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IN WORLD AFFAIRS**

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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

THE EUROPEAN UNION IN WORLD AFFAIRS

M.P.S.E.-11

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least two questions from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Discuss the position and role of the European Union in the global economy.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 6, Q. No. 1 and Page No. 7, Q. No. 4.

Q. 2. Critically examine the neo-functional theory of European integration.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 25, Q. No. 4.

Q. 3. Discuss the composition and the role of the European Council and the Council of Ministers in the European Union.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 30, 'Introduction', 'The European Council' and Page No. 31, 'The Council of Ministers'.

Q. 4. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Single European Market

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 50, 'Main Features of the Single Market' and Page No. 51, 'Effects of the Single Market'.

(b) Economic and Monetary Union.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 67, 'Origins and Background of the Economic and Monetary Union'.

Q. 5. Describe the French approach to European Unity in the post-Second World War period.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 83, 'France and the European Union'.

SECTION-II

Q. 6. Briefly explain the common foreign and security policy of the European Community.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 104, 'Origin and Evaluation of European Political Cooperation' and Page No. 105, 'Development of CFSP'.

Q. 7. Explain the process of enlargement of the European Union.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 112, 'Introduction', 'The First Enlargement (1973): From EU6 to EU9', 'The Second Enlargement (1981) From EU9 to EU10', Page No. 113, 'The Third Enlargement (1986) From EU10 to EU12', 'The Fourth Enlargement (1995): From EU12 to EU15 and Page No. 114, 'The Fifth Enlargement' (2004): From EU-15 to EU-25'.

Q. 8. Discuss the areas of convergence and divergence between the European Union and the United States.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 121, 'Foreign Policy Cooperation: Convergence and Divergence'.

Q. 9. Examine the prospects of India-European Union Strategic partnership.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 133, 'India-EU Strategic Partnership'.

Q. 10. Explain the European Union's development policy aimed at eradication of poverty.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 149, Q. No. 4.

■ ■

QUESTION PAPER

December – 2022

(Solved)

THE EUROPEAN UNION IN WORLD AFFAIRS

M.P.S.E.-11

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt **five** questions in all, selecting at least **two** questions from each section. All questions carry **equal** marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Describe the major milestones in the integration of Europe.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 1, 'Origins and Evolution of the European Union', 'Formation of the European Community', 'The Single European Act' and Page No. 7, 'The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty)'.

Q. 2. Examine United Kingdom's approach to the question of European unity with special reference in the post-war period.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 33, Q. No. 5.

Q. 3. Describe the organs and functions of the European Court of Justice.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 33, 'The European Court of Justice'.

Q. 4. Analyse the basic features of the Maastricht Treaty.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 56, 'The Maastricht Treaty'.

Q. 5. Explain the determining factors for the Common European Security and Defence Policy.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 110, Q. No. 5.

SECTION-II

Q. 6. Examine European Union's role in the campaign on environment protection and climate change.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 150, Q. No. 6.

Q. 7. Analyse European Union's policies on Development and Cooperation.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 145, 'EU and Development Cooperation Policy'.

Q. 8. Examine the nature and importance of EU-USA relations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 121, 'The European Union and the United States'.

Q. 9. Describe the different stages in the Economic and Monetary Union in Europe.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 74, Q. No. 2.

Q. 10. Discuss European Union's stand on agricultural issues in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 146, 'Agriculture' and Page No. 150, Q. No. 5.

■ ■

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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THE EUROPEAN UNION IN WORLD AFFAIRS

History and Evolution of European Integration



INTRODUCTION

European Union is considered very unique because it is neither confederation nor a federation but it is believed to carry the characters of both. Even it is not like United Nations which is an international organization of different nation-states nor it is federation like United States of America. It is considered supranational which came into existence after Second World War as an association of independent European states. The idea behind the formation of European Union was to avert the conflict between different European states and to create an environment where these nation-states can progress with the help of each other. They integrated themselves in the wake of to manage their resources in a unified manner so that they can strengthen themselves in world economy. They made so many treaties and associations for this purpose. And finally came into existence as European Union in 1992.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The history of the EU began shortly after World War II, when there developed in Europe a strong revulsion against national rivalries and parochial loyalties. While postwar recovery was stimulated by the Marshall Plan, the idea of a united Europe was held up as the basis for European strength and security and the best way of preventing another European war. In 1950, Robert Schuman, France's foreign minister, proposed that the coal and steel industries of France and West Germany be coordinated under a single supranational authority. France and West Germany were soon joined by four other countries – Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Italy – in forming (1952) the ECSC.

Treaty of Paris, which established the ECSC, was signed on 18 April 1951 by “the inner six”: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The ECSC was the first international organization to be based on supranational principles.

The ECSC was joined by two other similar communities in 1957, EEC and EURATOM, with whom it shared its membership and some institutions. The European Economic Community (EEC) was an international organization created with a view to bring about economic integration (including a common market) among its six original members – Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The EEC was created by the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community of 1957. It gained a common set of institutions along with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) as one of the European Communities under the 1965 Merger Treaty (Treaty of Brussels).

British reaction to the creation of the EEC was mixed and complex. British created the European Free Trade Association or EFTA is a free trade organization between four European countries that operates parallel to, and is linked to, the European Union (EU). EFTA was established on 3 May 1960 as a trade bloc-alternative for European states who were either unable to, or chose not to, join the then-European Economic Community (EEC). In 1963 (after the creation of EFTA), France vetoed British membership. Britain was also preoccupied with the Commonwealth, which was in a critical period. The UK brought together several countries (including some bordering the EEC) and decided to form the European Free Trade Association in about 1959, soon after the establishment of the

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6-nation EEC (France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands; these last three are also known as the Benelux Union).

On 4 January 1960, the Treaty on European Free Trade Association was initialed in the Golden Hall of the Prince's Palace of Stockholm. This established the progressive elimination of customs duties on industrial products, but did not affect agricultural products or maritime trade. The founding members of EFTA were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. During the 1960s, these countries were often referred to as the Outer Seven, as opposed to the Inner Six of the then-European Economic Community (EEC).

The main difference between the early EEC and the EFTA was the absence of a common external customs tariff, and therefore, each EFTA member was free to establish individual customs duties against trade with non-EFTA countries. EFTA began with two goals: to establish free trade among members and to seek a broader economic union with the rest of Western Europe. The first was accomplished in 1966, when most of the intra-EFTA tariffs were abolished. Negotiations toward the second goal began in 1961, when Great Britain sought entry into the EEC. Its bid was rejected (1963) by France; however, later discussions succeeded, and in 1973. Denmark and Great Britain left EFTA to join the EC. The same negotiations produced a trade accord between the newly expanded EC and the remaining members of EFTA. In 1986, Portugal also left EFTA for the EC. The development of a single market between the EU and most EFTA nations was completed in 1994, when the European Economic Area (EEA) came into being. EFTA members Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU in 1995, but in Norway the voters rejected a similar move.

The Brussels Treaty (1965) provided for the merger of the organizations into what came to be known as the EC and later the EU. Under Charles de Gaulle, France vetoed (1963) Britain's initial application for membership in the Common Market, five years after vetoing a British proposal that the Common Market be expanded into a transatlantic free-trade area. In the interim, Britain had engineered the formation (1959) of the European Free Trade Association. In 1973, the EC expanded, as Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined. Greece joined in 1981, and Spain and Portugal in 1986. With German reunification in 1990, the former East Germany also was absorbed into the Community. In 2003, the EU and ten non-EU European nations (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus, and Malta) signed

treaties that resulted in the largest expansion of the EU the following year.

On 1 January 2007, Romania and Bulgaria became the EU's members. In the same year Slovenia adopted the euro, followed in 2008 by Cyprus and Malta, by Slovakia in 2009 and by Estonia in 2011. In June 2009, the 2009 Parliament elections were held leading to a renewal of Barroso's Commission Presidency, and in July 2009 Iceland formally applied for EU membership.

FORMATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The EU absorbed the European Communities as one of its three pillars. The EEC's areas of activities were enlarged and were renamed the European Community, continuing to follow the supranational structure of the EEC. The EEC institutions became those of the EU, however, the Court, Parliament and Commission had only limited input in the new pillars, as they worked on a more intergovernmental system than the European Communities. This is reflected in the names of the institutions, the Council is formally the "Council of the European Union" while the Commission is formally the "Commission of the European Communities".

The European Communities were three international organizations that were governed by the same set of institutions. These were the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom). They shared the same governing institutions (those of the EEC) from 1967 until those institutions became those of the European Union (EU). The European Communities operated as the largest of the EU's three pillars until the EEC (renamed the European Community in 1993) was absorbed when the pillar system was abolished. The ECSC expired in 2002 but Euratom remains as a distinct entity, the only one of the three communities to exist beyond 2009.

THE SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT

The Single European Act (SEA) revises the Treaties of Rome in order to add new momentum to European integration and to complete the internal market. It amends the rules governing the operation of the European institutions and expands Community powers, notably in the field of research and development, the environment and common foreign policy.

The SEA, signed in Luxembourg on 17 February 1986 by the nine Member States and on 28 February 1986 by Denmark, Italy and Greece, is the first major amendment of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC). It entered into force on 1 July 1987.

The chief objective of the SEA was to add new momentum to the process of the European construction so as to complete the internal market. However, this goal was difficult to achieve on the basis of the existing treaties, notably because of the decision-making process at the Council, which imposed unanimity for the harmonization of legislation.

This is why the Inter-Governmental Conference which culminated in the SEA had a dual mandate. It was necessary to conclude, on the one hand, a Treaty relating to common foreign and security policy and, on the other hand, an act amending the EEC Treaty, notably at the level of:

- the decision-making procedure within the Council;
- the Commission's powers;
- the European Parliament's powers;
- the extension of the Communities' responsibilities.

To facilitate the establishment of the internal market, the act provides for increasing the number of cases in which the Council can take decisions by qualified majority voting instead of unanimity. This facilitated decision-making and avoided the frequent delays inherent to the search for a unanimous agreement among the twelve Member States. Unanimity is no longer required for measures designed to establish the Single Market, with the exception of measures concerning taxation, the free movement of persons, and the rights and interests of employed persons.

The SEA established the European Council, which formalizes the conferences or summits of the Heads of States and Government. However, the competencies of this body are not specified. The European Council has no decision-making powers or powers of constraint vis-à-vis the other institutions.

The Treaty was drafted with the aim of implementing parts of the Dooge report on institutional reform of the Community and the European Commission's white paper on reforming the Common Market. The resultant treaty aimed to create a "Single Market" in the Community by 1992, and as a means of achieving this adopted a more collaborative legislative process, later known as the cooperation procedure, which gave the European Parliament a real say in legislating for the first time and introduced more majority voting in the Council of Ministers. Under the procedure, the Council could with the support of Parliament and acting on a proposal by the Commission, adopt a legislative proposal by a qualified majority, but the Council could also overrule a rejection of a proposed law by the Parliament by adopting a proposal unanimously.

The SEA provided for the transformation of the Common Market into a single market on 1 January 1993. By creating new Community competencies and reforming the institutions the SEA opened the way to political integration and economic and monetary union to be enshrined in the Treaty of Maastricht on the European Union.

The signing and ratification of the Single European Act were not without incident. Two member states, Denmark and Ireland, submitted the treaty to a popular vote. Denmark signed the Single Act the following day in the Hague along with Italy and Greece who had also delayed in signing. Whilst the Danish opposition opposed the treaty because they said it would increase the powers of the European Parliament, the Italian government delayed in signing for the opposite concern: that, in their opinion, it would not give the European Parliament enough power. The other nine member states signed the Single Act eleven days earlier in Luxembourg; the earlier date having been originally intended as display of unity within the Community regarding the SEA.

It had been originally intended to have the SEA ratified by the end of 1986 so that it would come into force on 1 January 1987 and 11 of the then 12 member states of the EEC had ratified the treaty by that date. The deadline failed to be achieved when the Irish government were restrained from ratifying the SEA pending court proceedings.

THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION (MAASTRICHT TREATY)

The Treaty on European Union initiated the road to political and economic and monetary union. It was drafted at a historic juncture in which the reunification of Germany and the fall of the Soviet block made necessary a re-thinking of the European project. Among several significant innovations, such as EU citizenship and the EMU, the Treaty of Maastricht created the so-called three pillar structure. It was signed on 7 February 1992 and came into force on 1 November 1993. Two parallel IGC's were called for by the Strasbourg (12/1989) and Dublin (6/1990) European Council Summits, one on Economic and Monetary Union and one on Political Union, to be launched on the 13th and 14th of December of 1990. Preparation for the first included the "Delors Report", prepared by the Committee for the Study of Economic and Monetary Union of the European Council in 1989. This report proposed measures towards economic and monetary union.

After signing the TUE on 7 February 1992 in Maastricht three crisis braked the pro-Europe impulse brought about so far: Firstly, Europe went through a serious and deep economic crisis that caused

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governments and public opinion to focus on economic problems, setting aside the European construction. Secondly, there were serious monetary tensions that challenged the European Monetary System and the objective of a future economic and monetary union (EMU) and thirdly, the EU appeared unable to implement a common foreign and security policy in the crisis of Yugoslavia. Due to this, the Ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht was also fraught with difficulties in various states. Three countries held referenda on the ratification of the treaty of Maastricht: France, Ireland and Denmark. The treaty entered into force on 1 November 1993.

The treaty led to the creation of the euro, and created what was commonly referred to as the pillar structure of the European Union. The treaty established the three pillars of the European Union – the European Community (EC) pillar, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) pillar, and the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) pillar. The first pillar was where the EU's supra-national institutions – the Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice – had the most power and influence. The other two pillars were essentially more intergovernmental in nature with decisions being made by committees composed of member states' politicians and officials.

All three pillars were the extensions of pre-existing policy structures. The European Community pillar was the continuation of the European Economic Community with the "Economic" being dropped from the name to represent the wider policy base given by the Maastricht Treaty. Coordination in foreign policy had taken place since the beginning of the 1970s under the name of European Political Cooperation (EPC), which had been first written into the treaties by the Single European Act but not as a part of the EEC. While the Justice and Home Affairs pillar extended cooperation in law enforcement, criminal justice, asylum, and immigration and judicial cooperation in civil matters, some of these areas had already been subject to intergovernmental cooperation under the Schengen Implementation Convention of 1990.

The creation of the pillar system was the result of the desire by many member states to extend the European Economic Community to the areas of foreign policy, military, criminal justice, judicial cooperation, and the misgiving of other member states, notably the United Kingdom, over adding areas which they considered to be too sensitive to be managed by the supra-national mechanisms of the European Economic Community. The compromise was that instead of renaming the European Economic Community as the European Union, the treaty would establish a legally

separate European Union comprising the renamed European Economic Community, and the inter-governmental policy areas of foreign policy, military, criminal justice, judicial cooperation. The structure greatly limited the powers of the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice to influence the new intergovernmental policy areas, which were to be contained with the second and third pillars: foreign policy and military matters (the CFSP pillar) and criminal justice and cooperation in civil matters (the JHA pillar).

The process of ratifying the treaty was fraught with difficulties in three states. In Denmark, the first Danish Maastricht Treaty referendum was held on 2 June 1992 but a shortfall of fewer than 50,000 votes resulted in the treaty not being ratified. After the failure, alterations were made to the treaty through the addition of the Edinburgh Agreement which lists four Danish exceptions. The treaty was eventually ratified the following year on 18 May 1993 after a second referendum was held in Denmark.

In September 1992, a referendum in France only narrowly supported the ratification of the treaty, with 51.05% in favour. Uncertainty over the Danish and French referendums was one of the causes of the turmoil on the currency markets in September 1992, which led to the UK pound's expulsion from the Exchange Rate Mechanism.

In the United Kingdom, an opt-out from the treaty's social provisions was opposed in Parliament by the opposition Labour and Liberal Democrat MPs and the treaty itself by the Maastricht Rebels within the governing Conservative Party. The number of rebels exceeded the Conservative majority in the House of Commons, and thus, the government of John Major came close to losing the confidence of the House.

THE TREATIES OF AMSTERDAM AND NICE

The Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) was the third major amendment to the arrangements made under the Treaty of Rome (1957). It was largely an exercise in tying up the loose ends left over from the Maastricht Treaty (1992). However, in the ways in which it changed the operation of the Council of the European Union, absorbed the Schengen Convention and increased the role of the EU in home affairs, it pushed forward the model of asupranational European Union at the expense of intergovernmental cooperation.

Enlargement towards the East plus several pending issues on the EU agenda prompted the negotiation of the Treaty of Amsterdam just four years after the conclusion of the Treaty of Maastricht. Negotiations, however, took place in a much less optimistic climate. The Treaty of Amsterdam opened the way towards