

Economic, Political and Social Identity in the European Union

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Lecture 2

**The development of the identity
of the European Union**



Lecture 2

1. The founding principles and historical development of the European Union
 - from an initial economic basis to the incorporation of social issues and the aim of producing an E.U. identity
2. Theories of European integration, and how they relate to the production of an E.U. identity



Lecture 2

The European Coal and Steel Community
(ECSC) (1951)

The European Economic Community
(EEC) (1957)

The European Community (EC) (1967)

The European Union (EU) (1993)



Lecture 2

The Social Charter of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, 1993

1. Introduction
2. Twelve areas of fundamental social rights for workers
 - (i) freedom of movement
 - (ii) employment and remuneration
 - (iii) improvements in living and working conditions
 - (iv) social protection
 - (v) freedom of association and collective bargaining
 - (vi) vocational training
 - (vii) equal treatment for men and women
 - (viii) rights to information, consultation and participation (in workplace)
 - (ix) health and safety
 - (x) protection of children and adolescents
 - (xi) protection of elderly persons
 - (xii) protection of disabled persons
3. The implementation of the Charter



Lecture 2

- *THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION*

1. FEDERALISM

2. FUNCTIONALISM

3. NEO-FUNCTIONALISM



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THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

1. FEDERALISM

- 3 main assumptions

a) societies are complex and diverse

b) societies are pluralistic

c) as societies are diverse and pluralistic,
institutions that protect diversity and autonomy, but
which produce unity, are required



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THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

2. FUNCTIONALISM

- the functions of different elements of societies (including public policy) would encourage and produce co-operation and integration



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THEORIES OF EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

3. NEO-FUNCTIONALISM

- based on principle of ‘spillover’ (as integration occurs in one area/sector of E.U. the benefits would ‘spillover’ into other sectors, and produce greater integration in them)

