

World Economy

The European Union and its position in the world economy

The development of European integration

Analysis of the current economic situation, the traditional and the new EU member countries

Proposals for European cooperation in the middle ages

Pierre Dubois (1250 – 1320)

- the creation of the Permanent Assembly of the nobles, which should prevent potential conflicts
- ensure the homogeneity of Europe's military before the Arab raids

Jiří z Poděbrad (1420 – 1471)

- the Union of European States with the common legislative authority and the Court of Justice

Maximilien de Béthune, Duke from Sully (1560 – 1641)

- He participated in the peace negotiations in the period of the thirty years ' war
- the model was based on the requirements to guarantee the overall safety of Europe

ENSURE the EFFECTIVE DEFENSE of European Christian countries

Proposals for European cooperation in the modern times

Extension of the original defensive reasons, to uniting the themes

- political,
- philosophical
- religious.

William Penn (1644 – 1718)

- a proposal for the creation of the European Parliament, in which the proportion of individual votes were awarded on the basis of the economic performance of countries.

The Pan-European movement

The most important modern predecessor of the current integration process

Count Richard Coudenhove – Kalergi (1894 – 1972) - Paneuropa (1932)

The United European States,

equal partner of the USA, Russia, China and the Commonwealth

1923 Pan-European Union

The demise of the accelerated by economic crisis.

1. and 2. World War

The period after the second world war

Finding mechanisms that would mitigate the rivalry of national States

Union of European federalists 1946 Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Netherlands

7. května 1948 Haag

Council of Europe 5.5. 1949

Council of Europe

- It was founded in 1949, has 47 member states

Article 1(a) of the Statute states that "The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress."

Economic integration initiatives

Post-war Europe was affected by the economic situation in the sphere of industry, agriculture and communications = economic instability

financial assistance from outside Europe.

UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

The Marshall plan

The Marshall plan

Harry S. Truman (1884 – 1972)

George C. Marshall (1880 – 1972) – Harvard University 5. June 1947

15.5 billion. \$ 1948 – 1952

- the Great Britain 6,9 mld.
- France 5,5 mld.
- Germany 3,9 mld.
- Itály 2,9 mld.

Přínosy pro USA: přístup amerických podniků na evropský trh

Paris Conference 27.6. – 2.7. 1947 SSSR refused to participate in the program

The beginnings of European integration

The position of Germany after World War II

Treaty of Brussels – Western Union - 1948
defensive alliance against any further German aggression

Control of the German steel industry and coal mining as key economic sphere with the strategic importance

The establishment of NATO - April 1949

The common market for coal and steel

The **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)** was an [international organisation](#) serving to unify European countries after the [Second World War](#). 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](#).

The ECSC was joined by two other similar communities in 1957, the [European Economic Community](#) and [European Atomic Energy Community](#), with whom it shared its membership and some [institutions](#). In 1967 all its institutions were merged with that of the [European Economic Community](#), but it retained its own independent legal personality.

The **European Economic Community (EEC)** was an [international organization](#) created by the [Treaty of Rome](#) of 1957

Its aim was to bring about economic integration, including a [common market](#), among its [six founding members](#): [Belgium](#), [France](#), [Italy](#), [Luxembourg](#), the [Netherlands](#) and [West Germany](#). The EEC was also known as the **Common Market** in the English-speaking world and sometimes referred to as the **European Community** even before it was officially renamed as such in 1993.

Negotiations on the first enlargement

31. 7. 1961 United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark asked about the opening of the talks on the accession

United Kingdom – a strong industry, efficient agriculture, nuclear potential

- the need to accept the preferential relations with Commonwealth,
- recognize the commitments to States EFTA,
- take into account the specifics of British agriculture

The French veto – 14. 1. 1963

1. 1. 1973 Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland.

The results of the referendum on entry into the EC

United Kingdom: 67.2 32.8

Ireland 83,1: 16.9

Denmark 63.3 36.7

Norway 46,5 : 53,5

Enlargement to the South (Greece, Spain, Portugal)

Greece – 1981

Greece was already very long signed contract of Association, but after a military coup in this country have been very limited contacts with the community. The situation changed after the restoration of democracy.

Spain and Portugal– 1986

A similar fate should even States of the Iberian Peninsula, which also had to wait until they change their political system. Spain and Portugal have applied for accession to the EU in 1977 and in 1986, are attached to the other members of the community.

The number of Member States: 12

Maastricht Treaty

The treaty established the three pillars of the European Union—the [European Community](#) (EC) pillar, the [Common Foreign and Security Policy](#) (CFSP) pillar, and the [Justice and Home Affairs](#) (JHA) pillar. The first pillar was where the EU's supra-national institutions—the [Commission](#), the [European Parliament](#) and the [European Court of Justice](#)—had the most power and influence. The other two pillars were essentially more intergovernmental in nature with decisions being made by committees composed of member states' politicians and officials.

1994 – approved the adoption of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria

Norsko – his entry was once again rejected by referendum

1995 – the entry of Finland, Sweden and Austria

The total number of member countries: 15

The results of the referendum on the accession to the EU

Austria 66,6 : 33,4

Finland 56,9 : 43,1

Sweden 52,7 : 47,3

Norway 47,8 : 52,2

2002 meeting in Copenhagen concluded the accession negotiations a further ten countries:

Estonia Latvia Lithuania Poland Czech Republic Slovakia Hungary
Slovenia Malta Cyprus

enlargement of the European Union: 1 May 2004

Enlargement 2007

Romania Bulgaria,

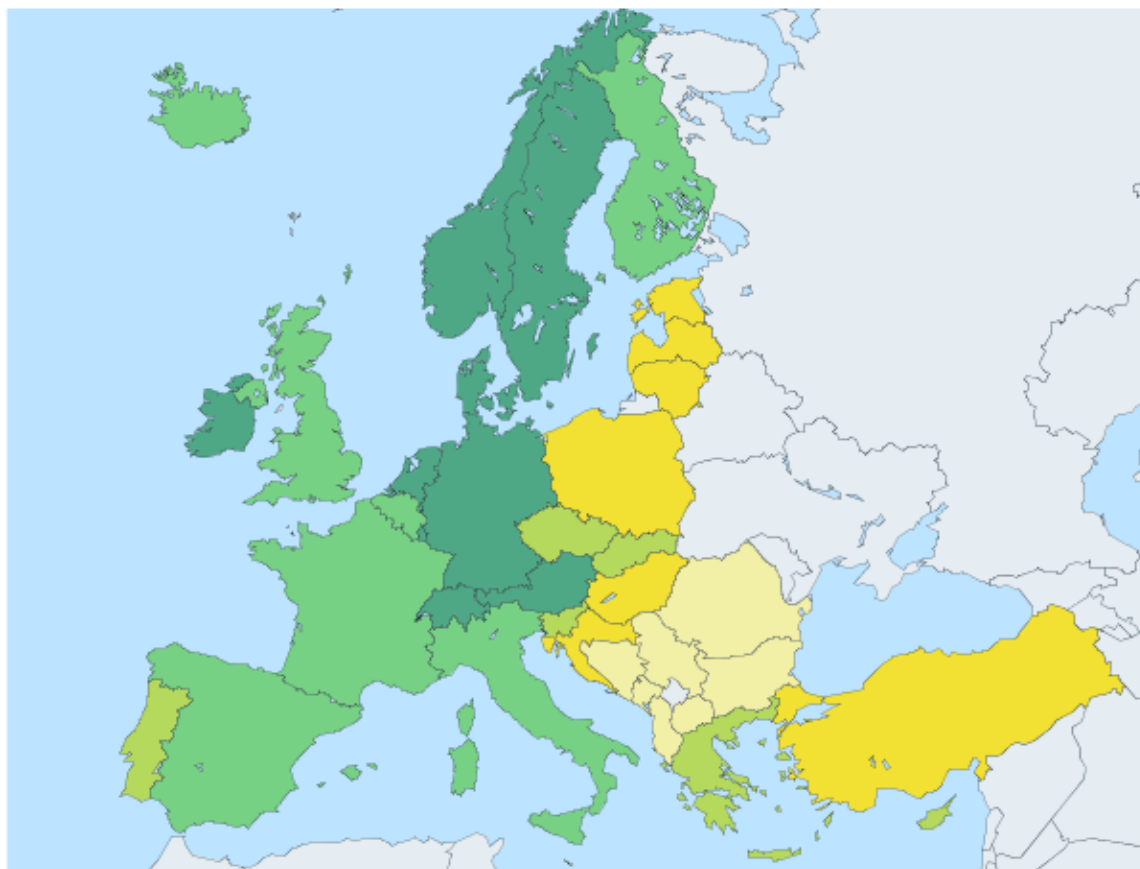
the number of countries of the European Union of 27

Enlargement 2013

Croatia

GDP per capita in PPS

Index (EU28 = 100) - 2012



Legend

28.0 - 49.0

49.0 - 70.0

70.0 - 91.0

91.0 - 119.0

119.0 - 272.0

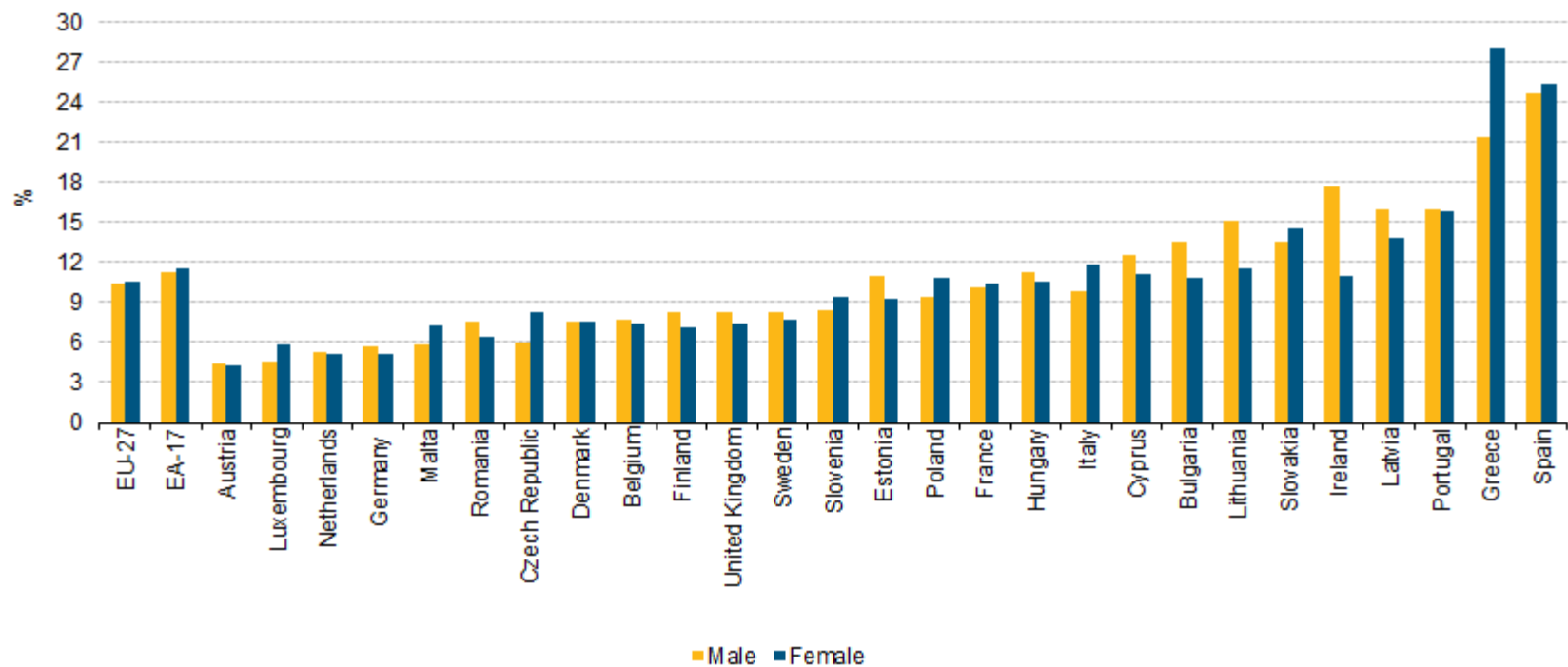
Not available

Minimum value:28.0 Maximum value:272.0

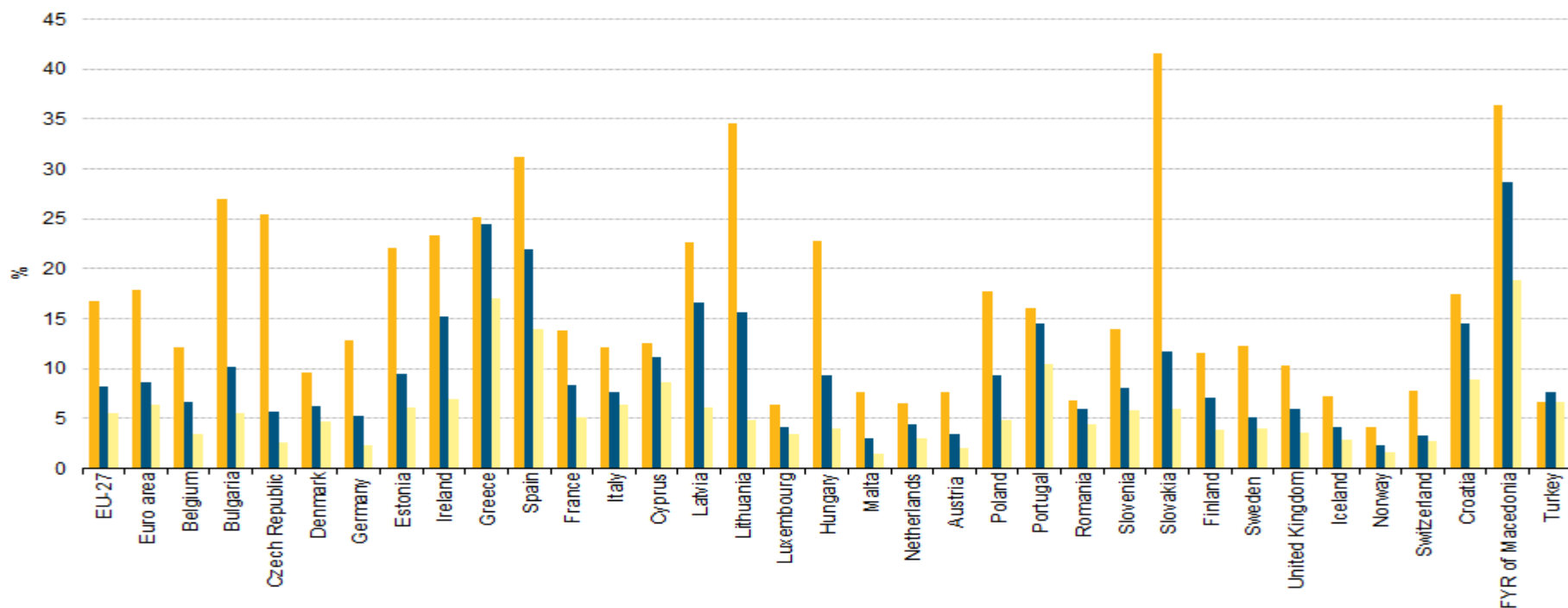
Source of Data Eurostat

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Source: Eurostat ([tsiem110](#)) and - ([tsisc070](#))



- Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 0 to 2) (1)
- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED levels 3 and 4) (1)
- Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6) (2)

(1) Netherlands, provisional data;
 (2) Malta, unreliable data;

Source: Eurostat ([ifsa_urgaed](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&code=sdg_4_3_1))

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INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT