

Some Data on the historical facts and the European Integration Process
(continuation of a calendar first published by Luciana Castellina in her book "Cinquant' anni d'Europa" in 2007)

1945

End of WW II

Foundation of the United Nations

1946

Famous speech of Sir Winston Churchill in Zurich on the necessity of the European Integration (leaving UK out)

1947

Independence of India and Pakistan

1948

The European Recovery Programme (ERP) – the Marshall-Plan – is launched by the USA

OECD is founded in Paris for the distribution of the ERP

1949

Aja – First Congress on Europe under the presidency of Sir W. Churchill. Only western European Countries participate.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is founded in Washington.

COMECON is founded

The Council of Europe is founded in London.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Germany are declared.

1950

Korea war

Jean Monnet launches his plan of the European Integration of Steel and Coal Industries and of a functionalist strategy for the integration of Europe. Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, Luxemburg and the Netherland found the European Union for Steel and Coal – The United Kingdom does not participate because it refuses the transfer of state-powers.

The French Government presents the project for a common European Army (European Community of Defence) and the re- militarisation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

1951

Belgium, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, France Italy and FRG found CECA in Luxemburg, the parliamentary Assembly takes place in Strasbourg.

1952

The six member States of CECA sign the treaty for the European Community for Defence.

1953

End of the Korea war.

1954

The French Parliament blocks the Treaty on the European Community of Defence.

1955

The Warsaw Pact is founded.

In the Conference of Messina the six Member States of CECA discuss the creation of a general economic community and a European nuclear community.

1956

In Hungary the USSR are shooting on the manifestations for free elections.

President Nasser from Egypt is announcing the nationalisation of the Suez Canal.

Israel, France and the United Kingdom react with military actions.

1957

In Campidoglio in Rome the European Economic Community and Euratom are founded.

1958

The parliamentary assembly of the EEC is institutionalised

1959

Cuban Revolution

1960

1961

The United Kingdom asks for adhesion to the EEC

1962

Cuba Crisis

1963

De Gaulle is refusing the UK's adhesion to the EEC

De Gaulle and Adenauer sign the Treaty of Versailles for a close cooperation between the two countries.

In Yaoundé the ACP-Treaty between EEC and the former colonies of France and Belgium is signed.

JF Kennedy murder.

1964

The European Court is deciding European Law prior to national Law.

1965

France is calling back their permanent representative in Brussels with its so-called "politics of the empty seat".

Beginning of the intense phase of the war in Vietnam

1966

End of the politics of the empty seat of France.

France is leaving the NATO joint command.

1967

Putsch in Greece.

The European Commission is in favour about the adherence of Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom.

1968

Student's revolts in mainly all European countries.

The Red Army ends the "Prague Spring".

1969

General de Gaulle resigns (in consequence of the May-revolts 1968). France declares No longer opposing the UK EEC membership.

1970

1971

USA declares the end of convertibility of the Dollar in Gold.

The House of Commons votes in favour of the UK EEC membership.

1972

In a Referendum the Irish people vote for the adhesion to the EEC

The Norwegian people vote against the adhesion of the country to the EEC.

The Referendum in Denmark is positive for the adhesion to the EEC.

West- and East- Germany sign a Treaty for their respective political and diplomatic recognition.

1973

Foundation of the European Trade Unions' Confederation (ETUC)

Yom Kippur War

1974

The British Government asks for re-negotiations with EEC

In Greece ends the dictatorship

1975

The Lomé Treaty replaces the Treaty of Yaoundé 46 former colonial countries participate.

End of the Vietnam War

The Carnation Revolution ends the dictatorship in Portugal

Dead of Franco in Spain

The Referendum in UK results in 67,2% votes in favour for the participation in the EEC.

35 countries sign in Helsinki the final document on the Conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

1976

1977

Portugal asks adhesion to the EEC

1978

The European Monetary System.

1979

The first direct elections to the European Parliament

1980

1981

Greece is becoming the 10th Member State of EEC.

1982

Greenland, autonomous Region of Denmark, decides to leave the EEC.

Falkland War

The European Parliament is voting the reform of the EEC treaties.

1983

The heads of States sign a declaration on the creation of the European Union

1984

The European Parliament is voting in favour for the implementation of federal elements into the institutional system of the EEC.

2nd direct elections for the European Parliament.

1985

New President of the European Commission is Jacques Delors.

The European Council of Ministers approves the White Book on the implementation of the internal common market.

1986

Spain and Portugal are new members of the EEC.

The European Single Act is signed.

1987

Turkey is asking for admission to the EEC.

1988

Treaty between EEC and COMECON.

British Prime-Minister Ms. Thatcher is strongly opposing the project of a "European Super-State"

1989

The Delors-Plan on the European Economic and Monetary Union

3rd direct elections to the European Parliament

Austria asks for the admission to the EEC.

11 of the 12 Heads of State (UK out) vote on the European Social Charter.

9.11.1989 – opening of the Berlin Wall.

1990

The 4+2-Treaty gives full sovereignty to Germany. The German re-unification is on its way.

The war in Yugoslavia begins.

1991

2nd Gulf-War

Sweden is asking admission to the EEC.

The Treaty of Maastricht on the implementation of the European Union and the single European currency is decided by the Heads of State.

The USSR is imploding.

1992

Finland is asking for adhesion to the EEC.

Switzerland is asking adhesion to the EEC.

The Danish People vote in a Referendum against the ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht.

The Irish People vote in a Referendum in favour of the Treaty of Maastricht.

The French People vote with a very small majority (51% yes, 49% no) for the Treaty.

Norway asks for adhesion to the EEC.

1993

After getting some guaranties, the Danish People vote in favour of the Treaty of Maastricht.

The President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, presents a White Book on Growth, Competition and Employment.

1994

The Committee of the Regions is implemented in Brussels.

4th elections to the EP

The Austrian people vote in favour for the adhesion to the EEC.

The Finish people vote in favour for the adhesion to the EEC.

The Swedish people vote in favour for the adhesion to the EEC with 52,2%.

In Norway the NO wins the referendum.

The Heads of States approve a strategy for the adhesion of middle-eastern European countries und is deciding on a new strategy in the Mediterranean area.

1995

Green Book of the European Commission on the realisation of the Common Currency.

Dayton Agreement on the End of the war in Ex-Yugoslavia

The European Council decides to realize the Common Currency beginning on January 1999 and to change all existing currencies to 1st Jan. 2002 into the common money.

1996

The Intergovernmental Conference on the revision of the Maastricht-Treaty starts.

1997

The Maastricht-Treaty is followed by the Amsterdam-Treaty.

1998

The European Central Bank is founded.

1999

5th elections to the EP

2000

The EP approves the European Charter of Fundamental Rights

2001

9/11

War in Afghanistan

The Treaty of Nice follows the one of Amsterdam.

The Irish people vote in a Referendum against the Treaty of Nice.

The European Council decides on a structural reform of the Treaties. The French ex-president Giscard d'Estaing is President of the Reform-Process.

2002

The common money, Euro enters the scene in 12 Member States.

The 2nd referendum in Ireland on the Treaty of Nice is positive.

Giscard d'Estaing presents the plan for a European Constitution.

The European Council decides on the enlargement of the UE.

2003

The constitution is presented to the European Council

3rd Gulf-War

2004

Ten new Member States enter the EU.

The European Parliament 6th election. It has now 732 members.

The constitution is approved by the Heads of States.

2005

The ratification of the Constitution is positive in the national parliaments of Slovenia, Italy, Germany, Greece, Estonia, Slovakia, Finland, Spain, Austria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Luxemburg, Lithuania,

UK, Poland, and Sweden suspend the ratification process.

The Czech Republic, Denmark, Portugal and Ireland organise referenda.

The Referenda in France (54,67 % NO) and The Netherlands (61,5% NO) end negative.

2006

The Belgian Parliament approves the European Constitution

2007

Bulgaria and Romania enter the EU as new Member States.

Start of the World-Crisis with problems in the US inter-banking system.

2008

Bank Crash of Lehman-Brothers and other "systemically relevant Banks in USA

The EU decides on common rules for national plans to save the financial sector.

Hungary is at the edge of state bankruptcy and gets 6,5 Billion Euros from Brussels.

2009

The European Parliament 7th election.

Oct. In a 2nd Referendum in Ireland the Irish people accept the Lisbon-Treaty.

Nov. The Czech Republic (as the last of the 27 countries) approves the Lisbon-Treaty.

Dec.: The Lisbon-Treaty becomes reality /it's the last moment for the implementation of the changes for the actual legislative period

EU and IMF support Romania with 20 Billion Euros.

G20 decides on stricter rules for the financial sector.

USA: meanwhile crash of over 100 banks.

The Greek Government plans austerity-measures.

2010

First EU/IMF 45 billion Euros-package for Greece.

Portugal, Spain and Ireland face serious problems.

Basel III is on its way.

Ireland gets 85 Billion Euros.

Beginning of the Arab Spring

Official End of 3rd Gulf-War

2011

EU decides on stability-funds of 700 Billion Euros.

Portugal gets 78 Billion Euros from EU and IMF.

2nd 109 Billion € package for Greece from EU and IMF.

In Italy the government of Mr. Berlusconi resigns, Mr. Monti and a Technical Government are taking over. First austerity-measures in Italy.

The "Six pack" on stricter rules for the financials markets and monitoring of Macroeconomic performance in the member states of the EU is decided.

2012

25 Member States sign the Fiscal Pact (missing: UK and Czech Republic)

The ESM – European Stability Mechanism – is to be realized

2013

11 Member States of the EU decide on the implementation of a financial Transaction tax.

A Banking Union is decided with regulation measures.

2014

Latvia is joining the Euro-Zone

European Parliament 8th election.

Domestic, private and public sector debt

% of GDP

