



Principles of European construction

Review of the EU

Bachelor 1

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Université Grenoble II-Pierre Mendés-France

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PhD in Economics, PhD in Sociology

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I – Review of the EU

What is the EU ?
EU in the world

Playing – to be European?

- geography ?
- culture ?
- religion ?
- economy ?
- policies ?
- history ?
- demography ?

For begin...

Union European \neq Europe !



Iceland



Finland

Sweden

Norway

Denmark

Estonia

Latvia

Lithuania

Belarus

Poland

Ukraine

Czech Republic

Slovakia

Austria

Hungary

Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Serbia

Montenegro

Macedonia

Albania

Greece

Bulgaria

Romania

Moldova

Georgia

Azerbaijan

Armenia

Iran

Turkey

Syria

Iraq

Lebanon

Israel

Jordan

Saudi Arabia

Vatican City

San Marino

Monaco

Andorra

Portugal

Spain

France

Luxembourg

Belgium

Netherlands

United Kingdom

Ireland

Germany

Switzerland

Liechtenstein

Morocco

Algeria

Tunisia

Malta

Cyprus

Some figures...

□ 49 countries

Albania, Germany, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaïdjan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Danemark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lettonia, Liechtenstein, Lituania, Luxembourg, Former Yougoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malte, Moldavia, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Tchec Republic, Rumania, United Kingdom, Russia, San-Marinp, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrain, Vatican

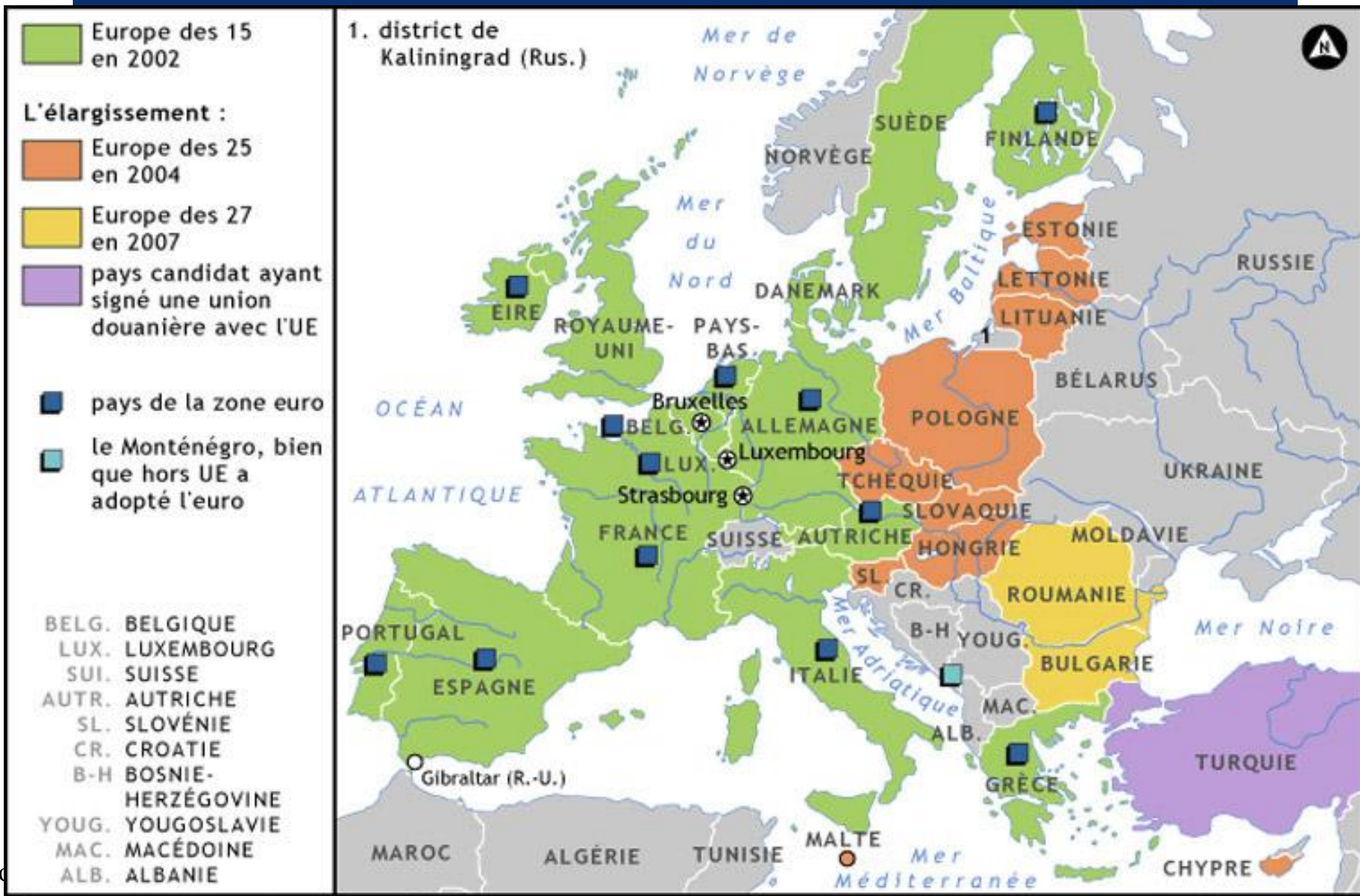
□ Population : 733 millions inhabitants (2007)

□ Area : 10,180,000. km²

□ GDP : 10 300 bln Euros (2006)

□ Part in the world trade : 21%

Geography of the EU



Some figures...

- 28 countries
- Population : 500 millions inhabitants
- Area : 10,180,000 km²
- GDP : 10 280 milliards of euros
- Part of world trade : 20%

Some dates

http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm

1951 - Treaty of Paris is signed

European Coal and Steel Community

1952-54 – European Community of Defense (CED)

Cold war

1957 - Treaty of Roma is signed

European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market'.

1986 - Single European Act (SEA)

Although customs duties disappeared in 1968, trade is not flowing freely across EU borders.

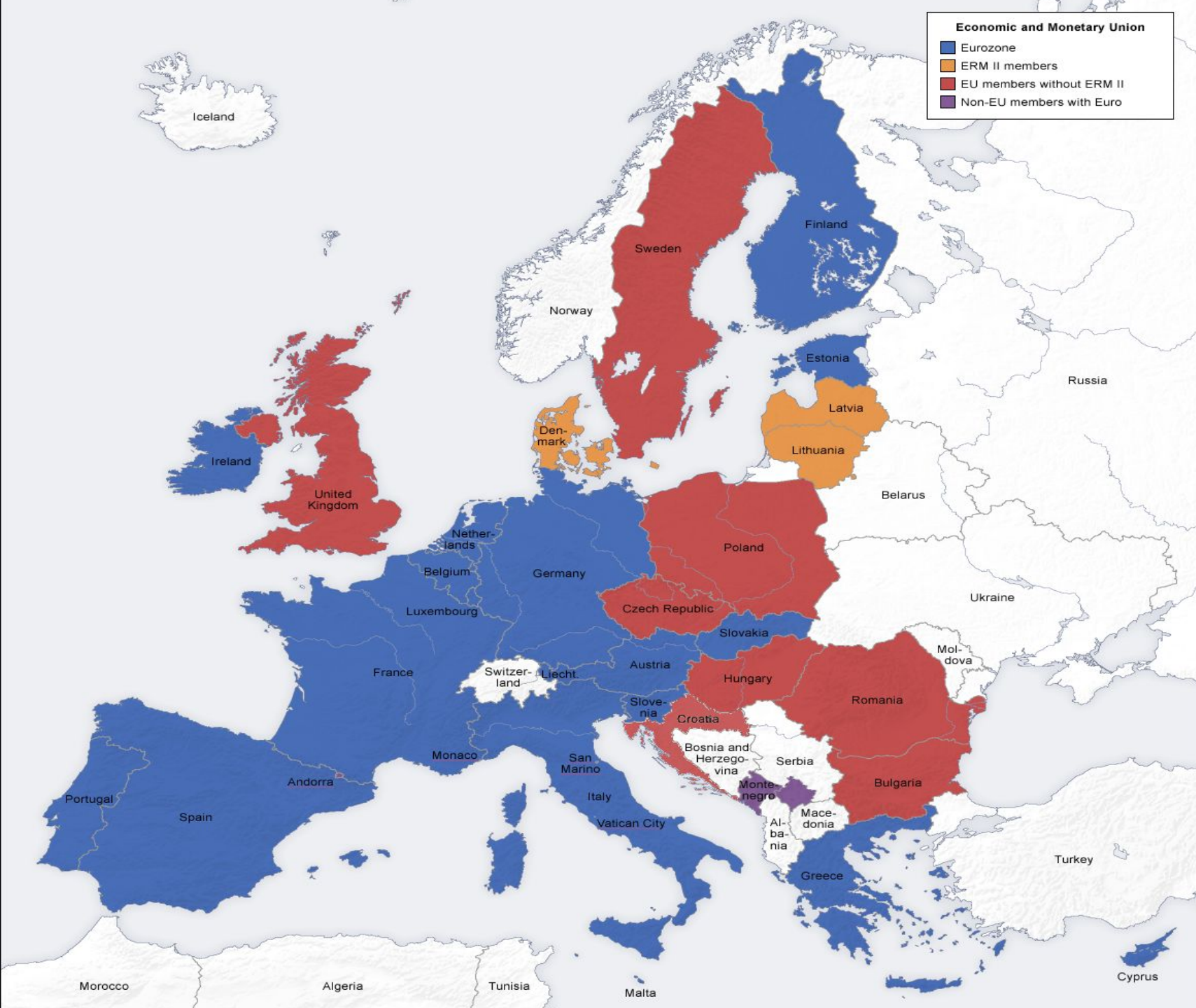
The Single European Act (SEA) revises the Treaties of Rome in order to add new momentum to European integration and to complete the internal market. It amends the rules governing the operation of the European institutions and expands Community powers, notably in the field of research and development, the environment and common foreign policy.

1992 - Maastricht Treaty signed

European Union

2004 – European Constitution signed (non ratified)

Dec. **2007**, Dec. **2009** – Lisbon Treaty
signed and ratified



Enlargements

1957 – Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands

1962 - Algeria gains the independence of France and leaves EEC.

1973 - Denmark, United Kingdom, Ireland

1975 - Greenland (part of Denmark) leaves EEC.

1982 - Greece

1986 - Spain and Portugal

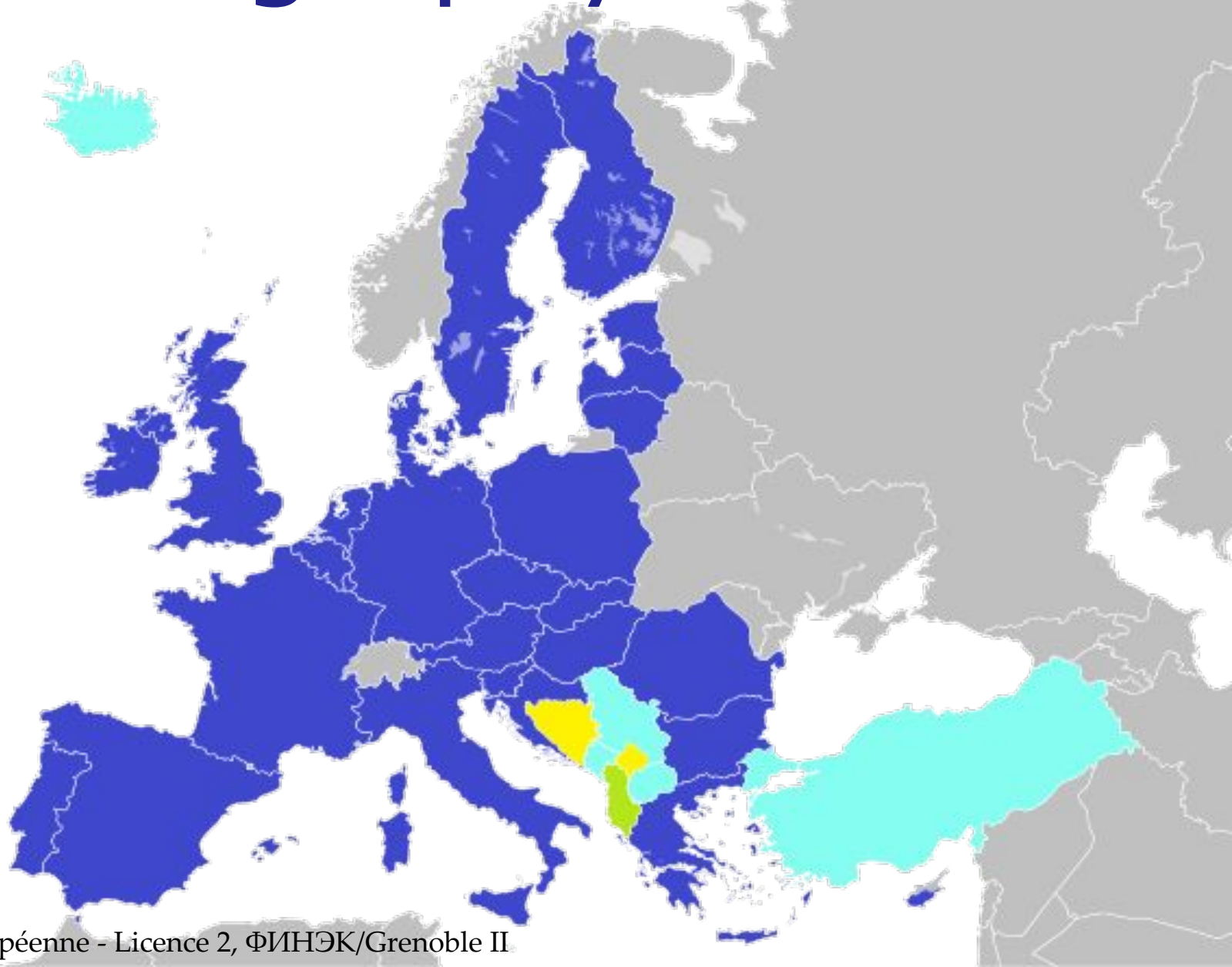
1990 – German Democratic Republic joined the FRG

1995 - Austria, Finland, Sweden

2004 - Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic

2007 – Bulgaria, Romania

Geography of the EU



Other European countries

- Switzerland
 - Iceland
 - Norway
 - Liechtenstein
 - Andorra
 - Monaco
 - San Marino
 - Vatican City State
 - Albania
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
- EFTA
- EEA
-

- Russia
- Belarus
- Ukraine
- Moldova
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Georgia

Acceding country

- No – since 1 Jul 2013

Candidate countries

- Iceland – 2009
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – 2000
- Montenegro – 2006
- Serbia – 2008
- Turkey - 1963 the Ankara Association Agreement

EU Future Enlargements

Turkey ?

CIS / Russia ?

Maghreb? (Northern Africa)

Israël ? Middle East?

What is a border?

- The notion of "borders" has many meanings,
 - proliferation of related terms
 - frontier (limit)
 - boundary
 - borderland ?
 - borderline
 - **Border:** the line or frontier area separating
 - political divisions or
 - geographic regions,
 - also knowed as boundary
- a fixed line of demarcation

Natural Border

- A natural border is a border between states which is composed of natural formations:
 - Rivers
 - Seas and Oceans
 - Mountains ranges
 - Deserts
 - ...

Geographical Border

- Borders define **geographic boundaries of political entities or legal jurisdictions**,
 - governments
 - sovereign states
 - federated states
- open and completely unguarded
 - state's internal administrative borders,
 - inter-state borders within the Schengen Area
- partially or fully controlled
 - To cross legally only at designated border checkpoints

Political Border

- Inside the EU border, some notions must be operated:
 - **Democracy**: all countries inside EU have to be democratic state
 - **Human Rights**
 - **Asylum** : applying for visa
 - thanks to Schengen Agreement



Legislative Border

- Legislative power is spread out among the Institutions of the EU:
 - Council of EU /Council of Ministers
 - European Parliament
 - European Commission
 - European Court of Justice
- Rules and Laws:
 - Europeans Laws: established by treaties
 - National Laws: established by the State

□ **Supremacy of the European Laws over the Nationals ones**

Economical Border

- Largest single economic area in the world:
 - Common budget for EU
 - Common currency for 16 countries: €
 - Common fiscal policy: growth and stability pact
- Inside the UE, free circulation of the factors of production:
 - Labour: via outsourcing to other european countries
 - Goods and Services: inter regional competition
 - Capital: investment and capital movement

Cultural Border

- Series of overlapping cultures:
 - Languages: latin, germanic, slavic, baltic and celtic
 - Religion: Christianity (catholicism, orthodoxism, protestantism)
 - Values and Norms:
 - principle of unity in diversity : collective political and cultural practices
- UE identity has emerged from common movements in philosophy, politics, sciences and arts
 - identity of UE predominantly defined politically:
 - EU founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedom

Limits

- Despite the decrease of all the borders inside the EU (Schengen area), there is still strong external border
- Not a perfect unity between all EU countries:
 - Schengen Zone
 - Monetary Integration
 - Divergences of point of view
 - Not yet European identity

II – Regional integration in the world economy

The regions in the globalised world

Stages of the international economic integration

Preferential Trade Area

- a trading bloc which gives preferential access to certain products from certain countries. This is done by reducing tariffs, but does not abolish them completely.

Free-trade area (zone)

- countries have agreed to eliminate tariffs, quotas and preferences on most (if not all) goods between them

Customs union

- + trade agreement by which a group of countries charges a common set of tariffs to the rest of the world while granting free trade among themselves.

Common market

- + common policies on product regulation, and freedom of movement of all the three factors of production (land, capital and labour) and of enterprise. The goal is that movement of capital, labour, goods and services between the members is as easy as within them

Economic and monetary Union


- + a common currency, economic and monetary policies

Different types

- Minilateralism
- Multilateralism
- Strategies of integration

Globalisation ?

Regional integration & globalisation – are they incompatible?

Regional integration & globalisation
are they opposite ? 

Regional integration as a stage of the globalisation

Examples of integrations

- **ALENA** (Association de Libre-échange nord américain)
 - NAFTA (North American Free-Trade Association)
- **ANASE** (Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est)
 - ASEAN (Association of the South-East Asia' Nations)
- **APEC** (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- **COMESA** (Marché de l'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Afrique australe)
- **EEA** (European Economic Area)
- **MERCOSUR** (Mercado Commun del Sur)
- **Pacte Andin**
- **SADC** (Southern African Devt. Community)
- **TAFTA** (Transatlantic Free Trade Association)

Questions?

Thank you!

- Next meeting –
 - Wednesday, the 2nd of Dec, 16:10
 - Friday, the 4th of Dec, 16:10
- Don't forget to make your presentations
 - Attention! Presentations – in PPT 2003 !!

● **No Vista!**

Students' presentations

The 01 Mar – list of topics of students' presentations

- 2nd meeting – **Wd, 2 Dec – Political integration**
 - History of the European idea
 - Enlargements
 - Non ratified Constitution
 - Lisbon Treaty
 - Relationship with international organisations – WTO, NATO...
 - Authority structure in EU
 - Social regulation in EU
 - Shengen zone
 - ...

- 3rd meeting – **Fr, 4 Dec– Social-economic integration**
 - European Enterprise
 - European Competition policy
 - Customs Union
 - 4 freedoms – free circulation:
 - goods
 - services
 - capitals
 - persons (and labour)
 - Energy policy in EU
 - European Monetary system
 - Euro
 - European Central Bank
 - European Budget and financial limits for national economies
 - ...

Useful sources

- ec.europa.eu
- europa.eu
- www.europarl.europa.eu
- news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3583801.stm