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AGRIEU

Summer course: FAST.0150.
Sustainable Agri-Food Production and Supply Chain
Management

Introduction to EU, EU History and EU Policies

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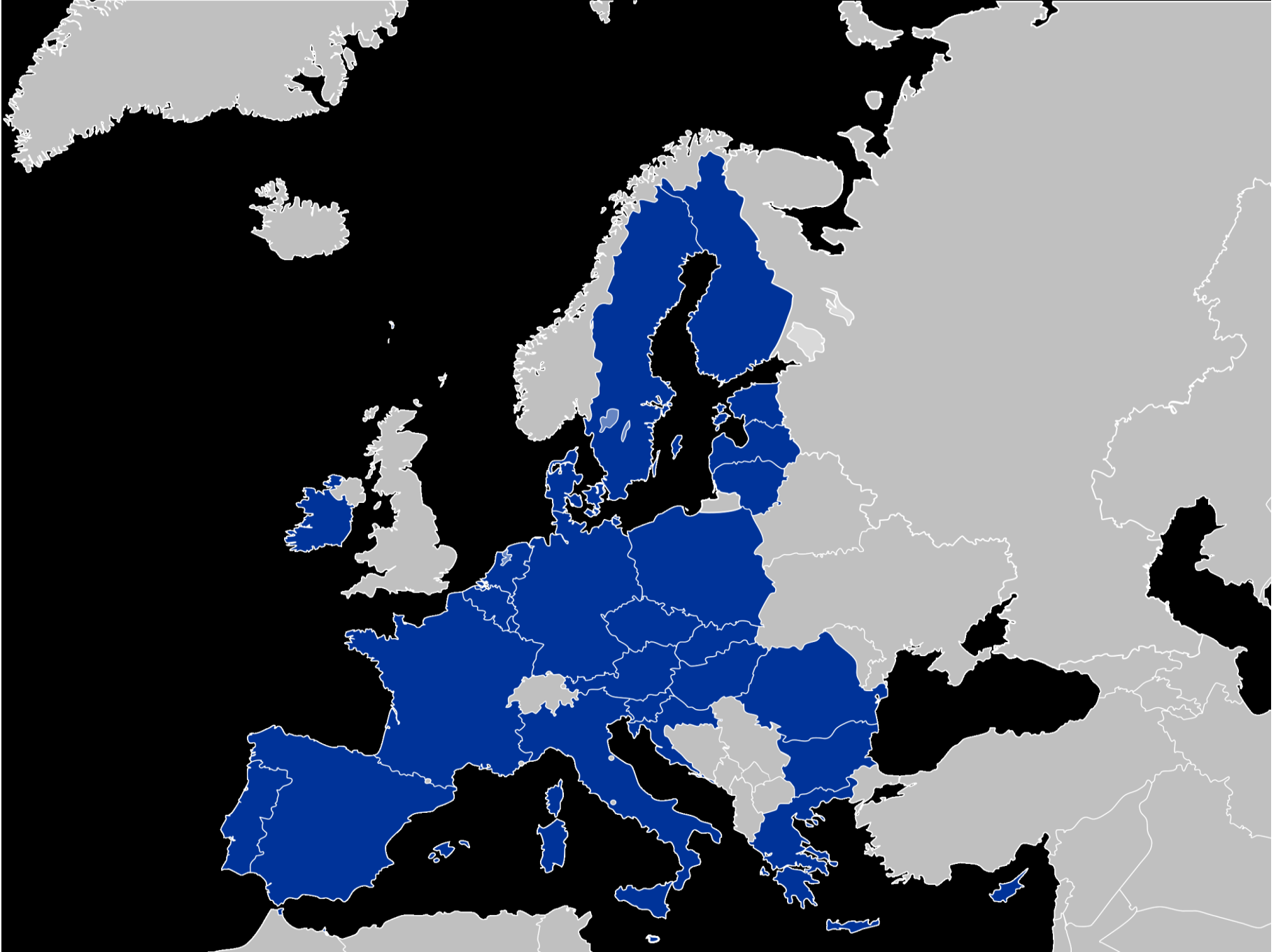
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Call: ERASMUS-JMO-2021-HEI-TCH-RSCH

Topic: ERASMUS-JMO-2021-MODULE

Course Plan

- What is the history European Union?
- How does integration take place? (Widening and Deepening)
- What are the main EU policies?





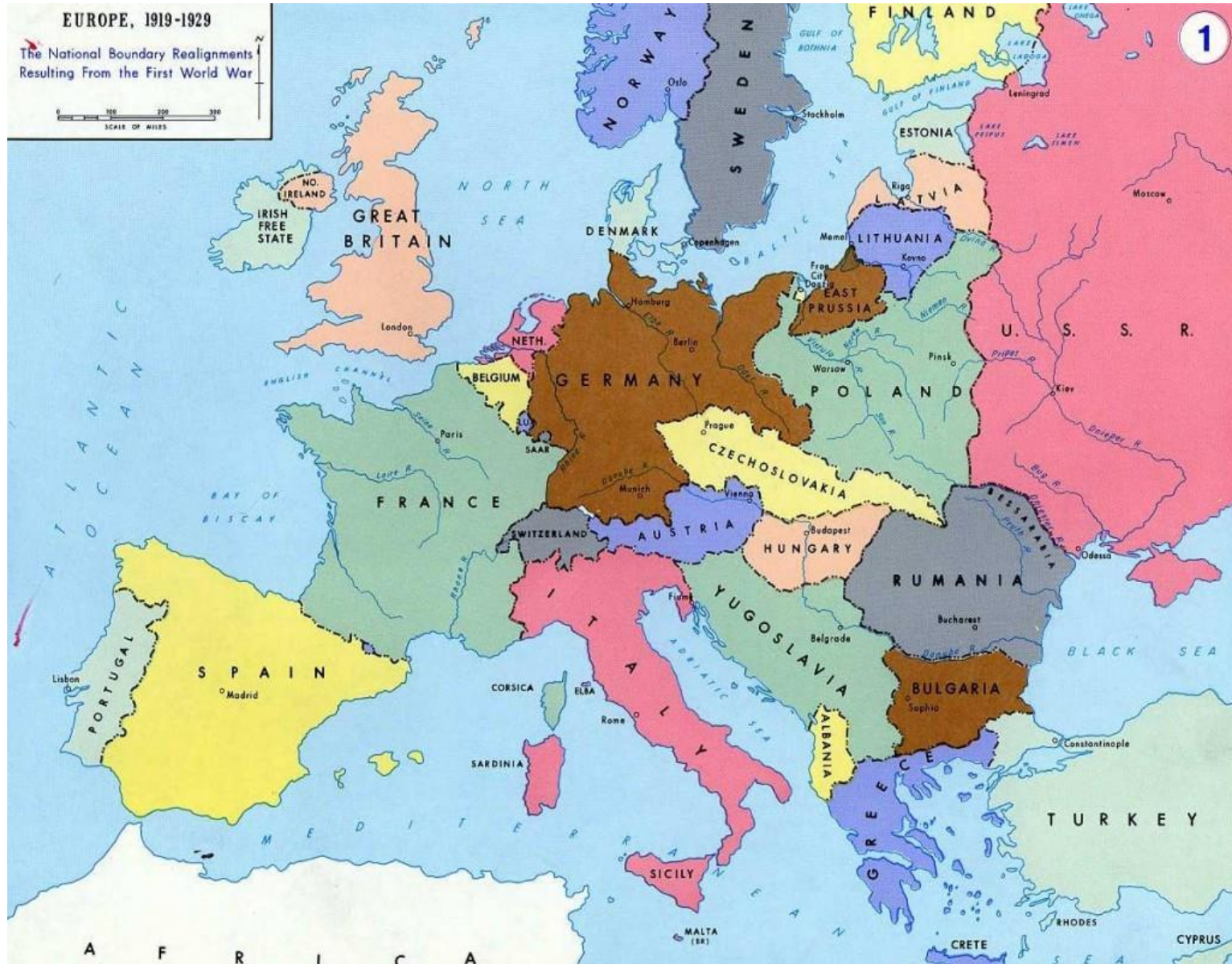






EUROPE, 1919-1929

The National Boundary Realignments Resulting From the First World War





Definition of the European Union

- The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 European countries that together cover much of the continent.
(europa.eu.int)



[The European flag](#)

The 12 stars in a circle symbolise the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe.

[The European anthem](#)

The melody used to symbolise the EU comes from the Ninth Symphony composed in 1823 by Ludwig Van Beethoven.

[Europe Day](#)

The ideas behind the European Union were first put forward on 9 May 1950 by French foreign minister Robert Schuman. This is why 9 May is celebrated as a key date for the EU.

[The EU motto](#)

"United in diversity" is the motto of the European Union.

It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.



JEAN MONNET

9 November 1888 – 16

March 1979 was a French political economist and diplomat. He is regarded by many as a chief architect of European Union



*“Make men work together,
show them that beyond their
differences and geographical
boundaries there lies a
common interest.”*

Jean Monnet

JEAN MONNET'S VISION

- Monnet believed that the only path to an Allied victory lay in the merging of France and Britain's war efforts and he reflected on a concept that would co-ordinate war resources
- SUPRANATIONALISM

European Union Member States



History of the European Union

- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) (1951)
- union for coal and steel
- European Economic Community (EEC) (1957)
- established Customs Union by the Treaty of Rome
- European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) (1957)
- cooperation in nuclear energy by the Treaty of Rome
-  European Community (EC) (1967)
- ECSC+EEC+Euratom merged together by the Merger Treaty
-  European Union (EU) (1993)
- established by the Maastricht Treaty

Levels of European integration

- 1. enlargement (January 1974): Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland
- 2. enlargement (January 1981): Greece
- 3. enlargement (January 1986): Portugal, Spain (Iberian enlargement)
- 4. enlargement (January 1995): Austria, Finland, Sweden (Nordic enlargement)
- 5. enlargement (May 2004): Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Malta (Eastern enlargement)
- 6. enlargement (January 2007): Bulgaria, Romania

WIDENING=ENLARGEMENT

- Main Requirements
 - a functioning democracy
 - a market economy which is able to compete
 - adoption of the EU Acquis Communautaire
(Copenhagen Criteria)

First Wave of European Enlargement-1973

Britain, Denmark, Ireland



1973



Original 6(1957 Rome Treaties)

- Germany
- France
- Italy
- BENELUX(Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg)

The first enlargement-1973

- Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway applied
- Negotiations were decided to start in La Haye conference-1969
- Norway (-)
- Britain, Ireland and Denmark (+)

BRITAIN-The Anglosaxon Trojan Horse?

- Because of *sui generis* relations with Commonwealth countries, Britain did not become a part to EC.
- It established EFTA(The European Free Trade Association) as a counter attack.
- It was an unsuccessful effort and could not stand against EC.

BRITAIN-The Anglosaxon Trojan Horse?

- First application in 1961
- Foreign policy priority for MacMillan(British PM)
- Kennedy also supported Britain

Chronic Blocker of Britain: De Gaulle

- Close relationship between US and Britain vs. De Gaulle's idea of European Europe
- Advantage through Commonwealth network
- Balance within the Community and a potential challenge from Britain
- The will of Britain to become a member with its special conditions
- Press conference of De Gaulle(Black Monday) End of first round!

Second round for Britain-1967

- Second application in 1967
- Downs in the econ. and pol. relations with Commonwealth and Ups in the commercial contacts with continent (positive for membership)
- Still blockage from De Gaulle with almost same reasons

Post-De Gaulle Era

- 1968 events: End of the period of De Gaulle
- New president: Georges Pompidou
- Economical problems in France decreased the power of France within EC
- On the contrary, Germany was rising
- FR+BR can balance Germany's rise(Pompidou)
- Need for financing CAP (Common Agricultural Policy)

Post-De Gaulle Era

- Negotiations started again in 1970
 - Decrease in the relations with Commonwealth and EFTA
 - Public opinion in Britain
 - » More security, more prosperity, better economy etc.
 - Economic decline of the community, need for financing
- Referendum in France: %60 in favor

NORWAY

- Norwegian people voted against in the referendum-1972
- Crucial points
 - Fishing
 - Agriculture
 - Oil

Ireland

- If Britain is a member, then Ireland should also be
- Because of political and economical interests

Denmark

- Most of the exports from Denmark was to Britain and Germany
- It was crucial for Denmark to join
- Otherwise, collapse of the foreign trade

Effects of first enlargement

- Good for the economy of the EC because new states were prosperous enough to assist EC
- Britain changed the balance within the EC
- Benelux countries were happy with this because hegemony of Germany and France was undesirable for them

- Easier round of enlargement comparing with the others
- Because there were no cultural differences between original six and the new states

Third Wave of Enlargement

- Spain (1986)
- Portugal (1986)

Motivation for membership

- Franco dictatorship
- Agriculture-based economy- poor country
- Subsequent international isolation
- ** EC's “political commitment”



2nd Enlargement: 1981, Greece

In 1979, (during the Commission Presidency of Roy Jenkins (1977 – 1981))

- ***Treaty of Accession with Greece***
- **The First Direct Elections to the European Parliament**
- **The inauguration of the EMS (European Monetary Systems)**

1981





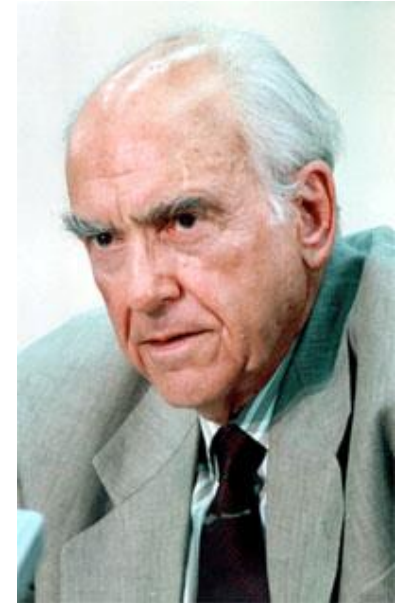
In Greece

Between 1967 – 1974

- **Military regime in Athens**
- Committee suspended its 1962 association agreement with Greece
- **Restoration of Democracy in Greece**
(Committee reactivated association with Greece)
- Athens applied for full membership (1976)
- **Accession to the Economic Merits**

Cont'd

- Greece began negotiations in July 27, 1976
- **In the 1980's Andreas Papandreou's anti – EC government**
- Application of Greece coincided with Spain and Portugal
- **Spain and Portugal similarly emerged from dictatorship**



Commission opinion

- The Commission published its "opinion" on January 28, 1976. Surprisingly, while it stressed that a "clearly positive response" should be given to Greece's request for accession, it proposed the institutionalization of a pre-accession transition period before full institutional integration, in order for the necessary economic reforms to take place.

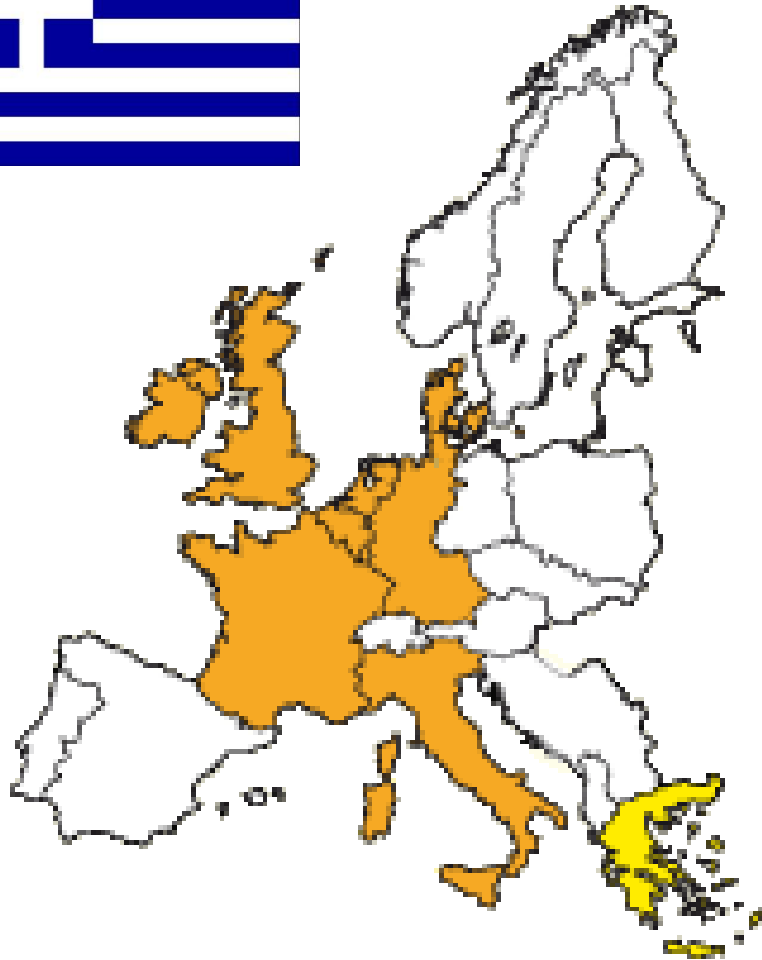
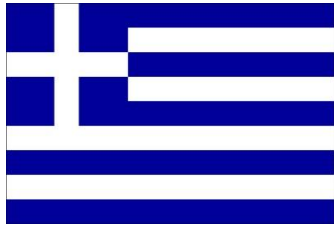
Reasons for Application for Full Membership

- A source of stability for its democratic political system and institutions.
- to enforce its independence and position within the regional and international system as well as its "power to negotiate", particularly in relation to Turkey. (Cyprus issue)
- To diminish dependency on US.
- Accession into the Community as a source of development and modernization of the Greek economy and Greek society.
- To have "presence" in, and an impact on, the process towards European integration and the European model.

Cont'd

- **France feared the consequences of competition with another agricultural Mediterranean state (Greece).**
- In 1979 Prime Minister Karamanlis reached an accession agreement with the EC.
- **Signed in Athens in May, 1979.**





The Treaty of Accession came into force in January 1, 1981.

... and Greece became a member of European Community as a result of the 2nd enlargement.



3rd Enlargement: 1986, Iberians (Portugal & Spain)



- **3rd Enlargement of the EC began with Portugal in October, 1978.**
- **And with Spain in February, 1979.**

1986



Portugal & Spain Want To Join EC !!

- To end their relative international isolation,
- **To stabilize their newly established democracies,**
- To help develop their comparatively antiquated economies.

Profile: Portugal & Spain

- **Poor countries (during the application)**
- Their population is 20% of existing EC's population
- **Dictatorship in the mid 1970's**
- EC has the fear of economic and political consequences of memberships.



Protracted Negotiations with Portugal

- EC lumped together Lisbon's and Madrid's applications.
- EC's preoccupation with
 - internal budgetary
 - institutional issues
- Factors peculiar to Portugal;
Textiles, Migrant Workers, Agriculture
(talks' slow process)



Portugal

- First application in March, 1977
- **Negotiations began with the EC before Spain**
- EC considered them “interrelated”
- **Preaccession agreement came into force on January 1, 1983**
- Providing funds to help modernize the Portugal’s economy

Cont'd

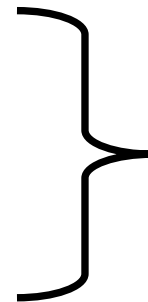
- EC blocked fund on projects in the **industrial, agricultural and fisheries sectors**
- In order to improve infrastructural and regional development in Portugal
- **Margaret Thatcher supported Portuguese accession**
- “the tradition of alliance and friendship with Portugal and tradition of wanting a wider and weaker community”



Negotiations with Portugal

(April, 1982; Commission president Gaston Thorn)

- Capital movements
- **Regional policy**
- Transport
- **Services**
- Nuclear Cooperation
- **Textile**
- Fisheries
- **Free movement of labor**

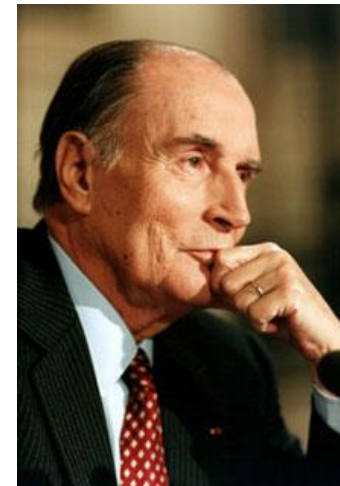


UNSOLVED



Administration in Lisbon

- 1983, Mario Soares
- **Pro – EC**
- Agreement with IMF; to reduce country's foreign debt and restructure of the economy
- **Visits to EC Capitals**
- Close relationships with Mitterrand:
- **“model member state: Portugal”**





Spain

- **French concerns on Spanish membership**
- With the accession of Spain,
 - EC's agricultural area would inc. by 30%
 - farm workforce by 25%
- **Time of budgetary crises**
- Attempted reform of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy)

Cont'd

- **French VS Spanish competition in the production of fruit, vegetables and olive oil.**
- **Military coup in Madrid Jan, 1981
(Nevertheless, France recognized Spain)**
- **“strengthens the political structures which will enable a democratic to accede to the ... European Communities.”**

Cont'd

- **The government seemed unwilling to embrace obligations;**
 - **value added tax**
 - **curtail subsidies**
 - **end protectionism from the date of accession**



Administration in Madrid

- Felipe Gonzales
government
- **Passionate Europhile**
- Inspired by the visits of
Soares to the EC states
 - personal charm
 - political savvy
 - ideological affinity



Tense Issues Between EC and Spain

- **Agriculture**
- Fishery problem with France
(Bay of Biscay) 1984
- **Common Fisheries Policy**



**As a result of
Fontainebleau
summit in 1984
obstacles on
fisheries removed.**

**... And on January
1, 1986 Portugal
and Spain became
member states of
the European
Community as a
result of 3rd
enlargement.**

Fourth enlargement

Austria, Finland, Sweden

- Economic situation-better than the most Europe was Sweden
- Austria and Finland under the Soviet Union influence:
- discussion of possible membership ECSC (1951-1952)
EEC (1957-1958)
- 1957-1958 membership of the EEC was ruled out by Soviet Union
- Austria was hesitating itself (hungarian revolution supressed by the red army)
- Importance of neutrality

1985



Fourth enlargement (2)

Austria, Finland, Sweden

- 1959-1960 Austria joined EFTA, increase of the chance to enter the EEC
- 1961-application for EEC association → Soviet Union's veto
- low chances to enter the EEC for Austria
- 1961-FINEFTA with EFTA members
- 1991-1994 –Austrian government supports the integration

Fourth enlargement (3)

Austria, Finland, Sweden

Sweden:

- Nordic cooperation → more valuable than European integration
- The Nordic Council (1952)
- Reasons of the SAP`s scepticism towards the governments of Western Europe were mainly cultural
- Reasons of the refusal towards the EEC membership: external tariff, the possibility of threatening the Nordic Customs Union

Fourth enlargement (4)

Austria, Finland, Sweden

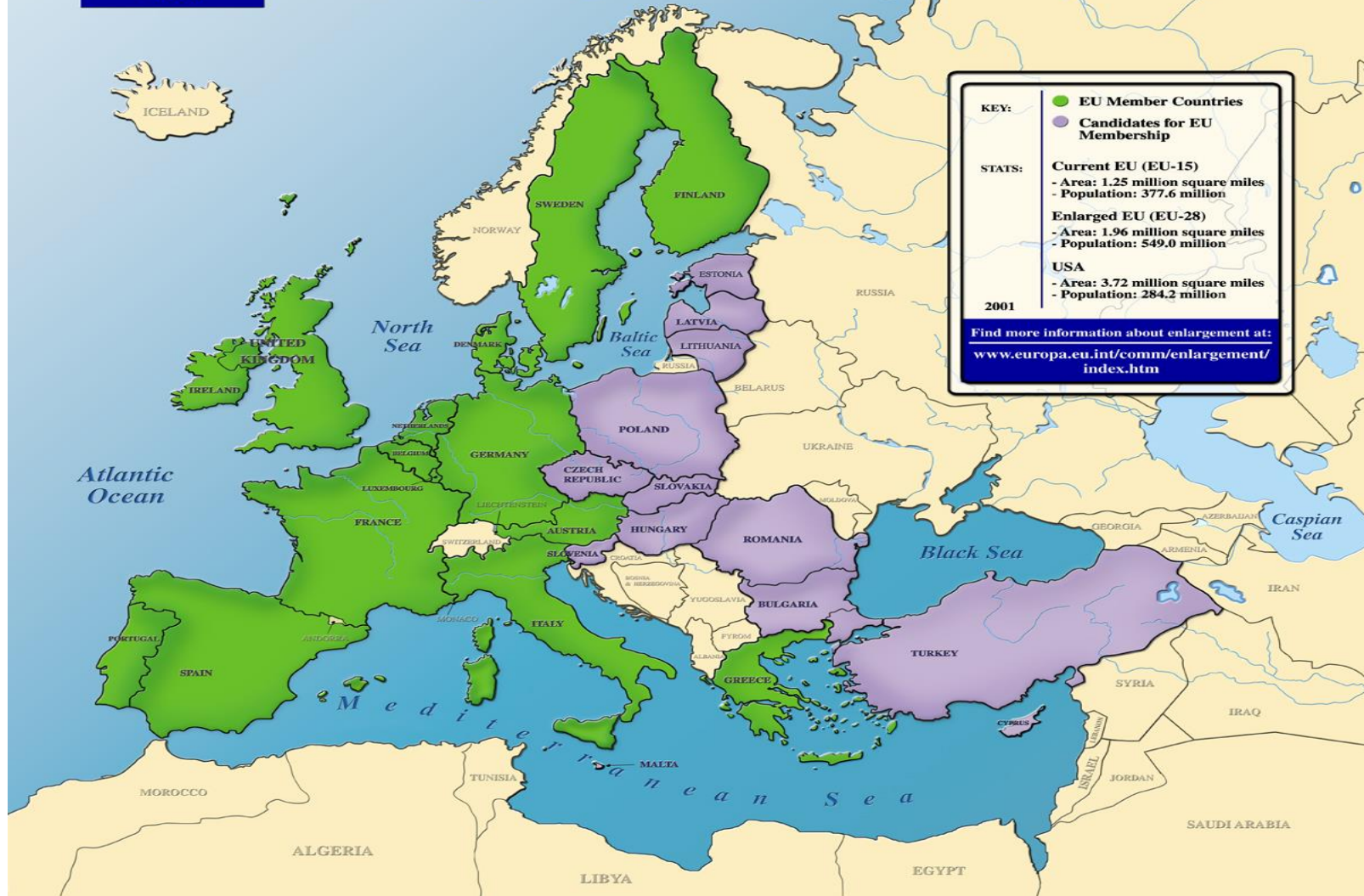
- 1958-active part in the creation of the EFTA (Scandinavian states, Great Britain, Austria, Portugal)
- 1972-the EC agreement was concluded (forbade tariffs, cartels)
- 1990-economic crisis
- 1990-the application for Swedish full membership (break up of the Soviet Union)

The Fifth Enlargement

- **On May 1, 2004, ten countries will join the European Union (EU). These countries are: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.**
- **The EU will extend from the existing 15 to 25 Member States. This is the biggest enlargement since the EU creation.**
- **The enlarged EU: 455 million inhabitants; around 18% of world trade; a combined GDP of Euro 9,712 billion or 28% of total world GDP.**



Enlarging the European Union



KEY:

- EU Member Countries
- Candidates for EU Membership

STATS:

Current EU (EU-15)
- Area: 1.25 million square miles
- Population: 377.6 million

Enlarged EU (EU-28)
- Area: 1.96 million square miles
- Population: 549.0 million

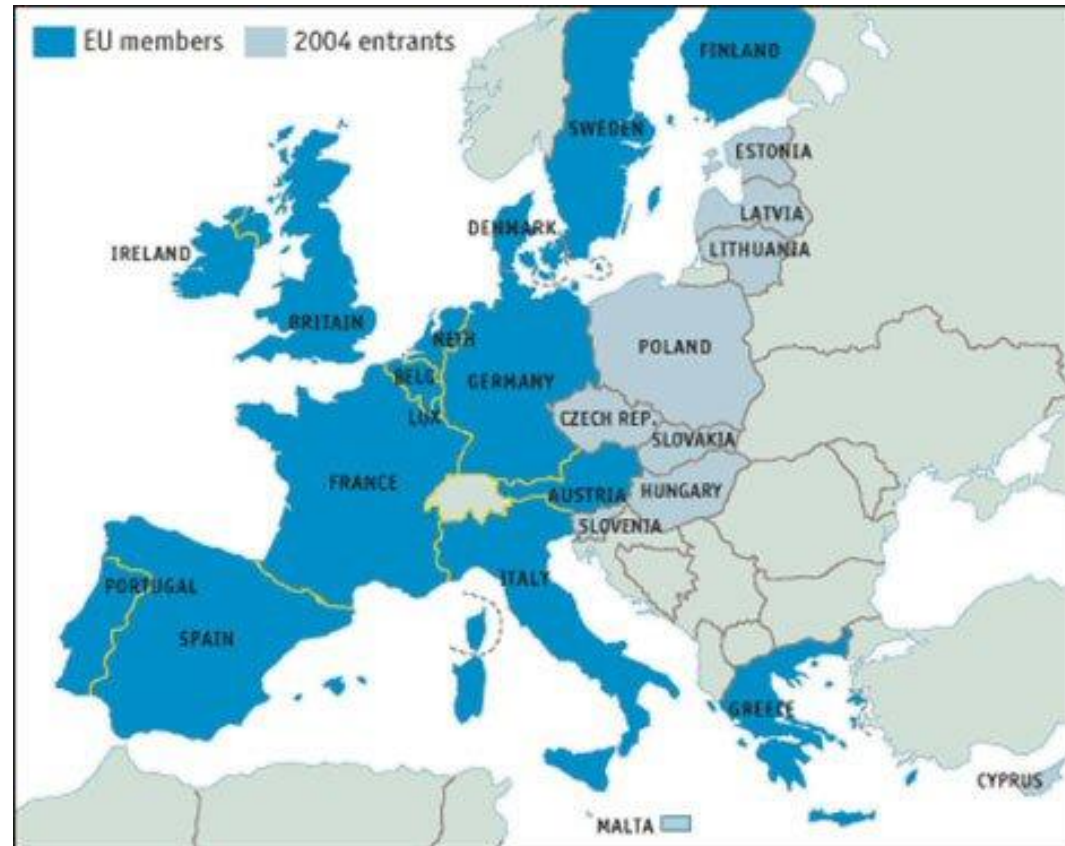
USA
- Area: 3.72 million square miles
- Population: 284.2 million

2001

Find more information about enlargement at:
www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index.htm

EU Enlargement

- Political
- Economic
- Social



EU Enlargement: Questions

- Why did the EU expand?
- How did the EU expand?
- What were the political implications of expansion?
- How did EU change to prepare for 15 new members?
- What were the political, economic and social requirements of new member-states?
- What is the future for EU expansion?

Why did the EU expand?

- Changes the internal order of the EU;
- Allows for greater divisions in the EU;
- Forces painful economic and institutional adaptations required of the applicant country;
- Encourages anxiety over immigration in the existing member-states.

Why did the EU expand?

- Three views:
 1. Rationalist approach
 2. Ethical-political approach
 3. Moral approach

Why did the EU expand?

- Three views and hypotheses:
 1. Rationalist approach
 - The EU would concentrate only on those states that offered the most gain
 2. Ethical-political approach
 - The EU would concentrate on those states that had an element of kinship
 3. Moral approach
 - The EU would concentrate on democratic states outside the community

Who supported enlargement?

- ‘Drivers’ vs. ‘Brakemen’
 - Drivers
 - those bordering the CEEC’s (except for Italy and Greece)
 - Brakemen
 - All others (except for Britain and Spain)

Who supported enlargement?

	Limited Enlargement	Inclusive Enlargement
Drivers	<i>Austria, Finland, Germany</i>	Britain , Denmark, <i>Sweden</i>
Brakemen	Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands	France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain

Who supported enlargement?

- Reasons for support
 - Geographical proximity
 - Interdependence
 - Shared borders
 - Economic gains

EU Enlargement

- Copenhagen Criteria
 - stability of institutions guaranteeing **democracy**, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;
 - the existence of a functioning **market** economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union;
 - the ability to take on the obligations of membership including **adherence to the aims** of political, economic & monetary union.

EU Enlargement

- The logistics
 - Should the Commission be re-weighted?
 - Should voting change in the Council?
 - How will the new states be represented in Parliament?

Political Conditions

- Democracy
 - Transition
 - Consolidation
 - European Union and Democratisation

Political Conditions

- Political Conditionality
 - ‘This is achieved by specifying conditions or even preconditions for support, involving either promises of material aid or political opportunities.’
 - Democratic Conditionality

Financial Issues

- PHARE
 - (**P**oland and **H**ungary: **A**id for **E**conomic **R**estructuring)
 - Three aims:
 1. Pre-accession Funds for adoption of the *Acquis*
 2. Structural Funds
 3. Aimed at Regions and regional institutions

Financial Issues

- PHARE
 - Three phases:
 - Mark I (1989-97)
 - Mark II (1997-2000)
 - Mark III (2000-)



Candidate Countries

- Turkey
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Croatia
- Iceland
- Montenegro

Potential Candidate Countries

- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Montenegro
- Serbia
- Kosovo

DEEPENING=INSTITUTIONALIZATION

- Supranationalism
 - Creation of the institutions
 - making the EU law (treaties)
 - Decision-making mechanisms (the procedures)

What are the main functions
and duties of the
Commission?



The Berlaymont building in Brussels, Belgium, houses the European Commission headquarters.

Most reliable and updated info

https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en

The European Commission **(Commission of the European Communities)**

- the executive branch of the European Union
- responsible for:
 - proposing legislation
 - implementing decisions
 - upholding the Union's treaties
 - general day-to-day running of the Union
- operates like a cabinet government with 27 Commissioners
- There is one Commissioner per member state

IMPORTANT

- Commissioners are bound to represent the **interests of the EU** as a whole rather than their home state

How is the Commission formed?

- A new Commission is appointed every five years, within six months of the elections to the European Parliament.

Procedure

- - The Member State governments agree together on who to designate as the new Commission President.
 - The Commission President-designate is then approved by Parliament.
 - The Commission President-designate, in discussion with the Member State governments, chooses the other Members of the Commission.
 - The Council adopts the list of nominees by qualified majority and communicates it to the European Parliament for approval.
 - Parliament then interviews each nominee and votes its opinion on the whole team.
 - Following Parliament's vote of approval, the new Commission is formally appointed by the Council, acting by qualified majority.

Functions of the EU Commission

- 1- to propose legislation to Parliament and the Council;
- 2- to manage and implement EU policies and the budget;
- 3- to enforce European law (jointly with the Court of Justice);
- 4- to represent the European Union on the international stage, for example by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries.

How is the Commission's work organised?

- It is up to the Commission President to decide which commissioner will be responsible for which policy area, and to reshuffle these responsibilities (if necessary) during the Commission's term of office.
- The Commission meets once a week, usually on Wednesdays in Brussels. Each item on the agenda is presented by the commissioner responsible for that policy area, and the whole team then takes a collective decision on it.

Important: DG's Role

- Staff organised in departments, known as 'Directorates-General' (DGs) and 'services' (such as the Legal Service).
- Each DG is responsible for a particular policy is headed by a Director-General who is answerable to one of the commissioners.
- Overall coordination is provided by the Secretariat-General, which also manages the weekly Commission meetings. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is answerable directly to the President.

Commission and Law-Making

- DGs devise and draft legislative proposals, but these proposals become official only when 'adopted' by the Commission at its weekly meeting.

Sample Legislation

- The Commission sees a need for EU legislation to prevent pollution of Europe's rivers.
- The Directorate-General for the Environment will draw up a proposal, based on extensive consultations with European industry and farmers, with environment ministries in the member states and with environmental organisations.

Cont'd

- The draft will also be discussed with other Commission departments and checked by the Legal Service and the Secretariat-General.
- Once the proposal is fully ready, it will be put on the agenda of the next Commission meeting. If at least **14** of the 27 commissioners approve the proposal, the Commission will 'adopt' it and it will have the whole team's unconditional support.
- The document will then be sent to Council and the European Parliament for their consideration.

COUNCIL OF THE EU

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/>

Governing body of the EU

- Final vote on legislation
- Established as the Council of Ministers in 1967-Merger Treaty
- Was changed to Council of the EU in 1993-Maastricht Treaty
- Compose of ministers from each member nation
- Council's work prepared by COREPER (Committee of Permanent Representatives)

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

- LEGISLATIVE

- takes decision by a vote of ministers

- .simple majority

- .qualified majority

- .unanimity

Cont'd

- INTERGOVERNMENTALISM
 - develops the CFSP
 - judicial cooperation in criminal matters
 - immigration policy

Cont'd

- BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
 - EU's budget(1 16.4 billion euro)
 - compulsory spending(The Council)
 - non-compulsory spending(The Parliament)

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

- Rotational presidency
- Role of Presidency of the Council:
 - - promoting legislative and political decisions
 - organising and chairing meetings
- -Presidency of the EU 1 jan-1 June 2009:
CZECH REPUBLIC

Consilium



Main meeting room of The Council



What is european
parliament?

Source:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/portal/en>

The main functions of the EP

- to represent the EU people's interests and political affiliations
- to provide a democratic forum for the debates
- to provide democratic legitimacy to the interpretation process.
- to exercise the democratic control over the other institutions
- to participate in the legislative process.
- to helping budgetary powers

Democratic control over the other institutions

- EP participates the appointment of the Commission. The Commission is appointed by the vote of the confidence of the EP
- The Commission can only be forced to resign by EP.
- Vote of censure for the resignation of the Commission ***as a collage (NOT A MEMBER)*** is an other supervisory power of the EP.
- Ombudsman is appointed by the Parliament and responsible to the EP. They prepare a report to the EP whether the institutions of EU functions properly or not

Participating in the legislative process.

- It never ends its **legislative process** it just participates in the legislative process.
- EP have only a limited role in making legislation, it only have a consulted function.
- Court says: the giving the opinion provides an “***essential institutional balance***”.
- In 1992-1993 with Maastricht Treaty co-decision procedure came in which EP gains more power in legislative process which is a “veto right”.

Helping budgetary powers

- Parliaments have the ``power of the purse`` in liberal democracies
- Parliament become the EC`s joint ``budgetary authority``, sharing responsibility for EC spending but not for raising revenue
- Based on 1975 agreement that became operational in 1977,parliament has exclusive authority to grant a ``discharge`` of the general budget.
- The parliament has attempted to use its budgetary authority to raise its political profile and enhance its institutional standing

External relations in the EP

- The prominence of its Committee on Foreign Affairs, including the subcommittee on Security and Defense, suggests that the Parliament is centrally involved in an important area of EU activity
- Plenary sessions included a short period for foreign policy-related questions to the Council presidency and member state foreign ministers.
- With Maastricht and SEA treaty the assent procedure came in which there was a need of the favorable opinion. For certain international agreements parliament have power to give its assent. Ex: Agreement's built up new relations with 3rd countries.
- The parliament plays a decisive role EU enlargement and association with third countries.

Main EU Policies (306)

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies_en