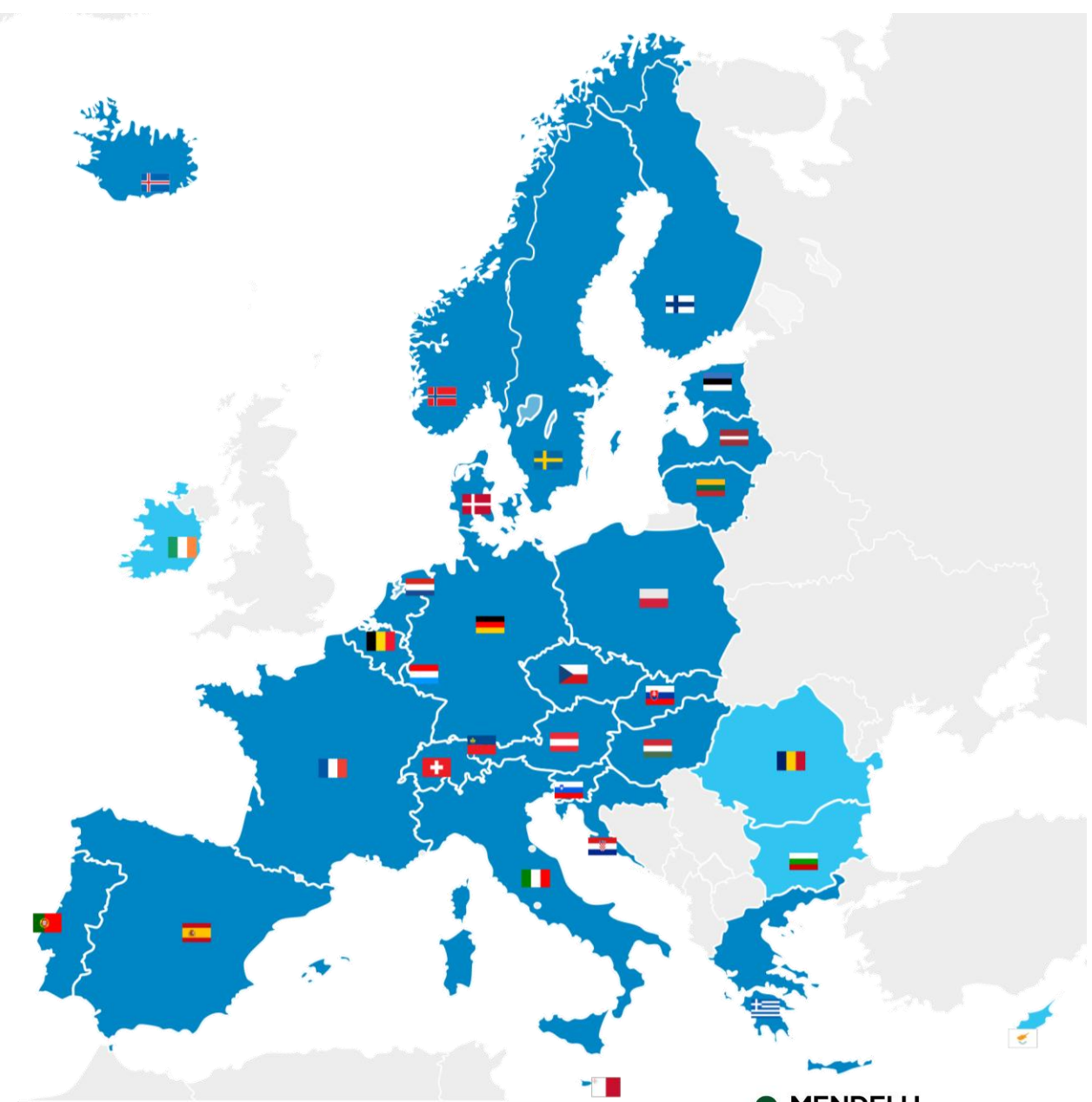
The 1990s

- 1992: Maastricht Treaty enters into force
- 1993: The Single Market was created
 - Free movement of goods, services, capital and persons within the EU
 - Removing technical, legal and bureaucratic barriers, the EU allows citizens and companies to trade and do business freely throughout the EU
 - Nowadays covers EU countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland
- 1995: Schengen Agreement
 - Abolished all border controls between the seven countries that have signed it
- 1995: new enlargement - Austria, Finland and Sweden join
- Europe now has 15 Member States

Current Schengen Area

Schengen area countries

Non-Schengen area EU countries



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Treaty on European Union (1992)

- Maastricht Treaty, into effect 1 November 1993
- a political and economic union
- no border controls between the countries which are part of the Schengen area (1995)
- one currency between the countries that adopted the euro.

- 3 pillar system:
 - Supranational Pillar I: EMU, the Treaties
 - Intergovernmental Pillar II: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)
 - Intergovernmental Pillar III: Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)

- Established European citizenship

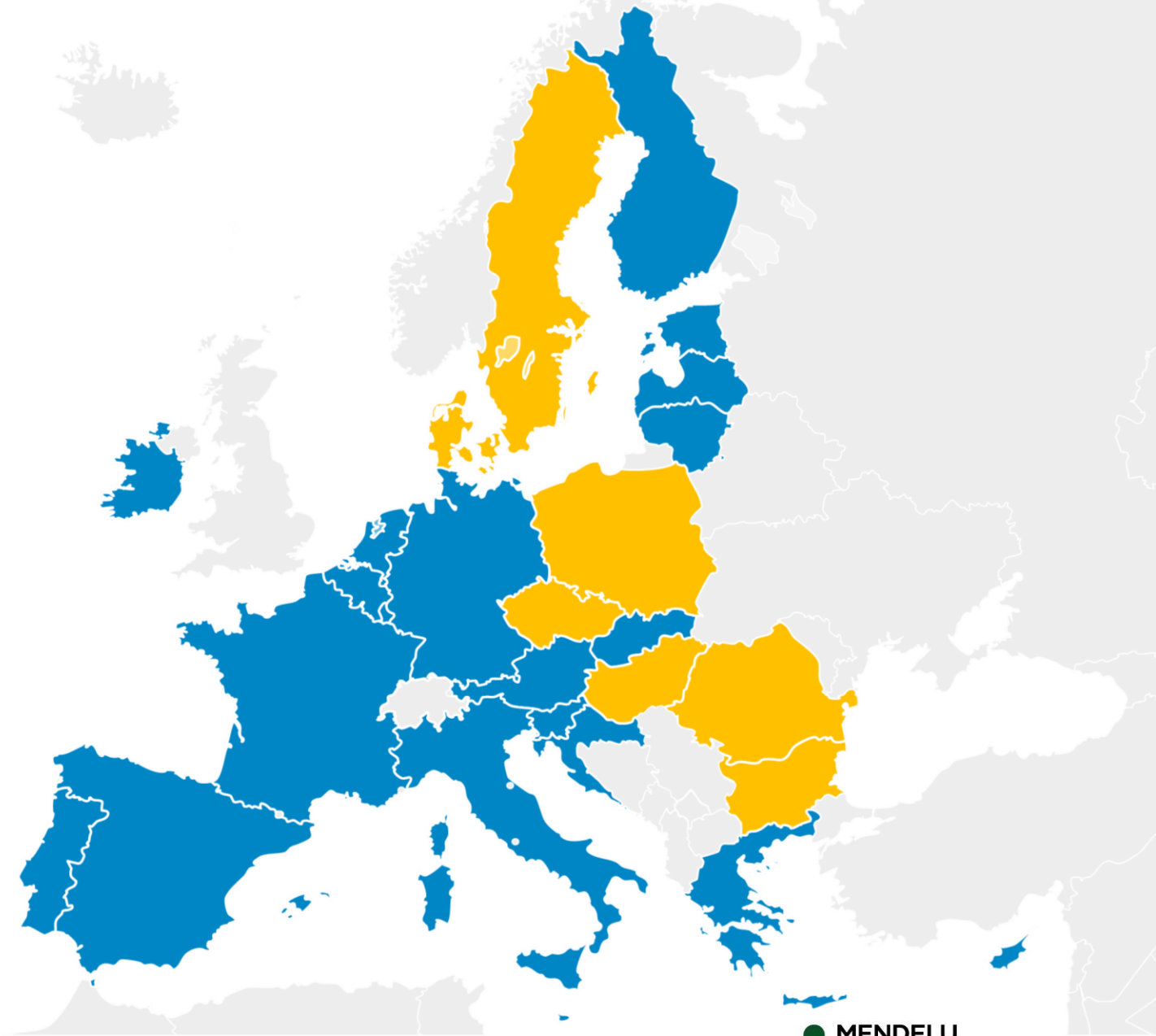
First decade of the 21st century: The biggest enlargement

- 1 January 2002: 12 countries introduce the euro
- 2004: enlargement to Central and Eastern European countries - 10 new Member States join: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia
- Europe now has 25 Member States
- 2007: Bulgaria and Romania join
- Europe now has 27 Member States
- 2007: Adoption of the Lisbon Treaty and its entry into force on 1 December 2009
 - A new structure giving the EU a stronger role in the world and giving more weight to the voices of citizens and national governments

Current Euro Area

EU countries that use the Euro

EU countries that do not use the Euro



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Treaty of Lisbon

- Behind the scenes, how different services of the Council of the EU have helped during the preparation of the Treaty: the translation department, the lawyer-linguists, the Agreements service.
- <https://newsroom.consilium.europa.eu/permalink/161387>
- <https://newsroom.consilium.europa.eu/permalink/161398>
- <https://newsroom.consilium.europa.eu/permalink/150477>

Second decade of the 21st century

- 2013: Croatia joins
- Europe now has 28 Member States

- 2016: United Kingdom European Union membership referendum
- 29 March 2017: the United Kingdom gave formal notice of intent to withdraw from the EU
- The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020
- Europe now has 27 Member States

- 2020: NextGenerationEU
 - An economic recovery package to support EU countries that have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic
 - Aims to make Europe stronger, transform EU economies and societies, and design a Europe that works for everyone.

Widening integration

Original members:
Germany, France, Italy, Belgium,
Netherlands, Luxemburg



1973:
UK, Ireland,
Denmark



1981:
Greece



1986:
Portugal, Spain



1990:
East
Germany



1995:
Austria, Sweden,
Finland



2004:
CEE countries,
Cyprus, Malta



2007:
Bulgaria,
Romania



2013:
Croatia

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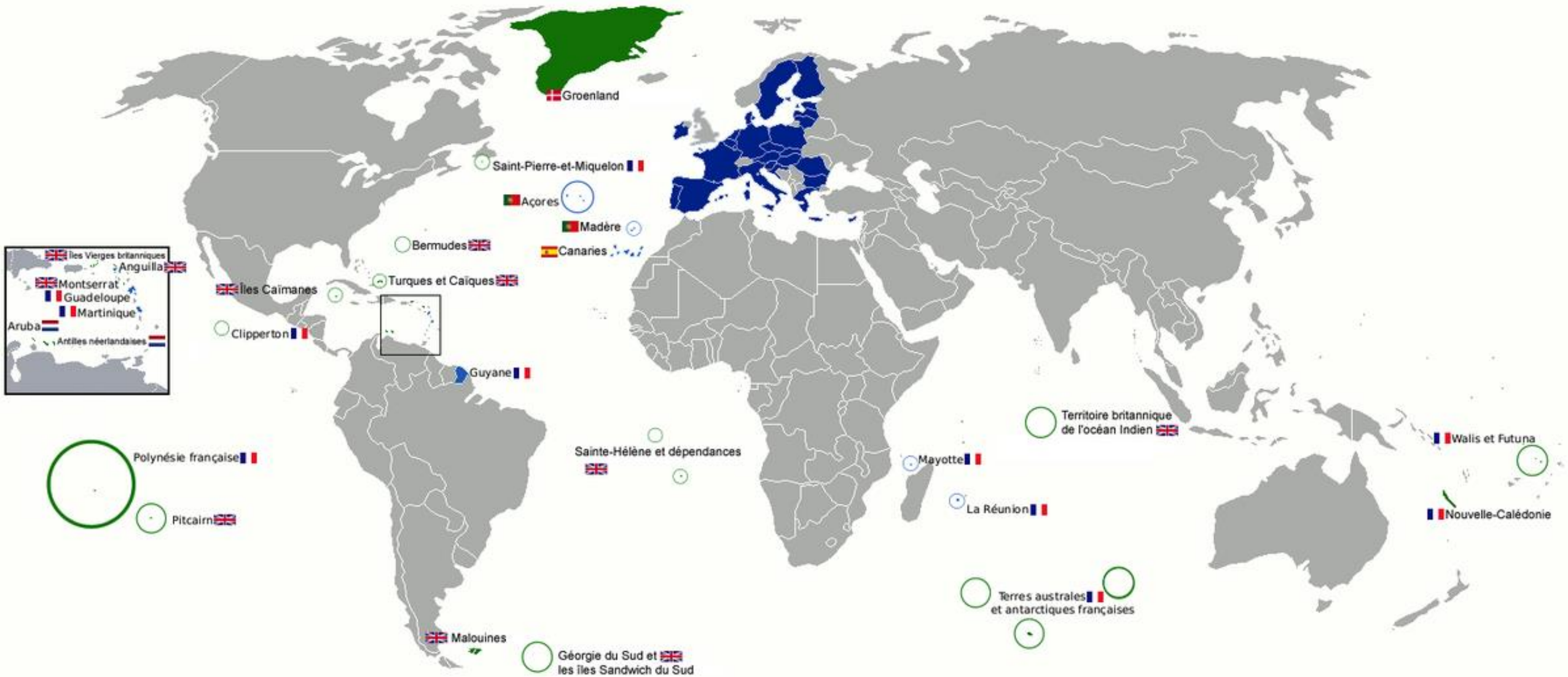
European Union

How many continents covers EU territory?

How many continents covers EU territory?

- The only member state of the EU which is wholly outside of Europe is Cyprus, which is in Asia.
- Several overseas territories and dependencies of various member states are also formally part of the EU
 - Spain: Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla;
 - Portugal: Azores and Madeira;
 - France: Réunion, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Mayotte and Saint Martin

Territory



Who are the „formal“ members?

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Who are the „formal“ members?

- French Algeria (in 1962, upon independence)
- Greenland (in 1985, following a referendum, it did not agree with the EEC's commercial fishing regulations and an EEC ban on seal skin products)
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon (also in 1985, unilaterally)
- Saint Barthélemy (in 2012)
- United Kingdom (in 2020, following a referendum in 2016)
- Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Barthéle = Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union.

European Union (EU)

- 27 Member States
 - 24 official languages
 - Total area of 4,233,255 km²
 - Estimated total population of over 448 million
- Current candidates for EU membership:
 - Albania
 - Moldova
 - Montenegro
 - North Macedonia
 - Serbia
 - Turkey
 - Ukraine

Main principles

- Common values:
 - respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, rule of law, human rights, pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity (Article 2 TEU)
- Aim:
 - to promote peace, the Union's values and the well-being of its people (Article 3 TEU)
- 4 freedoms:
 - free movement of people, goods, services and capital

European Union Symbols

- European flag
 - Circle is a symbol of unity
 - Stars represent solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe
- European anthem
 - Melody comes from the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven, it is called “Ode to Joy”
 - When this music is used as the European anthem, it has no words.



European Union Symbols

- EU Motto
 - “United in diversity”
 - "In Varietate Concordia" (Latin)
- It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.

EU governance: Core characteristics

More than an international organization, less than a state:

EU is combination of intergovernmentalism (member-state control) and supranationalism (pan-European mandate)

Multilevel governance:

EU makes binding laws in wide range of areas, but mainly framework laws specified by member states; member states charged with policy implementation

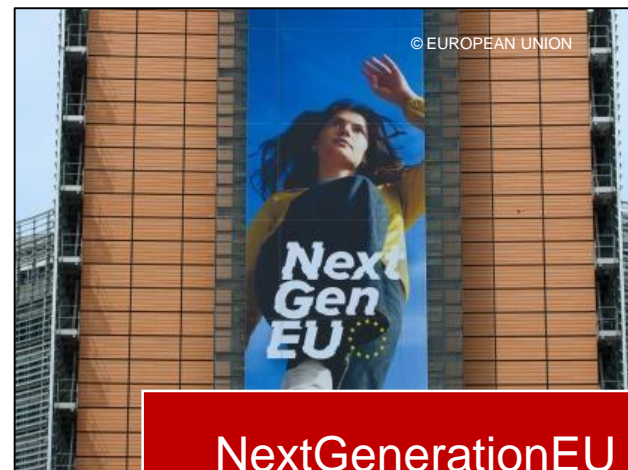
Precarious legitimacy:

More democratic mechanisms than in any other international organizations, but limited citizen interest/participation and increasing Euroscepticism

EU priorities



Green Deal



NextGenerationEU



Digitalisation



Equality

EU Priorities

- European Green Deal
 - the EU aims to cut its emissions and become the first climate neutral continent by 2050
- NextGenerationEU is a campaign aimed at:
 - Reboot the economy after the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic
 - Building a more resilient future for the EU
 - Making the EU safer, green, healthier, digital and equal
- Digitalisation
 - Provide internet access to all people living in the EU (Wifi4EU initiative)
 - Initiative Better Internet for Kids
- Equality

Core EU institutions: A first overview

Institution	Composition	Governance role
European Council (Brussels)	Member state leaders (intergovernmental)	Defines legislative, executive objectives
European Commission (Brussels)	EU bureaucrats (supranational)	Executive, some legislative functions
Council of the European Union (Brussels)	Member state ministers (intergovernmental)	Legislative, some executive functions
European Parliament (Strasbourg, Brussels)	Elected MEPs (supranational)	Legislative
Court of Justice (Luxembourg)	EU judges (supranational)	Judiciary

Deepening integration - Summary

- 1963/64: Court of Justice strengthens Community law against member states
- 1985: Single European Act abolishes member-state veto in many policy areas, strengthens European Parliament
- 1991: Maastricht Treaty creates European Union; lay groundwork for Euro; pushes integration beyond economics (foreign policy, home affairs)
- 1997/2000: Amsterdam and Nice Treaties reform EU institutions prior to enlargement; incorporate Schengen agreement into EU treaties
- 2007: Lisbon Treaty simplifies institutional structure, gives EU unified legal personality - in force since 2009
- Since 2010: Succession of crises (Eurozone crisis, refugee crisis, Brexit) and rise of Euroscepticism

Differentiated integration

