

A Short History of European Integration

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**EU Studies Summer Program in Brussels
July 11 – August 12 (tentative), 2010**

Brussels – the capital of Europe



Experience Brussels and EU up close



Three Points to Consider:

- Importance of understanding historical context of European integration.
- Progress in European integration can take time, i.e. lack of immediate progress in an area of integration is not necessarily a sign of failure.
- The EU is a fundamental fact of life in Europe today, affecting many aspects of society and politics/policymaking.

World War II: Impetus for Integration



View of bombed out Dresden, Germany after war

War's Tragic Toll

War Deaths:

Germany	6,850,000
France	810,000
Italy	410,000
Britain	388,000
Netherlands	210,000
Belgium	88,000
Luxembourg	5,000

1950

2008



April 1951
European Coal and Steel Community



*French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and
French Businessman Jean Monnet*

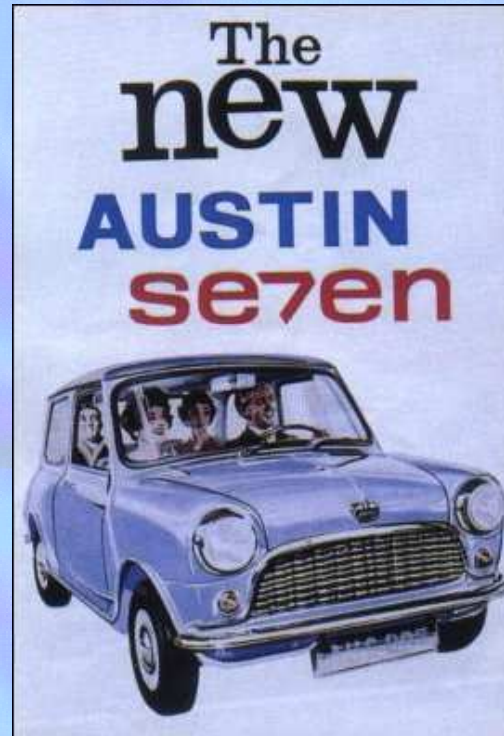
Economic Miracle of 1950s

West European economies recover and achieve astounding rates of per capita growth:

Germany 6.5%

Italy 5.3%

France 3.5%



1950

2008



March 1957
Rome Treaties
European Economic Community (EEC)
European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)



European Economic Community (EEC) 1957

- 1957 Treaty of Rome created European Economic Community & Euratom
- Established the basic institutions of the EEC.
- Committed six to creation of customs union and common market.
- Established joint policies including Common Agricultural Policy.
- Creating *“an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe.”* – Rome Treaty Preamble



1970s: Is Europe Running out of Gas? Eurosclerosis



US Gas Lines during 1973 energy crisis



Slain Italian PM Aldo Moro

1970s - 1980s: Stabilizing Europe's New Democracies



Portuguese soldiers join demonstrators celebrating 25 April 1974 collapse of fascist regime



General Franco died in 1975 after over three decades in power

1986-2001: Reinvigoration and Reform



**Francois Mitterand & Helmut Kohl
Fall of Berlin Wall in 1989**



1950

2008



1992 Maastricht Treaty



The Three Pillars of the EU

I

European
Community

*Pooled
Sovereignty &
Supranational
authority*

EC Treaty
Single market
Citizenship
Euro

II

Common Foreign
& Security Policy
European Security
& Defence Policy

*Intergovernmental
Cooperation*

High Rep. for CFSP
(Javier Solana)
Common Positions
Joint Action

III

Justice &
Home Affairs
(now Police and Judicial
Affairs)

*Intergovernmental
Cooperation*

Customs & Europol
European Arrest
Warrant
Fraud

1950

2008

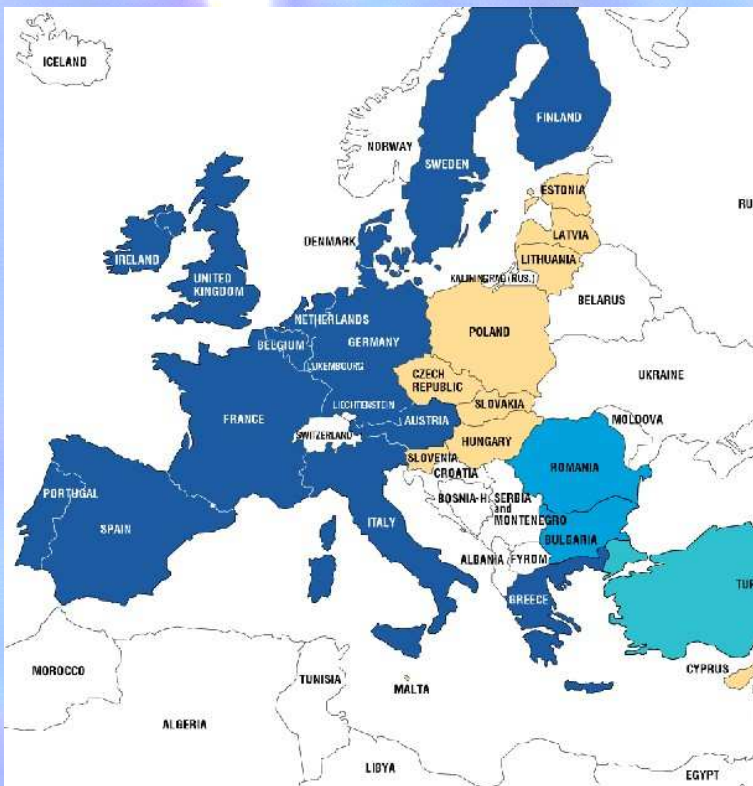


1999 (in people's hands in 2002)
EURO introduced



1950

2008



2004 Enlargement

**Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Poland
Slovak Republic
Slovenia**

2007 Enlargement

**Bulgaria
Romania**

Candidates

**Croatia
FYROM
Turkey**

1950

2010



**Reform Treaty being signed
in Lisbon (December, 2007)**

2007 Lisbon Treaty

- **Signed in December 2007**
- **Effective December 1, 2009**
- **Scraps Maastricht pillar system**
- **Creates legal personality**
- **Strengthens European Parliament**
- **Creates President of European Council and High Rep for Foreign Affairs**
- **Citizens initiative process and greater role for national parliaments**

How is the EU governed?

Larger Process and Principles of Integration

- EU built through binding treaties between member states
- Sharing or pooling sovereignty
- Principle of subsidiarity

European Commission

- Executive branch
- Initiates legislation
- Implements decisions & upholds treaties

Council of the EU (Council of Ministers)

- Main decision-making body of EU
- Represents Member States
- Rotating 6-month presidency

European Parliament

- Shares legislative duties with Council
- 736 MEPs directly elected for 5-year terms
- Budgetary authority
- Expanding powers through co-decision



**President of
European Council
Herman Von Rompuy
&
High Representative
Catherine Ashton**

2010 Euro Debt Crisis



US Dollars (USD) to 1 Euro (EUR)



min = 1.1917 (June, 7) avg = 1.2858 max = 1.4080 (October, 14)

EU Challenges and Accomplishments

- Continued widening of EU while carrying out institutional reform. Lisbon Treaty continues deepening of integration, including a more robust common foreign policy, and more Qualified Majority Voting.
- Addressing perceived gap between Brussels and European citizens. Lisbon Treaty will strengthen role of European Parliament, national parliaments and co-decision.
- European integration has long time horizons. Historical accomplishments in terms of peace, democratization, and economic growth.

Thank you!

Questions?

