



Engineering Practice in the European Union

Lecture No 1.

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

1945-1957

**FROM THE EUROPEAN COAL & STEEL
COMMUNITY (ECSC) TO THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)**

Dr. András Timár Professor Emeritus

University of Pécs – Faculty of Engineering & Information Technology



RECOMMENDED READINGS

- ❖ **European Union** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union
- ❖ **Ideas of European unity before 1945**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ideas_of_European_unity_before_1945
- ❖ **History of the European Coal and Steel Community (1945–57)**
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_European_Coal_and_Steel_Community_\(1945%E2%80%931957\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_European_Coal_and_Steel_Community_(1945%E2%80%931957))
- ❖ **The History of the European Union**
<http://www.historiasiglo20.org/europe/index.htm>
- ❖ **EUROPA - European Union official website**
http://europa.eu/index_en.htm
- ❖ **European Union - European organization**
<http://www.britannica.com/topic/European-Union>



28 MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2017 1



AREA: 4,324,782 km²

POPULATION: 511.805 million

GDP(2014): USD 18.124 trillion
(EUR 16.476 trillion)

GDP/CAPITA (PPP; 2014):
USD 35 850
(EUR 21 800)



28 MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2017

2



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Name	Capital	Accession	Population ^[7]	Area (km ²)
 Austria	Vienna	1 January 1995	8,584,926	83,855
 Belgium	Brussels	Founder	11,258,434	30,528
 Bulgaria	Sofia	1 January 2007	7,202,198	110,994
 Croatia	Zagreb	1 July 2013	4,225,316	56,594
 Cyprus	Nicosia	1 May 2004	847,008	9,251
 Czech Republic	Prague	1 May 2004	10,538,275	78,866
 Denmark	Copenhagen	1 January 1973	5,659,715	43,075
 Estonia	Tallinn	1 May 2004	1,313,271	45,227
 Finland	Helsinki	1 January 1995	5,471,753	338,424
 France	Paris	Founder	66,352,469	640,679
 Germany	Berlin	Founder ^[6]	81,174,000	357,021
 Greece	Athens	1 January 1981	10,812,467	131,990
 Hungary	Budapest	1 May 2004	9,849,000	93,030
 Ireland	Dublin	1 January 1973	4,625,885	70,273
 Italy	Rome	Founder	60,795,612	301,338
 Latvia	Riga	1 May 2004	1,986,096	64,589
 Lithuania	Vilnius	1 May 2004	2,921,262	65,200
 Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Founder	562,958	2,586
 Malta	Valletta	1 May 2004	429,344	316
 Netherlands	Amsterdam	Founder	16,900,726	41,543
 Poland	Warsaw	1 May 2004	38,005,614	312,685
 Portugal	Lisbon	1 January 1986	10,374,822	92,390
 Romania	Bucharest	1 January 2007	19,861,408	238,391
 Slovakia	Bratislava	1 May 2004	5,421,349	49,035
 Slovenia	Ljubljana	1 May 2004	2,062,874	20,273
 Spain	Madrid	1 January 1986	46,439,864	504,030
Sweden	Stockholm	1 January 1995	9,747,355	449,964
United Kingdom	London	1 January 1973	64,767,115	243,610



24 OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Language ↕	Native speakers ↕
English	13%
German	16%
French	13%
Italian	12%
Spanish	8%
Polish	8%
Romanian	5%
Dutch	4%
Greek	3%
Hungarian	3%
Portuguese	2%
Czech	2%
Swedish	2%
Bulgarian	2%
Slovak	1%
Danish	1%
Finnish	1%
Lithuanian	1%
Croatian	1%
Slovenian	<1%
Estonian	<1%
Irish	<1%
Latvian	<1%
Maltese	<1%





NON-OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF THE EU

1



- ❖ The European flag represents the identity and unity of European peoples in a broader sense
- ❖ Number 12 is considered from ages as being the symbol of perfection, integrity and unity – thus the flag doesn't change, irrespectively of enlargements



NON-OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF THE EU

2

UNITED IN
DIVERSITY



9th of May: Europe Day



The motto of the European Union



Anthem of EU: the *Ode to Joy* from
Beethoven's 9th Symphony
(4th movement; orchestral only)

French foreign minister *Robert Schuman* explained first the idea of an European integration at 9th of May 1950



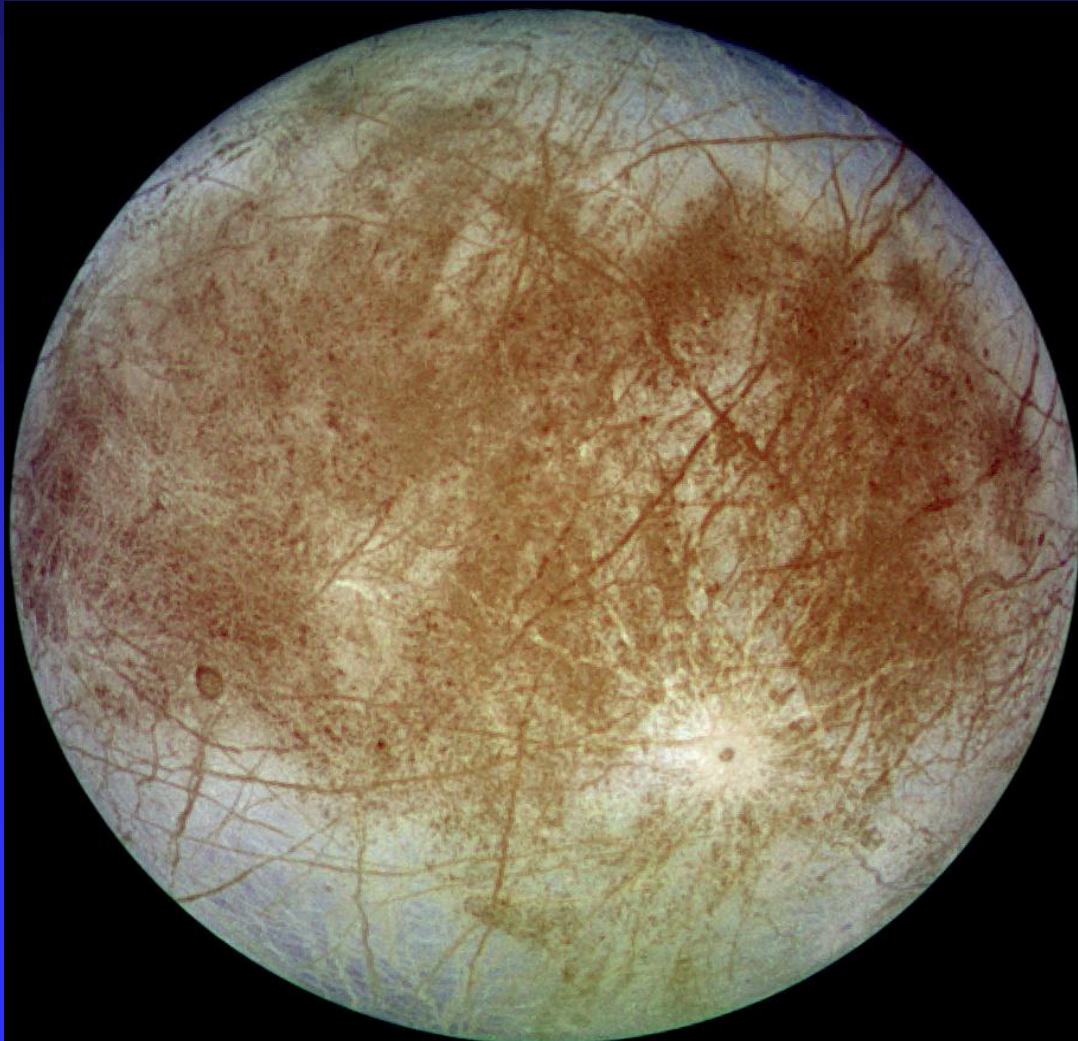
EUROPE ON THE MAP: ONE OF 5 CONTINENTS



According to Homer *Europe* (Greek: Ευρώπη) was the name of *central* Greece. Later on, it became the name of *entire* Greece in antiquity. Finally, after 500 B. C. it referred to Greece, including all territories lying on the North of it



EUROPE: A MOON OF PLANET JUPITER





EUROPE

- ❖ It is an ideal, a theory, a civilisation, a culture
- ❖ Based on Graeco-Roman human ideal and Jewish-Christian ethics of *The Bible*
- ❖ In Greek Mythology *Europe* was the beautiful daughter of a Phoenician king *Agenor*, abducted by the king of the gods: *Zeus* in the form of a white bull, to the island of Crete
- ❖ To protect herself from pirates and invaders, she received from Zeus an invulnerable giant automaton made of bronze (*Talos*), a dog and a lance



BIRTHPLACE OF EUROPE

(Turos, Phoenicia – today in Lebanon)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(Mural painting in Pompeii)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

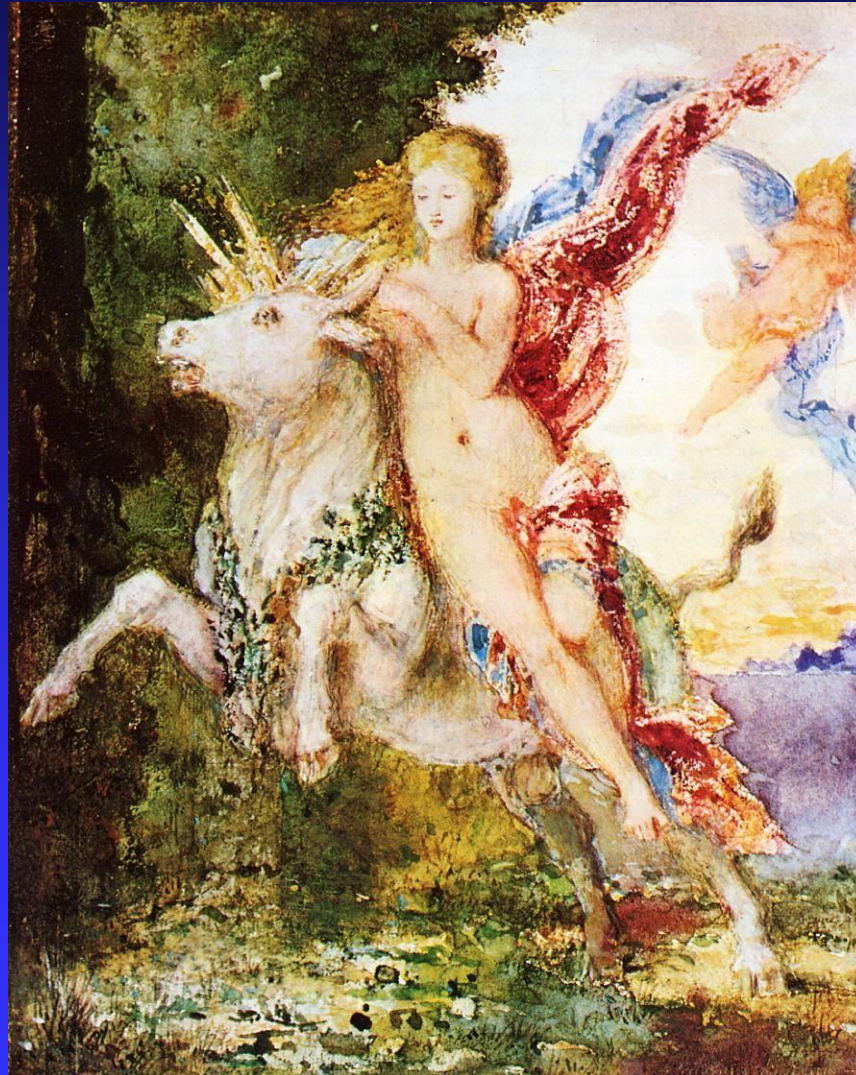
(Noel-Nicolas Coypel, 1726)





ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(Gustave Moreau, 1869)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(Tavik František Šimon , 1910)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(Sculpture in front of the building of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France)



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ABDUCTION OF EUROPE

(EURO Coins)



Coin of 2€ (Greece)



Coin of 10€ commemorating enlargement of 2004 (Belgium)



EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

❖ *Integration* (Latin):

1. the act of combining or adding parts to make a unified whole
2. the act of amalgamating a racial or religious group with an existing community
3. Combining different components into an overall system
4. Purposeful co-operation of units or branches of an economic entity



EUROPE

AFTER WORLD WAR II.



- ❖ The ideal of unity of European States emerged already in early Middle Age (Dante, Comenius, Erasmus, Kant)
- ❖ The League of Nations, an international organization created after WW I. to provide a forum for resolving international disputes, proved to be ineffective
- ❖ Following WW II, to prevent another such conflict, the United Nations (UN) replaced it in 1945; thus not the necessity of the integration but opportunities and means how to achieve it, remained a question



BERLIN (GERMANY) (Reischstag)



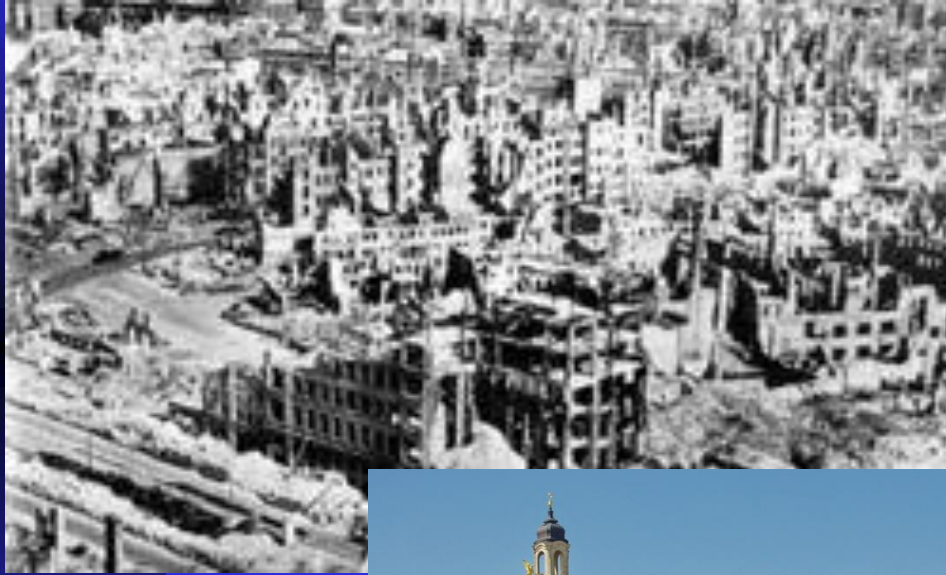
1945



2015



DRESDEN (GERMANY) 1945



1945

2015



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VARSAW (POLAND) 1945

(Marketplace, downtown)



1945



2015



BUDAPEST (HUNGARY) 1945

(Chain Bridge and King's Castle)



1945



2015



BUDAPEST (HUNGARY) 1945

(Elisabeth Bridge)



1945



2015



OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPE 1945-49

- ❖ **Alternatives: co-operation of independent national governments or new international institutions with a certain amount of national sovereignty transferred to them**
- ❖ **European integration should be based on durable regulation of German-French relations**
- ❖ **Western and Eastern Europe is severely divided by the Cold War (1946-1989)**
- ❖ **Economic division is institutionalized by Marshall plan (US aid to recovery, 1947)**



MARSHALL PLAN

1

(European Recovery Program, ERP)






- ❖ **The Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was an initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave \$13 billion (approximately \$130 billion in current dollar value as of 2015) in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War**
- ❖ **Sixteen nations, including Germany, became part of the program and shaped the assistance they required, with administrative and technical assistance provided through the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) of the US**



MARSHALL PLAN

(European Recovery Program, ERP)

2

Country	1948/49 (\$ millions) ☒	1949/50 (\$ millions) ☒	1950/51 (\$ millions) ☒	Cumulative (\$ millions) ☒
 Austria	232	166	70	468
 Belgium and  Luxembourg	195	222	360	777
 Denmark	103	87	195	385
 France	1085	691	520	2296
 Germany	510	438	500	1448
 Greece	175	156	45	366
 Iceland	6	22	15	43
 Ireland	88	45	0	133
 Italy and  Trieste	594	405	205	1204
 Netherlands	471	302	355	1128
 Norway	82	90	200	372
 Portugal	0	0	70	70
 Sweden	39	48	260	347
 Switzerland	0	0	250	250
 Turkey	28	59	50	137
 United Kingdom	1316	921	1060	3297
Totals	4,924	3,652	4,155	12,721



NEW INSTITUTIONS

1

OECD

- ❖ The OECD originated as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC, 1947) to help administer the Marshall Plan (rejected by the Soviet Union and its satellite states)
- ❖ In 1961 OEEC was reformed into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and membership was extended to non-European states
- ❖ The objective of OECD isn't economic integration; it defines itself as a forum of industrially developed countries committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a setting to compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practices, and co-ordinate domestic and international policies





OECD

- ❖ **The OECD promotes policies designed:**
 - ◆ **to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth, employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;**
 - ◆ **to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development; and**
 - ◆ **to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations**



OECD HEADQUARTER

(CHATEAU DE LA MUETTE, PARIS)





OECD

- ❖ **The OECD Secretariat provides support to 200 Standing and Substantive Committees**
- ❖ **It is organised into Directorates, which include about 2,500 staff**
- ❖ **The OECD publishes the *Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)*, which is an assessment that allows educational performances to be examined on a common measure across countries**
- ❖ **It is a statistical agency publishing comparable statistics on a wide number of subjects**



NEW INSTITUTIONS

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

2

- ❖ Council of Europe is a regional intergovernmental organisation whose stated goal is to promote *human rights, democracy and the rule of law* in its 47 member states, covering 820 million citizens
- ❖ It was founded by 10 countries in London 05. May 1949, its HQ is in Strasbourg (F)
- ❖ Its best known body is the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights
- ❖ Its work has resulted in standards, charters and conventions to facilitate cooperation between European countries as an advisory body

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

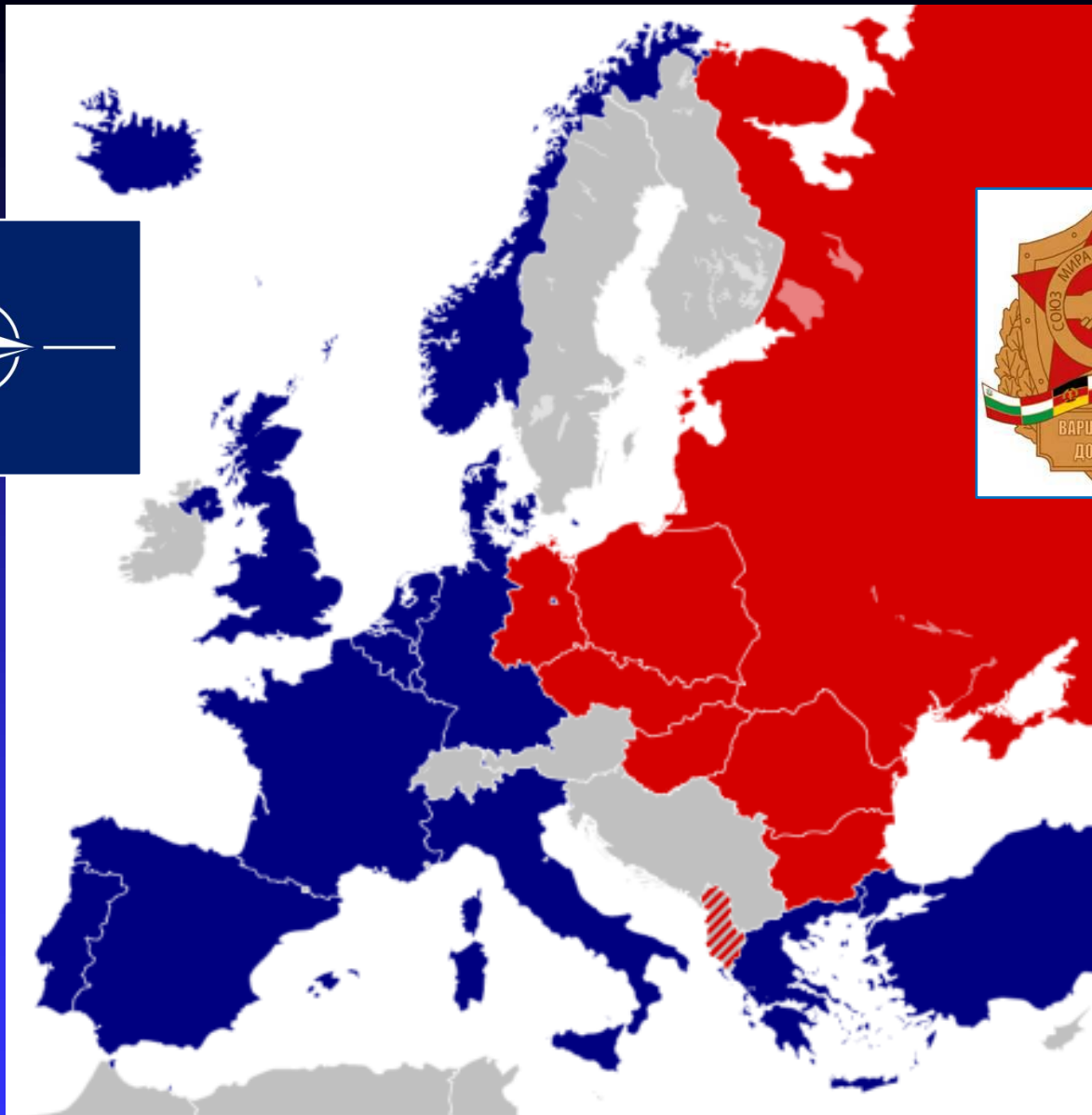


NEW INSTITUTIONS

3

NATO

- ❖ The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington by USA, Canada + 10 European countries on 04.04.1949
- ❖ It was the main tool of the balance of deterrence during the Cold War, but dissolution of Warsaw Pact in 1991 removed its main adversary and lead to re-evaluation of NATO's purpose and tasks (peace-keeping, crisis management)
- ❖ NATO has twenty-eight members, mainly in Europe & North America; its HQ is in Brussels (B)



During the Cold War, most of Europe was divided between two alliances. Members of NATO are shown in blue, with members of the Warsaw Pact in red



NATO HEADQUARTERS **(BRUSSELS, BELGIUM)**



Timár, 2017

The new HQ of NATO opened in May 2017



NEW INSTITUTIONS

ECSC

4



Winston Churchill



Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet



Konrad Adenauer

- ❖ „*Founding fathers*” of the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) with *new ideas* for lasting peace and prosperity...
- ❖ *Economic cooperation* might lead to political integration of Europe and *not the other way round*...



ECSC

- ❖ **The *European Coal and Steel Community* (ECSC) was an international organization serving to unify European countries after WW II.**
- ❖ **It was formally established by the Treaty of Paris (1951), which was signed by Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg**
- ❖ **The ECSC was the first international organisation to be based on the principles of supranationalism and would ultimately lead the way to the founding of the European Union**



ECSC

- ❖ The ECSC was first proposed by French foreign minister Robert Schuman on 09.05.1950 as a way to prevent war between France and Germany
- ❖ His aim was to "make war not only unthinkable but *materially impossible*" which was to be achieved by regional integration, of which the ECSC was the first step
- ❖ The Treaty created a *common market* for (German) coal and (French) steel, which served to neutralise competition between European nations over natural resources



ECSC

- ❖ **The ECSC was run by four institutions:**
 - ❖ a *High Authority* composed of independent appointees
 - ❖ a *Common Assembly* composed of national parliamentarians
 - ❖ a *Special Council* composed of nation ministers, and
 - ❖ a *Court of Justice*
- ❖ **These would ultimately form the blueprint for today's European Commission, European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Court of Justice**



NEW INSTITUTIONS

5

EEC

- ❖ **Studies and documents prepared by ECSC justified, that economic integration could be achieved step by step**
- ❖ **The Messina Conference of ECSC (1955) and a Report of the Spaak Committee (1956) supported the plan to create a *common market* based on *customs union***
- ❖ **The *European Economic Community* (EEC) was a regional organisation created by the Treaty of Rome (1957), which aimed to bring about economic integration between its (then six) member states**



PHASES OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

1

- ❖ Free trade area: territory of a group of countries that have few or no price controls in the form of tariffs or quotas when trading between each other
- ❖ Customs union: is a type of trade bloc which is composed of a free trade area with a common external tariff and the participant countries set up common external trade policy
- ❖ Common market: group formed by countries within a geographical area to promote duty free trade and free movement of labour and capital among its members



PHASES OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

2

- ❖ **Economic union** is a type of trade bloc which is composed of a common market with a customs union; participant countries have both common policies on product regulation, freedom of movement of goods, services and the factors of production (capital and labour) and a common external trade policy
- ❖ **Political union**: A larger and consolidated group of nations or states that share a joint government (federal and/or incorporating type) that is internationally acknowledged



TREATIES OF ROME

1

- ❖ On 25th March 1957, two treaties were signed in Rome that gave birth to the European Economic Community (EEC) and to European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)
- ❖ The Treaties were ratified by National Parliaments over the following months and came into force on 1st January 1958
- ❖ The Treaty establishing the EEC affirmed in its preamble that signatory States were "*determined to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe*"



TREATIES OF ROME

2

- ❖ In fact, the brand new institution was a customs union (first phase towards economic integration)
- ❖ The Treaty of Rome included the adoption of a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and also established the prohibition of monopolies, some transport common policies and the grant of some commercial privileges to the colonial territories of the Member States
- ❖ The Treaty that instituted the EURATOM tried to create appropriate conditions for developing a strong nuclear industry



NEW INSTITUTIONS

6

EFTA

- ❖ A process put in motion in which progressive economic integration was paving the way to the long term objective, the political union
- ❖ The United Kingdom didn't join the customs union and proposed the foundation of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- ❖ Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Austria and Portugal joined to that new organisation
- ❖ The British accession is delayed until 1973



THE SIGNING OF THE TREATIES

(Palazzo dei Conservatori, Capitolium, 25.03.1957.)





TIMELINE OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

