

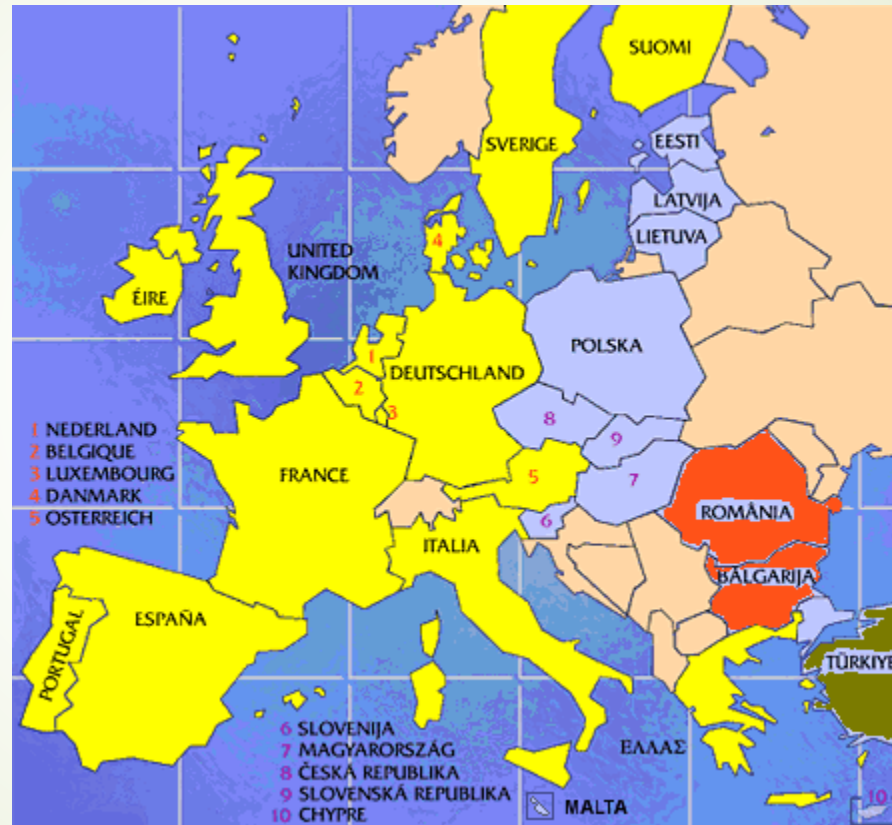
History and politics of enlargement ● The process of enlargement
Agriculture in the new Member States ● The results of the negotiations
The budgetary impact of enlargement ● Preparing to apply the agricultural legislation ● The future



Enlargement and Agriculture

Enlargement and Agriculture

The enlargement of the European Union



Enlargement and Agriculture

Slides in this module:

A great achievement

What are the benefits for the EU?

What are the benefits for the people of the new Member States?

What are the benefits for the farmers of the new Member States?

Where did it all start?

Association Agreements

Mid nineties - Applications for membership

The challenge

Income levels

How did the Commission approach the challenge?

The Copenhagen criteria

Criterion of administrative capacity

1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

Enlargement and Agriculture

1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

A Great Achievement

- **Copenhagen Summit of 13 December 2002:**
- **“The European Council in Copenhagen in 1993 launched an ambitious process to overcome the legacy of conflict and division in Europe.**
- **Today marks an unprecedented and historic milestone in completing this process.**
- **This achievement testifies to the common determination of the peoples of Europe to come together in a Union that has become the driving force for peace, democracy, stability and prosperity on our continent”**

Enlargement and Agriculture



1. History
and politics
of
enlargement



What are the benefits for the EU?

- **Greater political stability in Europe**
- **A bigger zone of peace and security**
- **An internal market increasing from 370 to 470 million consumers**

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What are the benefits for the people of the new Member States?

- **Greater peace and political stability**
- **A seat at the table where the big decisions are taken**
- **Membership of an area of “four freedoms”**
 - **persons, goods, services, capital**
- **Membership of one of the world’s largest single markets**
- **Participation in EU policies and programmes (CAP, transeuropean transport networks, research programmes, regional development...)**

1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

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What are the benefits for the farmers of the new Member States?

- Greater market and price stability
- Direct income support rising to the full EU rate after an initial phasing-in period
- Access to a single market of 470 million consumers
- Access to rural development measures and funds
- A strong voice to protect the interests of EU farmers in the WTO negotiations.

1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

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1. History and politics of enlargement

Where did it all start?

- In 1989 - first democratic elections held in Poland...
- ... which led to...
- ... peaceful revolutions in other countries of the Communist bloc...
-and culminated....
- ...in the Fall of the Berlin Wall...
- which marked the end of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe.

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1. History and politics of enlargement

Association Agreements

- **Provide**
 - a degree of duty-free market access
 - financial aid
 - a framework for political relations
- **Association Agreement signed with Turkey in 1963**
- **Association Agreements signed with Cyprus and Malta in the early 1970s**
- **Association agreements signed in 1991 with Hungary and Poland, subsequently with other countries of Central and Eastern Europe**

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1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

Mid nineties - Applications for Membership

- **Turkey applied in 1987**
- **Cyprus and Malta applied in 1990**
- **Ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe applied in the mid 1990s**
 - **Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.**

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The Challenge

1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

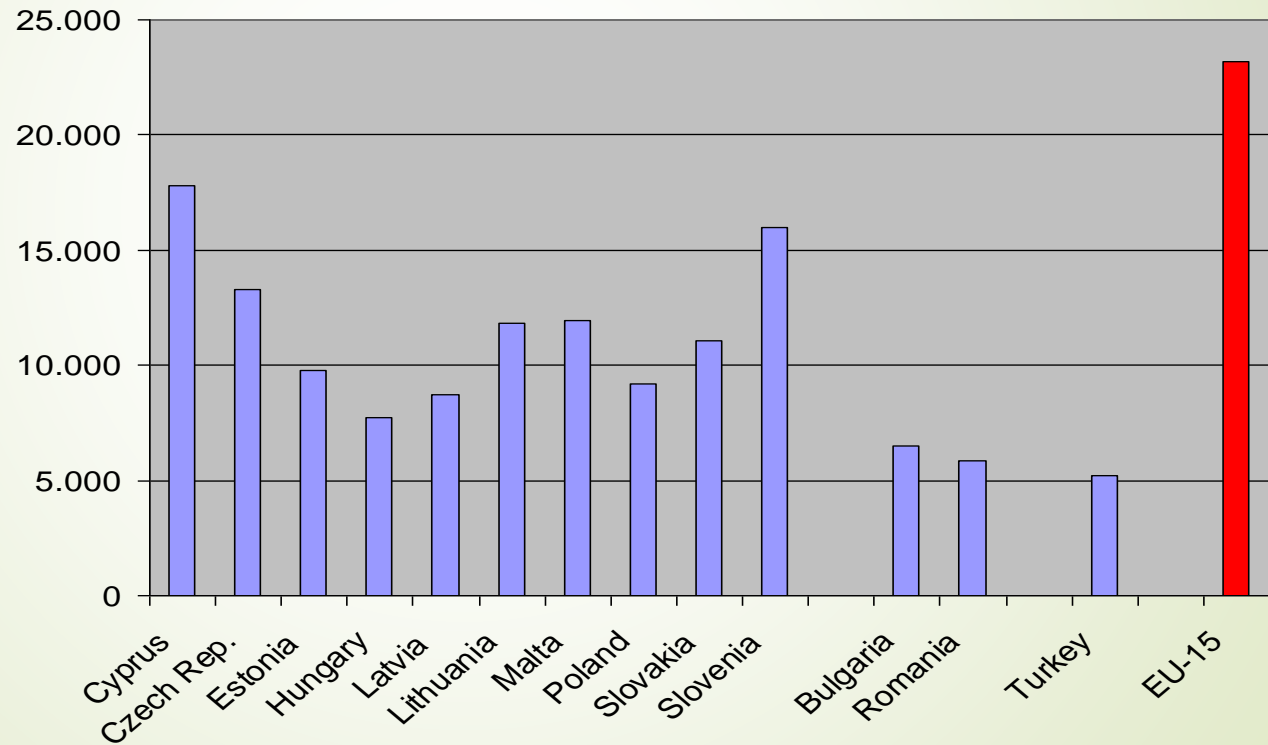
- **Thirteen countries requesting membership**
- **The greatest number of candidates in previous enlargements had been four (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden)**
- **Average GDP per head lower than EU15 average, ie net beneficiaries**
- **Two generations of separation, lack of familiarity for both sides**
- **Economies in transition from centrally planned to market based**
- **Farming important economically and politically**

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1. History and politics of enlargement

Income levels

Gross Domestic Product per head, expressed in EUR (Purchasing power standard, 2001)



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1. History and politics of enlargement

How did the Commission approach the challenge?

- ▶ An entirely new Directorate General was established with a Commissioner for Enlargement (1999)
- ▶ A Pre-accession strategy was prepared. The Phare programme started in 1989 and the Sapard and ISPA programmes in 2000
- ▶ Every year since 1998 Regular Reports on progress in the preparation to apply the law of the EU
- ▶ Twinning - since 1998 civil servants from the Member States working for up to two years in the candidate countries

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1. History and politics of enlargement

The Copenhagen criteria, 1993

- ▶ **Political: stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;**
- ▶ **Economic: functioning market economy as well as capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union;**
- ▶ **Legal: ability to take on obligations of membership including adherence to aims of political, economic and monetary union (i.e. adoption of the Community acquis)**

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1. History
and politics
of
enlargement

The Criterion of Administrative Capacity

Madrid European Council 1995:

- ▶ “The European Council confirms... the need to make sound preparation for enlargement on the basis of the criteria established in Copenhagen and in the context of the pre-accession strategy ...
- ▶that strategy will have to be intensified ... particularly through the development of the market economy, the adjustment of administrative structures and the creation of a stable economic and monetary environment.”

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2. The process of enlargement

Slides in this module:

Opening of negotiations

Screening

Negotiations - principles (2)

Negotiations - procedure

The Treaty of Accession

Enlargement and Agriculture

2. The process of enlargement

Opening of negotiations

- Applicant submits an application for membership
- Commission issues an Opinion
- If Commission's Opinion is positive and if Council accepts the Opinion then...
- Negotiations are formally opened between 15 Member States and the individual candidate country
- Role of Commission: to assist the 15 Member States to reach a Common Position amongst themselves and to conduct the negotiations

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2. The process of enlargement

Screening

- ▶ **The principle is that the entire body of EU law must be applied from the first day of accession**
- ▶ **Prior to the negotiations, the Commission explains the EU law to the candidate country (screening)**
- ▶ **Objective is to ensure that the candidate country is aware of the obligations that membership entails**

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2. The process of enlargement

Negotiations - principles (1)

- ▶ Full acceptance of the actual and potential rights and obligations attaching to the Union system and its institutional framework, known as the “acquis”
- ▶ Application of the acquis as it stands at the time of accession
- ▶ A candidate country or an existing Member State may feel that more time or special arrangements are required before a particular piece of EU legislation is applied in full. It can request a transitional arrangement.

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2. The process of enlargement

Negotiations - principles (2)

- ▶ **Transitional arrangements must be**
 - **exceptional**
 - **limited in time and scope**
 - **not lead to significant distortion of competition**
 - **accompanied by a plan with clearly defined stages for the application of the acquis**
- ▶ **Agreements reached during the negotiations may not be considered as final until an overall agreement has been established**
 - **“nothing is agreed until everything is agreed”**

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2. The process of enlargement

Negotiations - procedure

- ▶ **Candidate country submits its negotiating position, including its requests for transitional arrangements**
- ▶ **In response, Commission develops a Draft Common Position, submits it to the Council**
- ▶ **Council agrees its Common Position and presents it to the candidate country**
- ▶ **Negotiations between the Member States and the candidate country, largely conducted by the Commission**
- ▶ **Provisional closure of chapters and eventual definitive closure of negotiations**

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2. The process of enlargement

The Treaty of Accession

- Contains all the rules and arrangements which are related to the accession
- European Parliament's assent 9 April 2003
- Council's approval 14 April 2003
- Treaty signed Athens 16 April 2003
- Referenda in all Acceding States except Cyprus
- Ratification by the Parliaments of the present Member States and of the Acceding States
- Entry into force 1 May 2004

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7. The Future

Beyond enlargement...

Copenhagen European Council in December 2002:

- **EU to enhance relations with its neighbours**
- **avoid drawing new dividing lines in Europe**
- **promote stability and prosperity on both sides of the new borders**
- **strengthen relations with Russia**
- **a long-term approach to relations with Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and the Southern Mediterranean to promote reform, sustainable development and trade.**