

EUROPEAN UNION

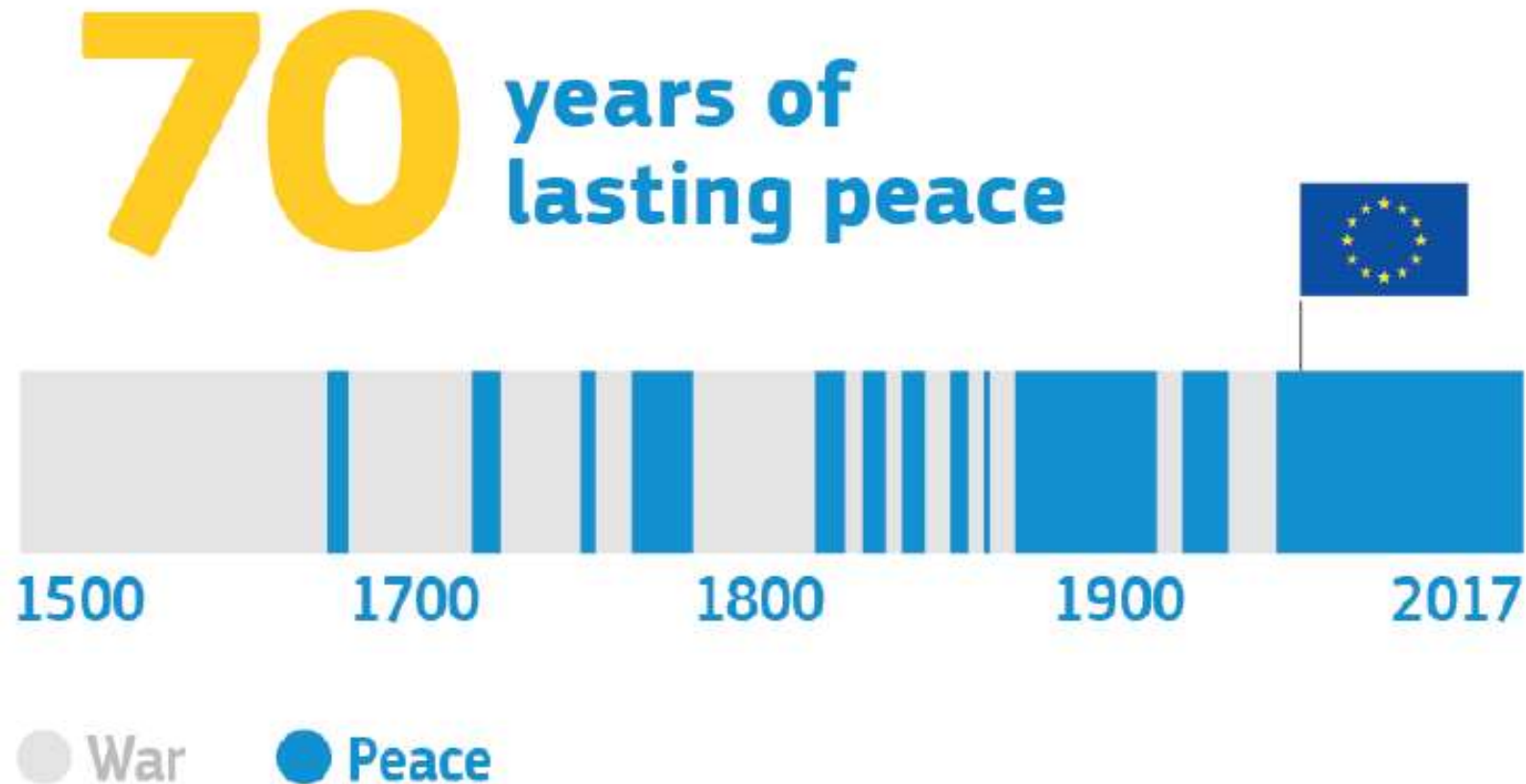
FUNDAMENTALS

Some important first steps

http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm (20/03/2019)

- 1946/09/19 **Churchill** calls for a "kind of United States of Europe" (Zurich University)
- 1950/05/09 Inspired by Monnet, Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, proposes that F and G and others pool their Coal and Steel resources ("**Schuman Declaration**").
- 1950/06/03 B, F, Lux, It, NL, G subscribe to the Schuman declaration.
- 1951/04/18 The **Six** (B, F, G, It, Lux, NL) **sign the Treaty of Paris** establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (**ECSC**).
- 1952/07/23 The **ECSC Treaty enters into force**. Monnet is appointed President of the High Authority and Paul-Henri Spaak of the Common Assembly.
- 1952/11/10 GATT: decided to grant to the Six a derogation from the most-favoured-nation treatment, to allow them to fulfil their ECSC obligations.
- 1955/06/01-2 Meeting in Messina (Italy), the Foreign Ministers of the Six agree to aim at the integration of their countries on the economic front.
- 1956/05/06 Spaak, the B Min for Foreign Affairs presents to his ECSC colleagues a report on the draft Community Treaties foreseeing the creation of the EEC and Euratom.
- 1956/05/29 The Spaak Report is approved.
- 1956/06/26 Negotiations for the drafting of the instituting texts for the EEC and Euratom open in Brussels.
- 1957/03/25 The **Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom are signed** by the Six in **Rome** as of today they will be referred to as the "**Treaties of Rome**".
- 1958/01/01 **The Treaties of Rome enter into force**. The EEC and EURATOM Communities are set into place in Brussels. The Parliamentary Assembly, set up in Luxembourg, and the Court of Justice are common to all three Communities.

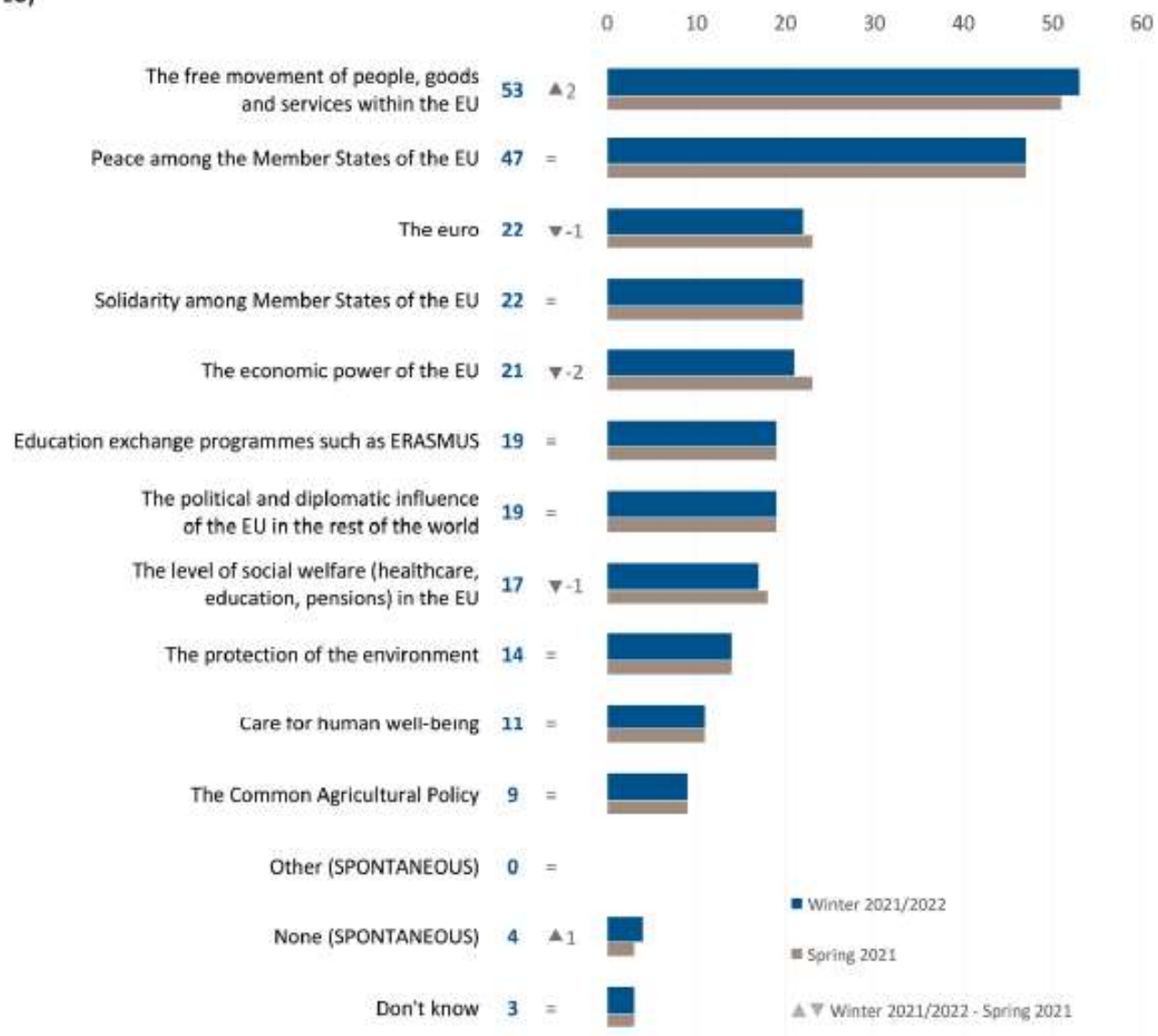
“[...] As a result, our troubled past has given way to a peace spanning seven decades and to an enlarged Union of 500 million citizens living in freedom in one of the world’s most prosperous economies. The images of battles in trenches and fields in Verdun, or of a continent separated by the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall, have been replaced by a Union standing out as a beacon of peace and stability. [...]”



Source: European Commission

White Paper on the Future of Europe, COM(2017)2025, p. 6

QC3T Which of the following are the most positive results of the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Source: Standard Eurobarometer 96, Winter 2021-2022, European Citizenship, p. 18
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553>
 (retrieved: 16/09/2022)

EUROPE DAY

9th of May 1950

[Schuman Declaration](#)



During the Milan Summit of EU leaders in 1985 it was decided to celebrate 9 May as "Europe Day".

The European Union



1952 ECSC:
G, F, It., Benelux =6

1958 EEC/Euratom:
G, F, It., Benelux =6

1973 1st enlargement:
UK, IRL, DK =9

1981 2nd enlargement:
GR =10

1986 3rd enlargement:
SP, P =12

1995 4th enlargement:
AT, SF, SW =15

2004 5th enlargement:
CZ, CY, EST, HU, Latvia, LIT, Malta, POL, SK, SLO =25

2007 6th enlargement:
BG, RO =27

2013 7th enlargement:
CRO =28

2020 BREXIT (UK) =27

EU ENLARGEMENT

Current candidate countries are:

- [Albania](#)
- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- [Georgia](#)
- [Moldova](#)
- [Montenegro](#)
- [North Macedonia](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Türkiye](#)
- [Ukraine](#)

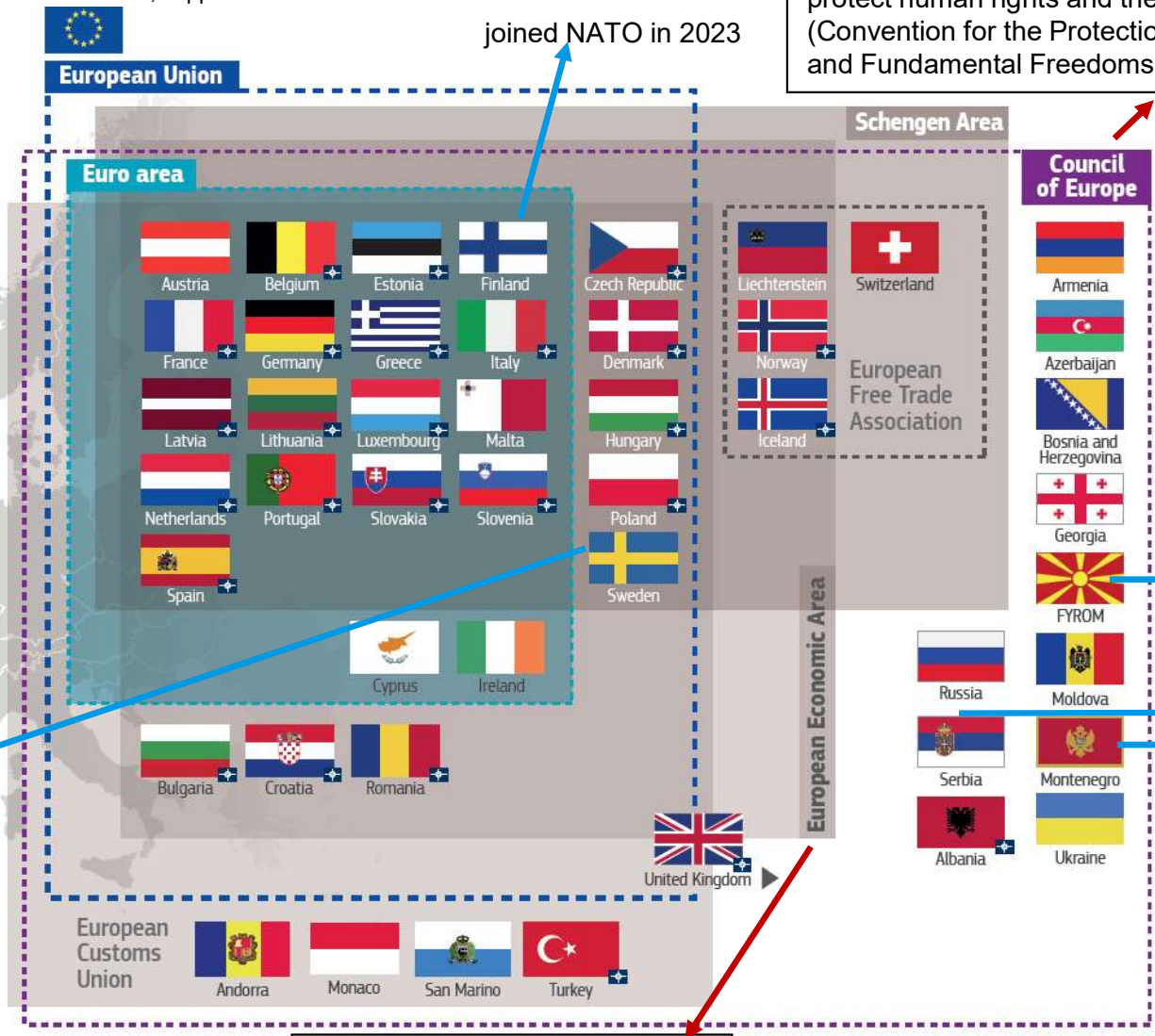
and [Kosovo](#) is a potential candidate.

EUROPE TODAY

The presentation was taken from a publication from 2017, supplemented and commented on in the sense of an update.

Council of Europe: international organisation in Strasbourg (F), comprises 46 countries of Europe, was set up 1949 to promote democracy and protect human rights and the rule of law in Europe (Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms)

The micro-states of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City also use the euro, on the basis of a formal arrangement with the EU. Montenegro and Kosovo likewise use the euro, but without a formal arrangement.
Cp. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/euro/intro/html/index.en.html> (11/02/2020)



joined NATO in 2023

joined NATO in 2024

North Macedonia joined NATO in 2020

N.B.: RF no more CoE member!
joined NATO in 2017

EEA: set up 1994, EU + 3 EFTA countries, purpose is to extend the EU's internal market

NATO
Canada United States
in total 32 NATO members

Source: European Commission
White Paper on the Future of Europe, COM(2017)2025, p. 7

THE LEGAL BASIS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT UNTIL THE TREATY OF NICE - Chronological Order

Founding Treaties

- ECSC Treaty (18/04/1951; 23/07/1952)
- EEC Treaty and Euratom Treaty (25/03/1957; 01/01/1958)

Merger Treaty (08/04/1965; 01/07/1967)

- common structure of ECSC, EEC and EAEC
- already since 1958: joint Parliamentary Assembly, joint Court of Justice;
- now also: joint Council and Commission

Single European Act (SEA) (17+28/02/1986; 01/07/1987)

- establishment of the internal market until 31st Dec. 1992

Treaty on European Union [“Maastricht”] (07/02/1992; 01/11/1993)

- EMU

Treaty of Amsterdam (02/10/1997; 01/05/1999)

Treaty of Nice (26/02/2001; 01/02/2003)

IGC

7-10 December 2000

Nice European Council

[Nice Declaration on the future of the European Union](#)

15 December 2001

Laeken European Council

[Laeken Declaration](#): convening of the European Convention



Article 48 TEU old

!!**Compare** with Article
48 TEU new (Lisbon)!!

[...]

If the Council, after consulting the European Parliament and, where appropriate, the Commission, delivers an opinion in favour of calling a conference of representatives of the governments of the Member States, the conference shall be convened by the President of the Council for the purpose of determining by common accord the amendments to be made to those Treaties. The European Central Bank shall also be consulted in the case of institutional changes in the monetary area.

The amendments shall enter into force after being ratified by all the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

CONVENTION

(ca. 02/2002-07/2003)

Chairman: Valéry GISCARD d'ESTAING

Vice-Chairmen: Giuliano AMATO, Jean-Luc DEHAENE

+

- 15 repres. of the Heads of State or Gov. of the MS (1/MS),
- 13 repres. of the Heads of State or Gov. of the candidate States (CS) (1/CS),
- 30 repres. of the national parliaments of the MS (2/MS),
- 26 repres. of the national parliaments of the CS (2/CS),
- 16 members of the EP,
- 2 repres. of the European Commission.

CONSTITUTION / RATIFICATION

The “French“ and “Dutch“ case

France:

Referendum 29 May 2005 negative

(NO: 54,68%; turn out: 69,34%)

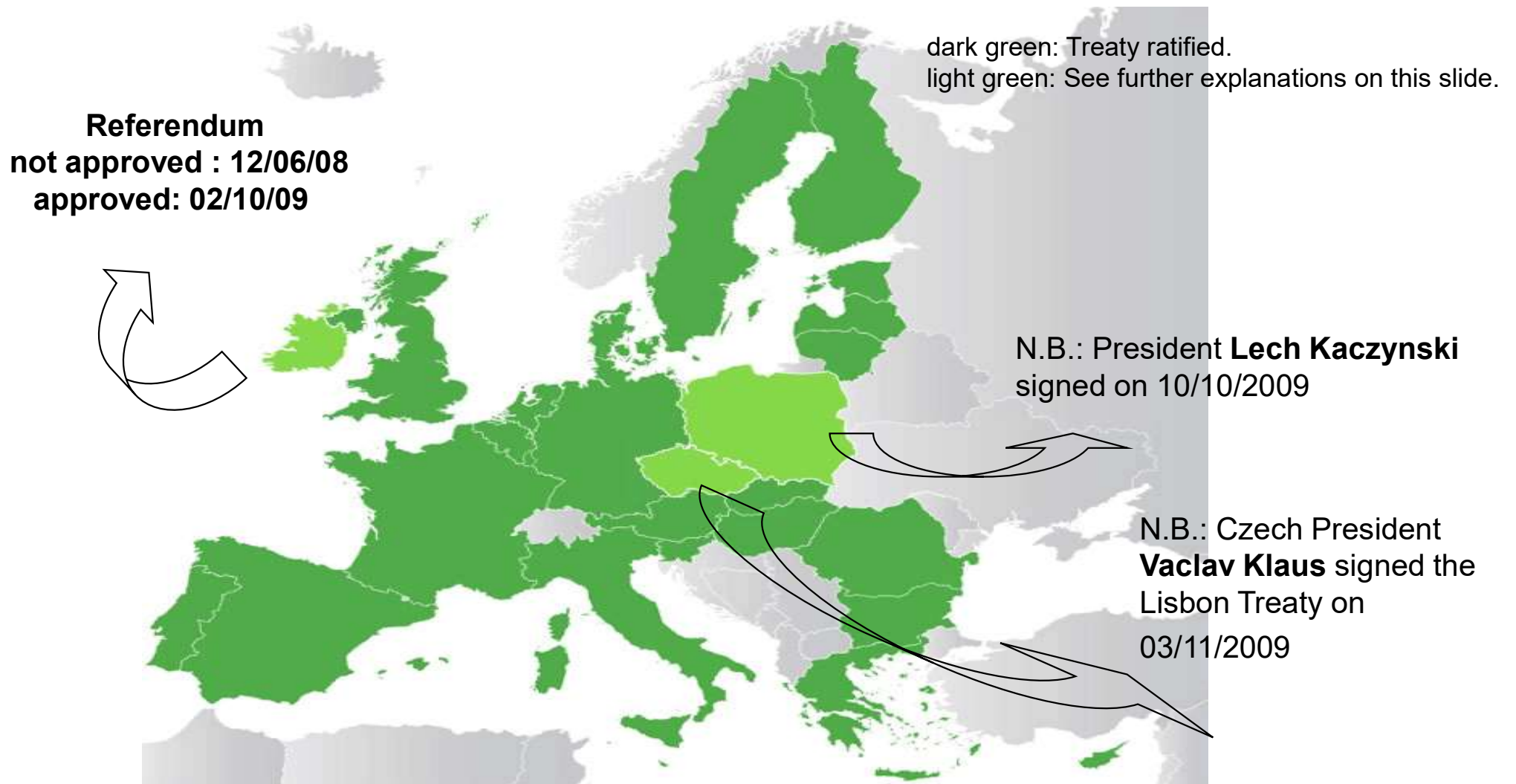
NL:

Referendum 1 June 2005 negative

(NO: 61,7%; turn out: 63%)

LISBON TREATY / RATIFICATION

The “Irish” Case



Conference on the Future of Europe

“I want Europeans to build the future of our Union. They should play a leading and active part in setting our priorities and our level of ambition.

I want citizens to have their say at a Conference on the Future of Europe, to start in 2020 and run for two years.

The Conference should bring together citizens, including a significant role for young people, civil society and European institutions as equal partners. The Conference should be well prepared with a clear scope and clear objectives, agreed between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

I am ready to follow up on what is agreed, including by legislative action if appropriate. I am also open to Treaty change. Should there be a Member of the European Parliament put forward to chair the Conference, I will fully support this idea.”

source: Ursula von der Leyen, European Commission President, Political Guidelines, p.19,
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/political-guidelines-next-commission_en.pdf
(retrieved 11/02/2020)

Conference on the Future of Europe

<https://futureu.europa.eu/?locale=en>

<https://futureu.europa.eu/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/27297/en.pdf>

Joint Presidency (President EP, Council, Commission) supported by an

Executive Board (co-chaired by the three institutions, each having three representatives, takes decisions by consensus). The Executive Board shall draw-up and publish the conclusions of the Conference Plenary and represent the final outcome of the Conference in a report to the Joint Presidency and their three institutions. The three institutions will examine swiftly how to follow up effectively to this report, each within their own sphere of competences and in accordance with the Treaties.

European Citizen Panels to discuss different topics and put forward proposals, citizens chosen randomly, representative of EU sociological diversity, one third of each Panel = people younger than 25

Conference Plenary (inter alia 108 representatives from the EP, 54 from the Council (2/MS), 3 from the Commission, 108 representatives from all national Parliaments on an equal footing, and citizens). The Plenary will on a consensual basis put forward its proposals to the Executive Board.

Conference on the Future of Europe

The Conference on the Future of Europe concluded its work. The [report](#) on the final outcome of the Conference, including 49 proposals, was presented to the Presidents of the three institutions on 9 May 2022.

source: <https://futureu.europa.eu/pages/reporting>
(retrieved 16/09/2022)

See also the COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION “**Putting Vision into Concrete Action**”, COM/2022/404 final, at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=COM%3A2022%3A404%3AFIN>



2022 State of the Union Address by EC President von der Leyen

“[...] It is time to renew the European promise.

And we also need to improve the way we do things and the way we decide things.

Some might say this is not the right time. But if we are serious about preparing for the world of tomorrow we must be able to act on the things that matter the most to people.

And as we are serious about a larger union, we also have to be serious about reform.

So as this Parliament has called for, I believe the moment has arrived for a European Convention. [...]”

source:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/ov/speech_22_5493

(retrieved 16/09/2022)

2023 State of the Union Address by EC President von der Leyen

“[...] And I will always support this House – and all of those who want to reform the EU to make it work better for citizens.

And, yes, that means including through a European Convention and Treaty change if and where it is needed!

But we cannot – and we should not – wait for Treaty change to move ahead with enlargement.

A Union fit for enlargement can be achieved faster. [...]”

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

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14 February 2000:

opening of the [2000 Intergovernmental Conference](#)

26 February 2001:

[Signature of the Treaty of Nice](#)

28 February 2002:

[European Convention](#) : inaugural session

16 April 2003:

[Signature of the Treaty of Accession \(5th enl.\)](#)

4 October 2003:

Opening of the [2003/2004 IGC](#)

16 and 17 June 2004:

Brussels European Council:

[Political agreement](#) on the text of the Constitution

2004-2006:

[Ratification procedure of the Constitution by Member States](#)

„THE FRENCH AND DUTCH CASE“

15-16 June 2006:

[Brussels European Council](#)

1st semester 2007: Presidency report

2nd semester 2008: concrete steps

7-10 December 2000:

Nice European Council :

[Nice Declaration on the future of the EU](#)

15 December 2001:

Laeken European Council

[Laeken Declaration](#) :

convening of the European Convention

1 February 2003:

Entry into force of the [Treaty of Nice](#)

20 July 2003:

Presentation of the [draft Constitution](#)

1 May 2004:

[5th EU enlargement](#)

29 October 2004:

[Signature of the Constitution](#)

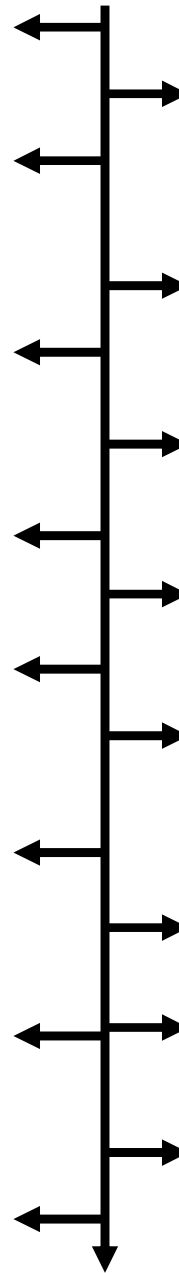
25 April 2005:

[Signature of the Treaty of Accession \(6th enl.\)](#)

16 and 17 June 2005:

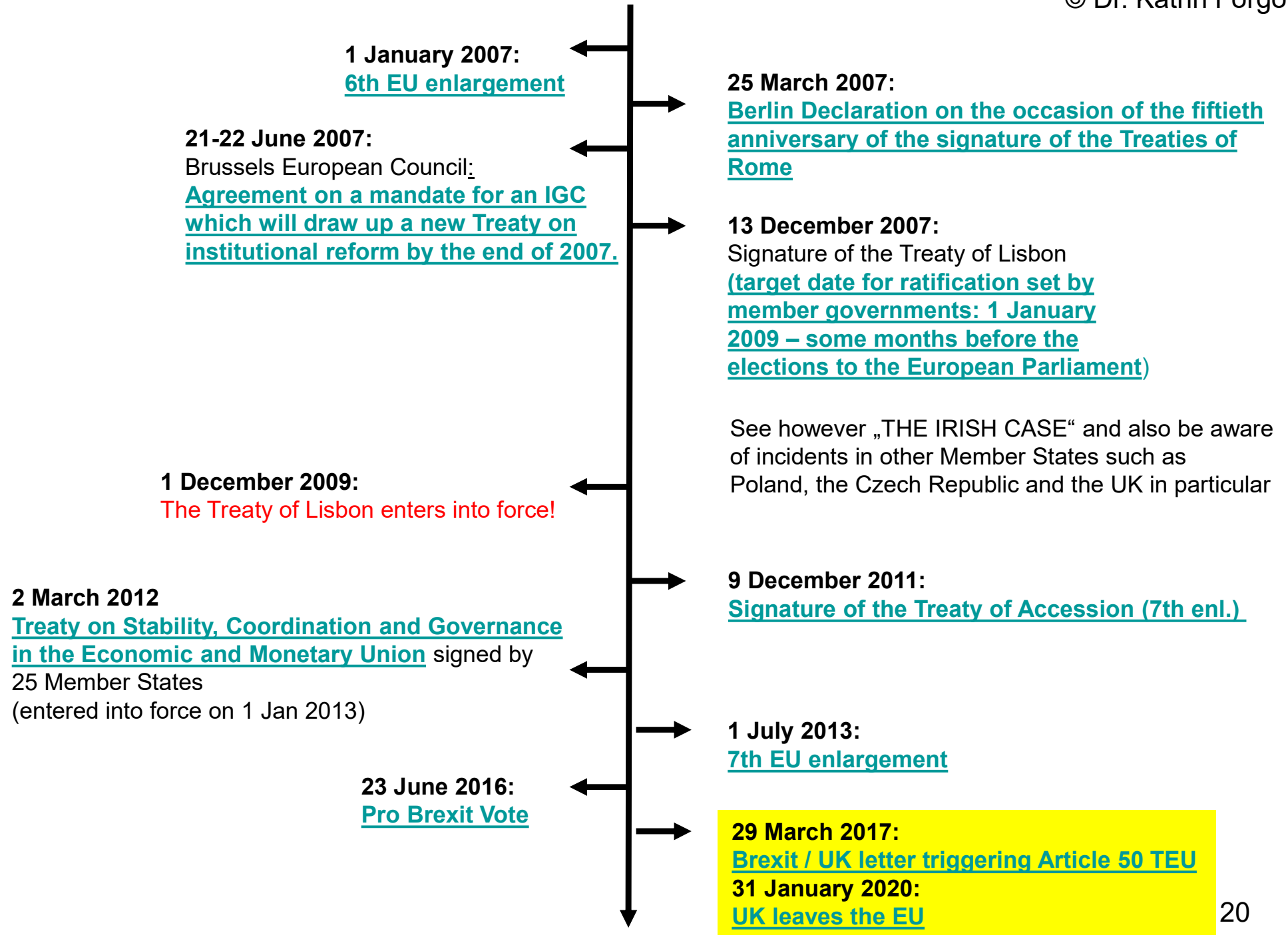
Brussels European Council:

[Declaration](#) of the Chiefs of State or Governments
[on the Ratification](#) of the Constitution

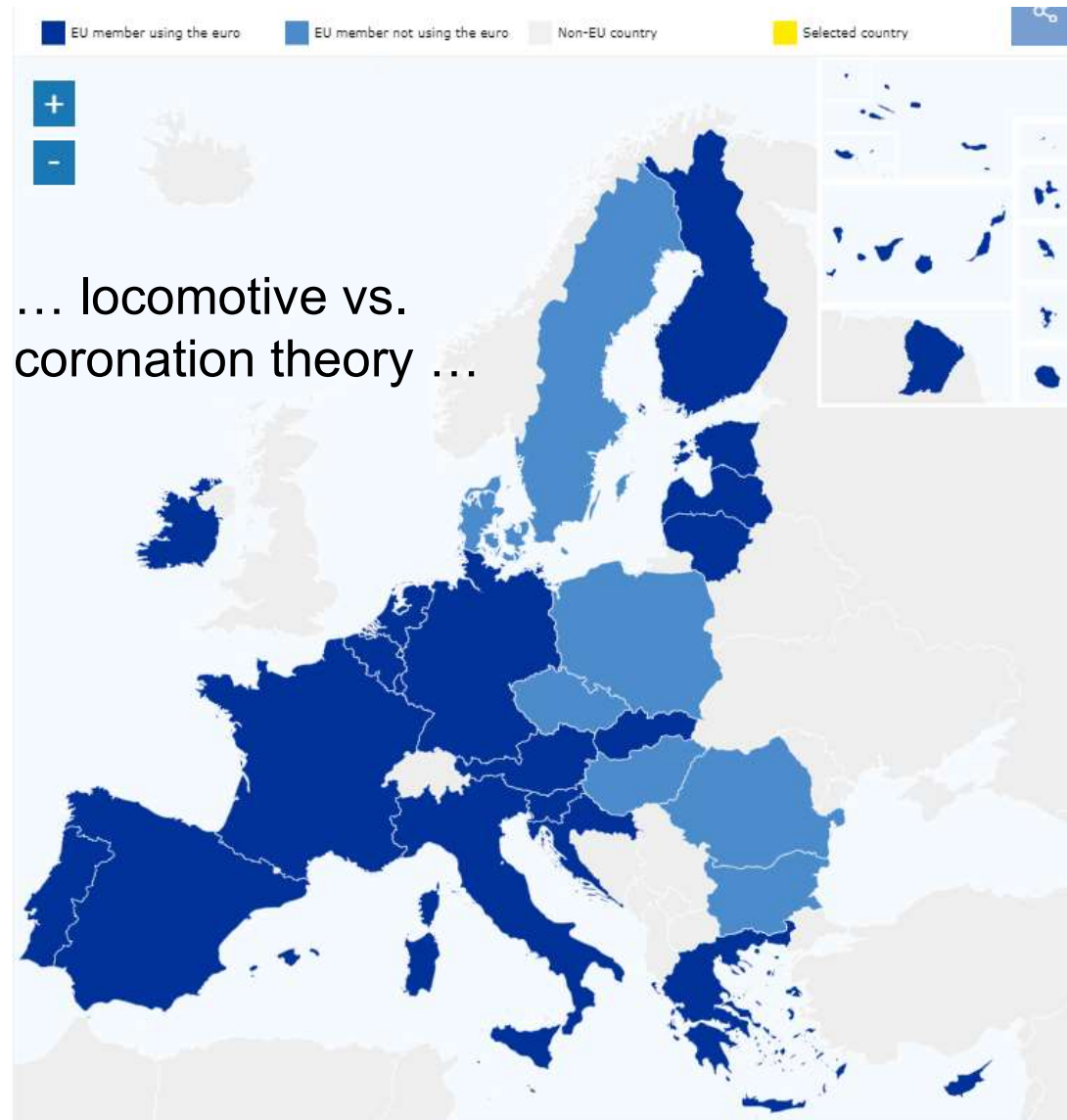


CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS continued

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THE EURO AREA



Today, euro banknotes and coins are legal tender in 20 of the 27 Member States of the European Union, including the overseas departments, territories and islands which are either part of, or associated with, euro area countries. These countries form the euro area.

The micro-states of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City also use the euro, on the basis of a formal arrangement with the EU.

Montenegro and Kosovo likewise use the euro, but without a formal arrangement.

Cash payments are now made in the same currency by more than 346 million people — euro banknotes and coins have become a tangible symbol of European integration.

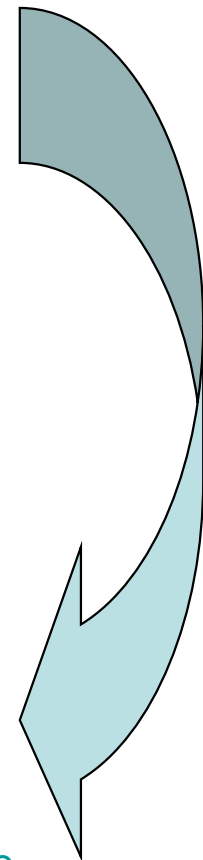
Non-participants (7):

Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden are EU Member States but do not currently use the single European currency.

Which countries have adopted the euro – and when?

1999	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland
2001	Greece
2002	Introduction of euro banknotes and coins
2007	Slovenia
2008	Cyprus, Malta
2009	Slovakia
2011	Estonia
2014	Latvia
2015	Lithuania
2023	Croatia

N.B.: When the euro was launched on 1 January 1999, it became the new official currency of 11 Member States, replacing the old national currencies – such as the Deutschmark and the French franc – in two stages. First introduced as a virtual currency for cash-less payments and accounting purposes, while the old currencies continued to be used for cash payments and considered as 'sub-units' of the euro, it then appeared in physical form, as banknotes and coins, on 1 January 2002.







THE FIVE CONVERGENCE CRITERIA

What is measured:	Price stability	Sound public finances	Sustainable public finances	Durability of convergence	Exchange rate stability
How it is measured:	Consumer price inflation rate	Government deficit as % of GDP	Government debt as % of GDP	Long-term interest rate	Deviation from a central rate
Convergence criteria:	Not more than 1.5 percentage points above the rate of the three best performing Member States	Reference value: not more than 3%	Reference value: not more than 60%	Not more than 2 percentage points above the rate of the three best performing Member States in terms of price stability	Participation in ERM II for at least 2 years without severe tensions

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU

- accession in 1973; previous attempts (1961, 1967) had failed (Charles de Gaulle); 1960 EFTA
- 1975: referendum on EEC membership: approx. 67 % remain (turnout: approx. 64 %)

Landesteil	Wahlbeteiligung (%)	Ja		Nein	
		Zahl	%	Zahl	%
 England	64,6	14.918.009	68,66	6.810.017	31,34
 Schottland	61,7	1.332.166	58,42	948.039	41,58
 Wales	66,7	865.135	64,70	472.071	37,30
Nordirland	47,4	259.251	52,15	237.911	47,85
 Vereinigtes Königreich	64,03	17.378.581	67,23	8.470.073	32,77

source: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/EWG-Mitgliedschaftsreferendum_im_Vereinigten_K%C3%B6nigreich_1975, retrieved 03/08/2016

- Thatcher, “The Bruges Speech”, Sept. 20th, 1988:
 “[...] Let Europe be a family of nations, understanding each other better, appreciating each other more, doing more together but relishing our national identity no less than our common European endeavour. Let us have a Europe which plays its full part in the wider world, which looks outward not inward, and which preserves that Atlantic community—that Europe on both sides of the Atlantic—which is our noblest inheritance and our greatest strength. [...]”

source: <http://www.margarethatcher.org/document/107332>, retrieved 03/08/2016

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU

- Treaty of Maastricht (1992/1993)
EMU: opt-out for DK and UK
Social Protocol/Agreement: opt-out for the UK
- Treaty of Amsterdam (1997/1999)
Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
Schengen
- Cameron, “Bloomberg Speech”, January 23rd, 2013:
“[...] And when we have negotiated that new settlement, we will give the British people a referendum with a very simple in or out choice. To stay in the EU on these new terms, or come out altogether. It will be an in-out referendum. Legislation will be drafted before the next election. And if a Conservative government is elected we will introduce the enabling legislation immediately and pass it by the end of that year. And we will complete this negotiation and hold this referendum within the first half of the next parliament. [...]”

source: <http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2013/jan/23/david-cameron-eu-speech-referendum>,
retrieved 03/08/2016

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU

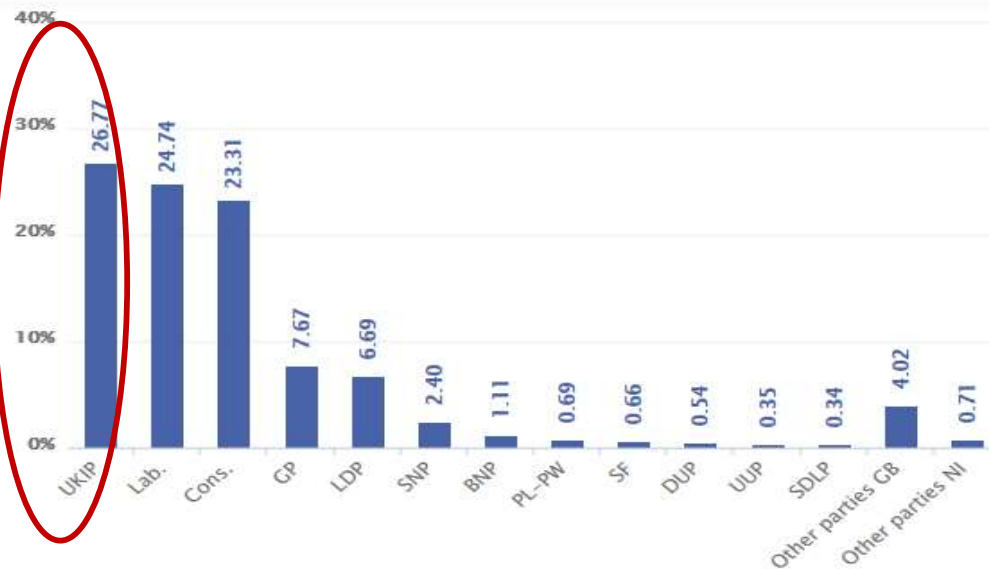
- 2014 EP elections:
UKIP reaches approx. 27 %
(UK turnout: only 35,6 %)

United Kingdom

Result by national party

Final results

28/05/2014 14:09 CEST



UKIP : United Kingdom Independence Party | Lab. : Labour Party | Cons. : Conservative Party

GP : Green Party | LDP : Liberal Democrats Party | SNP : Scottish National Party

BNP : The British National Party | PL-PW : Plaid Cymru - Party of Wales | SF : Sinn Féin

DUP : Democratic Unionist Party | UUP : Ulster Unionist Party \ Conservative & Ulster Unionist Alliance

SDLP : Social Democratic & Labour Party | Other parties GB : Other parties Great Britain

Other parties NI : Other parties Northern Ireland

source: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/elections2014-results/en/country-results-uk-2014.html>, retrieved 03/08/2016

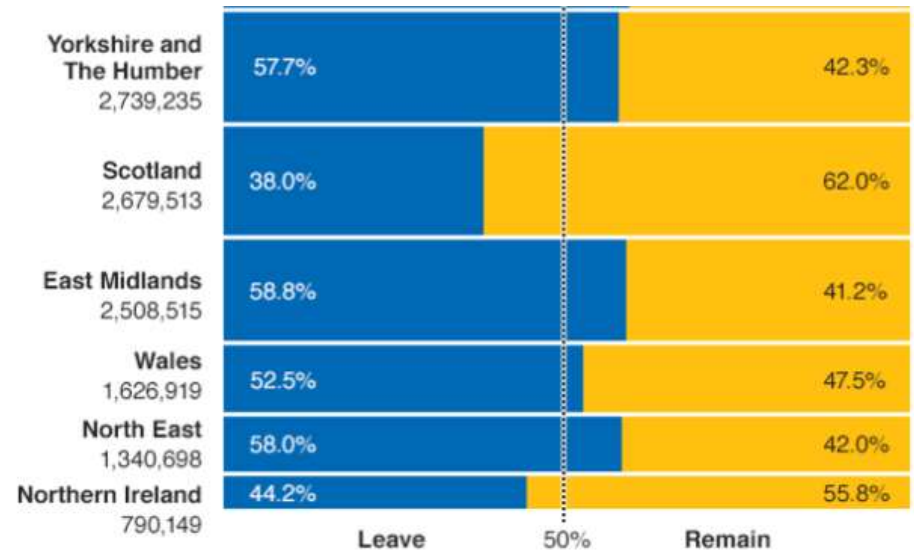
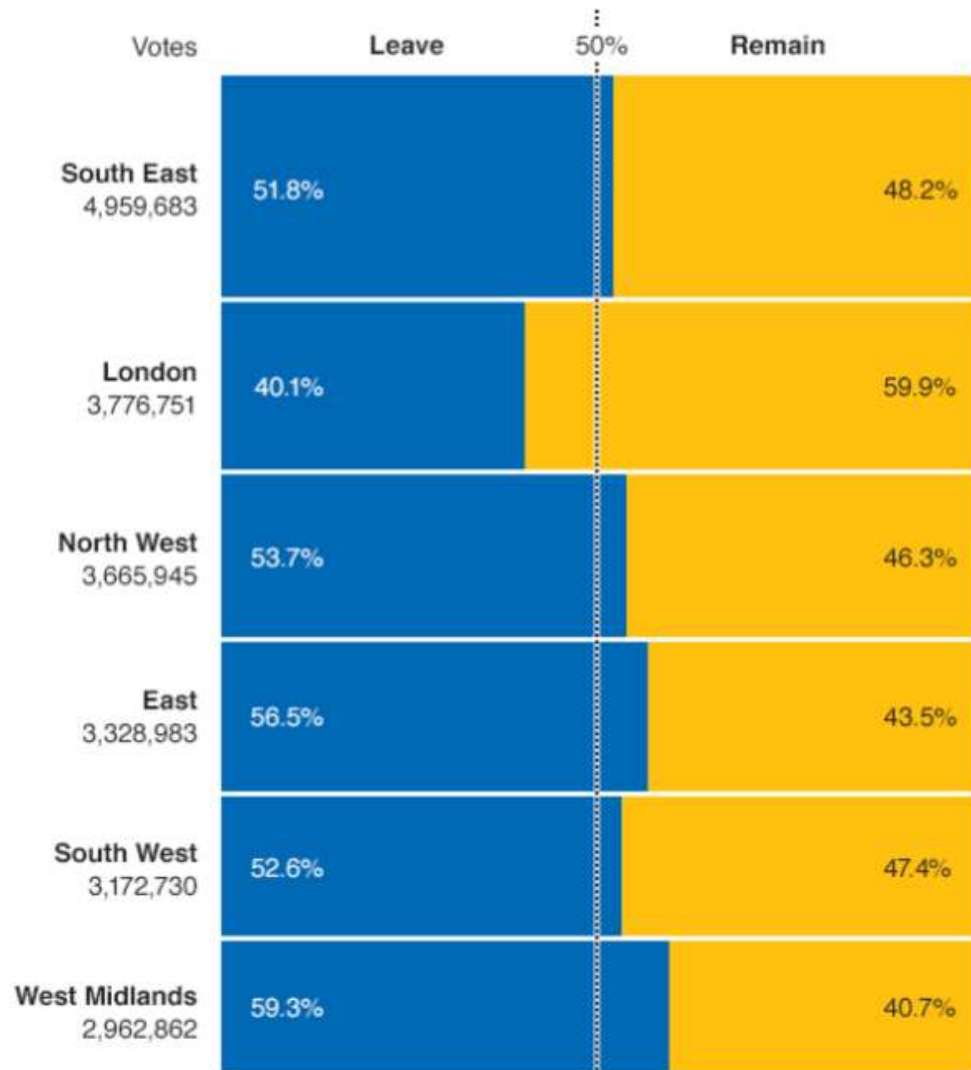
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU

- **Nov. 10th, 2015: letter of Prime Minister Cameron to Donald Tusk**, President of the European Council [four areas of concern: Economic Governance, Competitiveness, Sovereignty, Immigration]
- European Council - Feb. 19th, 2016 -> **European Council agreement on a set of arrangements as an appropriate response to the concerns of the United Kingdom** “[...] which are fully compatible with the Treaties and will become effective on the date the Government of the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the Council that the United Kingdom has decided to remain a member of the European Union [...]”
source: European Council, 18 and 19 February 2016, Conclusions, p. 1
- **June 23rd, 2016: Pro Brexit Vote**
- **March 29th, 2017: British Prime Minister’s letter sent to European Council President Donald Tusk triggering Article 50 TEU**
- **January 31st, 2020: UK leaves the EU**

BREXIT – THE REFERENDUM

How Leave won the referendum

Depth of bars is proportional to votes cast, largest areas shown first

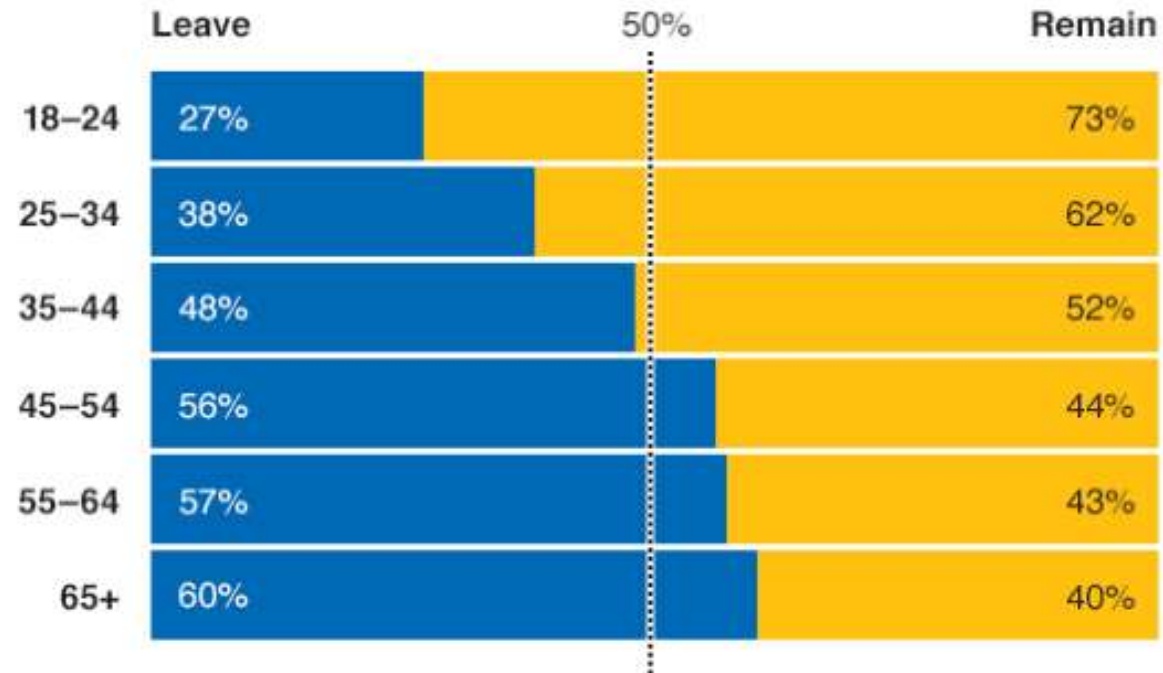


BBC

London, Scotland and Northern Ireland were the only areas that voted to Remain in the referendum

BREXIT – THE REFERENDUM

How different age groups voted



Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls

BBC

But turnout in areas with a higher proportion of younger residents tended to be lower.

source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-36616028>, retrieved 10/08/2016

Dr. Katrin Forgó

PROTOCOL ON IRELAND / NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Alignment with EU rules:** as of the end of the transition period, Northern Ireland is subject to a limited set of EU rules related to the Single Market for goods and the Customs Union. The Union's Customs Code, for example, applies to all goods entering or exiting Northern Ireland.
- Necessary **checks and controls** must take place at Points of Entry on goods entering Northern Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom or any other third country. This also means that the UK, acting in respect of Northern Ireland for the implementation of the Protocol, must ensure that, amongst other things, the relevant sanitary and phyto-sanitary (“SPS”) controls are carried out.
- **EU customs duties** apply to goods entering Northern Ireland from any other part of the United Kingdom or any other third country unless those goods are not at risk of moving on to the EU. The Protocol contains a presumption that all goods entering Northern Ireland from a third country (i.e. from any other part of the United Kingdom or from other third countries) are at risk of moving on to the Union. Such goods may only exceptionally be considered “not at risk” of moving on to the Union, if the goods concerned are (i) not subject to commercial processing in Northern Ireland and (ii) fulfil additional conditions for being considered “not at risk” set out in [the Joint Committee Decision on “goods not at risk”](#). Where it is established, based on these conditions, that goods from any other part of the United Kingdom than Northern Ireland may be considered “not at risk”, no customs duties are applicable; and where it is established, based on these conditions, that goods from any other third country may be considered “not at risk”, the UK’s customs duties are applicable.
- The application and implementation of the Protocol is the sole responsibility of UK authorities acting in respect of Northern Ireland (Article 12 (1)).
- In order to live up to their responsibilities pursuant to Article 12 of the Protocol, EU institutions and bodies must be able to monitor the implementation of the Protocol by UK authorities. Article 12 (2) therefore provides for a ‘Union presence’ during any implementation activities by the UK authorities.
- The [Joint Committee Decision 6/2020](#) sets out practical working arrangements aimed at ensuring an effective exercise of the ‘Union presence’ established by Article 12 of the Protocol.

THE WINDSOR FRAMEWORK

A political agreement in principle between the European Commission and the UK government has been reached on the Windsor Framework. This constitutes a comprehensive set of joint solutions to address, in a definitive manner, the real-life concerns of all communities in Northern Ireland, while protecting the integrity of the EU Single Market.

Cp. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/relations-non-eu-countries/relations-united-kingdom/eu-uk-withdrawal-agreement/protocol-ireland-and-northern-ireland_en#main-elements-of-the-protocol (retrieved 18/09/2023).

PROTOCOL ON IRELAND / NORTHERN IRELAND

Consent mechanism: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Ireland_Assembly
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-community_vote

The Protocol on Ireland and Northern Ireland provides for a new mechanism on “consent”, which gives the Northern Ireland Assembly a decisive voice on the long-term application of relevant EU law made applicable by the Protocol in respect of Northern Ireland. This consent mechanism concerns the application of EU law on goods and customs, the Single Electricity Market, VAT and State aid, as currently foreseen by the Protocol.

In practice, this means that four years after the start of application of the Protocol on 1 January 2021, the Assembly can, by simple majority, give consent to the continued application of relevant Union law, or vote to discontinue its application. In the latter case, the Protocol would cease to apply two years later.

Every four years thereafter, the Assembly can vote on the continued application of relevant Union law. In case a vote of the Assembly gathers cross-community support for the continued application of relevant Union law, the next vote can only take place eight years thereafter.

Cp. Article 18 on Democratic consent in Northern Ireland, Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12020W/TXT#d1e32-102-1>, retrieved 12/09/2020) and https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/relations-non-eu-countries/relations-united-kingdom/eu-uk-withdrawal-agreement/protocol-ireland-and-northern-ireland_en#what-is-the-consent-mechanism (retrieved 16/02/2021)

A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UK

[COUNCIL DECISION \(EU, Euratom\) 2020/266 of 25 February 2020 authorising the opening of negotiations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a new partnership agreement](#)

“[...] We are ready to offer a highly ambitious trade deal as the central pillar of this partnership, including:

- Zero tariffs and zero quotas on all goods entering our single market of 450 million people;
- An ambitious free trade agreement in services, with wide sectoral coverage, ranging from business services to telecommunications or environmental services;
- We are also looking to include digital trade, intellectual property and access to our respective public procurement markets. [...]

[...] This exceptional offer is conditional on at least two things:

- We must now agree on specific and effective guarantees to ensure a level playing field over the long term. [...]
- Second, our free trade agreement must include an agreement on fisheries. [...]

Statement by Michel Barnier on 3 February 2020

(https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_20_185, retrieved 11/02/2020)

[TRADE AND COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY, OF THE ONE PART, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, OF THE OTHER PART](#)

QUESTIONS OF PRINCIPLE

- How to deal with different view points/interests in the EU?
- differentiated integration in the past and today



“For generations, Europe was always the future.”

“What future do we want for ourselves, for our children and for our Union?”

European Commission: White Paper on the Future of Europe,
COM(2017)2025, p. 6 and 7

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

Article 20 TFEU

Charter of Fundamental Rights (Chapter V)

- All citizens of an EU country are automatically citizens of the EU.
- additional to, does not replace national citizenship

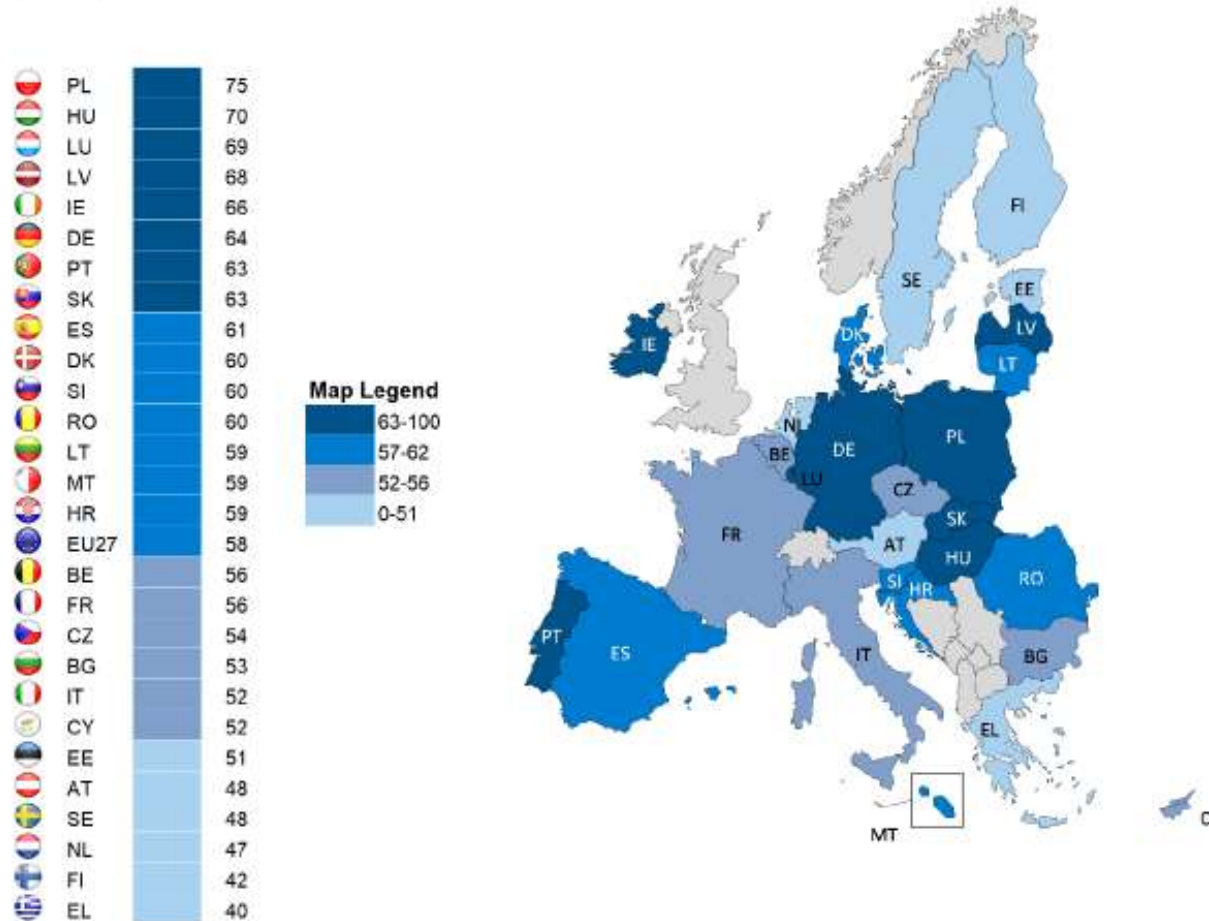
Article 20 TFEU

1. Citizenship of the Union is hereby established. Every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to and not replace national citizenship.
2. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the duties provided for in the Treaties. They shall have, inter alia:
 - (a) the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States;
 - (b) the right to vote and to stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament and in municipal elections in their Member State of residence, under the same conditions as nationals of that State;
 - (c) the right to enjoy, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which they are nationals is not represented, the protection of the diplomatic and consular authorities of any Member State on the same conditions as the nationals of that State;
 - (d) the right to petition the European Parliament, to apply to the European Ombudsman, and to address the institutions and advisory bodies of the Union in any of the Treaty languages and to obtain a reply in the same language.

These rights shall be exercised in accordance with the conditions and limits defined by the Treaties and by the measures adopted thereunder. 36

How people feel ... (2022)

QC1a.3 Please tell how attached you feel to...
The European Union
(% - Total 'Attached')



Source: Standard Eurobarometer 96, Winter 2021-2022, European Citizenship, p. 13
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553>
 (retrieved: 216/09/2022)

QC1a.3-4 Please tell how attached you feel to...
(% - EU)

	The European Union			Europe		
	Total 'Attached'	Total 'Not attached'	Don't know	Total 'Attached'	Total 'Not attached'	Don't know
EU27	58	40	2	67	32	1
Gender						
Man	61	38	1	68	31	1
Woman	56	42	2	66	33	1
Age						
15-24	63	36	1	71	28	1
25-39	62	37	1	70	29	1
40-54	59	40	1	68	31	1
55 +	56	42	2	64	34	2
Education (End of)						
15-	45	52	3	50	47	3
16-19	55	43	2	64	35	1
20+	68	31	1	77	22	1
Still studying	66	33	1	74	25	1
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	59	40	1	69	30	1
Managers	71	28	1	80	19	1
Other white collars	62	37	1	71	28	1
Manual workers	55	43	2	63	35	2
House persons	52	45	3	54	43	3
Unemployed	41	57	2	52	46	2
Retired	55	43	2	64	34	2
Students	66	33	1	74	25	1
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	36	62	2	44	54	2
From time to time	50	49	1	56	42	2
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2	74	25	1
Consider belonging to						
The working class	48	49	3	55	42	3
The lower middle class	51	48	1	61	38	1
The middle class	63	36	1	72	27	1
The upper middle class	71	28	1	81	18	1
The upper class	68	29	3	75	25	0

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Being attached to the European Union is the majority feeling in most socio-demographic categories, with the highest levels among men (61%), respondents aged 15-24 years (63%), those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (68%), managers (71%), students (66%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (64%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (71%) and upper class (68%) of society. Meanwhile, the attachment to the EU is the minority feeling among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (45% vs 52%), unemployed people (41% vs 57%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (36% vs 62%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the working class of society (48% vs 49%);

Source: Standard Eurobarometer 96, Winter 2021-2022, European Citizenship, p. 16
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553>
(retrieved: 16/09/2022)

“BICYCLE THEORY”



If the European integration stops moving forward the project will collapse like a rider on a stationary bicycle ...

FIVE SCENARIOS

Scenario 1: Carrying On

Scenario 2: Nothing but the Single Market

Scenario 3: Those Who Want More Do More

Scenario 4: Doing Less More Efficiently

Scenario 5: Doing Much More Together

Compare: European Commission, White Paper on the Future of Europe, COM(2017)2025