

The History of the European Integration and its Implications

I. History

A. Deepening

1. ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community: Treaty of Paris 1952)
 - Internal factors
 - To seek permanent solution to nationalism after World War II
 - German question
 - External factor
 - Cold War & U.S Marshall Plan
2. EEC (European Economic Community: Treaty of Rome 1957)
 - Background
 - Idea of general common market
 - Crisis of Suez Canal (1956)
 - Main elements
 - Customs union
 - CCP (Common Commercial Policy)
 - CAP (Common Agriculture Policy)
3. SEM (Single European Market: Single European Act 1987)
 - Background
 - Increasing need to build SEM
 - Widening gap between Europe and U.S, Japan in economic growth and technological advance
 - Main elements
 - To achieve single market for labor, capital and service, as well as goods
 - To eliminate physical, fiscal and technological barriers (about 300 measures)
4. EU (European Union: Treaty of Maastricht 1991)
 - Background
 - Collapse of Eastern Europe and German Reunification
 - Move to establish single currency union as a result of deepening economic integration
 - Main elements
 - Three pillars: EC, CFSP (Common Foreign Security Policy), JHA (Justice and Home Affairs)
 - EMU (Economic and Monetary Union)

B. Widening

1. Three Main Criteria

- Democracy, human rights
- Market economy
- Capacity to abide by obligations as a member (Acquis Communautaire)

2. Enlargements

- 1973: Britain, Denmark, Ireland
- 1981, 1986: Greece, Spain, Portugal
- 1995: Austria, Sweden, Finland
- 2001, 2007: 12 East European countries

II. Institutions, Policies, and Laws

A. Main Institutions

1. Council: Council of Europe, Ministerial (Sectors)
2. Commission: 27 Commissioners (1 each for members)
3. European Parliament: 785 members (5-year term)
4. European Court of Justice

B. Main Policies

1. CCP/CAP (Community)
2. CFSP/JHA (Member Countries)
3. Energy, Environment, Transportation, Education, Culture etc. (Shared between Community and Member Countries)

C. Laws

1. Directive, Regulation, Decision, Recommendation

III. Challenges

A. Euro crisis

B. Democratic deficit

C. Deepening vs. Widening

1. Absorption capacity
2. Turkey

D. Ways for integration

1. Two-speed
2. Sectoral/functional (ex. Euro-zone, Joint defence policy between UK and France)