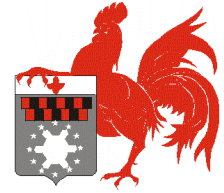




Lifelong
Learning
Programme




YOUNG EUROPEANS CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER FUTURE

THE EUROPEAN UNION

The beginnings of the EU



- **After the second world war**
- **Put an end to conflicts**
- **9 May 1950**
- **Robert Schuman**
- **ECSC**  **control of the production of coal and steel**



The process of EU enlargement

- **6 founding countries :**
 - Belgium
 - France
 - The Federal Republic of Germany
 - Italy
 - Luxemburg
 - The Netherlands
- **18 April 1951: Treaty of Paris**
- **1957 : Euratom , ECC**



1953: 6 Countries

The process of EU enlargement

- 1973 : Denmark,
Ireland ,
United Kingdom
→ 9

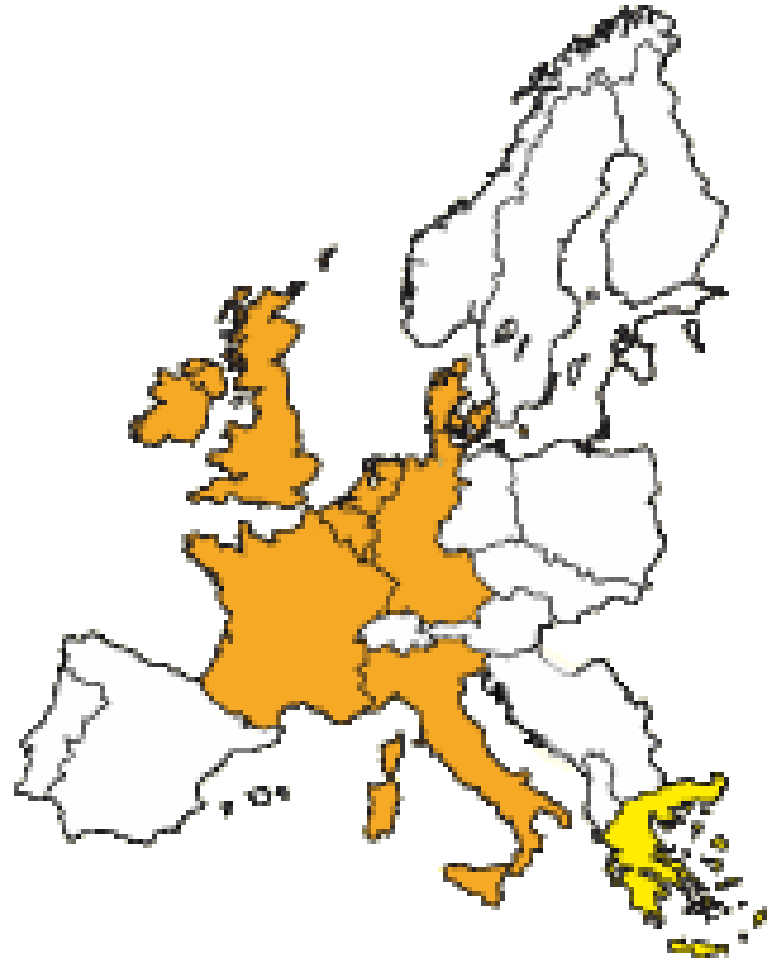


1973: 9 Countries

The process of EU enlargement

- 1973 : Denmark,
Ireland ,
United Kingdom
→ 9

- 1981 : Greece → 10



1981: 10 Countries

The process of EU enlargement

- 1973 : Denmark,
Ireland ,
United Kingdom
→ 9
- 1981 : Greece → 10
- 1986 : Spain, Portugal
→ 12



1986: 12 Countries

The process of EU enlargement

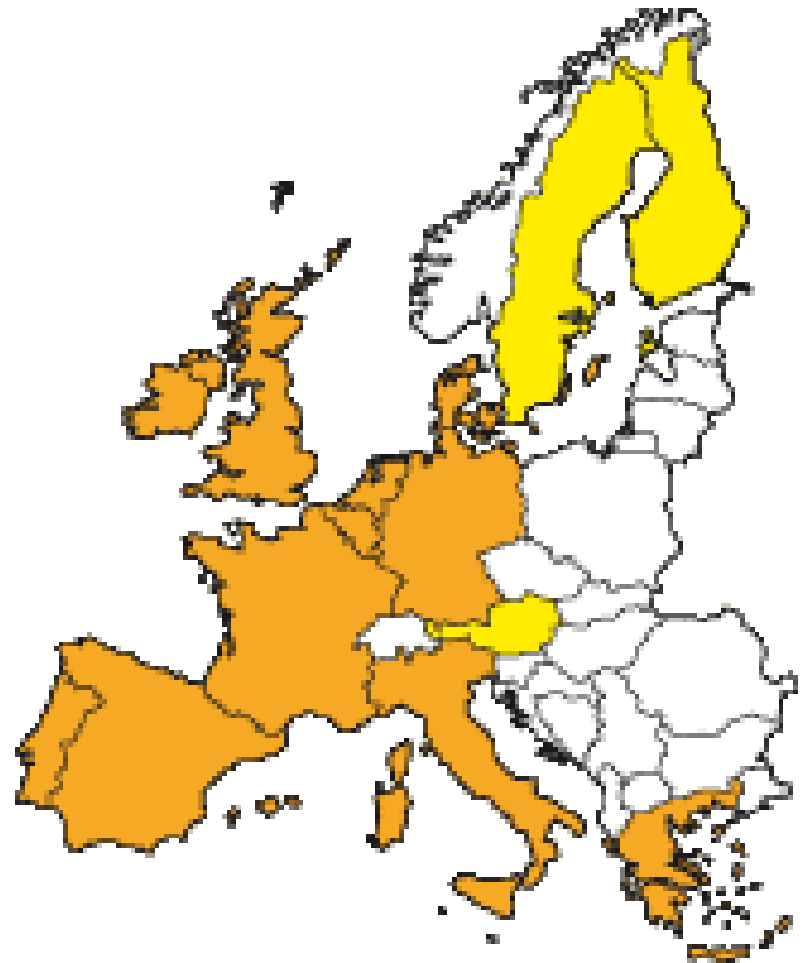
- 1989 : fall of the Berlin Wall
- 1991 : dissolution of the Soviet Union
- + Treaty of Maastricht
→ European Union



1986: 12 Countries

The process of EU enlargement

- 1995 : Finland , Austria, Sweden → 15
- 2000 : Lisbon Strategy
- 1 January 2002 : Euro

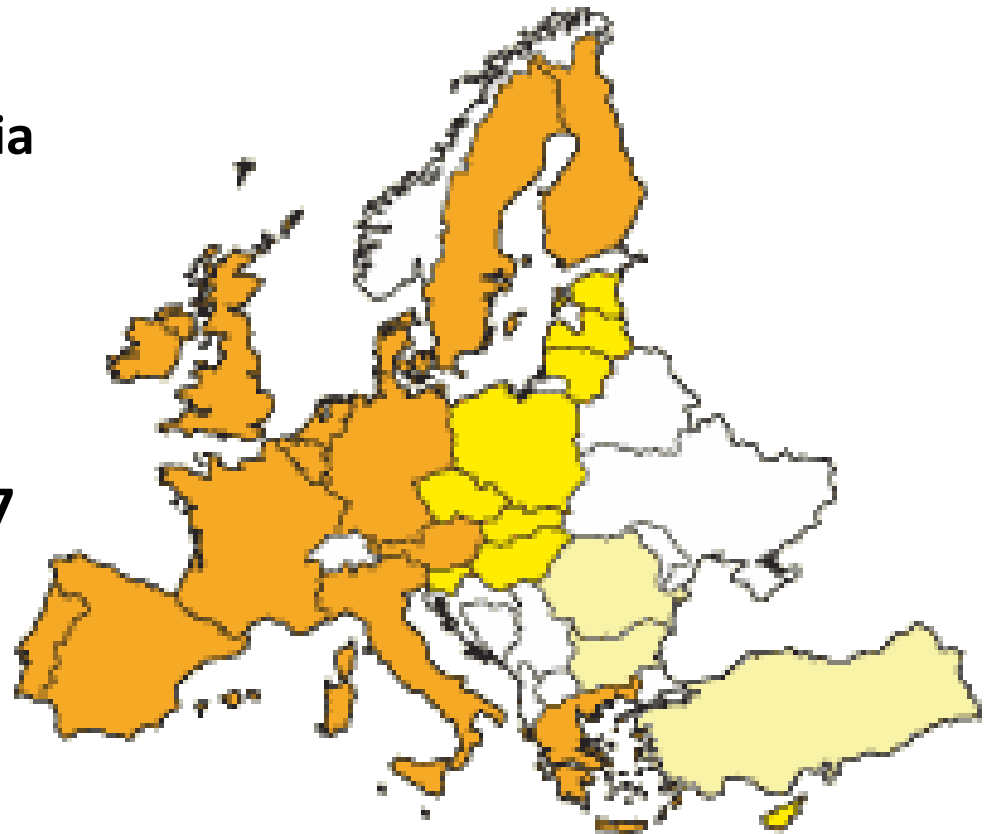


1995: 15 Countries



The process of EU enlargement

- 2004 : Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia
- : Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
- : Slovenia
- : Cyprus, Malta → 25
- 2007 : Bulgaria, Romania → 27
- 2007 : Treaty of Lisbon
→ Constitution



2004: 25 Countries

2007: 27 Countries

The EU's six missions



1. PEACE

2. BRINGING EUROPE TOGETHER

3. SECURITY

- **In the EU**
- **At the borders**
- **Fight against terrorism, organized crime**
- **Europol**
- **Eurojust**
- **Area of freedom, security and peace**

The EU's six missions



1. PEACE

2. BRINGING EUROPE TOGETHER

3. SECURITY

4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

- **“Union is strength”**
- **Together → Stronger**
- **Single market → New customers**
- **Solidarity**
 - ◀ **natural disasters**
 - ◀ **economic crisis**

The EU's six missions



1. PEACE

2. BRINGING EUROPE TOGETHER

3. SECURITY

4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

5. EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

- **Develop European identity**
- **Preserve individual traditions and cultures**
- **United → more influence on important issues:
*global warming, renewable energy resources,
need to protect endangered species, ...***

The EU's six missions



- 1. PEACE**
- 2. BRINGING EUROPE TOGETHER**
- 3. SECURITY**
- 4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY**
- 5. EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY**
- 6. VALUES**

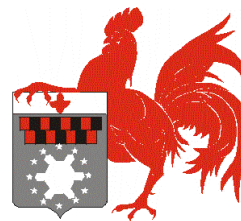
- **Human rights**
- **Social solidarity**
- **Free enterprise**
- **Right to a protected environment**
- **Respect for cultural, linguistic and religious diversity**



- **Charter of Fundamental rights of the EU**



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“This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein”

LESSON 3

ENLARGEMENT POLICY



Lycée Etienne Oehnmichen, Châlons-en-Champagne
<http://www.lyc-oehmichen.ac-reims.fr/>

Conditions of membership

The EU approval procedures ensure that new members are admitted only when they can demonstrate they will be able to play their part fully as members by :

- ❖ complying with all the EU's standards and rules
- ❖ having the consent of the EU institutions and EU member states
- ❖ having the consent of their citizens – as expressed through approval in their national parliament or by referendum

Membership criteria

To be a member of the EU, the candidate must :

- ❖ respect the democratic values of the EU
- ❖ meet the criteria defined at the European Council in Copenhagen in 1993

Copenhagen criteria:

- ❖ Have stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and protection of minorities
- ❖ Have a functioning economy and the capacity to cope with competition and market forces in the EU
- ❖ Have the ability to implement the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union

Steps towards joining the EU

The process consists of **3 stages**:

- 1 - When a country is ready it becomes an official **candidate for membership**
- 2 - The candidate begins **formal membership negotiations**, a process that involves the adoption of established EU law, preparations to be in a position to properly apply and enforce it and implementation of judicial, administrative, economic and other reforms necessary for the country to meet the conditions for joining, known as **accession criteria**
- 3 - When the negotiations and accompanying reforms have been completed to the satisfaction of both sides, the country can **join** the EU

*Membership negotiations cannot start until all EU governments agree,
in the form of a **unanimous decision by the EU Council***

Founding Nations

The **European Economic Community** (EEC) was created in 1958 , and aimed at increasing the economic cooperation between six countries and supporting their farmers:

- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ France
- ❖ Germany
- ❖ Italy
- ❖ Luxembourg
- ❖ the Netherlands

Enlargements

1973

*Denmark
Republic of
Ireland
United Kingdom*

1981

Greece

1986

*Spain
Austria
Portugal
Finland*

1995

Sweden

2004

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

2007

*Bulgaria
Romania*

2013

Croatia

Candidate Countries

These are in the process of integrating EU legislation into national law:

- ❖ Republic of Macedonia
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Montenegro
- ❖ Serbia
- ❖ Turkey

Potential Candidate Countries

They have not yet fulfilled the requirements for EU membership :

- ❖ Albania
- ❖ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ❖ Kosovo

European Union Member States



**HOW
DOES THE
EU WORK?**

The European Union is a unique political and economic partnership between 27 democratic European countries aiming at peace, prosperity and freedom for its 500 million citizens, in a fairer, and safer world.



THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

It consists of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, together with its President and the President of the Commission. The European Council defines the general political direction and priorities of the European Union. The European Council meets twice every six months, convened by its President. When the situation so requires, the President will convene a special meeting. The President's term of office is two and a half years, renewable once. The European Council usually meets in Brussels.



The European Union's currency is "Euro"

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



It is elected every five years by the people of the European Union to represent their interests. The main job of the European Parliament (EP) is to pass European laws on the basis of proposals presented by the European Commission. The Parliament and the Council also share joint authority for approving the EU's annual budget. The main meetings of the Parliament are held in Strasbourg (France), others in Brussels (Belgium).

The Commission consists of 27 Commissioners — one from each EU country. The president of the Commission is chosen by the 27 EU governments and endorsed by the European Parliament. Instead, each of them has responsibility for a particular EU policy area. They are all appointed for a period of five years.

The European Commission



WHAT THE FUTURE FOR EUROPE?



In
democratic
Europe, EU's
future is in
teens power.





The European Union's decision making system changed in a half century. First, this system was planned for 6 countries (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands). But today EU has got 27 countries and the enlargement will continue.

EU still exists today to be able to serve Europeans. It is very important for the citizens to understand and support it. The European Union needs to be fruitful, productive and responsible to overcome the difficulties.

The current technological revolution is radically transforming life in the industrialised world, including Europe. It is vital to understand that this creates new challenges that transcend traditional frontiers.





Europe must not only concentrate on its own development but also embrace globalisation. The European Union still has a long way to go before it can claim to be speaking with one voice or to be a credible player in global politics and diplomacy.

In the future, the European Union will continue to welcome new members. In the meantime, its leaders, listening carefully to public opinion, will have to decide where to draw the Union's geographical, political and cultural boundaries.



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING
TO ME





Zidikai Marija Peckauskaite Secondary School Lithuania

Arnoldas Jonauskas
Virmantas Krakys



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme

The single market,
economic and monetary
union (EMU) and the euro

The single market is one of the
European Union's greatest
achievements because:





- The restrictions among the member countries on trade and free competition have been eliminated.

- The single market promotes economic activity



- Reduced tax barriers





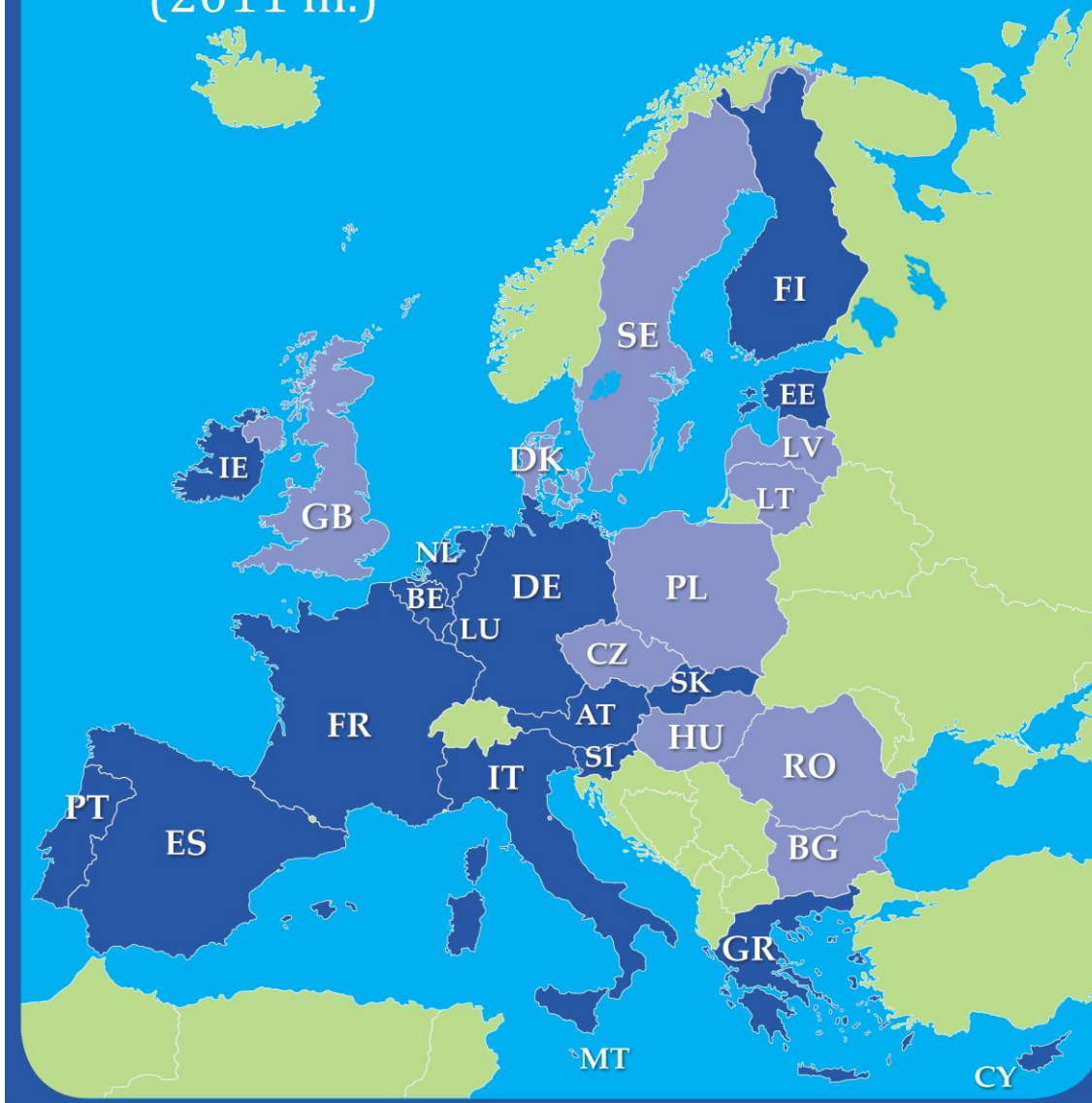
- Public contracts are now open to bidders from anywhere in the EU

- The euro sign has been chosen by the European Commission. It has been designed by the Belgian Alain Billiet. Inspiration for the € symbol itself came from the Greek epsilon (€)



- The euro is the common currency used by 17 of the 27 member states of the European Union. The euro was introduced to world financial markets as an accounting currency on 1 January 1999. Euro coins and banknotes entered circulation on 1 January 2002 for all payments.

euro zonas šalys
ne euro zonas šalys
(2011 m.)



The countries of our Comenius project which use the euro

- FRANCE
- BELGIUM
- SPAIN
- ITALY









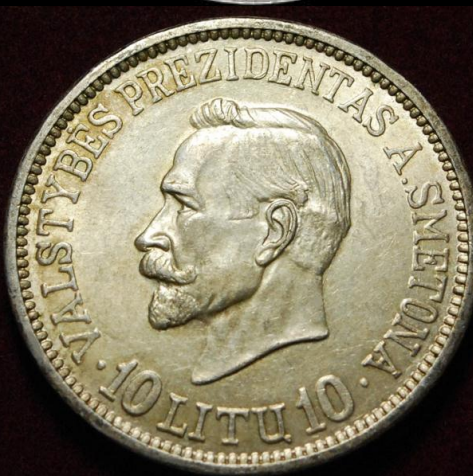


Why is it worth for Lithuania to introduce the euro?

- Growth.
- Discipline.
- Convenience.

Why do Lithuanians think the euro is unnecessary for Lithuania?

- For the fear to lose their national identity.
- For the fear of the growth of prices.









THE EU ON THE WORLD STAGE



MAJOR
PLAYER



IN
TH



E POLITICS



DIFFERENT



Cultures

Countries

People



WE ARE
STRONGER
WHEN WE
WORK
TOGETHER

PERMANENT
PRESIDENT

NEW

HIGH
REPRESENTATIVE



EACH THEIR
COUNTRY OWN
ARMIES



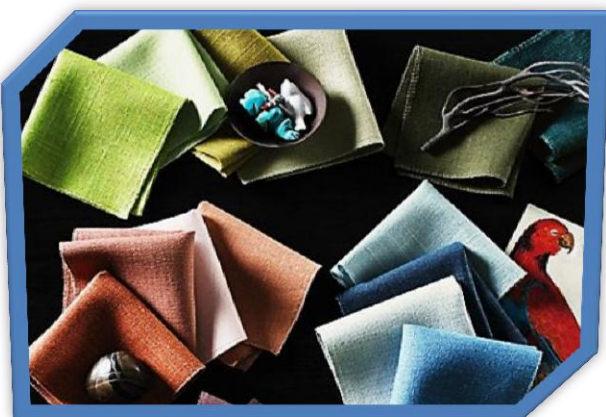
OPERATION
FOR PEACEKEEPING
MISSIONS



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

OPEN
MARKETS

RULES-BASED
TRADING SYSTEM

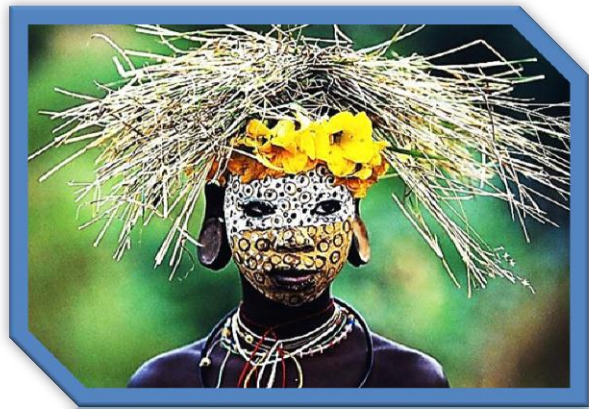


GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORICAL REASONS

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

AID POLICIES

DEVELOPMENT



AID DEVELOPMENT

FOOD AID

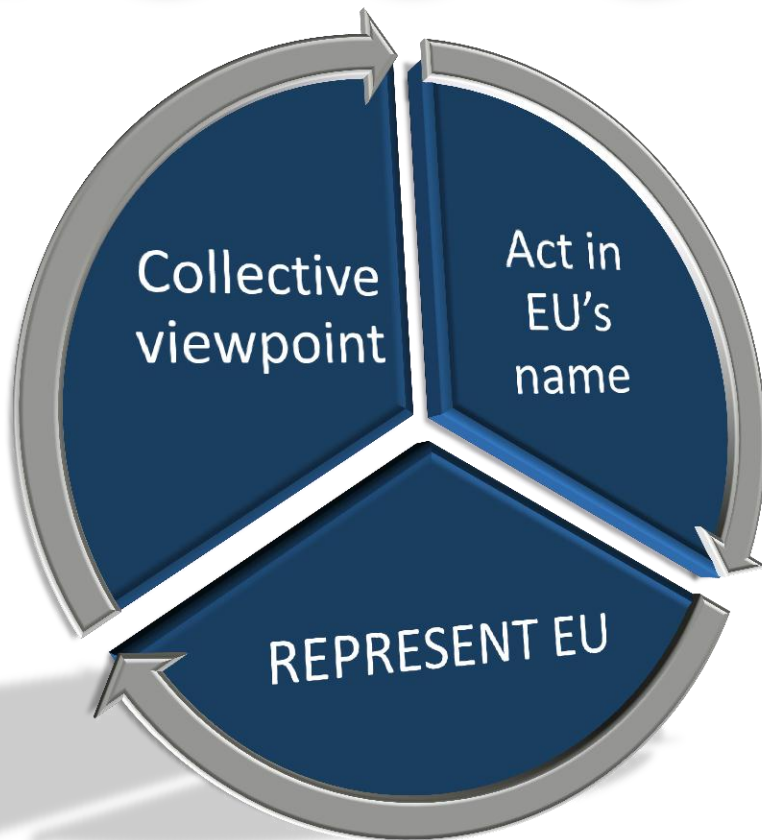
TRADE PREFERENCES

THE COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP)



THE EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY (ESDP)

2009 HIGH REPRESENTATIVE



CATHERINE
ASHTON

FIGHT POVERTY

FEED THEIR PEOPLE

FIGHT DISEASES



DRINKING WATER



RESPECT
FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS

AVOID NATURAL
DISASTERS



MAKE
POVERTY
HISTORY

The Political
and Security
Committee

The EU Military
Committee

The Committee
for Civilian
Aspects of
Crisis
Management

The European
Union Military
Staff

THEY ARE
ANSWERABLE
TO THE
COUNCIL



22 MILITARY OPERATIONS CIVILIAN MISSIONS

EU

NATO



THESSALONIKI EUROPEAN COUNCIL SETUP (EDA)

JUNE

2003

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY BECOMES

EXPENSIVE

SOPHISTICATED



SETS

CONDITIONS

WTO

153
members



UNFAIR



PRACTICES

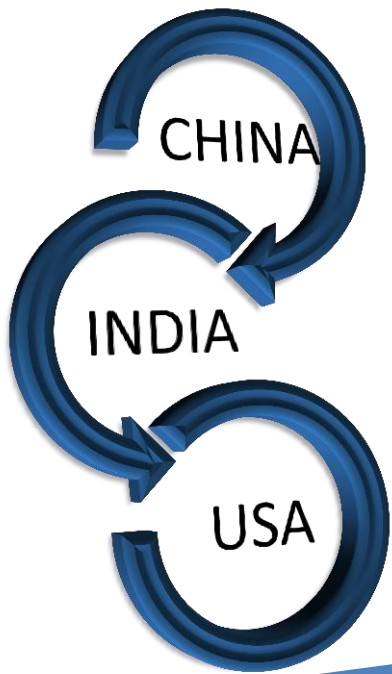
GENERAL SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP)



DUTY-FREE

ACCESS





WTO MECHANISMS

EU

USA

EQUALITY

LOYALTY

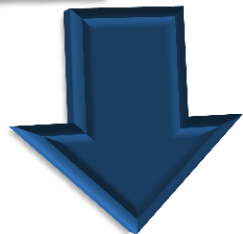
PARTNERSHIP



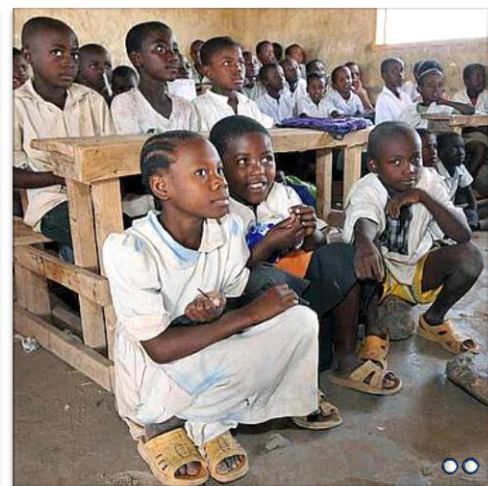
RELATIONS BETWEEN



EUROPE



AFRICA



2009
THE EU
PROVIDED
77
ACP
COUNTRIES
WITH
€2,7 BILLION
OFAID



ANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ILGINIZ İÇİN TEŞEKKÜR EDİ

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION

БЛАГОДАРИМ ВИ ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

AČIŪ UŽ JŪSŲ DĖMĖS

GRACIAS POR LA ATENCIÓN

TAK FOR DIN OPMÆRKSOMHED