



EVER CLOSER UNION

*The Legacy of the Treaties of Rome
for Today's Europe*

**Itinerant Exhibition on the Occasion
of the 60th Anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, 1957 - 2017**

ORGANIZED BY

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WE IDENTIFY MEMORY
60 YEARS OF THE TREATIES OF ROME



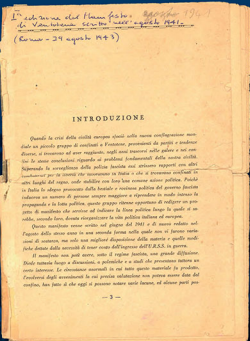
www.rometreaties.eu

TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

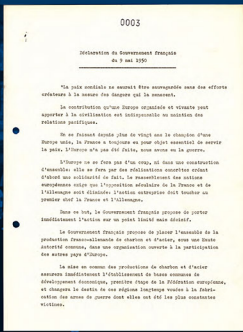
1941
1957

After World War II the idea of a **UNITED EUROPE** was transformed into a more concrete reality. **JEAN MONNET's** idea to use economic integration as an instrument for political reconciliation formed the basis of the decision taken by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, The Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg to create, in 1950, the **EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)**. The concept behind this project was not purely economic but also political and symbolic. It paved the way for Franco-German reconciliation, assuming a new system of relations between the European states. Calls for a united Europe were also coming from intellectuals and social groups. Particularly active were the federalist movements, supporters of an authentic European federation,

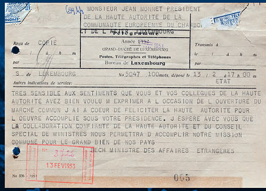
of which **ALTIERO SPINELLI** was one of the principal inspirational figures. The first attempt to extend European integration, through the creation of a **EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY (EDC)**, which included **ALCIDE DE GASPERI's** project for a **EUROPEAN POLITICAL COMMUNITY**, caused a moment of crisis but also of opportunity. The failure of the EDC (1954) was followed by a re-launch of the European integration project. The meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member countries of the ECSC at **MESSINA** in June 1955, organised by **PAUL-HENRI SPAAK**, led to the initiation of talks culminating in the signing of the Treaties of Rome on 25 March 1957 which created the **EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)** and the **EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)**.



First edition of "Manifesto di Ventotene", the Manifesto for a free and united Europe, drawn up by Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi in 1941 (Historical Archives of the European Union, Florence - HAEU)



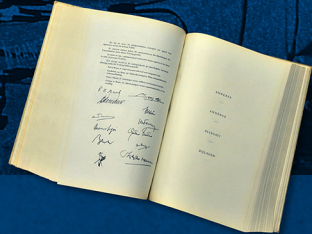
"Schuman Plan", text of the declaration for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, presented by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Robert Schuman, on the 9 May 1950 (HAEU)



The entry into force of the European Coal and Steel Community on the 23 July 1952 (HAEU)



Postcard commemorating the foundation of the EEC and EURATOM sent from the European Federalist Movement to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gaetano Martino (Altiero Spinelli) (Historical Archives of the European Union, Florence - HAEU)



Signature of the Treaties establishing the EEC and EURATOM, Rome, 25 March 1957 (Archives of the Council of the European Union, Brussels - ACEU)



FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT

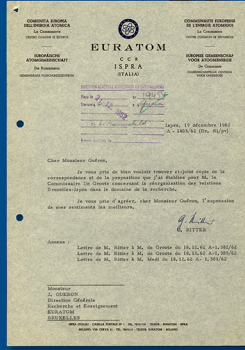
1958
1992

PREMIERE REUNION A BRUXELLES de la Commission du Marché Commun

« Nos travaux serviront l'Europe et non les intérêts particuliers » déclare le président, M. W. HALLSTEIN

On 1 January 1958 the official activities of the EEC and EURATOM and their principal institutions: the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Court of Justice got underway.

The first decade of European integration saw a strong growth of the Community's market and institutions with the launching of the **COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY** and the completion of the **CUSTOMS UNION**, in 1968. Simultaneously, within the framework of EURATOM, the first cooperation projects were initiated in the field of nuclear research. The EEC confirmed its role in the domain of international trade and, through the Yaoundé Convention (1963), laid the groundwork for the introduction of a Community policy for **DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**. On the political level the 1960's were characterised by the French veto of Britain's application to join the EEC and by differences of opinion between the intergovernmental vision promoted by Paris and the supranational vocation of the European Commission. The economic success of the Community and the radical social and political changes of the late 1960's encouraged the leaders of the Six to meet at The Hague in December 1969, to open discussions on **ENLARGEMENT** and the rolling-out of new policies in the **MONETARY, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL** and **REGIONAL** spheres. The European Parliament reinforced its democratic legitimacy by means of its first direct election in 1979. The completion of the **SINGLE MARKET** and the re-launching of the concept of **MONETARY INTEGRATION** were the main accomplishments of the EEC during the 1980's. The realisation of the **SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT** in 1986 served as the basis for a more integrated Europe, both politically and economically. It opened the way for the creation of the **EUROPEAN UNION**, which took place in the post Cold War era, with the entry into force of the **TREATY OF MAASTRICHT** on 1 November 1993.



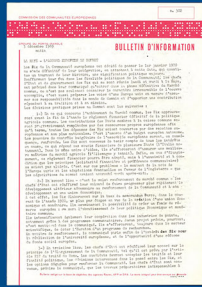
Document from the joint research centre established by EURATOM as envisaged by the Treaty to encourage collaboration between national scientific research centres particularly in the nuclear sphere (HAEU)



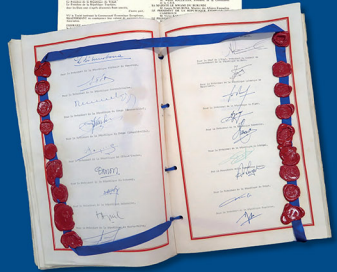
In January 1958 the first session of the European Commission began its work under the Presidency of Walter Hallstein (HAEU)



The Yaoundé Convention between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar entered into force on 1 June 1964 (HAEU/ACEU)



European Commission Information sheet on the conference on the relaunching of Europe held in The Hague in December 1969 (HAEU)



DECLARATIONS BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL RELATING TO THE INTERNAL MARKET

"The European Council... instructs the Council to - to decide, before the end of March 1983, on the priority measures proposed by the Commission to reinforce the internal market"

Copenhagen, 3/4 December 1982

"It asks the Council and the Member States to put in hand without delay a study of the measures which could be taken to bring about the abolition of all police and customs formalities for people crossing intra-Community frontiers..."

Fontainebleau, 25/26 June 1984

"The European Council... agreed that the Council, in its appropriate forecasts, ... should take steps to complete the internal Market, including implementation of European standards"

Dublin, 3/4 December 1984

"... the European Council laid particular emphasis on the following... fields of action : a) action to achieve a single large market by 1992 thereby creating a more favourable environment for stimulating enterprise, competition and trade ; it called upon the Commission to draw up a detailed programme with a specific timetable before its next meeting".

Brussels, 29/30 March 1985

European Council declarations on internal market drawn from the European Commission's white paper on the completion of the Internal Market (June 1985) (HAEU)

Sie erwarten ihre Zukunft von Europa

Leentje, Nederland | Géraldine, Luxembourg | Daniel, Belgien
Barbara, Deutschland | Cesare, Italien | Jeannette, Frankreich
Jytte, Dänemark | George, Griechenland | Sean, Irland

Direktwahl des Europäischen Parlaments 10. Juni 1979

Europa wartet auf Deine Stimme

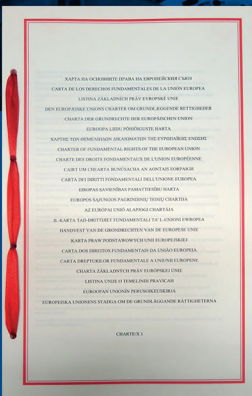
Information campaign organised by the European Parliament for the first direct elections held in June 1979 (HAEU)

THE EUROPEAN UNION AFTER MAASTRICHT

1993
2017

The **SINGLE MARKET** and **ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION** were the main actions completed by the EU in the decade following the signature of the Maastricht Treaty. After Maastricht, the European integration process was characterised by successive waves of enlargement that, from 1995 to the present, increased the number of member countries from 12 to 28. This process reinforced the unification of the European continent after the political and ideological divisions of the Cold War and its aftermath. The evolution of the EU after 1992 required a new set of reforms to the founding treaties, designed to improve the functioning of the institutions and the decisional process. The Treaty of Maastricht was

thereby reformed by the Treaties of **AMSTERDAM** (1997) and **NICE** (2001), which were subsequently followed by the proposal for a treaty establishing a **CONSTITUTION OF EUROPE** (2004). While this treaty was never ratified as a result of its rejection in referendums held in France and The Netherlands in 2005, it formed the basis of the **TREATY OF LISBON** (2007). Amongst the principal innovations introduced by this Treaty, which came into effect on the 1 December 2009, were the strengthening of the role of the European Parliament, a deeper cooperation in the field of foreign relations and common security and extended Community competences on external border controls, immigration, judicial and police cooperation.



The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, proclaimed by the EU Parliament, Council and Commission during the European Council held in Nice on December 2000, was given a legal status by the Treaty of Lisbon in 2007 (ACRU)



Loans from the European Investment Bank to Central and Eastern European countries in preparation for their entry into the EU (EIB/EL)



On 1 January 2002 the Euro became the European single currency, adopted by the member states of the EU that had previously joined the Economic and Monetary Union (EAMU)



Portuguese Prime Minister and EU President José Sócrates, together with Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister, Luís Amado, during the signing ceremony of the Treaty of Lisbon at the Jeronimos Monastery, in Lisbon, Portugal, 13 December 2007 (ANSA-EPA/Ignacio Rosa)

Cover page of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, signed in Rome on 29 October 2004

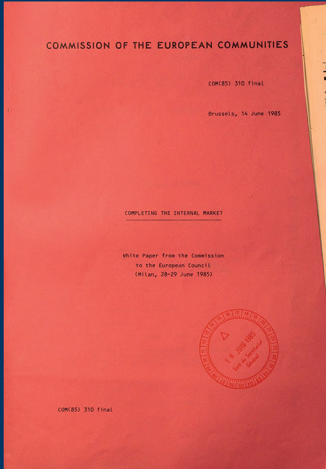


ECONOMIC EUROPE

The founding countries of the EEC aimed at an internal market based on the free circulation of **PEOPLE, SERVICES, GOODS** and **CAPITAL**. During the first years of integration, national vetoes, domestic controls and non-tariff barriers obstructed the complete realisation of the “**FOUR RIGHTS**”. However, from the mid-1980’s the challenges caused by globalisation convinced European leaders of the need to strengthen the internal market. In **JUNE 1985** the

European Commission led by Jacques Delors published a “white paper” with precise measures to overturn the fiscal and regulatory obstacles which were fragmenting the EEC. A year later, the **SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT** (1986) established the basis for the development of the internal market. Its further consolidation was assured with the **SCHENGEN AGREEMENT** (1985) which created conditions for a free circulation area. The plans for an internal market

required also monetary integration, already initiated in the 1970’s with the **EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM**. Jacques Delors and the governors of the national central banks elaborated a project for an **ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION**, based on the **FREE CIRCULATION OF CAPITAL**, a **EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK** and a **SINGLE CURRENCY**. This project was accomplished with the Euro on 1 January 2002, a new foundation stone of the European Union.

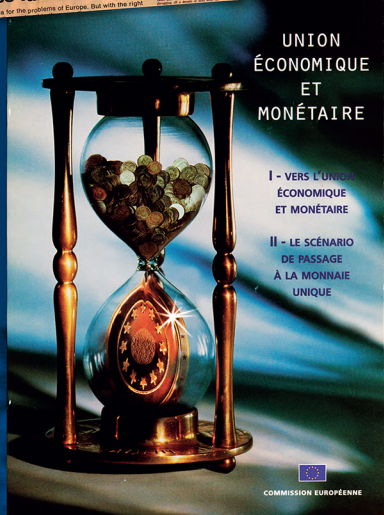


Cover page of Commission “white paper” on the internal market, published for the European Council of Milan (28-29 June 1985) (HAEU)



Financial Times article on the creation of the Single market (HAEU)

Information brochure on the Economic and Monetary Union published by the European Commission in 1996 on the eve of the introduction of the single currency (HAEU)

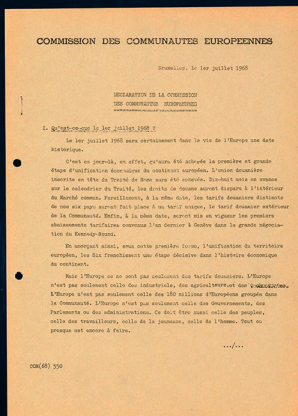




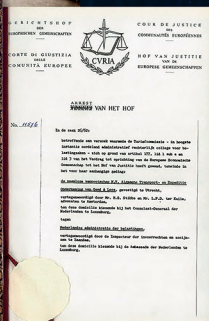
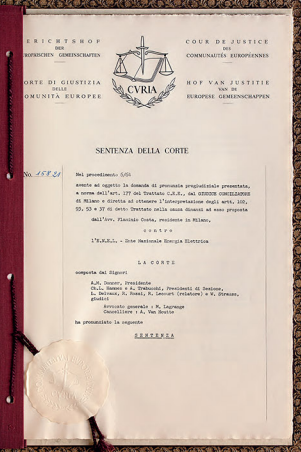
To guarantee respect of Community law by all the member states, the Court of Justice of the European Community was created by the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957 (1962) (HAEU).

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET

THE CUSTOMS UNION

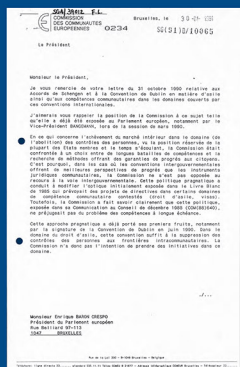


Declaration by the Commission of the European Community on the completion of the customs union between the six founding countries in 1968 (HAEU)

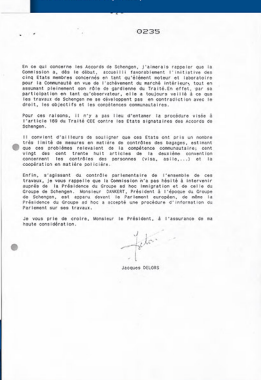


Title page of the European Court of Justice judgement in the cases Van Gend en Loos (1963) and Costa v. EELF (1964), that established the direct application of Community law and the supremacy of European law over the laws of its Member States (HAEU)

THE SCHENGEN AREA



Letter from Jacques Delors to Enrique Baron Crespo, President of the European Parliament, on the importance of the Schengen Treaty for the development of the internal market (HAEU)



Removing the border crossing-point at the Brenner Pass. Controls at the borders between Germany, Austria and Italy were abolished on 1 April 1998 according to the Schengen-agreement (ANSA/Bernhard Grossdrack)



TOWARDS A SINGLE CURRENCY

RAPPORT DE M. PIERRE WERNER
 SUR LES PREMIERS TRAVAUX MENÉS EN 1972 EN VUE DE
 LA RÉALISATION DU PLAN DES TRAVAUX ÉCONOMIQUES
 ET MONÉTAIRES DE LA C.E.E.

1. La résolution du Conseil datée du 22 mars 1973 avait donné lieu, avant le mois de mai de la même année, à une série d'initiatives tendant à examiner l'application pratique des éléments du plan des travaux par le comité monétaire et à donner lieu à des actes d'adoption, notamment en ce qui concerne la politique monétaire.

11. Après avoir étudié de près le mécanisme de l'union de la monnaie relative au fonctionnement de la coordination des politiques économiques à court terme, les membres du Comité ont procédé à une réflexion sur la mise en œuvre effective des orientations de politique économique des États membres pour le commencement de l'année 1974, et pour chacun des pays membres en particulier, après que le Parlement et le Comité économique et social aient formulé leur avis, le Conseil a arrêté le Rapport ci-dessus sur la situation économique, les chiffres précis sur l'É.M.U. seront publiés dans ce rapport, ainsi que sur les éléments essentiels des travaux réalisés.

12. Avec la consolidation des politiques économiques, il a été tenu compte dans le service de la présidence des orientations de politique économique à moyen terme. Ces travaux sont effectués en cours d'examen approfondi avec le Comité de politique économique à moyen terme.

13. Au sein du comité, la tâche essentielle est d'être tend plus loin, outre ce qui est en œuvre, que la mise en place effective de l'union monétaire, en vue de la mise en œuvre d'un arrangement important pour faciliter l'adoption de la monnaie unique et promouvoir le plan 1974. Les principes d'après lesquels les politiques actives de l'emploi ont été proposées par la Commission dans son rapport sur les perspectives économiques pour une politique sociale dans la Communauté.

Report of the Commission chaired by the Luxembourg Prime Minister, Pierre Werner on the Economic and Monetary Union project between the EEC Member States (HAEU)



The President of the French Republic, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, were key players in the proposal for a European Monetary System, aiming to create in Europe "a zone of monetary stability" (EC Andriessen Services/Jean-Louis Debiase)



European Council meeting in Hanover, 27 and 28 June 1988. It entrusted a Committee, chaired by Jacques Delors, with the task of studying and proposing concrete steps leading towards economic and monetary union (ANSA/EPA)

Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community

DRAFT STATUTE OF THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF CENTRAL BANKS AND OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

27TH NOVEMBER 1990

Draft statute for the future European Central Bank (ECB) elaborated by the Committee of Governors of the member countries' central banks. The ECB was officially created on 1 June 1998 (HAEU)

CONFIDENTIAL

CHAPTER I - CONSTITUTION OF THE SYSTEM

Article 1 - The System

Pursuant to Article 101 of the EEC Treaty, a system, consisting of a central institution to be known as "the European Central Bank" (hereinafter "the ECB") and of the participating central banks of the Member States of the Community (hereinafter "national central banks"), is hereby established and shall be known as the "European System of Central Banks" (hereinafter the "System").

CHAPTER II - OBJECTIVE AND TASKS OF THE SYSTEM

Article 2 - Objectives

2.1 The primary objective of the System shall be to maintain price stability.

2.2 Without prejudice to the objective of price stability, the System shall support the general economic policy of the Community.

2.3 The System shall act consistently with free and competitive markets.

Article 3 - Tasks

The basic tasks to be carried out through the System shall be:

- to formulate and implement the monetary policy of the Community;
- to conduct foreign exchange operations in accordance with the prevailing exchange rate regime of the Community as referred to in Article 4.3;
- to hold and manage (the) official foreign reserves of the participating countries;
- to ensure the smooth operation of payment systems;
- to participate as necessary in the formulation, co-ordination and execution of policies relating to prudential supervision and the stability of the financial system.

Presidency Conclusions - Madrid, 18 and 19 December 1988

1

ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION OF EUROPE IN A SOCIALLY INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

A. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

1. The scenario for the changeover to the single currency

- The European Council confirms that 1 January 1999 will be the starting date for Stage 3 of Economic and Monetary Union, in accordance with the convergence criteria, timetable, protocols and procedures laid down in the Treaty.
- The European Council confirms that a high degree of economic convergence is a precondition for the Treaty objective to create a stable single currency.
- The name of the new currency is an important element in the preparation of the transition to the single currency, since it partly determines the public acceptability of Economic and Monetary Union. The European Council considers that the name of the single currency must be the same in all the official languages of the European Union, taking into account the existence of different alphabets; it must be simple and symbolize Europe.
- The European Council therefore decides that, as of the start of Stage 3, the name given to the European currency shall be Euro. This name is meant as a full name, not as a prefix to be attached to the national currency names.

The specific name Euro will be used instead of the generic term 'ECU' used by the Treaty to refer to the European currency unit.

The Governments of the three Member States have achieved the common agreement that the decision is the agreed and definitive interpretation of the relevant Treaty provisions.

SIV 20095 hp/William ED 4

During the European Council held in Madrid in December 1988, an agreement was reached on the name of the future European currency: Euro (HAEU)

Information campaign for the introduction of the Euro in member countries (HAEU)

SOCIAL DIMENSION AND EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

The EEC strived towards a **EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY** from its very inception. References to the social aspects of European economic integration were already present in the treaties which established the ECSC (1952), and the EEC and EURATOM (1957). The Treaties of Rome envisaged the creation of an **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE** and a **EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND**. Nevertheless, it was only from the beginning of the 1970's that the EEC really began to elaborate programmes to deal with the social implications of a market which was integrating rapidly. The health and welfare of workers, their free circulation, professional training, equal pay, and a campaign to end poverty were among the principal issues the Community institutions concentrated on. The **EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT** participated actively in the creation of a European social policy, especially in conjunction with the strengthening of its powers within the European decisional process. The increasing importance of the European Parliament favoured a greater level of democratisation within the EEC. **DIRECT ELECTIONS**, held for the first time in June 1979, represented the first step towards a more democratic Europe. The willingness to create a real **EUROPEAN DEMOS** led the Community institutions to promote programmes directly linked to new generations. The **ERASMUS** programme, launched during the 1980's alongside the **ACTION JEAN MONNET** and **COMETT** programme, is one of the most successful initiatives of the EEC/EU. Support for training and incentives for European mobility aim even today not only to satisfy the needs associated with the existence of a single market, but also to the diffusion of a **EUROPEAN IDENTITY**.



First report of the Social Affairs Commission of the European Parliamentary Assembly on the social dimension of the European Economic Community, December 1958 (HAEU)



Poster for the exhibition "Europe is Female: From the Treaties of Rome to the objectives of 1992, the long road to equality", 30 January - 23 February, 1989, Museo Civico di Storia Contemporanea, Milan (HAEU)

Seduta di mercoledì 18 luglio 1979	
Ordine	
1. Dibattito intorno al Parlamento europeo: creazione di un'assemblea delle donne e sviluppo economico femminile	11
2. Approvazione del progetto relativo alla Commissione del Parlamento	11
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16. Dibattito dei relatori: Parlamento e nuove strutture del potere europeo	11

Inaugural session of the first legislature of the European Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage, presided over by Simon-Voilà, 18 July 1979 (HAEU)

Il nostro Parlamento Approvazione della nuova struttura, che ha fatto oggetto di un dibattito molto ampio, e che ha permesso di mettere a punto un documento di lavoro che sarà il punto di partenza per l'elaborazione di un progetto di legge di attuazione di un regolamento paritetico.

Un po' di tempo sarà per la preparazione del progetto di regolamento. L'idea di un regolamento paritetico è stata accolta con interesse da tutti i gruppi politici. Il regolamento paritetico è un documento che ha un valore importante per il Parlamento. È un documento che ha un valore importante per il Parlamento. È un documento che ha un valore importante per il Parlamento.

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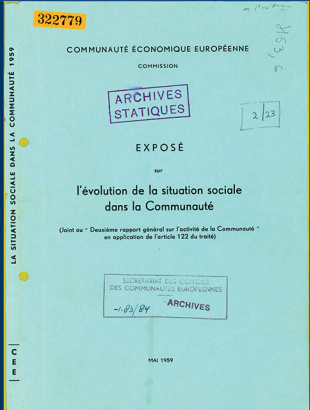


TOWARDS A EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY

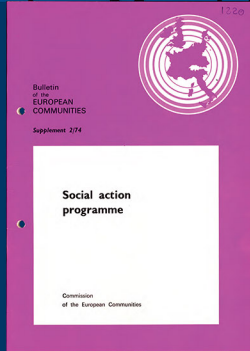
Une interview exclusive du professeur Lionello Levi-Sandri membre de la commission de la C.E.E.



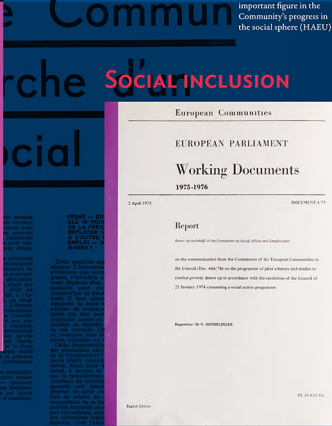
Lionello Levi Sandri, European Commissioner for Social Affairs from 1981 to 1979, was an important figure in the Community's progress in the social sphere (HARU)



One of the first official studies by the European Commission on the social situation in the Community, May 1979 (HARU)



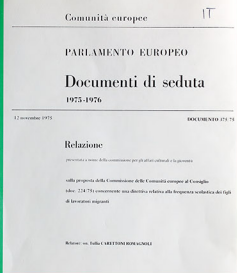
Test of the Social Action Programme introduced by the Community in 1974 spelling out the various initiatives in the social sector. It came into fruition in the second half of the 1970s with the adoption of a directive on questions such as equal opportunities in the job market, health and safety in the workplace (HARU)



Le rôle de la Sécurité sociale

Report by the European Parliament's Committee for Social Affairs and Employment on pilot research projects on employment policy, 2 April 1976, in the form of the Harmonisation of the EP on social inclusion (HARU) politique

WORKERS' RIGHTS



Report of the European Parliament's Committee for Culture and Youth on the directive concerning school attendance by the children of migrant workers, 12 November 1975. The protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families was an issue closely examined both by the EP and the Community as a whole (HARU)

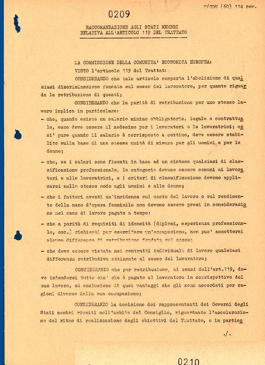


Protesters carry a banner with a slogan reading "For Work and Solidarity - No to a social splitting of Europe" in front of the landmark Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Germany, 14 November 2012 (ANSA-EPA/Miriam Combarini)

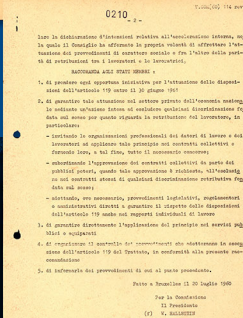


Slovenian Minister of Family Marjeta Cimperšek, Portuguese Secretary of State Jorge Leão Costa at the informal meeting of European Ministers for Equality and Family in Bad Pyrmont, Germany, 15 May 2007. On the occasion, they signed a declaration on gender equality in the European Union (ANSA-EPA/Jochen Luebke)

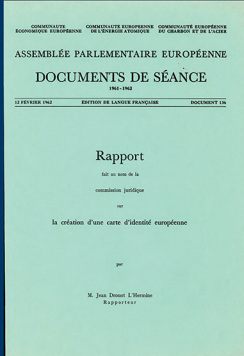
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES



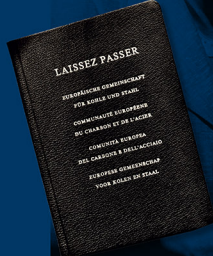
European Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning Article 119 of the EEC Treaty on equal pay between men and women, 20 July 1960 (HARU)



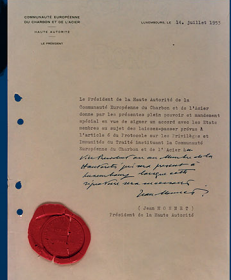
EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND EDUCATION POLICY



Report of the Legal Affairs Commission of the European Parliament on the creation of a European identity card, 12 February 1962 (HAEU)



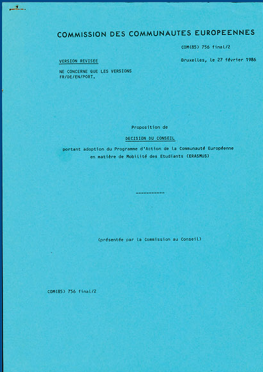
First example of a European passport from 1963 issued by the President of the High Authority of the ECSC, Jean Monnet, to Community personnel (HAEU)



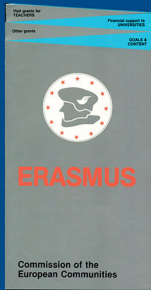
The first European passports are now in circulation. They are valid only for travel within the borders of the European Community (Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany) and require special passports and visas for other countries. The first European passport was issued by the President of the High Authority, Jean Monnet, and was valid for one year. The first European passport was issued by the President of the High Authority, Jean Monnet, and was valid for one year. The first European passport was issued by the President of the High Authority, Jean Monnet, and was valid for one year.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

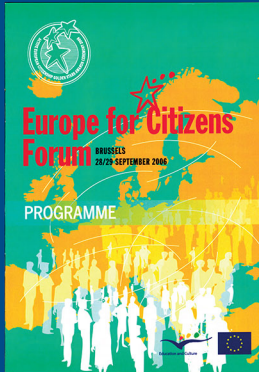
EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP



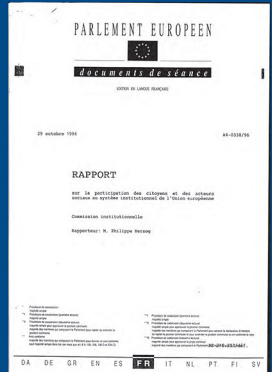
Proposal for a Council decision on the adoption of the ERASMUS programme, 1986 (HAEU)



An explanatory brochure of the ERASMUS programme, 1986 (HAEU)



Europe for Citizens Forum, an initiative promoted by the European Commission with the aim of encouraging new forms of participation and mobilization of European citizens at local, national and supranational levels (HAEU)



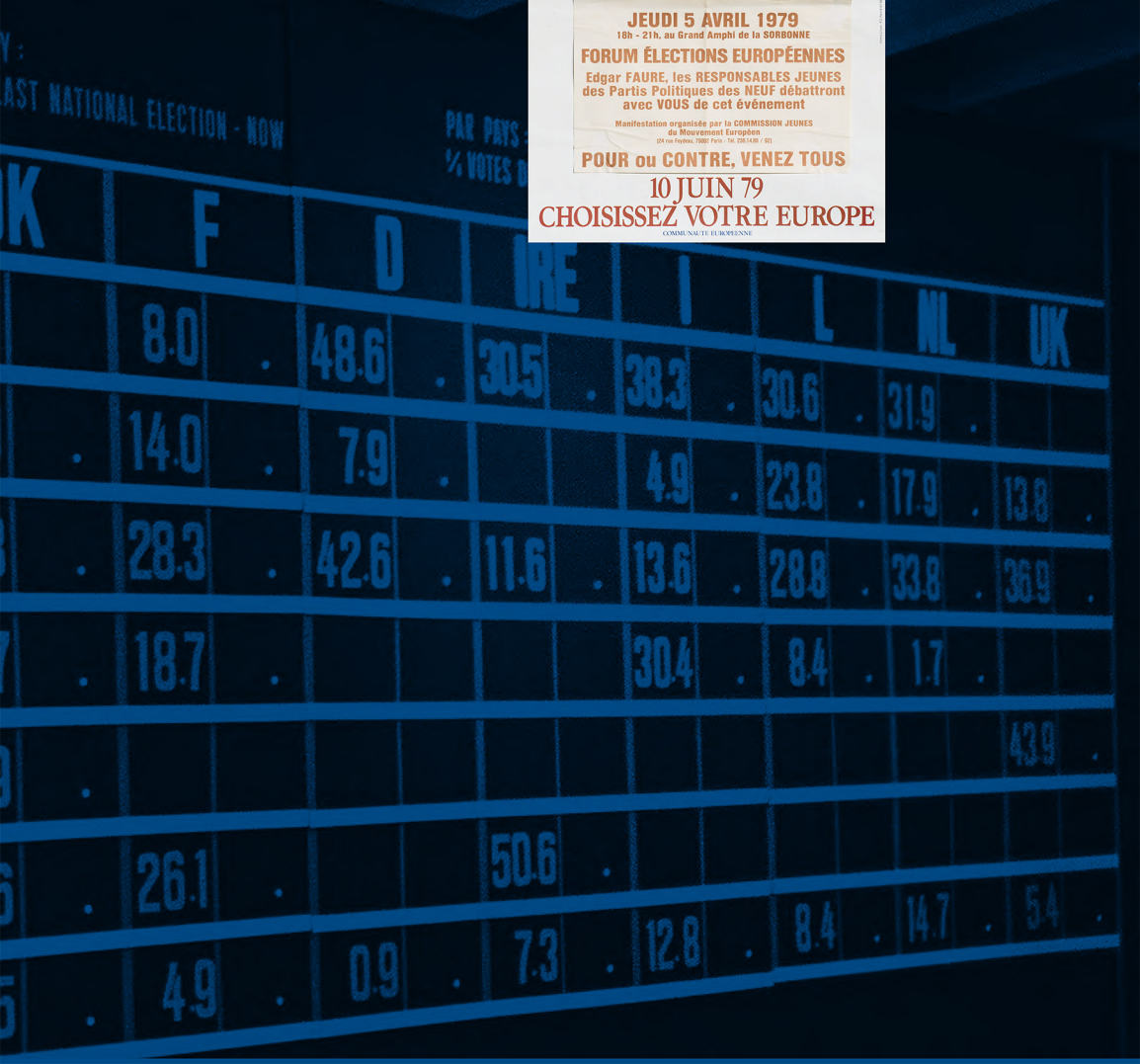
Report by the European Parliament on the participation of citizens and social players in the institutional systems of the European Union, 29 October 1996 (HAEU)



Celebrations organised by the European Commission on reaching the landmark of 1 million ERASMUS students (HAEU)



Flyer for the first direct elections to the European Parliament to encourage European citizens to question the candidates of the 9 member countries (HAEU)



EUROPE IN THE WORLD

The EEC was from the outset open to **NEW MEMBER STATES**. Gradually it became a privileged partner of **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** and a leading actor in the field of **INTERNATIONAL TRADE**.

From support for the democratic transitions in Greece, Spain and Portugal in the 1970's to the widening of its membership to democratic regimes in Central and Eastern Europe after the end of the Cold War, the enlargements of the EEC/EU contributed to the maintenance of peace on the European continent. For its contribution to peace, reconciliation, democratisation and human rights in Europe, the EU was awarded the **NOBEL PEACE PRIZE** in 2012.

The enlargement process went in parallel with the strengthening of the international dimension of the EEC/EU. Between 1963 and 2000, the agreements concluded at **YAOUNDÉ**, **LOMÉ** and **COTONOU** made the EU one of the principal global actors in the field of cooperation and development. From the 1960's, using the **COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY** as its basis, the EEC/EU signed

commercial agreements directly with third countries and participated in international trade negotiations. In the sphere of foreign policy, since the 1970's Europe has cultivated the ambition to speak "with one voice". After the end of the Cold War, this ambition was enhanced by the failure of European diplomacy to deal with the Yugoslav crisis as it unfolded in the 1990's.

The inauguration of the **COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY** (1992) and the **COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY** (1999) aimed to enhance the collective security of member states, by strengthening beyond the EU's borders the rule of law and human rights, and helping to prevent international conflicts by sharing strategic interests with international organisations, such as the **UNITED NATIONS** and the **NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION** (NATO). The creation of a European diplomatic service (**EUROPEAN SERVICE FOR EXTERNAL ACTION**) with the **TREATY OF LISBON** is the outcome of a decade long effort to transform the EU into a unique player in the international arena.



Plans for hydraulic works in Kenya financed by the EEC at the end of the 1970's in the framework of the Development Cooperation Policy as laid down in the Lomé Treaty in 1975 (HAEU)



10 December 2012. The President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, and the President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso, receiving the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the EU (EC Audiovisual Services/Georges Boulogneuris)



Javier Solana, High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU between 1999 and 2009 (ANSA)



EEC/EU ENLARGEMENTS

COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITA' EUROPEE

PARERE DELLA COMMISSIONE AL CONSIGLIO sulle domande di adesione del Regno Unito, dell'Irlanda, della Danimarca e della Norvegia

1973

1973

Opinion of the European Commission on the second application to join the Community by United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway in 1973, five years after the first request. The Commission's positive opinion met with French opposition under President de Gaulle. The reopening of the negotiations was made possible only after 1970, with the new President Georges Pompidou and it was concluded on 22 January 1972 with the signing of the Accession Treaty. Norway, after a popular referendum did not ratify the treaty. United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark became members of the Community on 1 January 1973 (HAU)

DELORS DEVOILE SA THEORIE DES DOMINOS

L'EUROPE VERTE

NOUVELLES DE LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE

173

Les aspects agricoles de l'élargissement de la Communauté européenne

LA GRECE

1977

1977 Pour Jacques Delors, l'élargissement de la CEE à l'Europe de l'est se fera par étapes. Il faut d'abord intégrer les pays méditerranéens, puis les pays d'Europe centrale et orientale. L'objectif est de créer une zone de libre-échange et de promouvoir le développement économique et social de ces régions.



1981

European Commission information document on various aspects of the Common Agricultural Policy following Greece's entry to the Community, on 1 January 1981 (HAU)

1986

After long and complex negotiation, Spain and Portugal signed the Accession Treaty on 12 June 1985 and became part of the EEC on 1 January 1986 (EC/Audiovisual Services)

1990

Extrait de la parole de Martin Bangemann, Vice-président de la Commission européenne, prononcée lors de la conférence de presse à Berlin le 9 mars 1990 (HAU)

1995

On the 24 June 1994, Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway signed the EU Accession Treaty. However, Norwegian membership was rejected in a subsequent national referendum. The other three candidates became full members on 1 January 1995 (HAU)

SIGNING CEREMONY OF THE ACT OF ACCESSION OF THE NEW MEMBER STATES NORWAY, AUSTRIA, FINLAND & SWEDEN

IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, OLD FORTRESS OF OSLO

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1994



2004

Celebrations held on 1 May 2004 in Dublin for the biggest enlargement of the EU to include 10 new members: Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary (HAU)



2013

Signing of the Accession Treaty of Croatia, Brussels, 9 December 2011. Croatia officially entered the EU on 1 July 2013 (ANSA)



Visit by the President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi, to Warsaw following Poland's accession to the European Union (HAU)



INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY

THE EEC/EU IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA



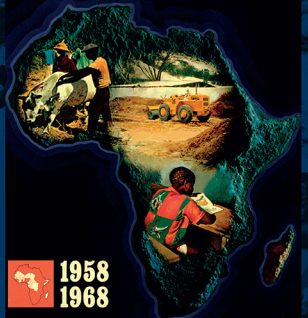
15 November 1962: The President of the European Commission Walter Hallstein receiving a visit from a Japanese delegation headed by Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda. Since its foundation, the EEC was recognised by third countries as a key actor in international trade (EC Audiovisual Services)



European Commission delegation at the "Kennedy Round" (1963-1967) multilateral trade negotiations: from left to right, Walter Hallstein, Jean Rey (European Commissioner for External Relations), Pierre Miller (Director General for the Internal Market of the European Commission) and Theodorius Huzen (Special EEC representative to the GATT). During the Kennedy Round negotiations, the EEC spoke for the first time "with one voice" to its trade partners (EC Audiovisual Services)

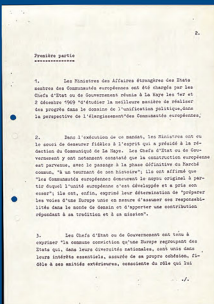
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

FONDS EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT

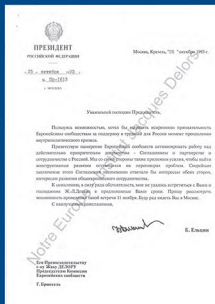


1958
1968

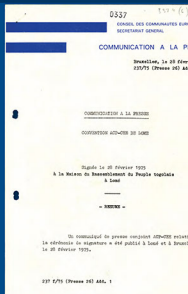
Brochure published by the European Commission to mark the tenth anniversary of the creation of the European Development Fund, main instrument for providing development aid (HAU)



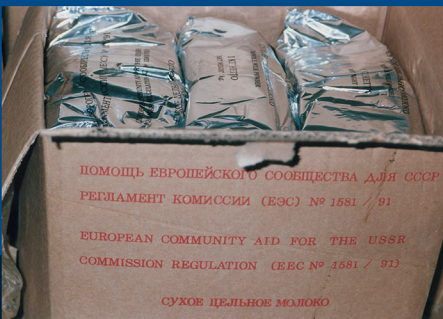
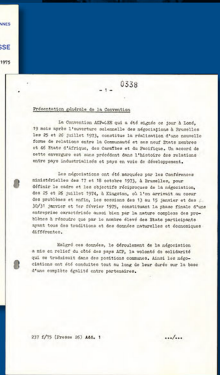
The report published in October 1970 by the Committee directed by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Etienne Davignon laid the basis for cooperation in foreign policy between EEC member states (HAU)



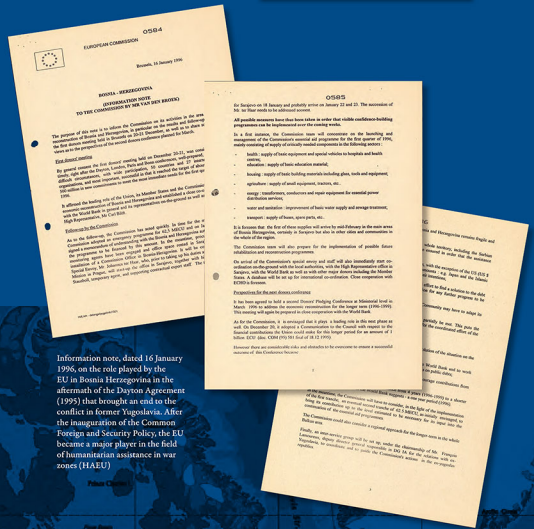
After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the EEC became a benchmark for those countries involved in the delicate transition to the post-Communist era. In this letter, the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, expresses his gratitude to Jacques Delors for the humanitarian aid provided by the EU (HAU)



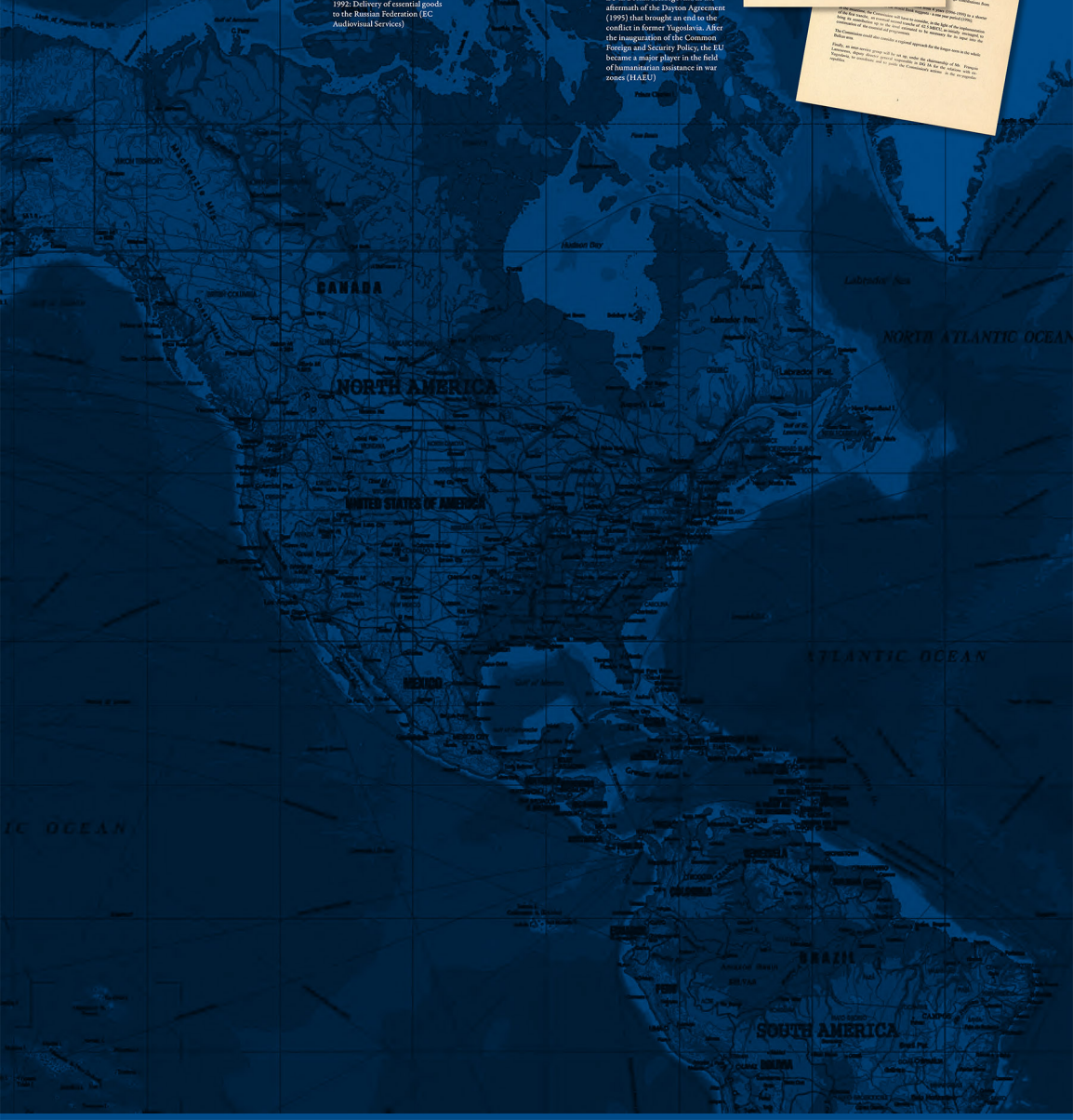
Title page and first page of the Convention concluded at Lomé in 1975 between the EEC and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). It laid the basis for the conclusion of the Cotonou Agreement (2000) which today regulates relations between the EU and the ACP (HAU)



1992: Delivery of essential goods to the Russian Federation (EC Audiovisual Services)



Information note, dated 16 January 1995, on the role played by the EU in Bosnia Herzegovina in the aftermath of the Dayton Agreement (1995) that brought an end to the conflict in former Yugoslavia. After the inauguration of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the EU became a major player in the field of humanitarian assistance in war zones (HAU)



EUROPE: FUTURE CHALLENGES

The Treaties of Rome handed down a precious legacy of political and economic cooperation between European countries.

Indeed, the EU is currently facing many difficult challenges and the fate of a united Europe depends on the EU's responses to these challenges.

The European Neighbourhood Policy finds itself having to deal with delicate issues in its relations with the Russian Federation and with countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Political instability in African and the Middle-East directly affects the EU, which has to cope with the biggest refugee crisis since the Second World War.

In the international arena, the strength of the EU will depend on the capacity of its Member States to coordinate their voices within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. On the internal front, the protracted economic and financial crisis necessitates a continued response from the EU and its member countries to find the right equilibrium between growth and budgetary consolidation. In this context, the fight against unemployment and the development of an internal market capable of balancing social and economic aspects have become crucial questions for the EU. Following the outcome of the referendum in the UK on EU membership, a debate has been launched on the future evolution of the EU at 27 with the presentation of a White Paper by the Commission.



Rescue operation conducted by the European Border and Coast Guard (FRONTEX) along the Libyan coast, 30 August 2014 (ANSA/ Giuseppe Lami)



Informal summit of the Heads of State and Government of the 28 Member States of the European Union at La Valletta (Malta), 3 February 2017. At the conclusion of the meeting, which focus on the strengthening of cooperation in dealing with illegal immigration to the EU, the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, launched an appeal for unity between Member States: "United we stand, divided we fall" (EC Audiovisual Services/Etienne Annot)



White Paper on the Future of Europe adopted by the European Commission on 1 March 2017



"Porta d'Europa" by the artist, Mimmo Paladino. The work was inspired by the dramatic events faced by thousands of immigrants and asylum seekers who brave adverse conditions to reach Europe in the hope of a better life (ANSA/Tiberio Barchielli)