

EU HISTORY

GENERAL INTRODUCTION EU LAW AND BEYOND

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OVERVIEW

EU HISTORY

1. Initial idea
2. Spill-over effect
3. Schuman declaration
4. EU symbols
5. EU accessions
6. EU treaty revisions

GUIDING QUESTIONS



- ❑ What was the main purpose for starting EU integration, and how was this purpose achieved?
- ❑ What is the so-called 'spill-over' effect?
- ❑ How did EU integration further develop?

EU History

Founding fathers



Konrad Adenauer



Alcide De Gasperi



Winston Churchill



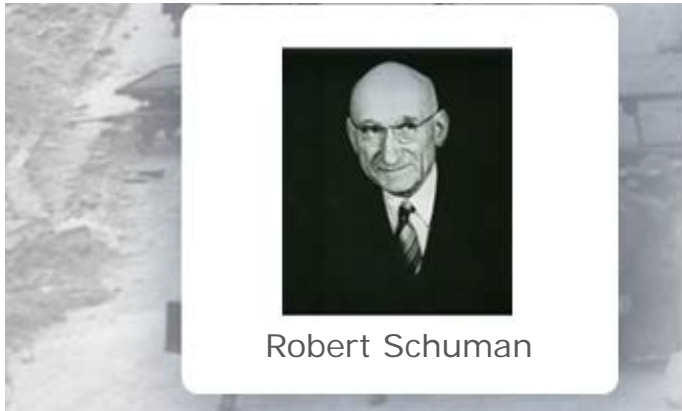
Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet

EU History

Spill-over effect



Founding fathers and a founding mother



Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet



Picture source: Henri Lastenouse | Brussels, June 18th 2019 | #JeanMonnet30

Jacqueline Lastenouse-Bury, Honorary Director of the European Commission & initiator (i.e. **founding mother**) of the Jean Monnet Actions in 1989 (**N.B.** the Jean Monnet actions are now part of Erasmus+)



Picture source: EU in slides

Schuman declaration | 9 May 1950

“World **peace** cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it.”

“The contribution which an organized and living Europe can bring to civilization is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. In taking upon herself for more than 20 years the role of champion of a united Europe, France has always had as her essential aim the service of peace. A united Europe was not achieved and we had war.

Europe will **not** be made **all at once**, or according to a single plan. It will be built **through concrete achievements** which first create a **de facto solidarity**. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.”

“The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any **war** between France and Germany **becomes** not merely unthinkable, but **materially impossible**.”

EU History

EU symbols



The motto:
United in diversity



The European anthem



The euro



The European flag



Europe Day, 9 May

EU History

Accessions

N.B. accession treaties = amendments of EU primary law



*Česká republika = Česko (2019)

EU History

EU treaty revisions

N.B. amending treaties = also primary law



1951/2

The European Coal and Steel Community

1957/8

The treaties of Rome:

- The European Economic Community
- The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

1986/7

The European Single Act: the Single Market

1992/3

Treaty on European Union - Maastricht

1997/9

Treaty of Amsterdam

2001/3

Treaty of Nice

2007/9

Treaty of Lisbon

Date of signature / entry into force

EU treaty revisions | EU primary law

Primary law

- TEU, TFEU
- Modifications by **Treaty revisions** (Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, Lisbon, etc.) and **Accession treaties** (e.g. Croatia), protocols etc.
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community

Secondary law

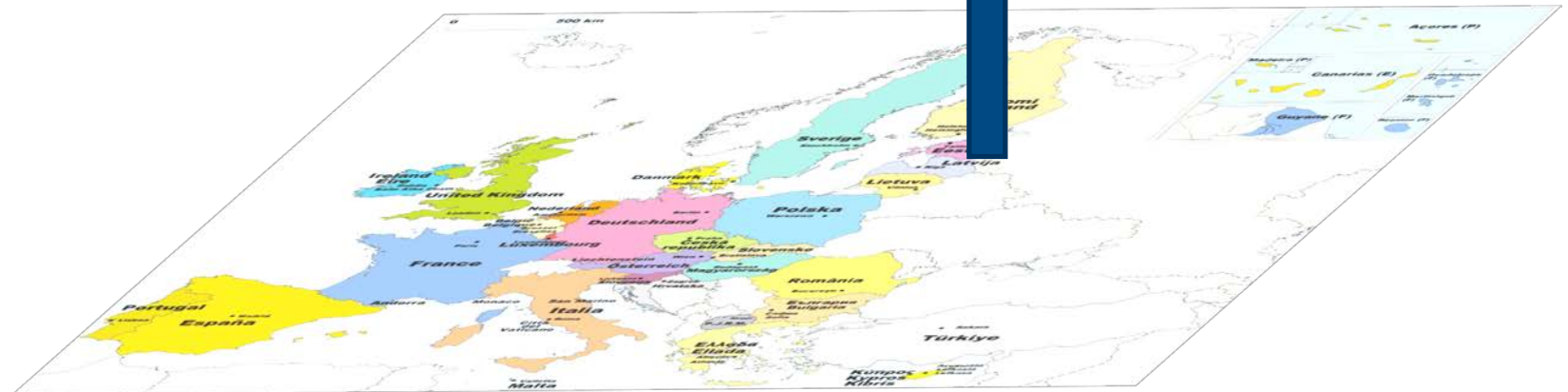
- Decision: binding for addressee
- Recommendations and opinions: no binding force
- Regulations: general application, binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the MS
- Directives: binding, as to the result to be achieved; leaves choice of form and methods of implementation

EU treaty revisions | spill-over effect



- European Union
 - Exclusive competence EU
 - Shared competences EU / MS
 - EU competence to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the MS

- Member States





- ❑ What was the main purpose for starting EU integration, and how was this purpose achieved?
 - ✓ Objective: to maintain peace (especially between Germany and France)
 - ✓ Methodology: peace because of economic integration, i.e. countries being closely linked to each other. N.B. That is why Brexit proves to be so difficult (that means to separate from the EU).

- ❑ What is the so-called ‘spill-over’ effect?
 - ✓ Integration in one field (e.g. free movement of workers) automatically (!) breeds integration in other fields (e.g. harmonization of social security laws, rules on border controls).
 - ✓ Spill-over from one economic (e.g. free movement of products) to another economic field (e.g. harmonization of technical standards of these products).
 - ✓ Spill-over from an economic field to the political field (e.g. Common Foreign and Security Policy, Euro as single currency).



□ How did EU integration further develop?

- ✓ More countries joined.
- ✓ More powers (legal competences) were transferred to EU level (based on amendments to EU primary law, i.e. all Member States had to agree).