

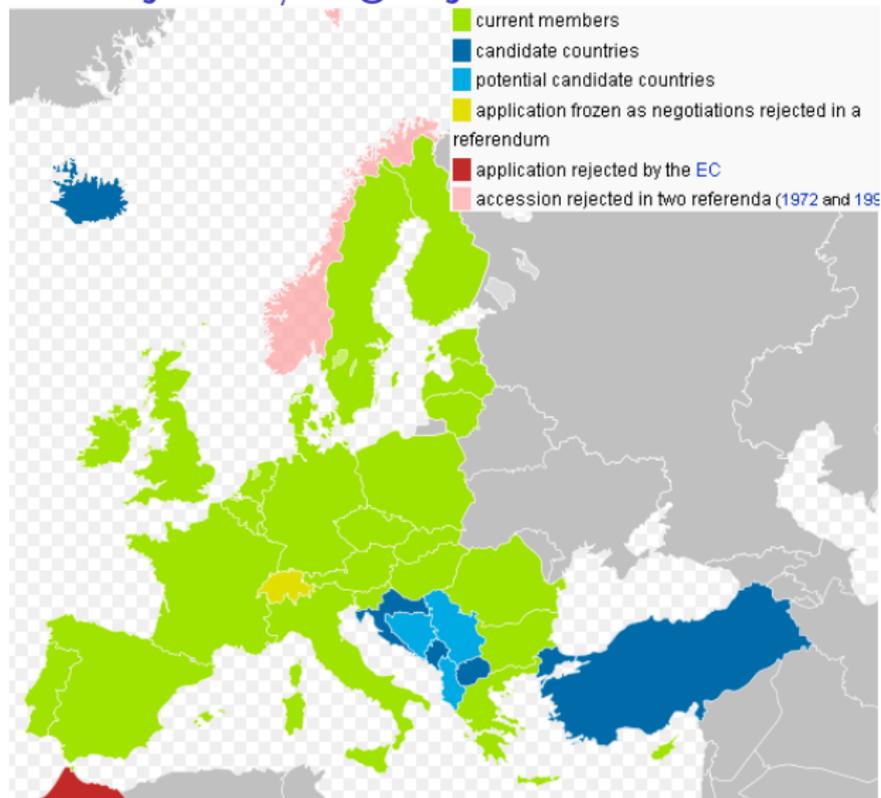
# Enlargement

EU Integration after Lisbon

## Last week's remaining question

- ▶ How should Europe deal with migrants?

## Who has joined/might join?



## Who may join: treaty provisions

- ▶ “Any European State which respects the values referred to in Article 2 and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union” (ToL Art. 49)
- ▶ “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.” (ToL Art. 2)

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- ▶ Plus “Copenhagen Criteria”

## Previous/Future Enlargement

Year	Members (total)	Joiners
1973	9	Denmark, Ireland, UK
1981	10	Greece
1986	12	Portugal, Spain
1995	15	Austria, Finland, Sweden
2004	25	Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia + Cyprus, Malta
2007	27	Bulgaria, Romania
2011?	28	Croatia
"Candidates"		Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey
"Applicants"		Albania, Serbia
"Potential Candidates"		Bosnia&Herzegovina, Kosovo

## 1973-95: 3/4 rounds of enlargement

- ▶ Denmark, Ireland, UK
  - ▶ Economically motivated
  - ▶ Politically disruptive
- ▶ Greece, Portugal, Spain
  - ▶ Politically motivated
  - ▶ Economically problematic
  - ▶ Creation of Structural/Cohesion funds
  - ▶ Precedent for Eastern Enlargement
- ▶ Austria, Finland, Sweden
  - ▶ Closer EC/EFTA relations
  - ▶ EEA (1994) unsatisfactory, Cold War over
  - ▶ Norway, Switzerland remained outside
  - ▶ Issues of institutional reform

## The Big One: 2004/07

- ▶ End of cold war increased potential membership
- ▶ EU as anchor for political stability and prosperity
- ▶ EU initially not prepared to envisage full membership (neighbourhood/association agreements)
- ▶ Mid-1990s: 10 former communist states applied for full membership (+ Cyprus, Malta)
- ▶ New quality: pan-European EU
  - ▶ New quality of economic and political disparities
  - ▶ Radical Change?!?

## Copenhagen Criteria

1. Has achieved a stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities
2. The existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union and
3. (has) the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union.

## Eastern Enlargement: political/economic problems

- ▶ For new members
  - ▶ Political
    - ▶ Tricky and unpopular double/triple transition (political, economic, cultural)
    - ▶ Minority issues, fluid party systems, elites, corruption
  - ▶ Economic
    - ▶ Oversized, uncompetitive agricultural sectors
    - ▶ Relatively low productivity
    - ▶ Some (but not all) new members hit heavily by post-2008 credit crunch

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- ▶ For EU
  - ▶ Political
    - ▶ Much more diverse
    - ▶ Institutions designed for much smaller number of members
  - ▶ Economic
    - ▶ Huge disparities → transfers?
    - ▶ (So far, more problems with med enlargement)
    - ▶ Labour markets/publics hostile

## Summary/conclusions

- ▶ No real theoretical (or political) concept for enlargement
- ▶ Enlargements part of the incremental integration process dynamics; Lisbon no big bang
- ▶ Ever-increasing heterogeneity – an EU of 50?
- ▶ Widening vs. deepening

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- ▶ Widening vs. deepening
- ▶ Any alternatives?

## Class questions

- ▶ The hidden elephant question: What should we do with Turkey?
- ▶ How much has Lisbon changed the face of European Integration?