

The European Union: 500 million people – 27 countries



Member states of the European Union

Candidate countries

Founders



New ideas for lasting peace and prosperity...



Konrad Adenauer



Alcide De Gasperi



Winston Churchill



Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet

The EU symbols



The European flag



The European anthem



Europe Day, 9 May



The motto: United in diversity

23 official languages



Enlargement: from six to 27 countries



1952



1973



1981



1986



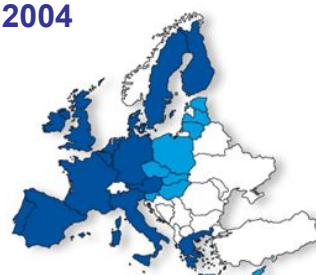
1990



1995



2004



2007



The big enlargement: healing the division of Europe



- 41989** **Fall of Berlin Wall – end of Communism**
EU economic help begins: Phare programme
- 41992** **Criteria set for a country to join the EU:**
 - **democracy and rule of law**
 - **functioning market economy**
 - **ability to implement EU laws**
- 41998** **Formal negotiations on enlargement begin**
- 42002** **Copenhagen summit agrees enlargement**
- 42004** **10 new EU members: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia**
- 42007** **Bulgaria and Romania join the EU**

Candidates

Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey



The treaties – basis for democratic cooperation built on law



1952

The European Steel and Coal Community

1958

The treaties of Rome:
The European Economic Community
The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

2009

Treaty of Lisbon

1987

The European Single Act:
the Single Market

2003

Treaty of Nice

1999

Treaty of Amsterdam

1993

Treaty of European Union
– Maastricht



The Lisbon treaty - taking Europe into the 21st century



The Treaty will make the European Union:

More efficient Simpler processes, full-time president for the Council, etc.

More democratic Stronger role for the European Parliament and national parliaments, "Citizens Initiative", Charter of Fundamental Rights, etc.

More transparent Clarifies who does what, greater public access to documents and meetings, etc.

More united on the world stage High Representative for Foreign Policy, etc.

More secure New possibilities to fight climate change and terrorism, secure energy supplies, etc.

A transparent Union at your service



The website of the European Union

europa.eu

One and a half million documents available to the public

Europe Direct contact centre

Answers your questions:

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

Europe Direct relays

Over 400 EU Info Points across the EU

European Union Documents

Access to internal documents
upon request

The European Ombudsman

Deals with complaints over EU administration

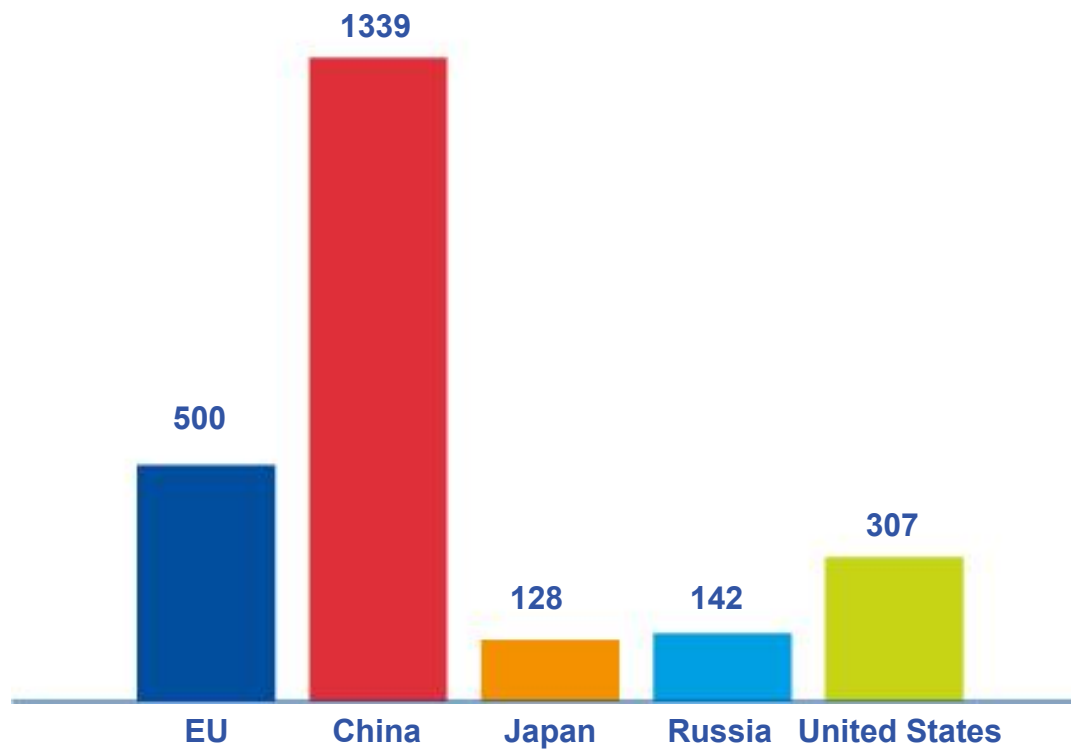


Nikiforos Diamandouros, the EU ombudsman

EU population in the world



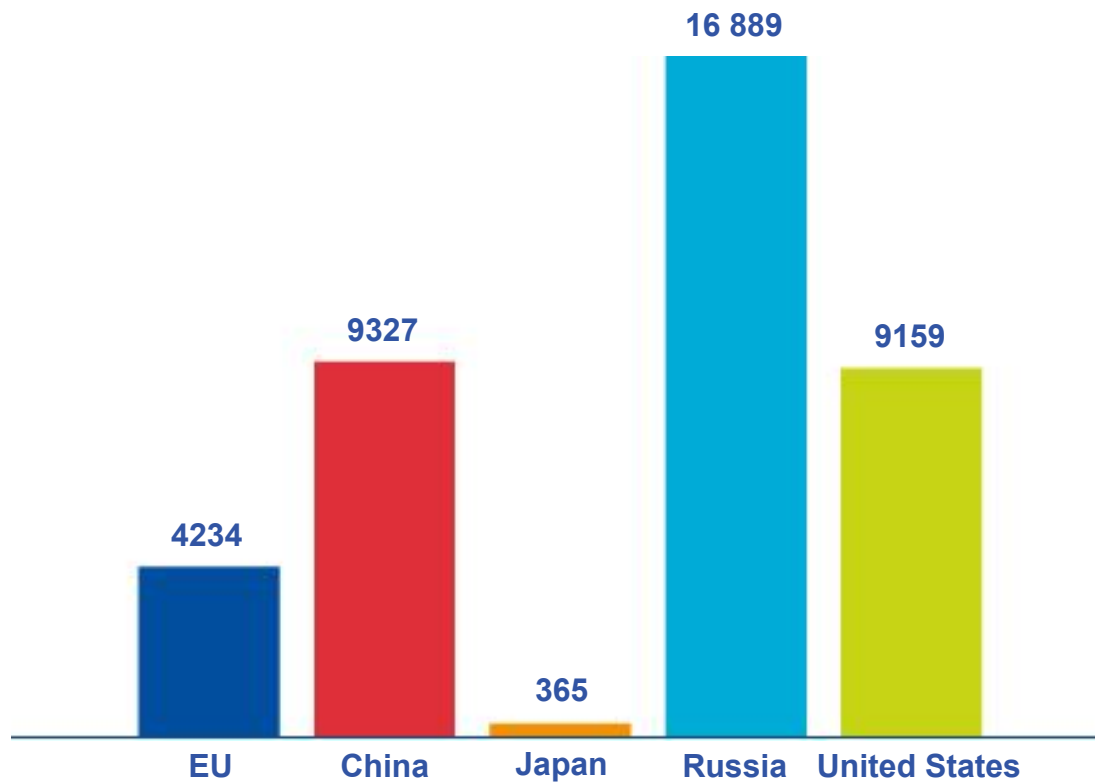
Population in millions, 2009



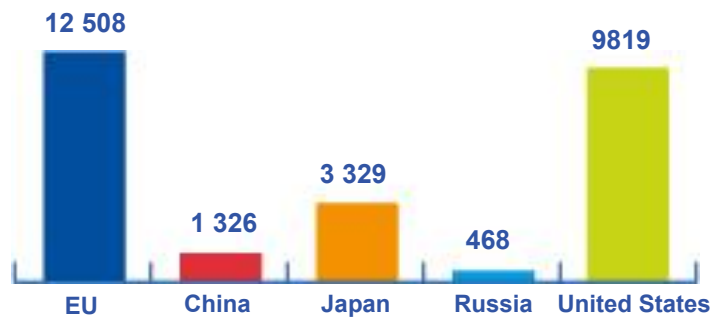
The area of the EU compared to the rest of the world



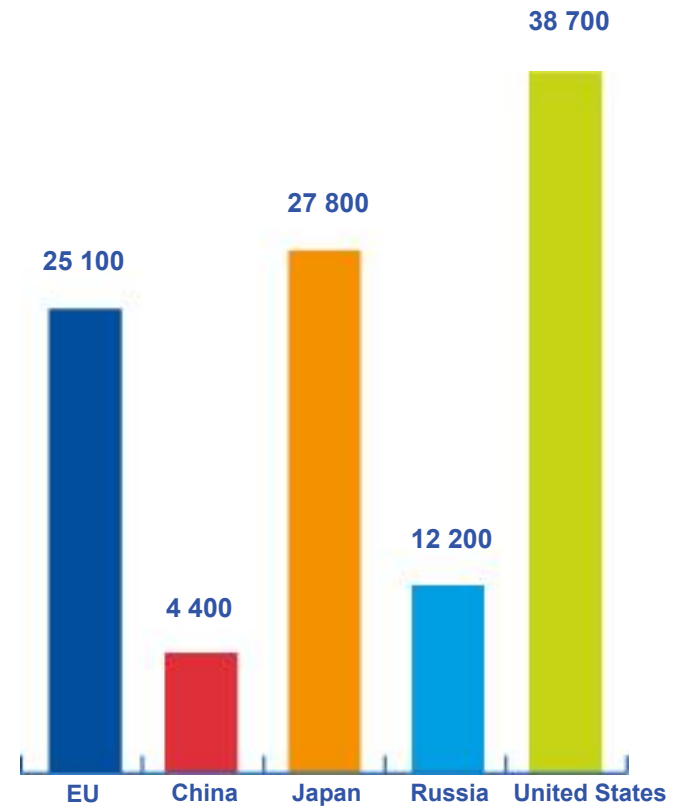
Surface area, 1 000 km²



How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



Size of economy: 2008 gross domestic product in billion of euros

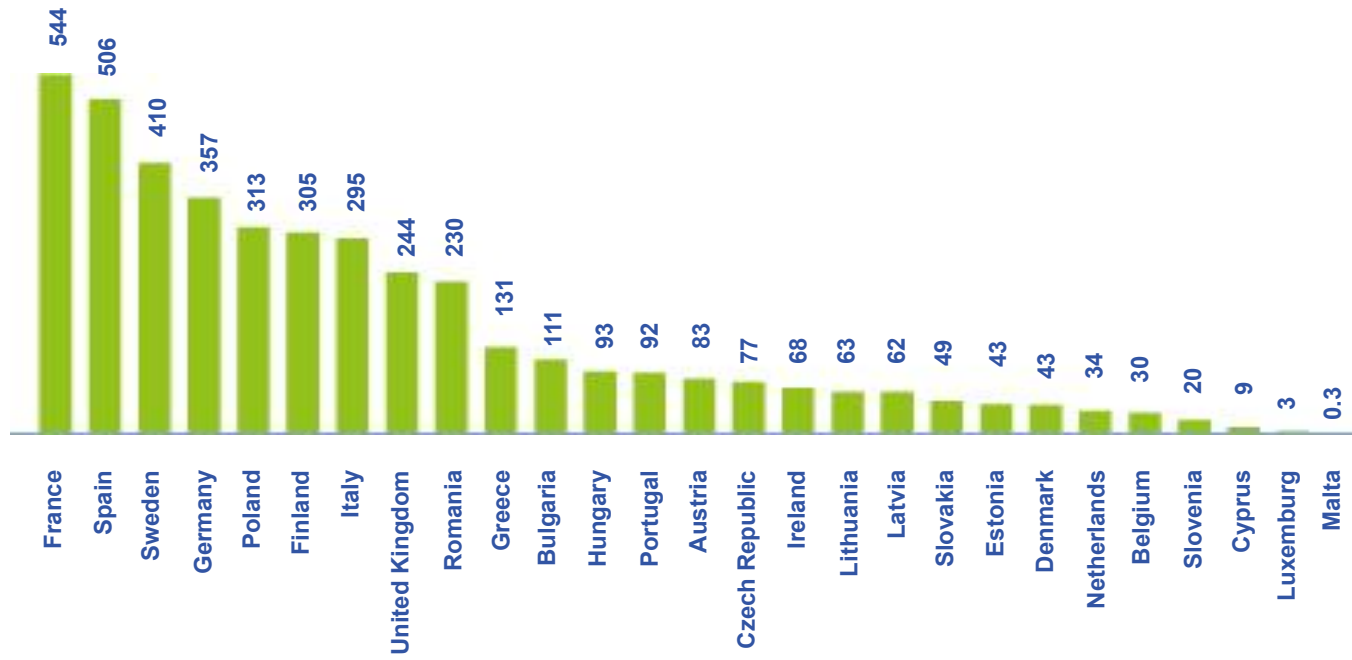


Wealth per person: 2008 gross domestic product per person

How big are the EU countries?



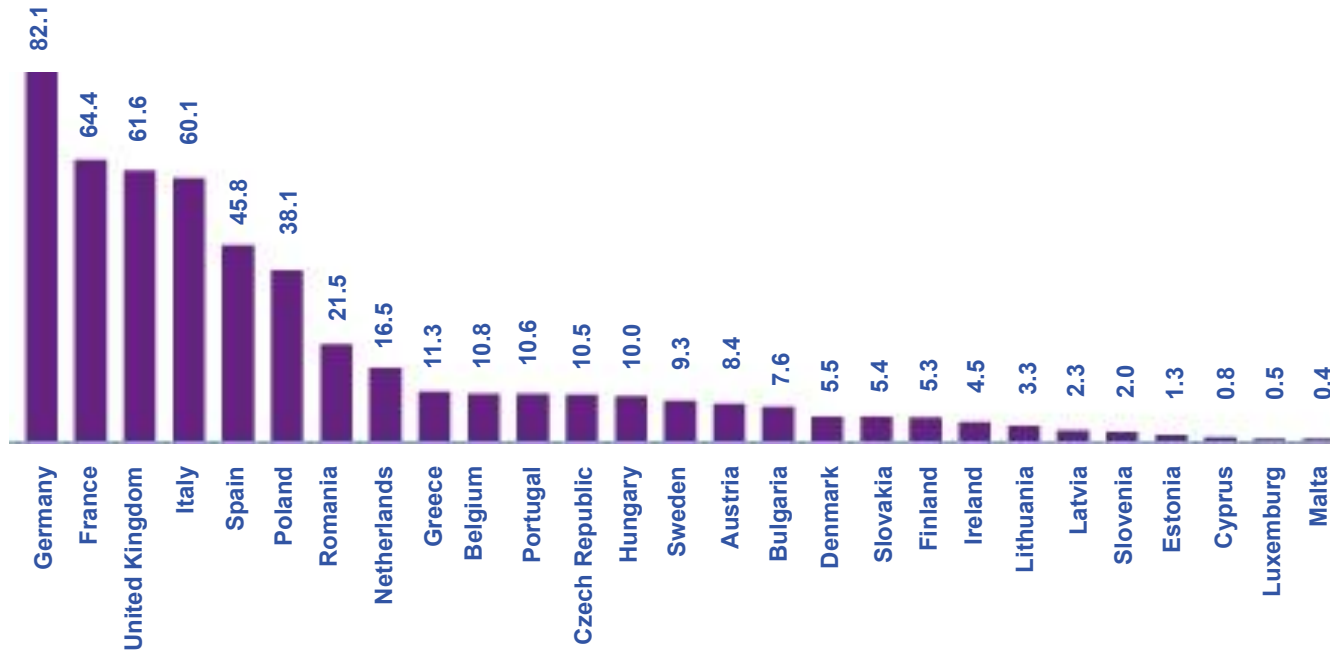
Surface area in 1 000 km²



How many people live in the EU?



Population in millions, 2009
500 million total

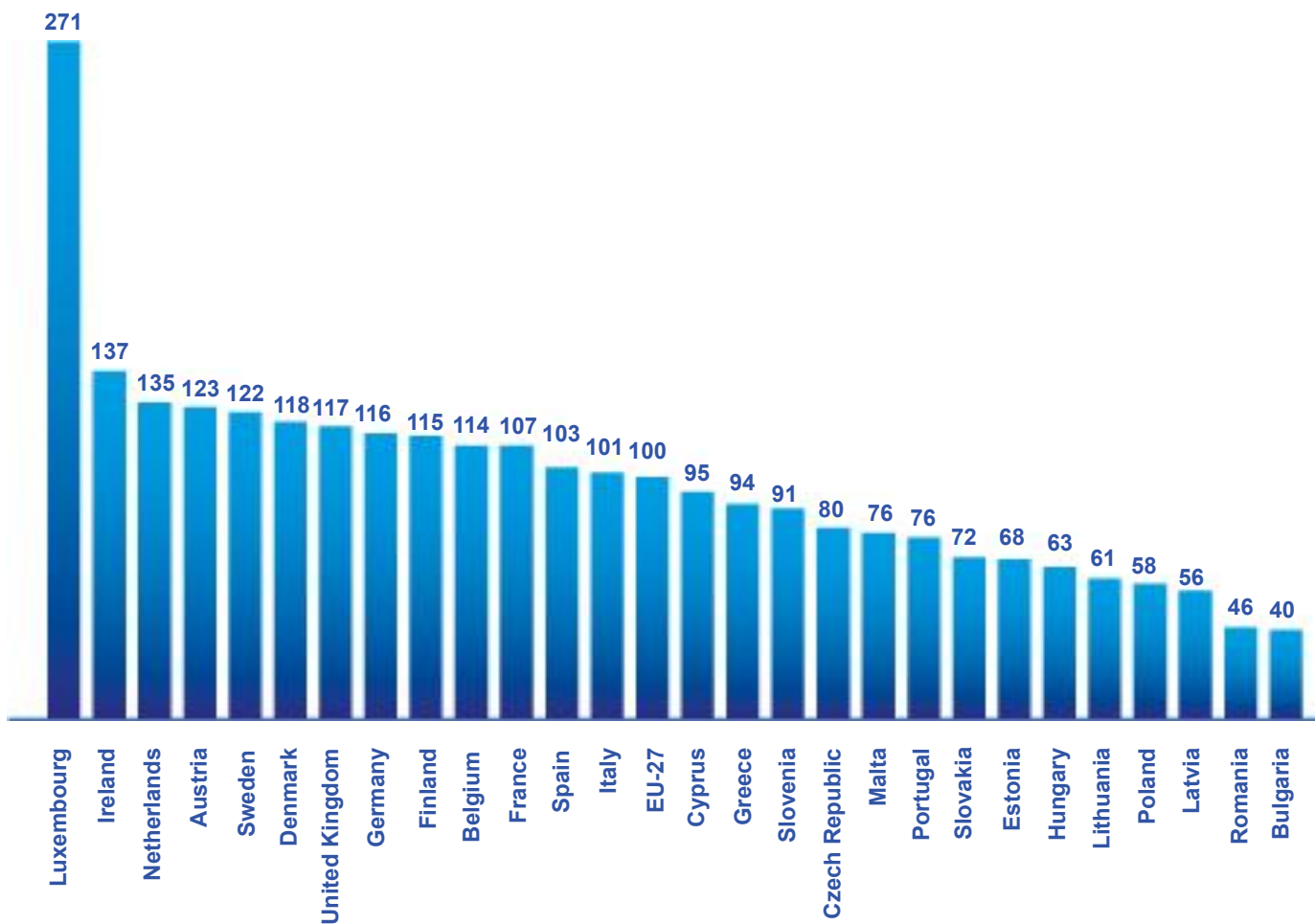


GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth



2008 GDP per inhabitant

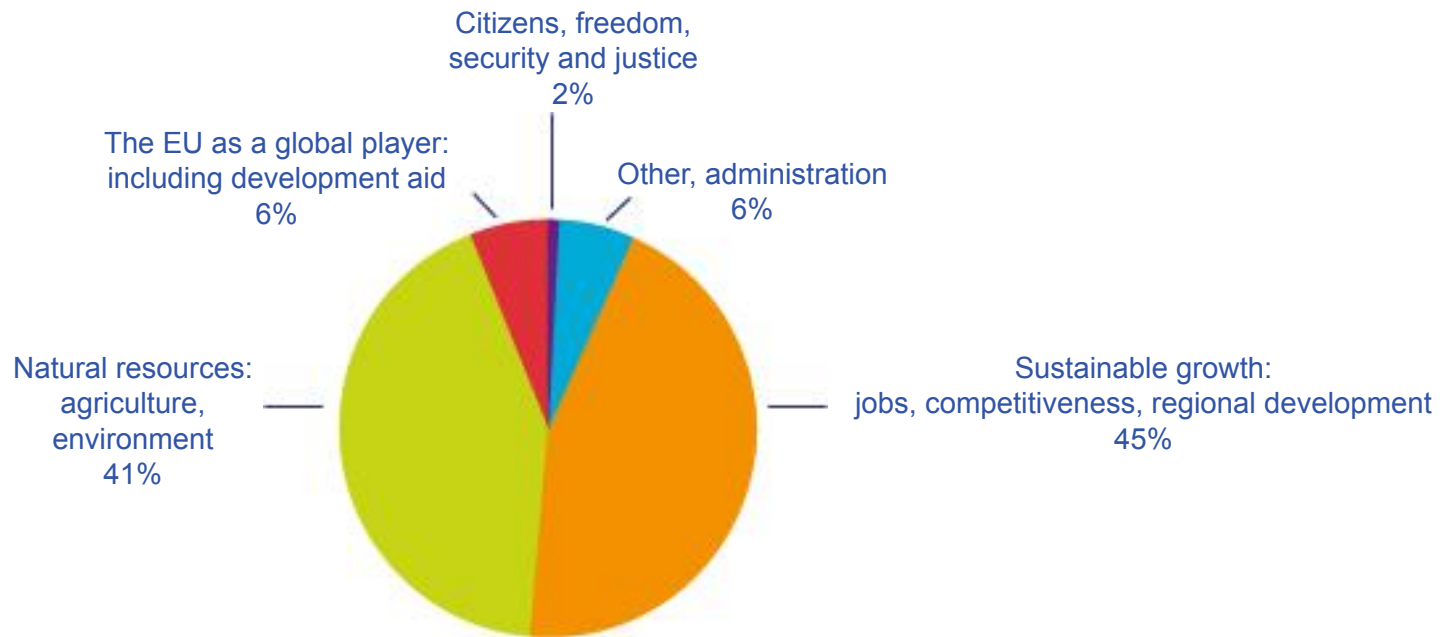
Index where the average of the 27 EU-countries is 100



How does the EU spend its money?



**2010 EU budget: €141.5 billion
= 1.20% of gross national income**





To stop global warming, EU leaders decided in 2007 to:

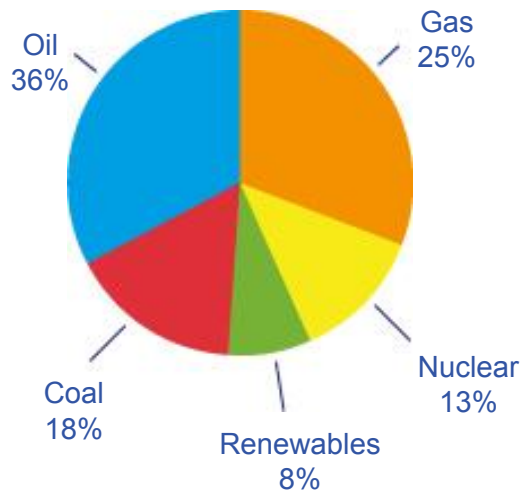
- 4 reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 (30% if other developed countries do likewise)**
- 4 improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020**
- 4 raise the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020 (wind, solar, hydro power, biomass)**



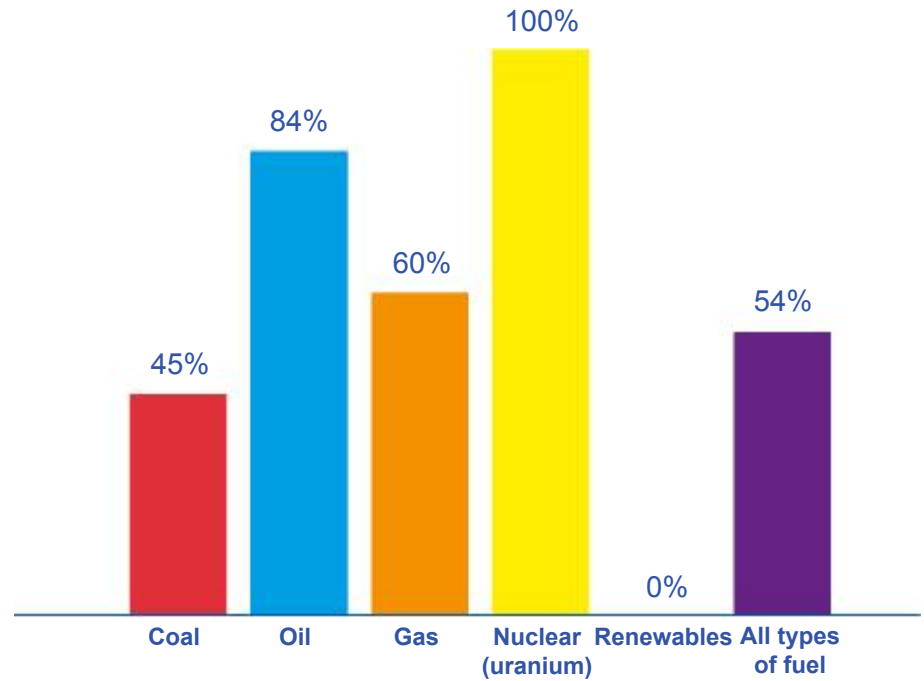


Energy sources in a changing world

Fuel used in EU in 2008, as share of total



Share of fuel imported from outside the EU in 2008





Challenges:

4Demography: Europeans live longer, have fewer children

4Globalisation: European economy faces competition from other parts of the world

4Climate change: Emission of greenhouse gases must come down

Solutions:

European leaders have therefore agreed on a joint strategy for:

4More research and innovation

4A more dynamic business environment

4Investing in people

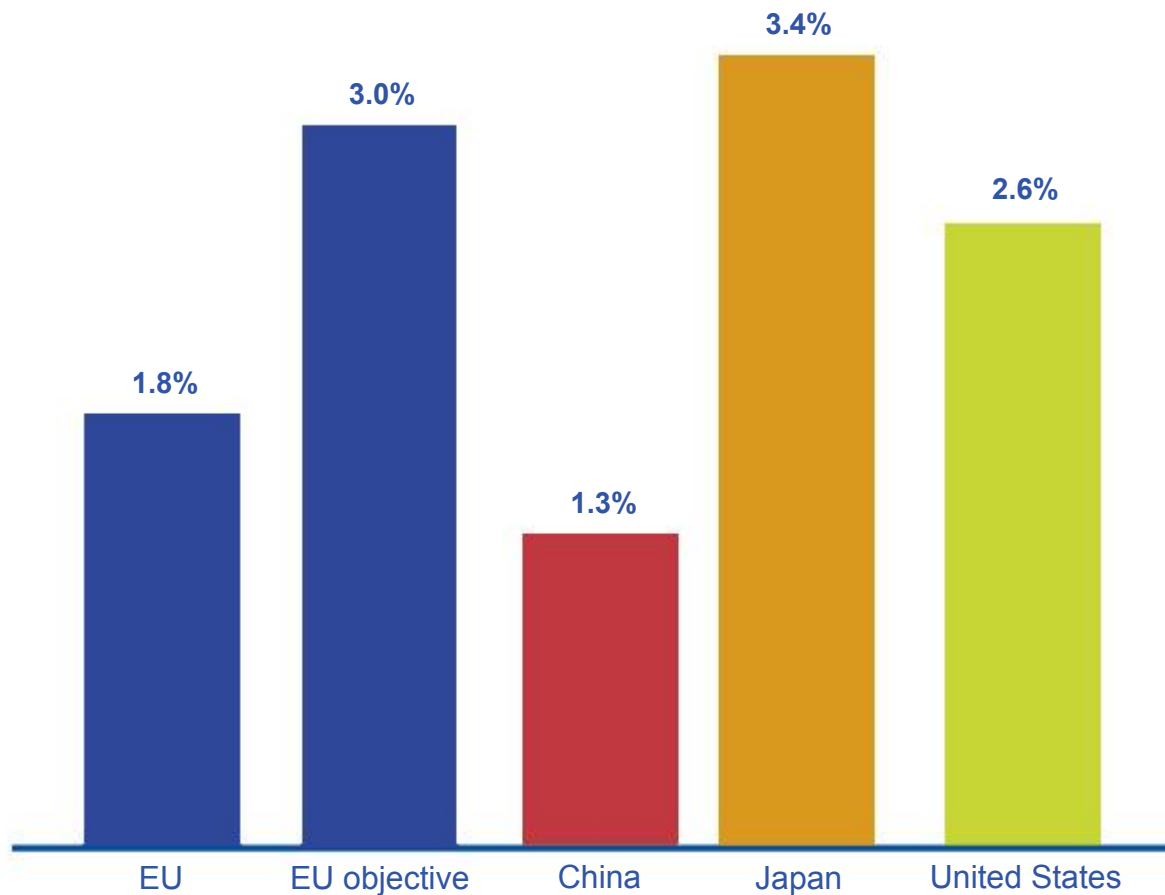
4A greener economy



Research - investing in the knowledge society



Spending on research and development in 2006 (% of GDP)



Solidarity in practice: the EU cohesion policy




2007-2013: €347 billion invested for infrastructure, business, environment and training of workers for less well-off regions or citizens

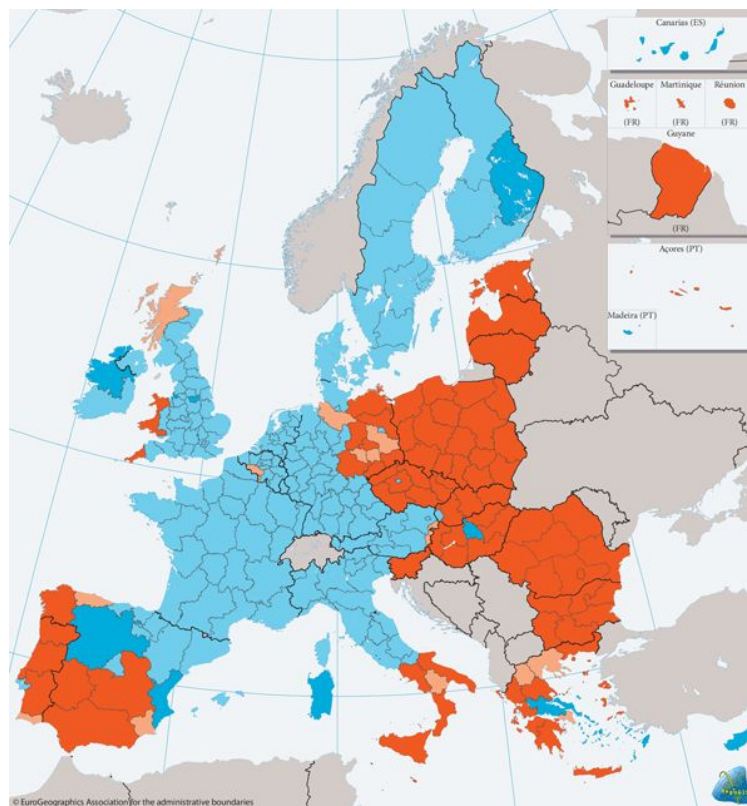
4 Regional fund

4 Social fund

4 Cohesion fund

 Convergence objective: regions with GDP per capita under 75% of the EU average. 81.5% of the funds are spent on this objective.

 Regional competitiveness and employment objective.



The euro – a single currency for Europeans



-  EU countries using the euro
-  EU countries not using the euro



Can be used everywhere in the euro area

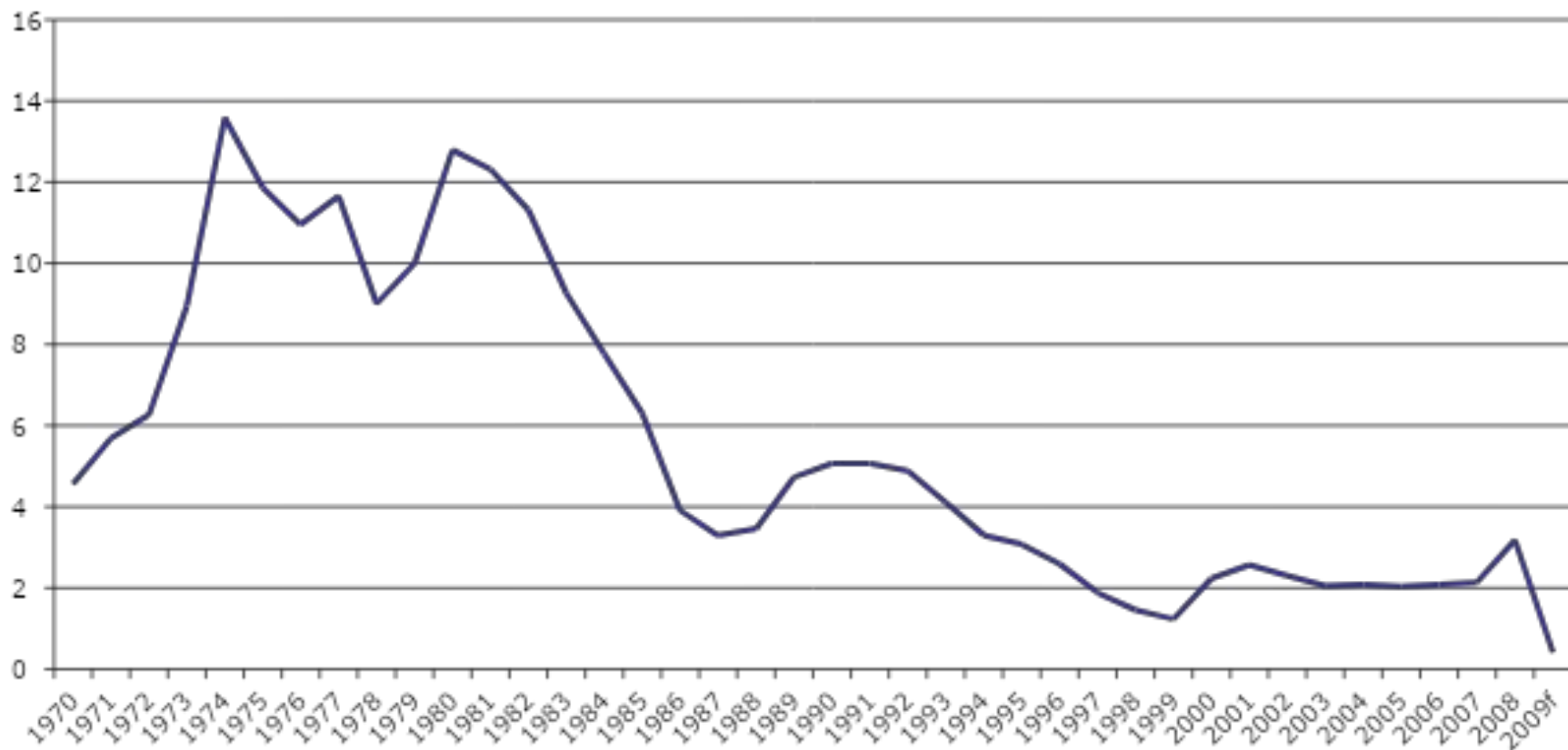
4Coins: one side with national symbols,
one side common

4Notes: no national side

Beating inflation



European Economic and Monetary Union: stable prices



Average annual inflation in the 15 EU-countries that used the euro in 2008

The single market: freedom of choice



The single market has led to:

□ **significant reductions in the price of many products and services, including internet access and airfares.**

□ **40% drop in price of phone calls from 2000-2006**

□ **2.8 million new jobs**

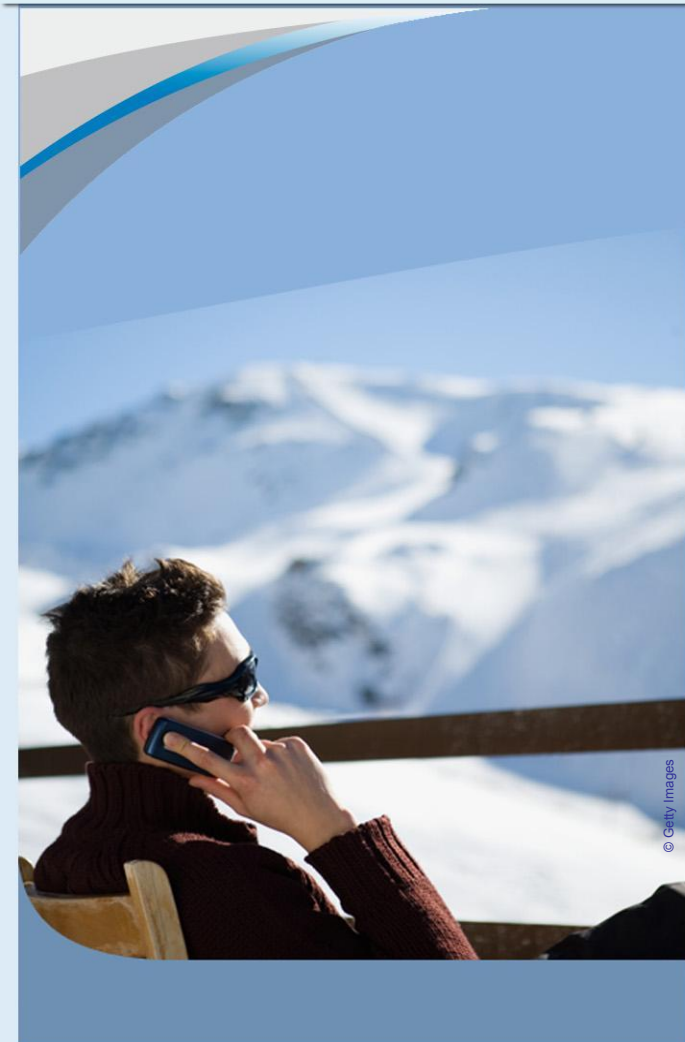
Four freedoms of movement:

4 goods

4 services

4 people

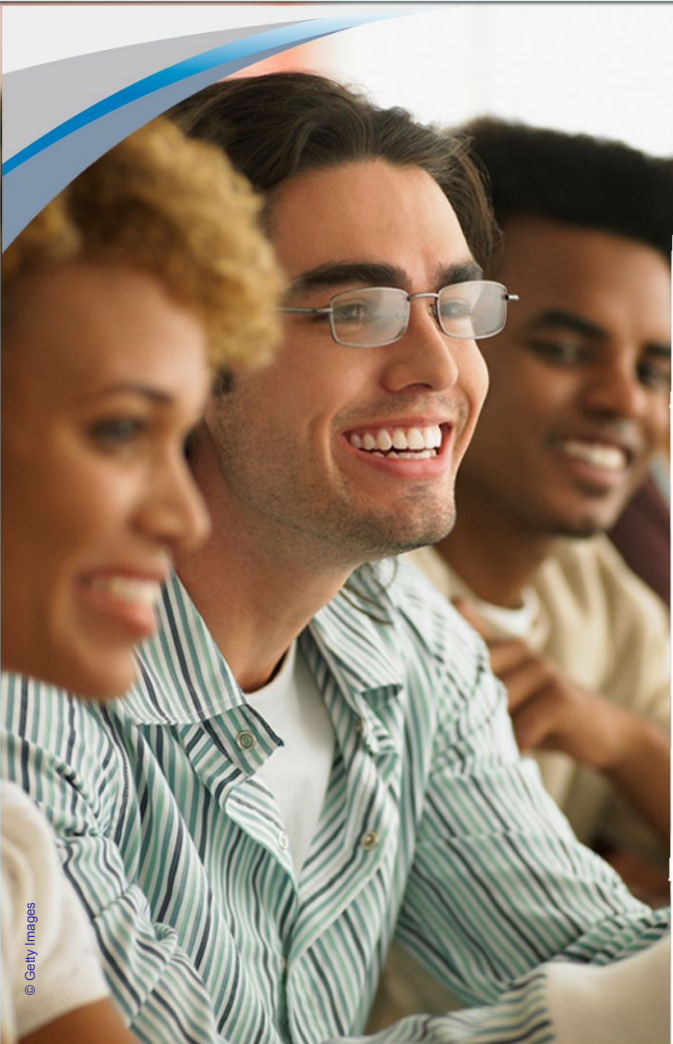
4 capital





“Schengen”:

- 4 **No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries**
- 4 **Controls strengthened at EU external borders**
- 4 **More cooperation between police from different EU countries**
- 4 **You can buy and bring back any goods for personal use when you travel between EU countries**



Over 2 million young people have studied or pursued personal development in other European countries with support from EU programmes:

- 4 Comenius:** school education
- 4 Erasmus:** higher education
- 4 Leonardo da Vinci:** vocational training
- 4 Grundtvig:** adult education
- 4 Youth in Action:** voluntary work and non-formal education



Pollution knows no borders – joint action needed

EU action has helped bring:

- 4 Cleaner bathing water
- 4 Much less acid rain
- 4 Lead-free petrol
- 4 Free and safe disposal of old electronic equipment
- 4 Strict rules on food safety from farm to fork
- 4 More organic and quality farming
- 4 More effective health warnings on cigarettes
- 4 Registration and control of all chemicals (REACH)

An area of freedom, security and justice



4 Charter of Fundamental Rights

4 Joint fight against terrorism

4 Police and law-enforcers from different countries cooperate

4 Coordinated asylum and immigration policies

4 Civil law cooperation



The EU: an exporter of peace and prosperity



4 **World trade rules**

4 **Common foreign and security policy**

4 **Development assistance and humanitarian aid**

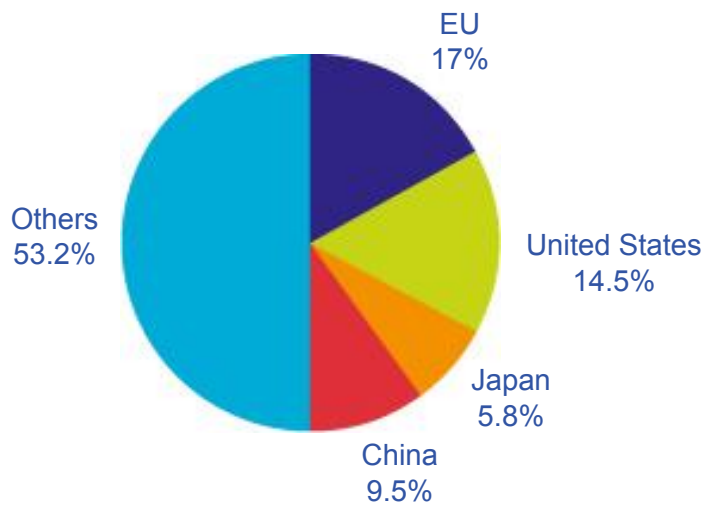


EU runs the peacekeeping operations and the rebuilding of society in war-torn countries like Bosnia-Herzegovina.

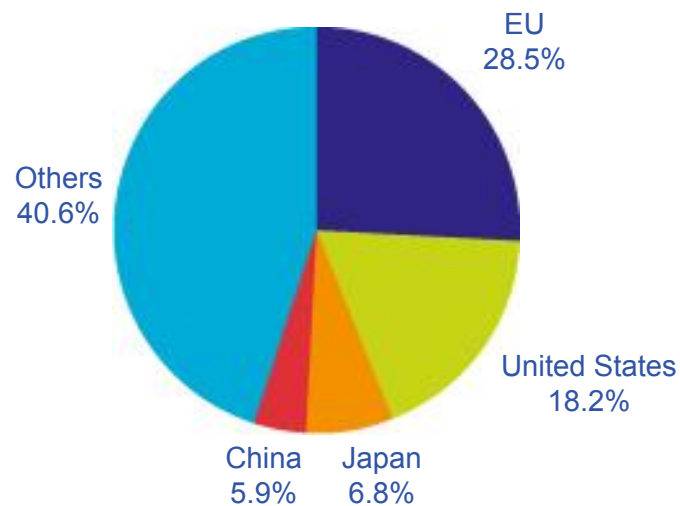
The EU – a major trading power



Share of world trade
in goods (2007)



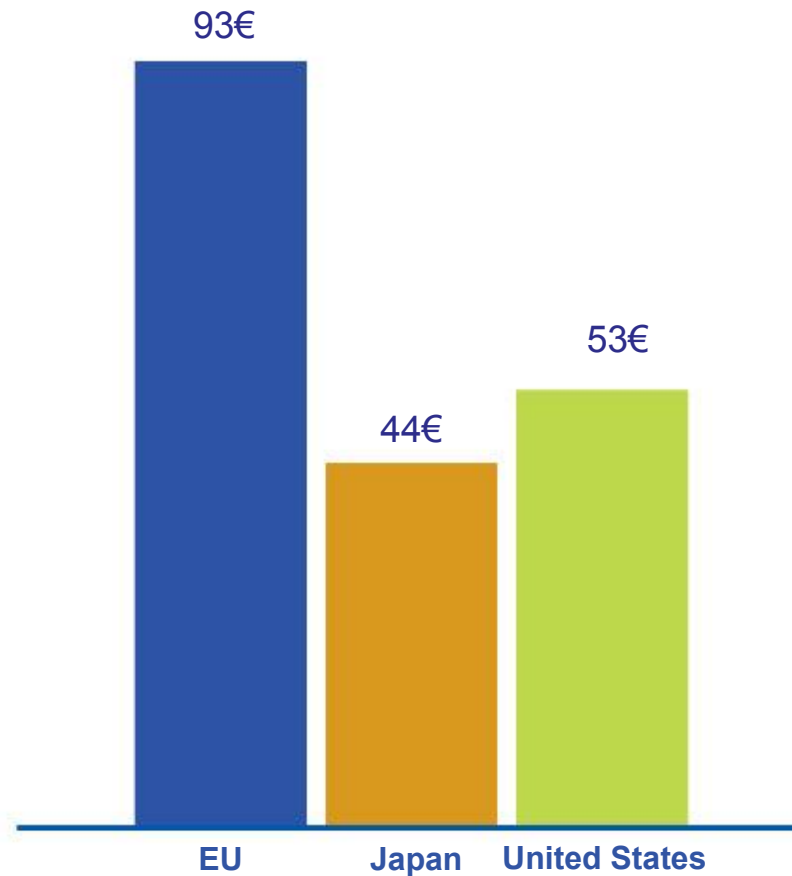
Share of world trade
in services (2007)



The EU is the biggest provider of development aid in the world



The EU provides 60% of all development aid



Official development assistance per citizen, 2007

Three key players



The European Parliament - voice of the people

**Jerzy Buzek, President of
of the European Parliament**



The council of Ministers - voice of the Member States

Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council

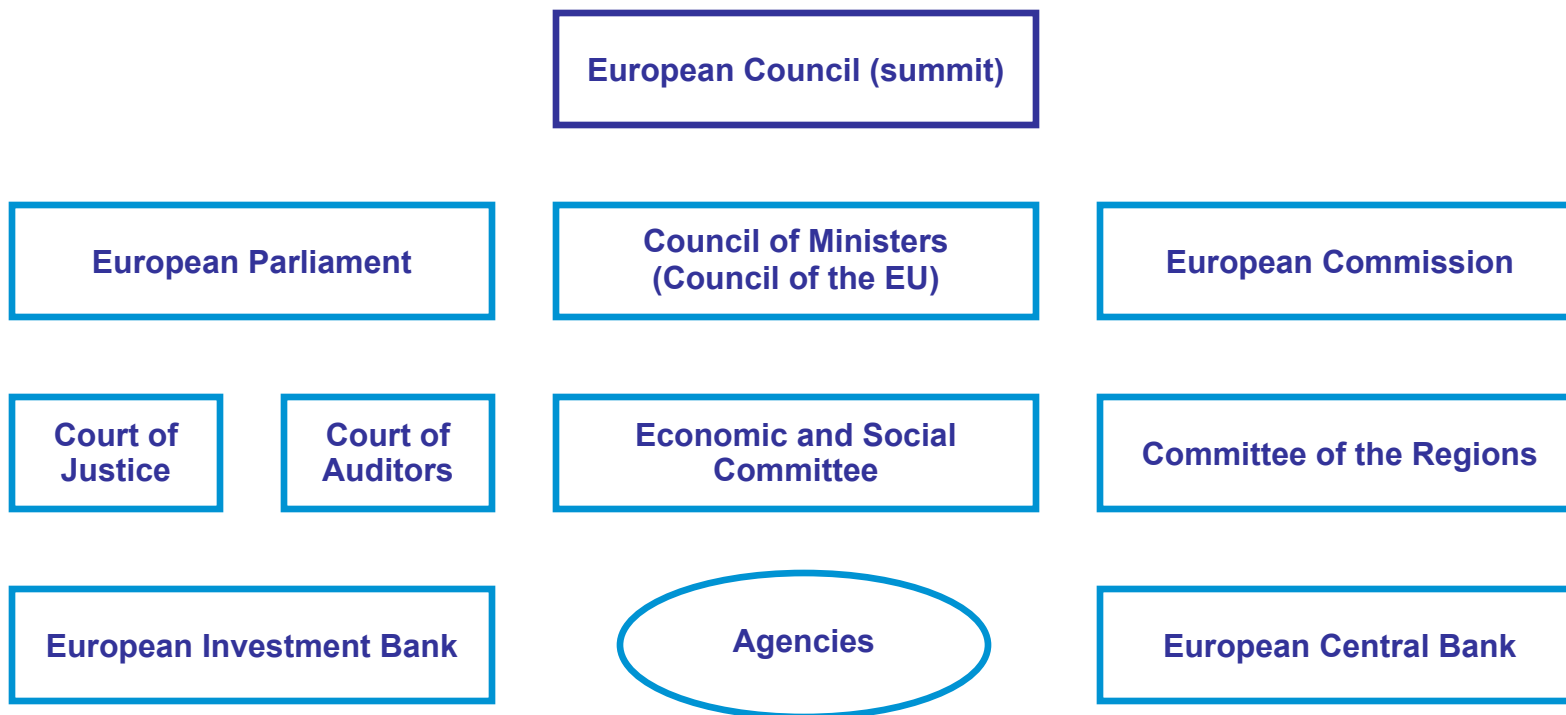


The European Commission - promoting the common interest

**José Manuel Barroso, President
of the European Commission**



The EU institutions



How EU laws are made



The European Parliament – voice of the people



4 Decides EU laws and budget together with Council of Ministers
4 Democratic supervision of all the EU's work

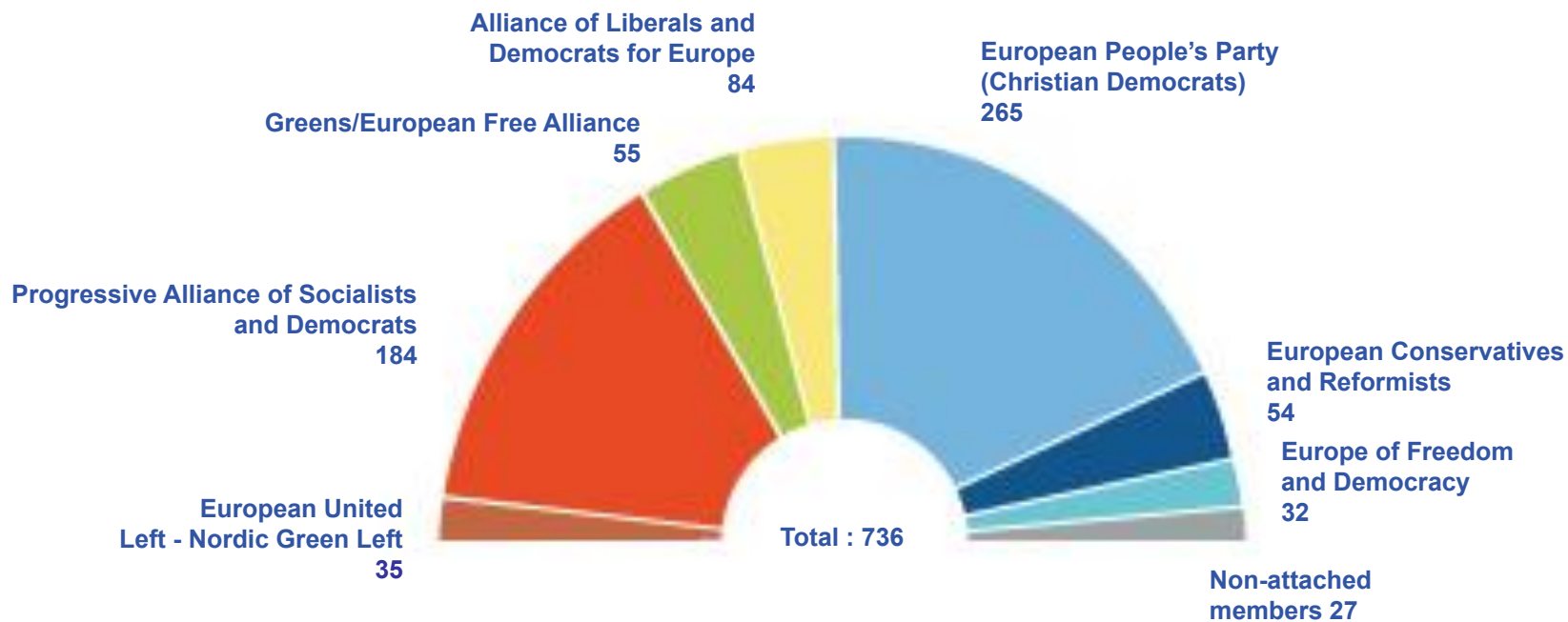
Number of members elected in each country (January 2010)

Austria	17	Finland	13	Latvia	8	Romania	33
Belgium	22	France	72	Lithuania	12	Slovakia	13
Bulgaria	17	Germany	99	Luxembourg	6	Slovenia	7
Cyprus	6	Greece	22	Malta	5	Spain	50
Czech Republic	22	Hungary	22	Netherlands	25	Sweden	18
Denmark	13	Ireland	12	Poland	50	United Kingdom	72
Estonia	6	Italy	72	Portugal	22	Total	736

The European political parties



Number of seats in the European Parliament per political group (January 2010)





- 40 One minister from each EU country**
- 4 Presidency: rotates every six months**
- 4 Decides EU laws and budget together with Parliament**
- 4 Manages the common foreign and security policy**

Council of Ministers – number of votes per country



Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom	29
Spain and Poland	27
Romania	14
Netherlands	13
Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Portugal	12
Austria, Bulgaria and Sweden	10
Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland	7
Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia	4
Malta	3
Total:	345

**“Qualified majority” needed for many decisions:
255 votes and a majority of member states**

From 2014: 55% of the Member States with 65% of the population

Summit at the European Council



Summit of heads of state and government of all EU countries

- 4Held at least 4 times a year**
- 4Sets the overall guidelines for EU policies**
- 4President: Herman Van Rompuy**



A high representative for foreign affairs and security



Catherine Ashton

Double hat: chairs the Foreign Affairs Council meetings + Vice-president of the European Commission

Manages the common foreign and security policy

Head of European External Action Service



The European Commission – promoting the common interest



**27 independent members,
one from each EU country**

4Proposes new legislation

4Executive organ

4Guardian of the treaties

4Represents the EU on the international stage



The Court of Justice – upholding the law



**27 independent judges,
one from each EU country**

**4Rules on how to interpret EU law
4Ensures EU countries apply EU laws in the
same way**



The European Court of Auditors: getting value for your money



27 independent members

4 Checks that EU funds are used properly

4 Can audit any person or organisation dealing with EU funds



The European Central Bank: managing the euro



4Ensures price stability

4Controls money supply and decides interest rates

4Works independently from governments



Jean-Claude Trichet
President of the Central Bank

The European Economic and Social Committee: voice of civil society



344 members

**4Represents trade unions, employers,
farmers, consumers etc**

4Advises on new EU laws and policies

**4Promotes the involvement of
civil society in EU matters**



The Committee of the Regions: voice of local government



344 members

4Represents cities, regions

4Advises on new EU laws and policies

**4Promotes the involvement of local
government in EU matters**



Civil servants working for the EU



Commission employs about 23 000 permanent civil servants and 11 000 temporary or contract workers

Other EU institutions: about 10 000 employed

4Permanent civil servants

4Selected by open competitions

4Come from all EU countries

4Salaries decided by law

4EU administration costs €15 per EU citizen per year

