

## 1. Historique de l'intégration européenne

Year	Major European Events
1948	Marshall plan (helped to establish the traditional European division of labour in trade)
1951	European High Authority, which later became the EU Commission, set up; Treaty of Paris signed; German balance of payments crisis solved with the help of Marshall plan institutions (i.e., the European Payments Union). This, in turn, allowed bringing back the European division of labour
1954	European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) comes into force (The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, Germany, France)
1957	Among other things, the European Economic Community (EEC) established under the Treaty of Rome; original EU members formed customs union
1960	Establishment of European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA). Members are Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Austria and the UK
1961	Expansion of EFTA: New member is Finland
1962	Launch of Common Agricultural Policy
1965	European Community (EC): Merger of the three European 'unions' (EEC, ECSC and Atomic Energy) in a treaty; Establishment of European Commission and single Council of Ministers to head the new institution
1969	European leaders met at The Hague in December 1969 and initiated drive towards EMU
1971	Werner report adopted by the EU. It proposed a three phase program that, when completed, would result in the integration of the individual national central banks into a federated European system of banks and locked EU exchange rates
1971–1973	Dollar crises
1973	Expansion of EC: the UK, Ireland and Denmark
1974	Expansion of EFTA: Iceland added
1979	European Monetary System (EMS) established; eight original participants in the EMS's exchange rate mechanism (Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Denmark) began operating a formal network of mutually pegged exchange rates; First direct Europe-wide election to European Parliament
1981	EC expansion: Greece
1986	The Single European Act (amended the founding Treaty of Rome); Expansion of EC: Portugal, Spain
1987	Single European Act comes into force, setting up 'Single Market' framework and streamlines EC's work
1989	The Delors Plan (recommended 3-stage transition of EU members to achieve the goal of single Currency Union (CU))
1991	EU established under Maastricht Treaty. Treaty sets up timetable for the EMU, initiates EU enlargement process and defines European citizenship
1993	Single market takes effect
1995	Expansion of EU: Sweden, Finland, Austria; Schengen Treaty takes effect (some countries)
1997	Among other things, the Treaty of Amsterdam updates Maastricht and further prepares eastward expansion; Stability and Growth Pact
1999	Eurozone introduced (Members: Portugal, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Ireland, Germany, France, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Spain)
2001	Greece joins eurozone as 12th member
2002	Eurozone introduced physically
2007	Slovenia joins eurozone as 13th member
2008	Cyprus and Malta join eurozone (14th and 15th member)
2009	Slovakia joins eurozone as 16th member
2011	Estonia joins eurozone as 17th member
—	Iceland and Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark join Exchange Rate Management (ERM) II
2013	Croatia joins EU as 28th member (1 July 2013)
2014	Latvia joined eurozone as 18th member by replacing its previous currency, the lats, with the 'euro' on 1 January 2014
2015	Lithuania joined eurozone as the 19th member (1 January 2015)

Figure 1: *historique de l'intégration européenne* (Kunroo, 2015)