Today look at the deepening and widening of the EU

- Deeper integration through Maastricht Treaty and subsequent treaties (EMU, CFSP etc)
- Widening – from 12 to 27 members

COMECON and the Warsaw Pact

The end of the Cold War

- Germany reunites 3 October 1990
- Eastern European states pursue market economy

What would happen now?

- Atlanticist (Britain, Portugal, Netherlands) vs Europeanist (France) view
- From EC to EU
- Pursuing a political and monetary union
- Single European Act
  
  o Aimed to introduce a single market (common market)
  
  o Free movement of goods, persons, services, and capital
  
  o Qualified Majority Voting – 72.27 % of votes in Council of Ministers, backed by a majority of states, and represent 62 % of the EU-population
  
  o Also strengthened environmental, social and regional policies
  
  o Recognised formally the European Council and European Political Cooperation
  
  o Decided to work towards a Economic Monetary Union
• The end of the Cold War - Wider policy agenda
  o Germany
  o Uncertainties of future Western security
  o An Eastern enlargement and its implications

• Maastricht Treaty 1992-93
  o Launch a Economic Monetary Union – single currency
  o Established the European Union
  o Three pillars – The European Community (EC), Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)
  o Redefined or extended EU power in many areas: education, training, cohesion, research and development, environment, infrastructure, industry, health, culture, consumer protection, development protection
  o Everyone’s a winner – more or less
• Widening
  o Sweden, Austria, and Finland joining in 1995
  o Switzerland and Norway voted no - again
  o Neutrality
  o EU increased 33 % in size and 6 % in population

• Copenhagen criteria 1993
  o Stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities
  o Existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU
  o Ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic, and monetary union
• Next round of EU-expansion 2004
  o Cyprus, Czech republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia
  o Romania and Bulgaria joined in 2007
  o Further enlargements possible – Croatia, Turkey etc

• Amsterdam Treaty 1997
  o A disappointment overall
  o Qualified Majority Voting, more powers to the parliament
  o Deferred problems to later

• Nice Treaty 2000
  o Somewhat disappointing
  o Big vs small member states, and between particular member states dominated meeting
  o Established size of Commission and Parliament, extended QMV to more areas, incorporated Western European Union into EU
  o Still issues to solve, though
• Meanwhile…
  o Yugoslavia
  o Rapid Reaction Force
  o Launch of EMU

• The Constitutional Treaty
  o Put all treaties into one, abolish the three pillar structure, granted legal personality to EU
  o Towards further federalisation of the EU?
  o France, the Netherlands rejected the treaty in 2005
  o Up in the air at the moment

• Issues within the EU today
  o Voting procedures, the weighting of votes, contributions to the EU budget, concern over future foreign policy issues (Iraq), how to act towards the US in the future
• Sum up

  o The end of the Cold War – Where to now?
  o Deepening – further integration – Maastricht Treaty, Amsterdam and Nice treaties, Constitution
  o EMU, CFSP, many policy areas now more or less covered by the EU
  o Widening – 3 new member states in 1995, 10 more in 2004, Romania and Bulgaria 1/1 2007
  o The Constitution and the future – divisions on several issues