



“We are not forming coalitions of states, we are uniting people”



Jean MONNET

Father of Europe

1888-1979

“To create Europe is to create peace”



SHORT HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1948

7-11 May

The Hague Congress: more than a thousand delegates from some 20 European countries discuss new forms of cooperation in Europe. They come out in favour of setting up a 'European assembly'.

1949

27-28 January

As a result of the Hague Congress, the Council of Europe is set up. It is to be based in Strasbourg.

That same year it begins drawing up the European Convention on Human Rights, which is signed in Rome in 1950 and comes into force in September 1953.

In the course of time, nearly all European countries become members of the **Council of Europe**.

1950

9 May

Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes an important speech putting forward proposals based on the ideas of Jean Monnet. He proposes that France and the Federal Republic of Germany pool their coal and steel resources in a new organisation that other European countries can join.

Since this date can be regarded as the birthday of the European Union, 9 May is now celebrated annually as 'Europe Day'.

1951

18 April

In Paris, six countries – **Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands** – sign the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). It comes into force on 23 July 1952, for a period of 50 years.

1957

25 March

In Rome, the six countries sign the treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). They come into force on 1 January 1958.

1972

22 January

In Brussels, accession treaties to the European Communities are signed with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom.

1973

1 January

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Communities, bringing their membership to nine. Norway stays out, following a referendum in which most people voted against membership.

1979

28 May

The European Communities sign a treaty of accession with Greece.

7 and 10 June

The first direct elections to the 410-seat European Parliament

1981

1 January

Greece joins the European Communities, bringing the number of member states to 10.

1986

1 January

Spain and Portugal join the European Communities, bringing their membership to 12.

1987

15 June

Start of the '**Erasmus**' programme, set up to help young Europeans study abroad, in other European countries.

1989

15 and 18 June

The third direct elections to the European Parliament.

9 November

Fall of the **Berlin Wall**.

1990

19 June

The **Schengen** Agreement is signed, aimed at abolishing checks at the borders between member states of the European Communities.

1991

9-10 December

The Maastricht European Council adopts a Treaty on European Union. It lays the basis for a common foreign and security policy, closer cooperation on justice and home affairs and the creation of an economic and monetary union, including a single currency. The inter-governmental cooperation in these fields added to the existing Community system creates the European Union (EU). The EEC is renamed the 'European Community' (EC).

1992

7 February

The Treaty on European Union is signed at Maastricht. It enters into force on 1 November 1993.

1995

1 January

Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU, bringing its membership to 15. Norway stays out, following a referendum in which most people voted against membership.

2002

1 January

People in the euro area countries begin using **euro** notes and coins.

2004

1 May

Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the European Union.

2004

Bulgaria and Romania to join the EU; .& 2013 Croacia /2020 UK leaves the EU

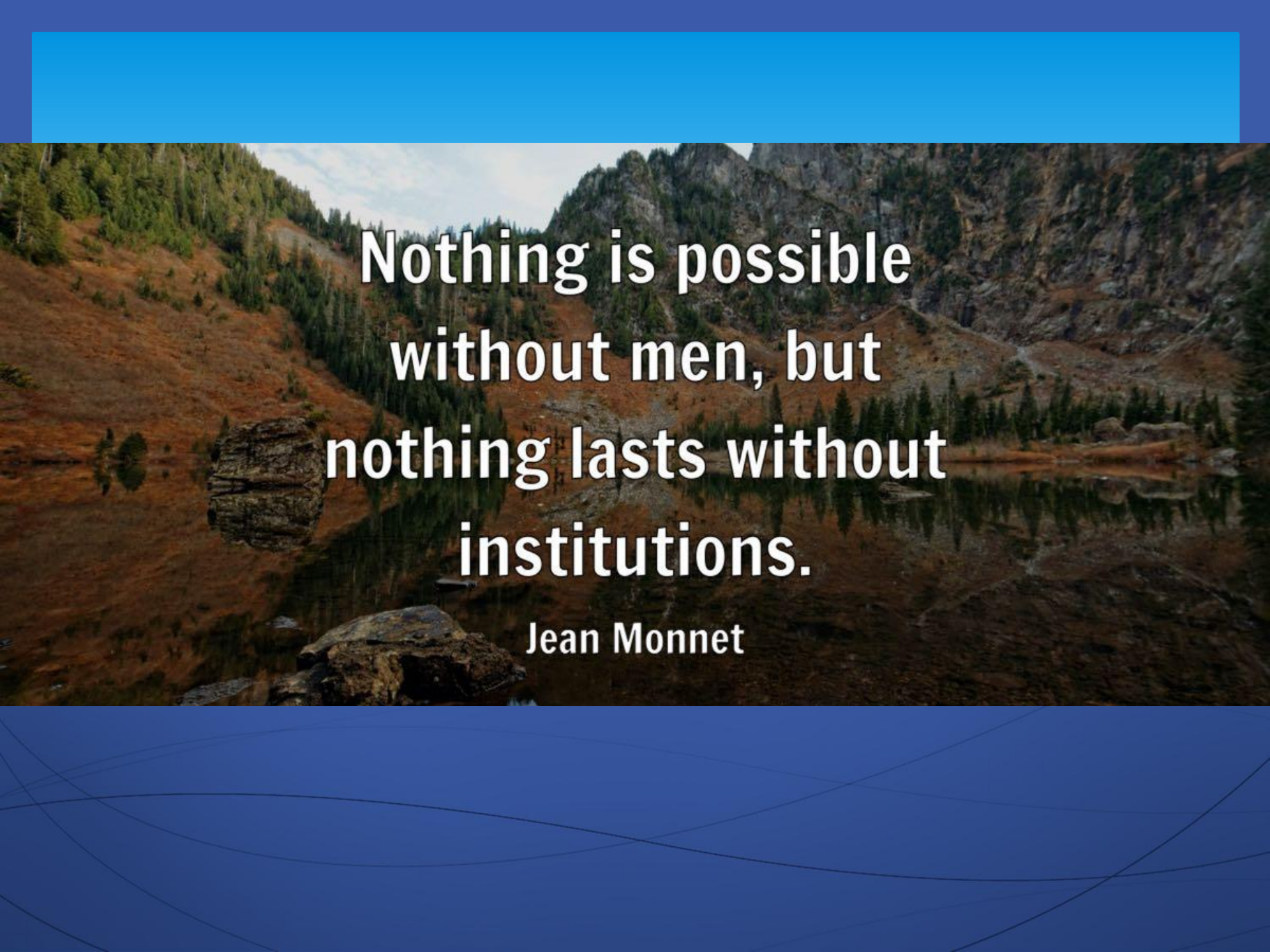


AM

Association

Jean Monnet^{*}

There is no future for the people of Europe other than in union.

A scenic landscape photograph of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a calm lake reflects the surrounding environment. The middle ground shows a valley floor with patches of brown grass and scattered evergreen trees. In the background, steep, rocky mountains rise, some covered in dense green forests. The sky is overcast with soft, grey clouds. The overall tone is natural and serene.

**Nothing is possible
without men, but
nothing lasts without
institutions.**

Jean Monnet

Equality is essential in the relationship between peoples. Peace cannot be sustainable if it is based on discrimination



Make men work together, show them that beyond their differences and geographical boundaries there lies a common interest.

— *Jean Monnet* —

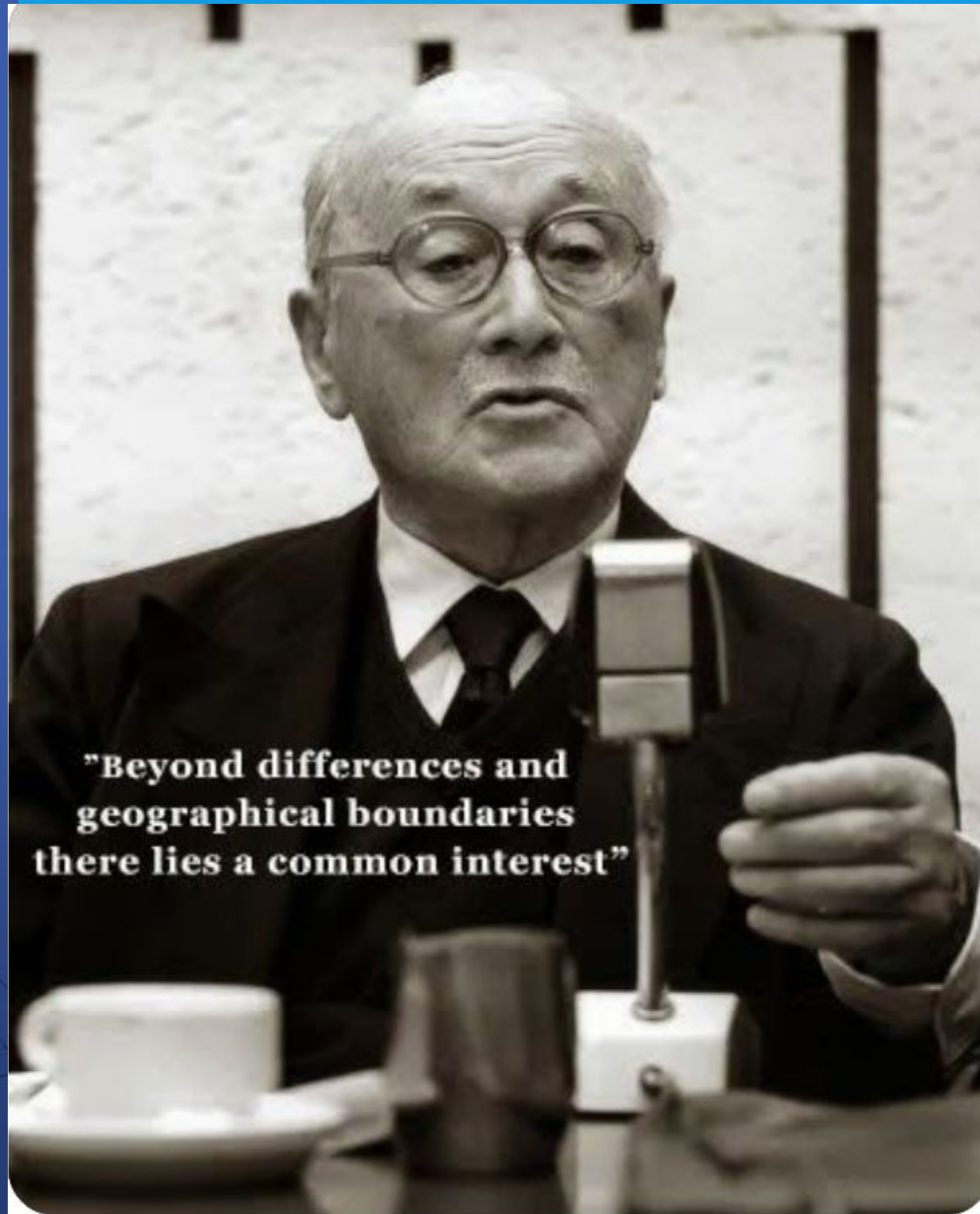
AZ QUOTES

“I am not an optimist; I am determined”

“When one has decided one’s objective it is necessary to act without making assumptions about the risk of not succeeding. As long as you have not tried a thing, you cannot say it is impossible”

“The countries of Europe are too small to guarantee their peoples the necessary prosperity and social development. The European states must constitute themselves into a federation”

“There will be no peace in Europe if the States rebuild themselves on the basis of national sovereignty, with its implications of prestige politics and economic protection... The countries of Europe are not strong enough individually to be able to guarantee prosperity and social development for their peoples. The States of Europe must therefore form a federation or a European entity that would make them into a common economic unit”



"Beyond differences and geographical boundaries there lies a common interest"

"People only accept change when they are faced with necessity, and only recognize necessity when a crisis is upon them"

Building Union among people not cooperation between states

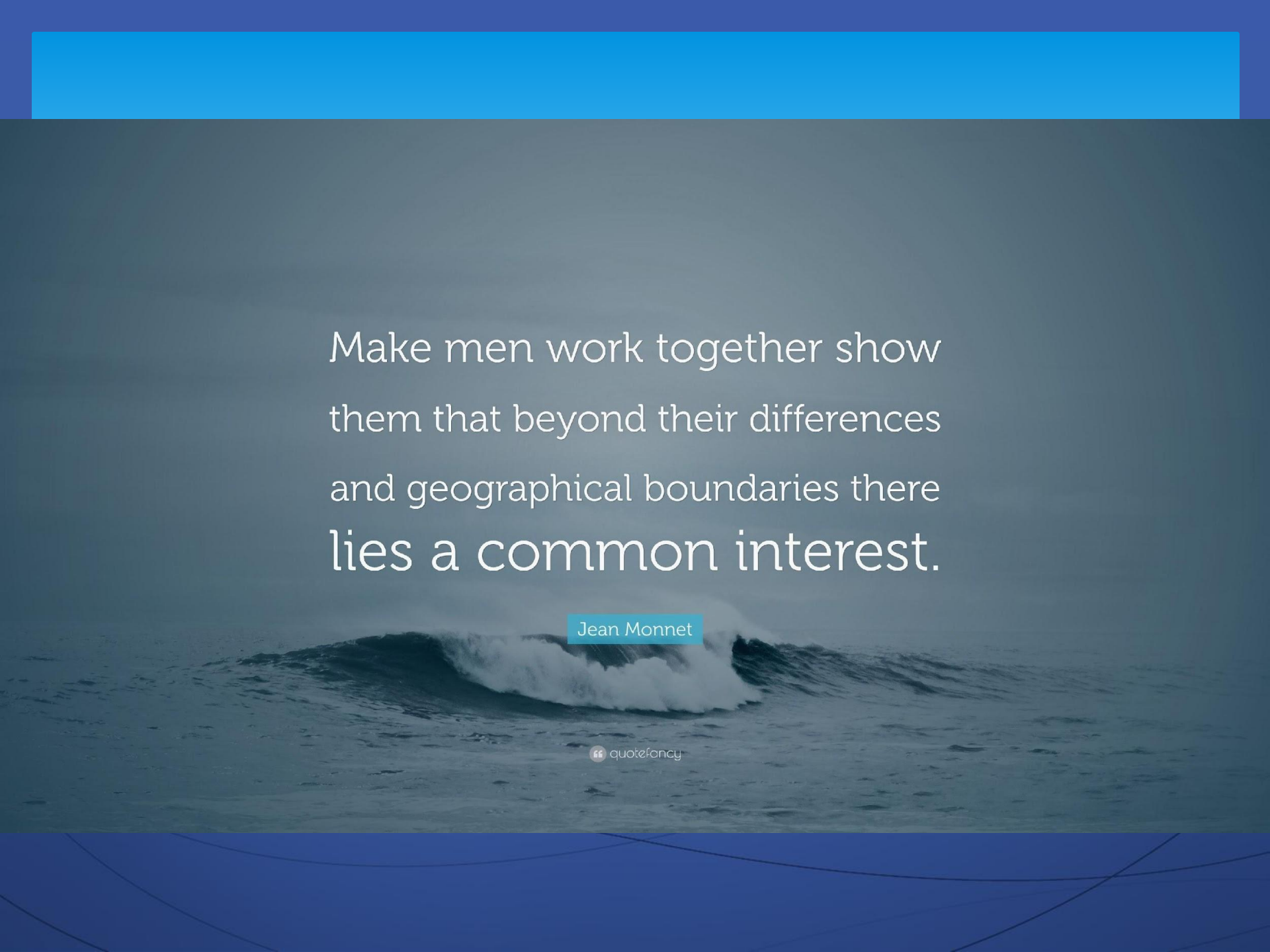
Men only act in a state of necessity and usually only recognise necessity in a situation of crisis.



Europe has never existed. One
must genuinely create Europe.

Jean Monnet

“ quotefancy

A blue wave is breaking on a dark, moody sea. The background is a gradient of dark blue and grey, with a bright blue horizontal bar at the top. The text is centered in white, and the author's name is in a light blue box.

Make men work together show
them that beyond their differences
and geographical boundaries there
lies a common interest.

Jean Monnet

"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".

"World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it"



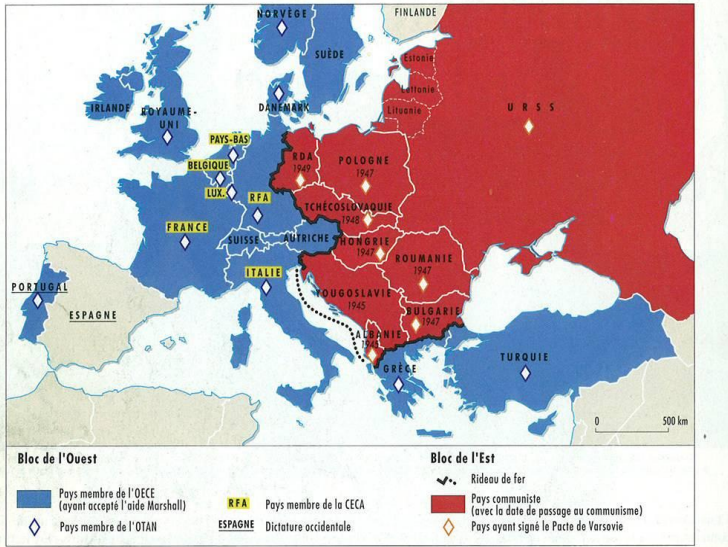
"Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity."

Robert Schuman



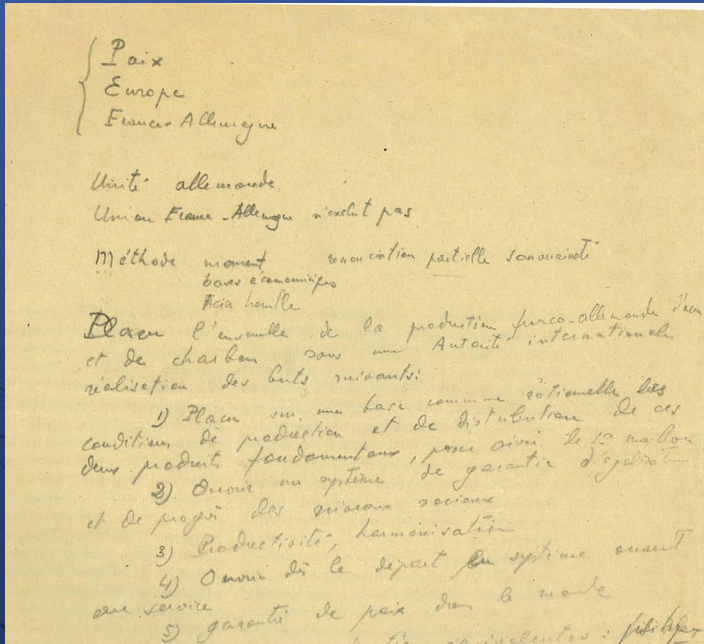
It will be built through concrete achievements,
that first create solidarity on the ground.

1945-1955 : le Rideau de fer tombe sur l'Europe



After 1945, the cold war divides the world and Europe in two and maintains a war dynamics

The draft of Europe, the 1st version of the Schuman declaration

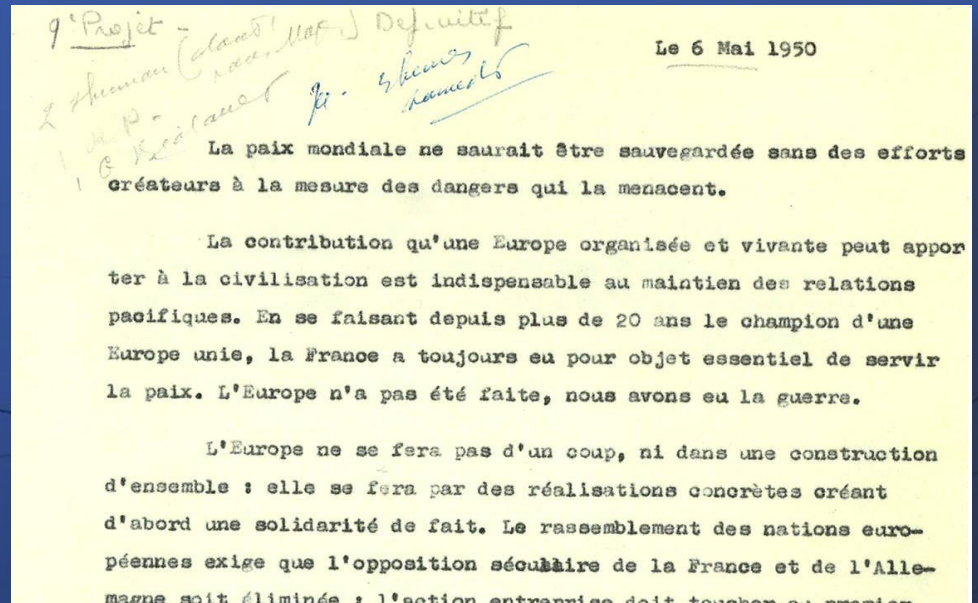


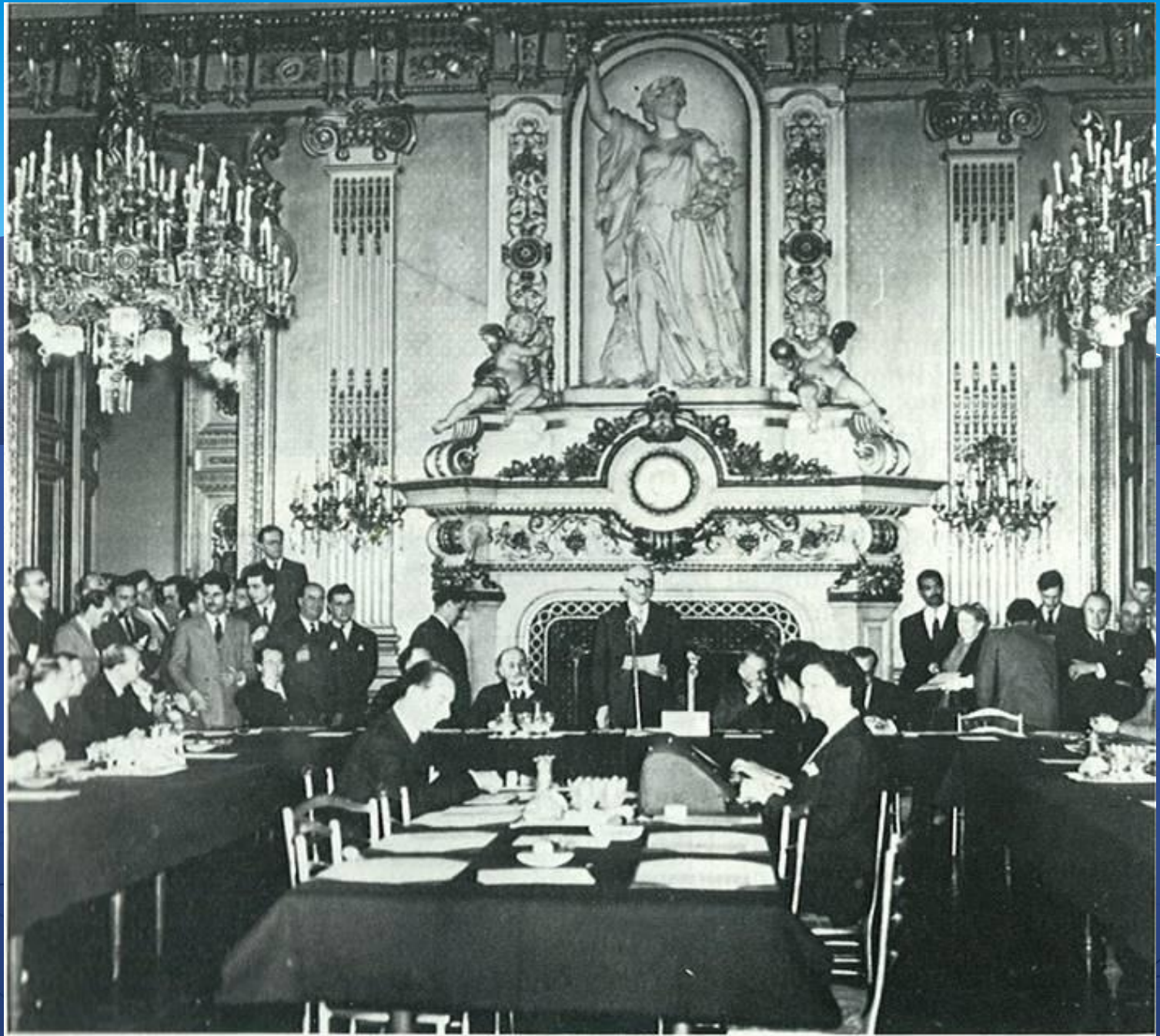
The conception of the European Community

Plunged into the cold war, among which Germany, divided between FRG and GDR since 1949, is an essential stake, Europe looks for its way. After the hopes disappointed by the Congress of The Hague in 1948, by the creation of OEEC (European Organization of economic cooperation), or of the Council of Europe in 1949, Jean Monnet has no illusion: the European unity cannot be reached through a intergovernmental organization or parliamentary meetings. His last thirty years forged him an experience such as he conceives the european construction only by pragmatic and concrete realizations, concerning limited points but entailing transfers of national sovereignty for the benefit of an european entity which remains to create.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs, native of Lorraine, born in the Luxembourg and deeply Franco-German of culture, Robert Schuman, asks Monnet to reach a project which can at the same time, anchor Germany in the western camp, support the economic recovery of the European continent and begin the European construction.

From April 16th till May 6th, 1950, in his house of Houjarray, Monnet and his team draft a document of 4 pages followed by 8 successive versions. The 9th - and last project, is handed to Robert Schuman at the beginning of May 1950.







AMM

Association

Jean Monnet

EUROPEAN VALUES

The background is a solid dark blue color. In the upper half, there are several overlapping, wavy, light blue shapes that resemble hills or clouds. A thin white line curves across the middle of these shapes. The text is centered in the lower half of the image.

The EU's values are set out in Article 2 of the Lisbon Treaty and in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

The European Union is founded on the following values:

Human dignity

Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected and is the very foundation of fundamental rights.

Freedom

Freedom of movement gives citizens the right to move and reside freely within the Union. Individual freedoms, such as respect for private life, freedom of thought, religion, assembly, expression and information, are protected by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Democracy

The functioning of the EU is based on representative democracy. A European citizen automatically enjoys political rights. All adult EU citizens have the right to vote and to stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament. EU citizens have the right to vote and to stand as candidates in their country of residence or in their country of origin.

Equality

Equality means that all citizens have equal rights before the law. The principle of equality between men and women underpins all European policies and is the basis of European integration. It applies in all areas. The principle of equal pay for equal work was introduced in the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

Rule of law

The European Union is based on the rule of law. All its activities are governed by treaties, agreed voluntarily and democratically by the EU countries. Law and justice are upheld by an independent judiciary. The EU countries have given the European Court of Justice the power to give final rulings; its judgments must be respected by all.

Human rights

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights protects human rights, including the right to be free from discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, the right to protection of personal data, and the right of access to justice.



...and the promotion of peace and stability



In 2012 the EU was awarded the

Nobel Peace Prize

**for its contribution to advancing peace, reconciliation,
democracy and human rights in Europe.**

Muchas gracias

Köszönöm szépen

Merci beaucoup

Grazie Mille

Σε ευχαριστώ πάρα πολύ

Thank you very much

Najlepša hvala

Благодаря ВИ МНОГО

Ontzettend bedankt

