

# HISTORY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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# PHASES OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION HISTORY

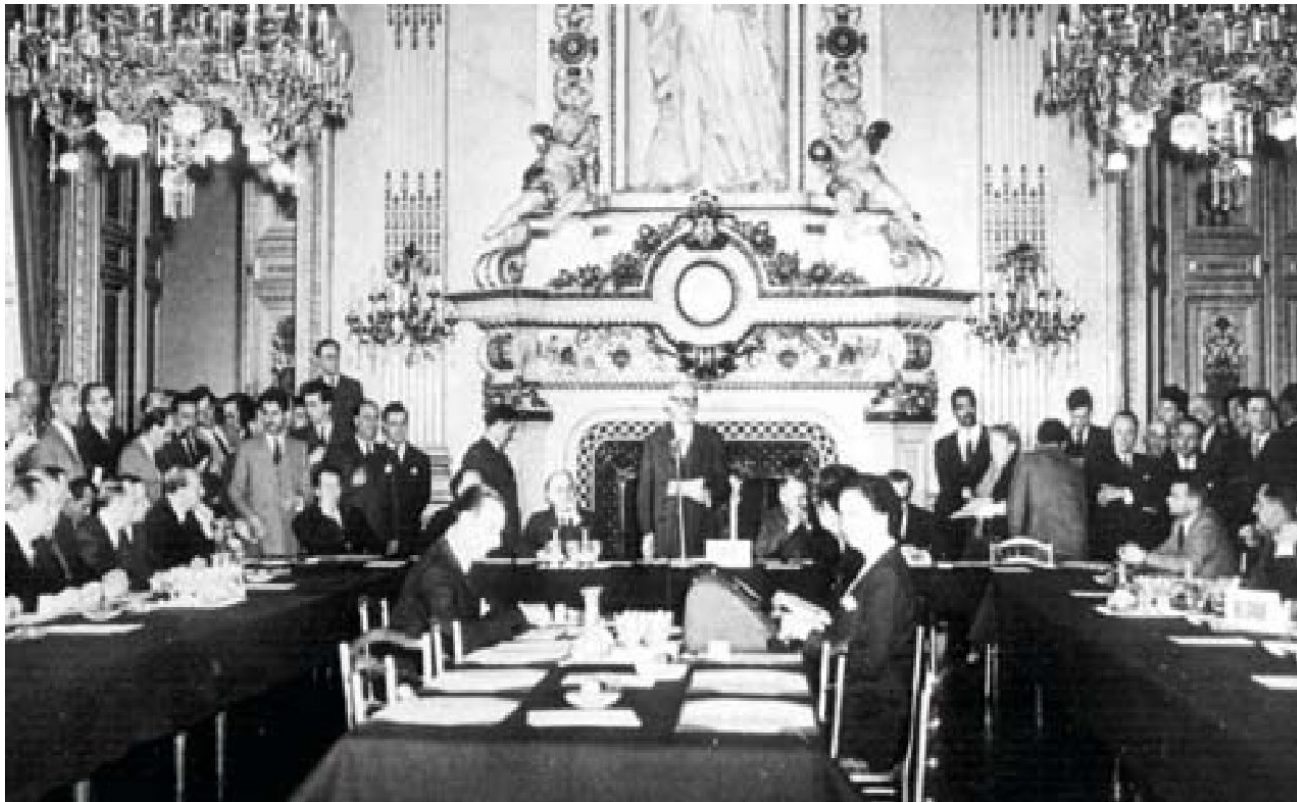
- 1950's – mid 1960's – beginnings
- mid 1960's – 1986 – crisis
- 1986 – 1993 – success
- 1993 – 2005 – widening and consolidation
- 2005 – 2009 – Constitutional/identity crisis
- 2010 - ? – economic crisis; political crisis

# CHURCHILL'S SPEECH - ZÜRICH, 1946

“The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. The structure of the **United States of Europe** will be such as to make the material strength of a single State less important. Small nations will count as much as large ones and gain their honour by a contribution to the common cause.

# Schuman Declaration

## 9 May 1950



# The Schuman Declaration

“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. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries..”

“It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe.”

“The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible.”

# Motives for European Integration

- Peace and stability and desire to keep Germany under control by its integration within Europe
  - New European democratic identity as opposed to totalitarianism and nationalism
  - Independence in relation to new world powers (USA/USSR)
  - Economic prosperity, starting with the creation of a single market
- Which motives stayed the same, which have changed and which have been achieved?

## The first step → ECSC

### The Schuman Declaration:

“By pooling basic production and by instituting a new High Authority, whose decisions will bind France, Germany and other member countries, this proposal will lead to the realization of the first concrete foundation of a European federation indispensable to the preservation of peace.”

France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg accepted the plan for the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community, by signing the founding Paris Treaty (1952)

# EEC

- 1958 – 2 new Communities: EEC and Euratom established by the Rome Treaty
- Article 2 EEC Treaty:
  - “It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States.”



# The Fall of the Berlin Wall 1989



# The Birth of the EU – Maastricht Treaty (1993)

## EU Institutions

*CFSP*

II.

EC  
Euratom

I.

JHA  
(*PJC*)

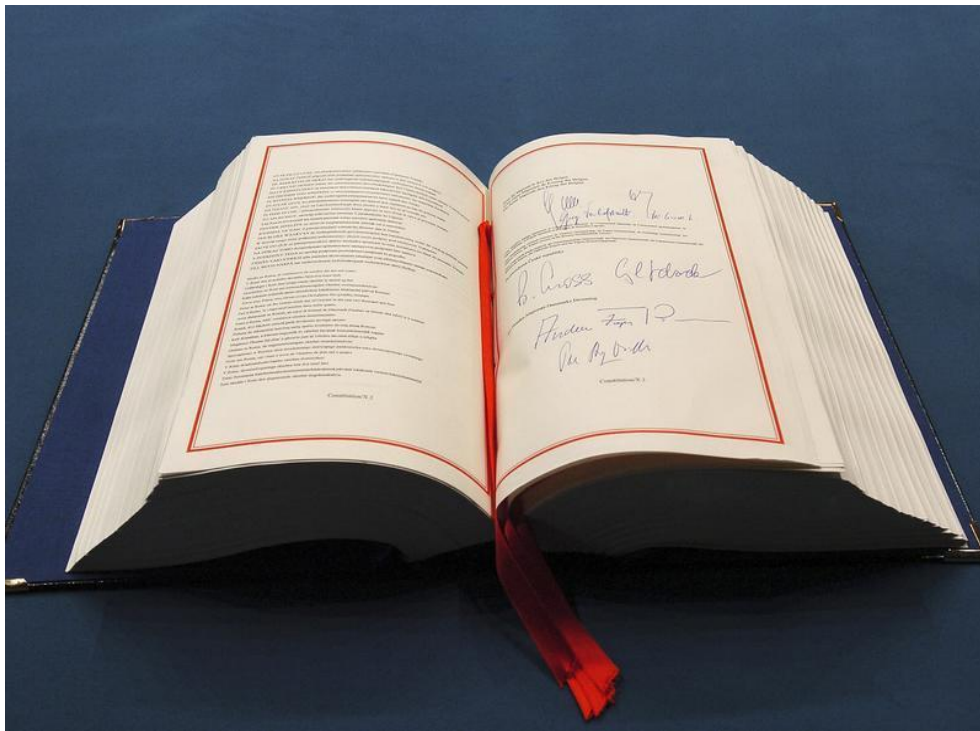
III.

# EU Enlargements



- **1951** Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (ECSC)  
(1957 EEC and EURATOM)
- **1973** Denmark, Ireland and the UK
- **1981** Greece
- **1986** Portugal and Spain
- **1995** Austria, Finland and Sweden
- **2004** Cyprus, Czech R., Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia
- **2007** Bulgaria and Romania
- **2013** Croatia

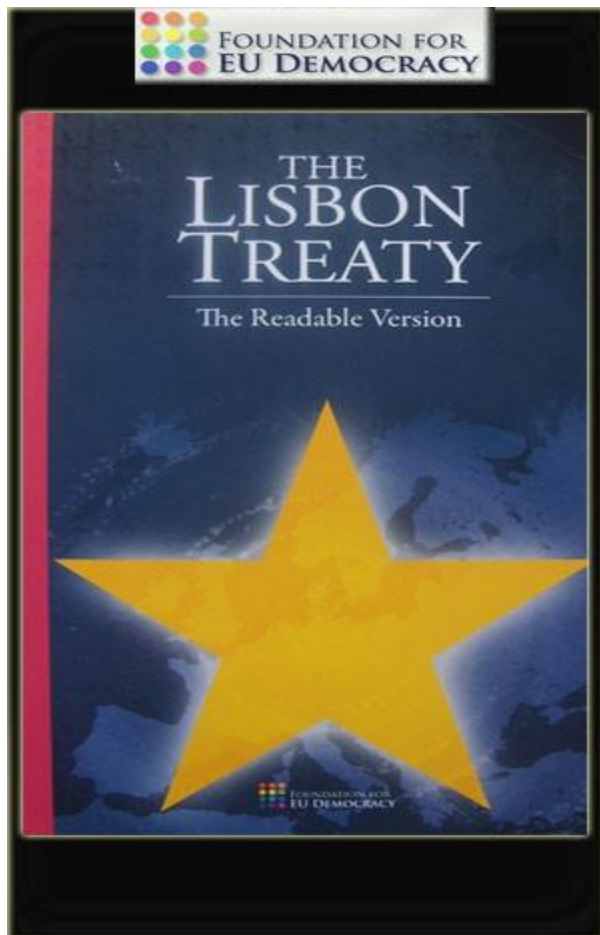
# Constitution for Europe signed 29 October 2004



Constitution for Europe:  
NO: May 2005 - France; June 2005 - the Netherlands



# Lisbon Treaty : signed 31 December 2007



# Lisbon Treaty: Ireland: NO-12 June 2008: YES-3 October 2009



# The new EU

- LT entered into force on 1 December 2009
- The new EU started the life with the economic crisis
- Followed by humanitarian crisis
- Leading to political crisis
- Leading to the first possible exit from the EU – Brexit (23 June 2016)



# EU after the Lisbon

## EU Institutions

*CFSP*

**II**

All EU policies, except CFSP

**I**

**III**

EU 28:  
population 510 million (1 January 2016, Eurostat)

