The Reasons for European Integration

Ensure security & peace, tying Germany into Europe
Create a democratic identity for Europe
Develop a common market
Retain a separate identity to the new superpowers (USA/USSR)
Economic prosperity
From the Schuman Plan to the Treaties of Rome

- **May ‘50**: ECSC Treaty signed
- **Apr ‘51**: Treaty founding the European Defence Community (EDC)
- **May ‘52**: Draft treaty on the European Political Community (EPC)
- **Jul ‘52**: EDC and EPC treaties fail to be ratified
- **Mar ‘53**: Messina Conference: decision taken to found EEC and Euratom
- **Aug ‘54**: Germany joins NATO
- **Mar ‘57**: ECSC Treaty comes into force
- **May ‘55**: Paris Conference: final agreement on common market and Euratom
- **Late ‘55**: Schumann Plan
- **Early ‘57**: Signed Mar ‘57
- **Come into force 1 Jan 1958**: Treaties of Rome (EEC and Euratom) signed
- **1 Jan 1958**: Come into force

The flowchart traces the timeline from the Schuman Plan to the establishment of the European Union, highlighting key events and milestones.
European Integration: A Functional Endeavour?

Functional Logic

- Functional spillover
  - The regional integration of one sector leads to the integration of others.
  - E.g., the creation of the Common Market necessitates the creation of a common currency.

- Political spillover
  - Economic integration, as well as political, economic and social processes move to the European level.
  - The Commission acts as the ‘architect’ and ‘driving force’ of integration.