

# **MODULE 1.**

## **EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

### **PART 1. THE HISTORY OF THE EU AND THE CHALLENGES OF THE EUROPEAN ENLARGEMENT**

#### **1.1. Reconstruction and Integration in 1945-1957**

Some day, following the example of the United States of America, there will be a United States of Europe.

*George Washington*

##### **1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:**

- Do you agree or disagree with the quote? Why?
- What were the reasons behind the creation of the United States of America?
- Do you think Europe and the United States of America have similar history?

##### **2. Read and translate the text:**

The historical roots of the European Union lie in the Second World War. Europeans are determined to prevent such killing and destruction ever happening again. Soon after the war, Europe is split into East and West as the 40-year-long Cold War begins. In 1946 Winston Churchill calls for a "kind of United States of Europe" in a speech he gives at the Zurich University. In 1947, fostered by Winston Churchill, the United Europe Movement is created. It is hostile to supranational organs and in favour of an intergovernmental cooperation. West European nations create the Council of Europe in 1949. It is a first step towards cooperation between them, but six countries want to go further.

On the 9th of May 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman presented a plan for deeper cooperation. It is his proposal on the creation of an organized Europe, indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. This proposal, known as the "Schuman declaration", is considered to be the beginning of the creation of what is now the European Union.

Today, the 9th of May has become a European symbol (Europe Day) which, along with the flag, the anthem, the motto and the single currency (the euro), identifies the political entity of the European Union. Europe Day is the occasion for activities and festivities that bring Europe closer to its citizens and peoples of the Union closer to one another.

The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which was signed on 18 April 1951 in Paris, entered into force on 23 July 1952 and expired on 23 July 2002. It was based on the Schuman plan. Six countries sign a treaty to run their heavy industries – coal and steel – under a common management. In this way, none can on its own make the weapons of war to turn against the other, as in the past. The six are Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg (Founding Member States).

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at [http://europa.eu/abc/history/1945-1959/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/1945-1959/index_en.htm) on Dec. 15, 2009.*

### Vocabulary:

historical roots – історичні корені	motto – девіз
to be determined – бути визначеним	single currency – єдина валюта
to prevent – запобігати	to identify – визначати
killing – вбивство	political entity – політична єдність
destruction – руйнування	festivity – святковість
to split – роз'єднувати	treaty – договір
Cold War – «холодна війна»	to establish – встановлювати
to create – створювати	the European Coal and Steel Community – Європейське Співтовариство Вугілля та Сталі
hostile – ворожий	to sign – підписувати
supranational organs – наднаціональні органи	to enter into force – вступати в дію
to be in favour of – схилитися до чогось	to expire – закінчуватися (про строк дії)
intergovernmental – міжурядова	to be based on – бути заснованим на чомусь
the Council of Europe – Рада Європи	industry – індустрія
cooperation – співпраця	coal – вугілля
to present – презентувати, представляти	steel – сталь
proposal – пропозиція	weapon – зброя
indispensable – дуже необхідний	Founding Member States – країни-засновниці
maintenance – підтримка	
peaceful relations – мирні відносини	
to consider – розглядати	
anthem – гімн	

### Vocabulary Practice

#### 3. Provide English synonyms or explanations for the following words and word-combinations:

- proposal –
- to split –
- single currency –
- to establish –
- to be in favour of –
- Founding Member States –
- to identify –
- maintenance –

#### 4. Match English words and phrases with Ukrainian equivalents:

a. supranational organs	1. Рада Європи
b. prevent	2. «холодна війна»
c. peaceful relations	3. політична єдність
d. motto	4. наднаціональні органи
e. Cold War	5. вступати в дію
f. intergovernmental	6. мирні відносини
g. the Council of Europe	7. Європейське Співтовариство Вугілля та Сталі
h. anthem	8. закінчуватися
i. political entity	9. гімн
j. enter into force	10. девіз
k. expire	11. запобігати
l. the European Coal and Steel Community	12. міжурядовий

**5. Insert necessary words from the box below into the sentence, use text for reference:**

political entity,	expire,	indispensable,	creation,	anthem,
single currency,	motto,	enter into force,	sign,	historical roots

- The ... of the European Union lie in the Second World War.
- It is his proposal on the ... of an organized Europe, ... to the maintenance of peaceful relations.
- Today, the 9th of May has become a European symbol (Europe Day) which, along with the flag, the ..., the ... and the ..., identifies the ... of the European Union.
- The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which ... on 18 April 1951 in Paris, ... on 23 July 1952 and ... on 23 July 2002.

### Reading and Comprehension

**6. Answer the questions:**

- What is the main reason for creation of the European Union?
- What identifies the political entity of the European Union?
- Why the United Europe Movement was hostile to supranational organs and in favour of an intergovernmental cooperation?
- What is known about the «Schuman declaration» and «The Treaty»?
- Please, enumerate the original Founding Member States of the EU.

**7. Decide on whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, correct the false ones:**

- In 1947, fostered by Robert Schuman, the United Europe Movement is created.
- Six countries sign a treaty to run their heavy industries – coal and steel – under a common management.
- The historical roots of the European Union lie in the First World War.
- The political entity of the European Union is being identified by the flag, the anthem, the motto and the single currency (the euro).
- West European nations create the Council of Europe in 1949.

**8. Prepare a short summary of the text: «Reconstruction and Integration in 1945-1957» using the words from the Vocabulary after the text.**

### Grammar Practice

**9. When opening the brackets use Present Simple to complete the sentences below:**

- In 1973 British Prime Minister Edward Heath (sign) necessary documents for Britain to be part of the European Community.
- Every morning the car (arrive) at quarter to eight to pick me up and I (go) to the Central Bank.
- He (to speak) six languages and also (know) how to write in Chinese. He might be a good candidate for a position of representative of our country in the European Commission.
- The working hours of many European institutions (be) very similar in all countries: they (open) at 9 am and (close) at 5 pm every day.
- My brother-in-law (work) in a European Personnel Selection Office.
- The Ninth Symphony by Beethoven (serve) as the melody for the anthem of the European Union.



### 13. Make a short dialogue:

You are at a business meeting. During a coffee-break you start a conversation with a representative from another company. You should introduce yourself, tell him/her about your company, ask him/her what company he/she works for and what city he/she comes from, offer a drink. Unfortunately your conversation is interrupted by a call for a new session. You should exchange with your business cards and bid farewell.

### 14. Match items in column A with items in column B:

1) My name is...	a) I work for James Bright and Sons.
2) I am a ...	b) No, thank you.
3) Let me introduce myself,	c) my name is Jonathan McNeillan.
4) Would you like a cigarette?	d) sales representative.
5) See you later.	e) It was nice talking to you.
6) What company do you work for?	f) You are welcome.
7) What is Evan's job?	g) Mike Peterson.
8) Thank you very much!	h) He is a manger at human resources department.

### Essential Vocabulary:

#### *Greetings:*

How do you do? (formal)

It is nice to meet you (Nice to meet you).

Hi (informal)

Pleased to meet you.

Good to see you again.

#### *Introductions*

I am a ...

My name is ...

Let me introduce myself, my name is ...

Let me introduce you to Mr. Janson.

Mr. Jason, I would like you to meet Mr. ....

Sorry to hear that. What is the problem?

#### *Various:*

What is his/her job? – She is an economist.

What company does he/she work for? – He works for IT Consulting.

Here is my business card.

Where is he/she from? – He is from Ukraine.

#### *Offers and replies*

Would you like a ...?

Yes, please.

No, thank you.

That would be great!

#### *Thanks*

Thank you!

Thank you very much/ a lot!

You are welcome!

My pleasure!

*Saying good-bye*

It was nice talking to you / Nice talking to you.

It's been a pleasure talking to you.

Good bye.

See you soon.

See you later.

### **Review Questions**

1. What historical figure fostered the United Europe Movement?
2. What was unofficial name of a plan proposed on the 9th of May, 1950?
3. How many countries signed the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community? What are they?
4. What identifies the political entity of the European Union?
5. With reference to the text, explain, what does the phrase «*political entity*» mean?
6. Explain the meaning of the word «*intergovernmental*»? Give synonyms.
7. What does the European Union's flag consist of?
8. Please, explain the usage of the present indefinite tense. Give examples.
9. What adverbials may indicate on the usage of present indefinite tense?
10. What phrases one is likely to use when introducing oneself? Give examples.
11. What can be a possible reply to the phrase «*See you later.*»?

### **Additional Reading**

#### **Reconstruction and Integration in 1945-1957**

A famous poster commemorating the birth of European integration depicts two men, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, standing together at the beginning of the European Community (9 May 1950). The date is the day on which Schuman, then foreign minister of France, announced an unprecedented plan to place the whole of Franco-German coal and steel production under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. Monnet, a senior French official, was the brains behind the initiative.

It is difficult to appreciate today the boldness and prescience of Schuman's proposal. Schuman's short, simple statement outlined a strategy to reconcile German economic recovery and French national security. By accepting the recently established Federal Republic of Germany as an economic equal and handing over responsibility for both countries' coal and steel industries to a supranational authority, the Schuman Plan gave substance to the hitherto vague notion of European integration.

At the time of the Schuman Declaration, Monnet was director of the French Modernization Plan. The plan was designed to overhaul the French economy, which had shown signs of serious sickness well before World War II. Without improving its performance and competitiveness, France would be unable to satisfy the domestic demands for economic growth, now would it be able to play a leading role in the emerging international order. Keenly aware of the need to increase national production, improve productivity, boost foreign trade, maximize employment, and raise living standards, general Charles de Gaulle, leader of the provisional government formed immediately after the liberation, charged Monnet with achieving these objectives at the head of the newly established economic planning office.

Monnet concluded during World War II that economic integration was the only means by which conflict in Europe could be avoided. In 1943 Monnet argued, «the states of Europe must form a federation or a 'European entity', which will make them a single

economic entity.» In his memoirs, Monnet described the process of accepting the Schuman declaration. Monnet sent his proposal for a coal and steel community to both Rene Pleven, the French prime minister, and Schuman. Pleven failed to act immediately, thus allowing Schuman to take the initiative.

Before the proposal could be made public, Monnet and Schuman needed the approval of three key parties: the French, German and U.S. governments. On May 9, 1950, Schuman simultaneously placed the proposal before his own cabinet in Paris and brought it to the Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's attention in Bonn. The German leader responded enthusiastically. Like Schuman, Adenauer had a strong personal yearning for Franco-German reconciliation.

Schuman's offer to open the proposed organization «to the participation of the other countries of Europe» was not as generous as it seemed. For one thing, the countries of Eastern Europe were automatically excluded by the onset of the Cold War. For another, the Scandinavian countries had shown their skepticism about supranationalism. For Schumann and Monnet, European integration meant, essentially, Franco-German integration. Germany was the traditional enemy, the economic powerhouse of Europe, and the country that posed the greatest threat to France. Franco-German reconciliation, by means of «European» integration, apparently offered the only opportunity to avoid a repetition of the disastrous conflict that had characterized the first five decades of the twentieth century. Schuman's image of «the other countries of Europe» meant, in reality, the neighbouring countries of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (known as the Benelux countries) to the north and Italy to the south.

Monnet's prestige in French politics may have been high, but his proposal for a coal and steel community by no means sailed easily through the relevant government departments of the negotiating states: France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (thereafter known collectively as «the Six»). Monnet thought the negotiations, which began in June 1950, would be over by the end of the summer, but they did not begin in earnest until August 1950 and did not end until April 1951. Ratification by the member states' parliaments took nearly another year. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) finally began operating in August 1952.

What emerged was supranational High Authority, the institutional depository of shared national sovereignty over the coal and steel sectors. The High Authority would be responsible for formulating a common market in coal and steel and for supervising such related issues as pricing, wages, investment, and competition. Because of the High Authority small size, national bureaucracies would have to cooperate closely with it to implement community legislation. A separate institution, the Court of Justice, would adjudicate disputes and ensure member states' compliance with the terms of the treaty. The other negotiators forced Monnet to accept the Council of Ministers in the institutional framework. Initially intended to be advisory and intermediary, as the embodiment of the member states' interests, the Council would increasingly act as a brake in supranationalism within the community. Finally, a Common Assembly consisting of delegates of the national parliaments would give the ECSC the appearance of democratic accountability.

Monnet pushed for early ratification of the ECSC treaty. In each prospective member state, the ratification debate was lively: producer associations complained about the High Authority's ability to interfere in their affairs, labour groups fretted about the impact of keener competition, and nationalist politicians railed against the supposed onslaught of supranationalism.

One of the issues still to be worked out was the site of the institutions themselves. Despite Monnet's hope that a special area analogous to the District of Columbia would be set aside in the community, national governments eventually settled on Luxembourg as the site of the High Assembly. It was there that the ECSC began to function in August 1952.

The ECSC disappointed European federalists both in its conceptual framework and in its actual operation. It was an unglamorous organization that inadequately symbolized the high hopes of supranationality in Europe. Yet the ECSC served a vital purpose in the postwar world in terms of Franco-German reconciliation and the related goal of European integration.

*From: Dinan, D. (2005). Ever Closer Union. An Introduction to European Integration. Boston: Palgrave Macmillan, 11-30.*

## 1.2. Constructing the Community in 1958-1972

Free trade is a powerful instrument of freedom. (...) A vibrant and dynamic market is the most powerful force for economic growth and sustainable development. This is not ideology talking. Facts speak for themselves and they tell us that free trade means bread – bread for the neediest of our people.

*Colin Powell*

*(The Former US Secretary of State, 1937)*

### 1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- How do you understand the term «free trade»?
- Do you think that free trade adds to economic growth and development of any country? Justify your opinion.
- Does free trade really mean bread for those who are in need today?

### 2. Read and translate the text:

Building on the success of the Coal and Steel Treaty, the six countries (Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) expand cooperation to other economic sectors. They sign the Treaty of Rome. The Treaty of Rome, establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), signed in Rome on 25 March 1957, and entered into force on 1 January 1958. The Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) was signed at the same time and the two are therefore jointly known as the Treaties of Rome. The Treaty of Rome created the European Economic Community (EEC), or ‘common market’. The idea is for people, goods and services to move freely across borders.

In 1962 the EU starts its ‘common agricultural policy’ giving the countries joint control over food production. Farmers are paid the same price for their produce. The EU grows enough food for its needs and farmers earn well. The unwanted side-effect is overproduction with mountains of surplus produce. Since the 1990s, priorities have been to cut surpluses and raise food quality.

In 1963 the EU signs its first big international agreement — a deal to help 18 former colonies in Africa. By 2005, it has a special partnership with 78 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions. The EU is the world’s biggest provider of development assistance to poorer countries. Its aid is linked to respect for human rights by recipients.

In 1968 the six countries (Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) remove customs duties on goods imported from each other, allowing free cross-border trade for the first time. This customs union was one of the EU's earliest milestones. It abolished customs duties at internal borders and put in place a uniform system for taxing imports. Internal border controls subsequently disappeared. Customs officers are now found only at the EU's external borders. They not only keep trade flowing, but help protect the environment and our cultural heritage, and protect jobs by combating counterfeiting and piracy. They also apply the same duties on their imports from outside countries. The world’s biggest trading group is born. Trade among the six countries and between the EU and the rest of the world grows rapidly.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at [http://europa.eu/abc/history/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm) on Dec. 17, 2009.*



- 4) The unwanted ... is overproduction with mountains of surplus produce.  
 a) result;                                      b) side-effect;                                      c) consequence;  
 5) The EU is the world's biggest provider of ... assistance to poorer countries.  
 a) development;                                      b) food;                                      c) financial;

**5. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in *italics*:**

- a. To achieve *success* we should *establish* trade relations with some EU countries.  
 b. Falling commodity prices mean the poorest countries depend more than ever on *foreign aid*.  
 c. The rescue plan for the American economy includes more than fifty billion dollars in *aid* to states.  
 d. Some countries have already *abolished* military service.  
 e. The violation of *human rights* in developing countries is a real threat for *subsequent* generations.  
 f. *The Common Market* means the European Union.  
 g. Government often reduces *taxes* to fight a recession.  
 h. It was essential to *establish a uniform system* for *taxing* imports.  
 i. They not only keep trade flowing, but help protect *the environment*.  
 j. The agreement was a *milestone* in the history of the EU.

**Reading Comprehension**

**6. Answer the questions:**

- a. What were the six countries which expanded cooperation to other economic sectors?  
 b. What did The Treaty of Rome establish?  
 c. When was it signed?  
 d. When did it enter into force?  
 e. Which treaty was signed at the same time?  
 f. What is the idea of the European Economic Community?  
 g. When did the EU sign its first big international agreement?  
 h. What was one of the EU's earliest milestones, and how did it function?

**7. Decide on whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, and correct the false ones:**

- a. Five countries signed the Treaty of Rome.  
 b. The Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) was signed three years later after the Treaty of Rome.  
 c. In 1962 the EU starts its 'common agricultural policy' giving the countries joint control over food production.  
 d. In 1963 the EU signs its first big international agreement — a deal to help each other.  
 e. By 2005, it has a special partnership with 78 countries in America, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions.  
 f. Customs officers are now found both at the EU's internal and external borders.

**8. Make a summary of the main ideas of the text and give a five-minute presentation using just brief notes.**

**Grammar Practice**

**Present Continuous**

**9. Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the Present Continuous form:**

grow	earn	establish	cut	sign	develop	enter	cooperate
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- The government ... taxes now to fight the recession.
- At the moment we ... new strategies to expand cooperation.
- The company ... the new market now, but the process is very slow.
- This new policy ... respect for the government these days.
- Trade ... rapidly nowadays.
- At this very moment the two countries ... the most important agreement in their history.
- The country ... diplomatic relations with the EU at present.
- Now the company ... with the government.

**10. Make the sentences negative and ask questions to the underlined words:**

- I am looking for the deputy manager.
- We are developing the structure of bonuses and compensations at the moment.
- This company is dominating at the market at present, and it is creating a big number of jobs.
- The government is taking hard decisions nowadays and the situation is changing very fast.
- The countries of the EU are developing common tools and policies to fight the recession.

**11. Use the tips to make the correct sentences:**

- The countries/ coordinate/ their efforts/ at the moment.
- You/ hold a meeting/ this week? – Yes, we/ meet/ on Thursday.
- What is the situation at the market now. – It/ gradually improve.
- The population of the world/ rise very fast.
- The economic situation is already very bad and it/ get worse.

**12. Speak on the following:**

– What are you doing at the moment, what are you wearing? What are the people around you doing? What are they wearing? What are they talking about? What are they holding in their hands? What do you think your friends, relatives, colleagues, etc. are doing now?

Example:

I am having a class at the moment. I am wearing grey trousers and a light blue shirt. I am speaking about myself and the people around. They are sitting at their desks and listening to me, some of them are taking notes. Most of the people in class are wearing official suits; some people are wearing jeans though. My best friend is probably working in his office now, and my mother is cooking dinner at home.

– What are you doing not at the time of speaking but around the time of speaking, i.e. today, this week, this evening, etc.?

**Professional Skills Development**

**Talking about your background**

**12. Summarising your life and career:**

What's your background?

This question is very common when people meet for the first time in a business situation. The meaning of background in this context is the type of education, work and

experience you have in your life. To answer it you need to summarise your whole life in about 30 seconds!

Here is an example of how to answer this question:

I was born and brought up in Ukraine, then I went to university in Kyiv where I lived for many years, working as a salesperson for a big company. When I turned thirty, I moved to the south of Ukraine, and I lived in Crimea, working as a sales manager. I did that for five years, but since 2008 I've had two parallel jobs. Over the summer I give training sessions on sales negotiations all over Ukraine, but most of the year I head the sales department in one of the leading companies in Ukraine.

**Work in pairs, telling each other your background as in the example.**

**Activity consolidation:**

Work on your background speech for homework. Then in the next class perform your speech publicly, and you have to say it without notes.

**Review Questions**

1. What do the following words mean: *deal, partnership, development, to grow, to earn, to apply, common market, cross-border trade*?
2. Write your own sentences using the words above.
3. Translate the following into English: *Римський договір, бути пов'язаним з, права людини, митний союз, відмінати, наступний, середовище.*
4. What did The Treaty of Rome establish?
5. What is the idea of the European Economic Community?
6. What was the creation of the customs union for the EU?
7. How is the present continuous tense formed?
8. When do we use this tense?
9. Give your own examples for each case of the present continuous.
10. What does the word «background» mean?
11. What tense do we normally use to talk about our background?

**Additional Reading**

**Notes on the history of the European Union**

The first relaunch of the community concept took place in 1954, but there was nothing inevitable about the revival of European integration at that time. Certainly the ECSC continued to operate unabated, but it was not a striking success. The High Authority struggled in vain to formulate and implement effective pricing and competition policies and managed only with difficulty to regulate other aspects of the coal and steel sectors. Yet the political lessons of functional integration were not lost on the member states. Willingness persisted to maintain, or even extend, functional economic cooperation for the sake of Franco-German cooperation and European integration.

A specific idea for economic integration was floated by the Dutch as part of the European political community proposal. It called for the Six to abolish quotas and tariffs on trade among themselves, establish a joint external tariff, unify trade policy toward the rest of the world, devise common policies for a range of socioeconomic sectors, and organize a single internal market. Monnet thought this idea was too ambitious. He continued to advocate the functional approach of sectoral integration. Even while the ECSC treaty was being negotiated, Monnet knew that coal was rapidly losing its position as the basis of industrial power and, by extension, military might. Atomic energy had already revolutionized

strategic doctrine and seemed poised to replace coal and oil as the elixir of the future. Not surprisingly, Monnet now proposed a European atomic energy community, to be structured along the lines of the ECSC, in order both to achieve the immediate objectives of the ECSC itself and to promote the distant goal of European federation.

In 1954, disappointed with the Coal and Steel Community's progress and impatient to play a more active and aggressive role in advocating European unity, Monnet announced his intention to resign from the High Authority. Monnet's decision to resign took national governments by surprise. At a meeting in Messina in June 1955, ECSC foreign ministers discussed the future of European integration. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium's foreign minister, had prepared a memorandum on behalf of the Benelux countries suggesting further integration along the lines of Monnet's idea for atomic energy community and the rival proposal for a common market. The foreign ministers asked Spaak to form a committee and write a report on future options. In later years, the Messina meeting came to be seen as a pivotal point for European integration.

Spaak's enthusiasm for integration had already won him the nickname «Mr. Europe». The final report, presented to his fellow foreign ministers at a meeting in Venice in May 1956, proposed that the two objectives of sectoral (atomic energy) integration and wider economic integration (a common market) be realized in separate organizations with separate treaties. The Venice's foreign ministers' meeting marked the opening of an intergovernmental conference that culminated in the establishment of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euroatom) and the European Economic Community (EEC).

French political opinion seemed well disposed toward Euroatom, which offered an opportunity to share the exorbitant costs of atomic energy research and development while enjoying all the benefits. By contrast, reaction in France to the possible establishment of a common market was almost uniformly hostile. With the exception of Britatin, France's partners in the intergovernmental conference eagerly sought a common market in Europe. The advantage of a single market in industrial goods was obvious to Germany. As for Euroatom, the other countries in the negotiations did not share France's enthusiasm and doubted that the French government would exploit atomic energy only for civil projects. A vote in the French parliament in July 1956 on whether to continue the Euroatom negotiations resulted in an easy government victory. Only by guaranteeing clauses the EEC treaty that favored France's overseas possessions and promising to include agriculture in the proposed common market did the government carry the day.

Having accepted these conditions during the parliamentary debate, the French government had to convince its partners to incorporate them into the draft treaty. The other countries agreed to do so in part because of the benefits that would accrue to all from a common agricultural policy and in part because Belgium and the Netherlands would benefit as well from extending EEC privileges to member states' overseas possessions. But the main reason for the other nations' acquiescence was the importance of including France in the community. An EEC without Britain was possible; an EEC without France was impracticable.

The conference came to an end in a series of high-level meetings in February 1957. The outcome was two treaties, one for Euroatom and the other for the EEC. Both were signed at an elaborate ceremony in Rome in March. Although officially both are called the Rome Treaties, in practice only the treaty establishing the EEC is known today as the Rome Treaty. By the end of the year, the Six had ratified the two treaties, allowing the two new communities to begin operating in January 1958.

On an ancillary issue, Monnet did not prevail. As he has done in the early 1950s during the launching of the ECSC, Monnet championed the cause of a special «European District» to house the new EEC institutions. Still dealing with an influx of ECSC officials and associated personnel into the Grand Duchy, the Luxembourg government declined to accept

any more. Almost by default, Brussels, site of the conference that gave birth to the new communities, became their home.

The new communities' institutional architecture emulated that of the ECSC but included a stronger Council and a correspondingly weaker Commission (the name «Commission» replaced the more pretentious «High Authority» in the Treaty of Rome).

At first the EEC seemed an even greater disappointment than the ECSC. Neither organization realized the high hopes of advocated of European integration in the postwar periods. The EEC's importance was nonetheless profound, politically as well as economically. In his memoirs, Robert Marjolin, who had fought hard in Brussels and Paris to make the EEC possible, described the significance of the Rome Treaty in the following way: «I do not believe it is an exaggeration to say that this date [March 25, 1957] represents one of the greatest moments of Europe's history. Who would have thought during the 1930s, and even during the ten years that followed the war, that European states which had been tearing one another apart for so many centuries and some of which, like France and Italy, still had very closed economies, would form a common market intended eventually to become an economic area that could be linked to one great dynamic market?»

*From: Dinan, D. (2005). Ever Closer Union. An Introduction to European Integration. Boston: Palgrave Macmillan, 30-35.*

### 1.3. Towards a Single Market 1973-1992

If the world operates as one big market, every employee will compete with every person anywhere in the world who is capable of doing the same job. There are lots of them and many of them are hungry.

*Andrew Grove*

#### 1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- Why do you think Andrew Grove says that lots of people are hungry in the world? What does he mean by this?
- Do you agree or disagree with this quote?
- Do you think it will be ever possible for the world to operate as one big market? Why? What are the reasons for that?

#### 2. Read and translate the text:

The term «Euro pessimism» encapsulates the history of European integration in the mid-1970s. The accomplishments of the early 1970s – the accession of three member states (in 1973 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom formally enter the EU), the adoption of a plan for economic and monetary union (EMU), and the launch of a procedure for foreign policy coordination – soon gave way to severe challenges for the European Community. Apart from the impact from enlargement and the shock of the oil crisis, the EC struggled to cope with fluctuating superpower relations and widely uneven economic performance among the member states. The history of the EC in the 1970s and early 1980s is that of a Community of flux, attempting to absorb fundamental changes in the international system and struggling for relevance in a radically altered political and economic environment. To show their solidarity, EC leaders set up the European Regional Development Fund in 1974. Its purpose is to transfer money from rich to poor regions to improve roads and communications, attract investment and create jobs. This type of activity later comes to account for one third of all EU spending.

In June 1979 EC citizens directly elected the members of the European Parliament for the first time. Previously they were delegated by national parliaments. Members sit in pan-European political groups (Socialist, Conservative, Liberal, Greens, etc.) and not in national delegations. The influence of the Parliament was constantly increasing.

In mid-1980s the European Community underwent an extraordinary transformation: to improve the trade between the members of the Community on 17th and 28th of February 1986, member states adopted the Single European Act (SEA). The SEA revises the Treaties of Rome in order to add new momentum to European integration and to complete the internal market. One of the most remarkable aspects of the European Community's transformation is that it coincided with the Mediterranean enlargement of the EC. The accession of relatively poor Greece in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1986 threatened to throw European integration further off course. Without compensating mechanisms, completion of the internal market could have aggravated the social and economic divide between the EC's rich and poor member states. The Single European Act was more than a device, therefore, to launch the single market program. It was a complex bargain to improve decision making, strengthen democracy, achieve market liberalization, and at the same time promote economic and social cohesion. It amended the rules governing the operation of the European institutions and expanded Community powers, notably in the field of research and development, the environment and common foreign policy.

The Single European Act and the single market program sparked a renewed interest in economic and monetary union (EMU). At the same time and in response to similar political and economic pressures, the reform movement in Central and Eastern Europe hastened the collapse of communism. More than any other event, the sudden breach of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 symbolized the end of the Cold War and led to the unification of Germany in 1990. In response to these profound changes, member states negotiated the Maastricht Treaty, which established the European Union.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at: [http://europa.eu/abc/history/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm) on Dec. 10, 2009.*

### **Vocabular:**

Euro pessimism – Євро песімізм	Pan-European – загальноєвропейський
to encapsulate – тут містити в собі	trade – торгівля
accession – приріст, приєднання	Single European Act (SEA) – Єдиний Європейський Акт
to adopt – приймати, ухвалювати	to revise – змінювати, вносити доповнення або зміни
challenge – випробування, виклик	internal market – внутрішній ринок
severe – серйозний, важкий	to coincide – збігатись (з чимось), сполучатись
foreign policy – зовнішня політика	Mediterranean – середземноморський
European Community – Європейське Співтовариство	to throw off course – збивати з курсу
apart from – не враховуючи	completion – завершення, закінчення
impact – вплив	to aggravate – загострювати, посилювати
enlargement – розширення	bargain – (торговельна) угода, договір, вигідна покупка
fluctuation – нестійкість, коливання	cohesion – єдність, згуртованість
to cope (with) – справитися (з)	to amend – вносити поправки, виправляти
uneven – нерівномірний	power – сила, могутність, (тут) повноваження
performance – (тут) продуктивність, результати діяльності	to spark – запалювати, надихати
flux – постійний рух, постійна зміна	Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) – Економічний та монетарний союз
to struggle – докладати зусиль, боротися	to hasten – прискорювати
to absorb – поглинати, осягати	collapse – руйнування, колапс
fundamental – фундаментальний, основний	breach – розрив, тріщина
relevance – доречність, значимість	Berlin Wall – Берлінська стіна
to alter – змінювати	unification – консолідація, об'єднання
solidarity – солідарність	profound changes – кардинальні зміни
to transfer (money) – перераховувати, робити трансфер	to negotiate – вести переговори
to attract investment – залучати інвестиції	the Maastricht Treaty – Маахстріхтська Угода
European Regional Development Fund – Європейський фонд регіонального розвитку	
to elect – вибирати, обирати	

## Vocabulary Practice

### 3. Find English equivalents from the text for the following words and phrases, provide Ukrainian translation:

influence, effect –  
addition, affiliation, attachment –  
variation, instability –  
to improve, to correct –  
consolidation, union –  
extension, addition, growth –  
destruction, failure, death –  
defiance, dare, problem –  
to consult, to bargain, to confer –  
to choose, to pick, to select –

### 4. Match English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

a. Single European Act (SEA)	1. доречність, значимість
b. European Community	2. Європейське Співтовариство
c. foreign policy	3. єдність, згуртованість
d. alter	4. залучати інвестиції
e. attract investment	5. збігатись, сполучатись
f. coincide	6. змінювати
g. transfer	7. зовнішня політика
h. cohesion	8. перераховувати, робити трансфер
i. performance	9. Єдиний Європейський Акт
j. relevance	10. продуктивність, результати діяльності

### 5. Choose necessary words from the box below to insert into the sentences:

unification	powers	attract investment
European Regional Development Fund	internal	transfer
amend	Berlin Wall	foreign policy
revise	throw off course	breach expand

- The purpose of the ... is ... money from rich to poor regions, to improve roads and communications, ... and create jobs.
- The Single European Act ... the Treaties of Rome in order to add new momentum to European integration and to complete the ... market.
- The Single European Act ... the rules governing the operation of the European institutions and expanded Community ... , notably in the field of research and development, the environment and common ....
- The accession of relatively poor Greece in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1986 threatened ... European integration ....
- More than any other event, the sudden ... of the ... in November 1989 symbolized the end of the Cold War and led to the ... of Germany in 1990.

## Reading and Comprehension

### 6. Answer the questions:

- Provide definition for the term «European pessimism».
- What were the challenges of the European Community in the 1970s?

- c. What was the system of election of Members of the European Parliament before and after June 1979?
- d. When was the Single European Act adopted?
- e. What were the reasons behind the adoption of the Single European Act?

**7. Select all variants that are true for the sentences below:**

- 1) The accession of ... member states in 1973 was one of the accomplishments of the EU in the 1970s.
  - a) Denmark
  - b) Ireland
  - c) Sweden
  - d) the United Kingdom
- 2) The purpose of the European Regional Development Fund was:
  - a) to transfer money from rich to poor regions
  - b) to improve roads and communications
  - c) to attract investment and create jobs
  - d) to give citizens an opportunity to elect members of the European Parliament directly.
- 3) The Single European Act was a complex bargain to:
  - a) to improve decision making
  - b) strengthen democracy
  - c) achieve market liberalization
  - d) promote economic and political cohesion.
- 4) A renewed interest in economic and monetary union was sparked by:
  - a) the Maastricht Treaty
  - b) single market program
  - c) The Single European Act
  - d) The Treaty of Rome.
- 5) In 1981 and 1986 the European Community joined:
  - a) Greece
  - b) Spain
  - c) Portugal
  - d) Turkey

**8. Prepare a short summary of the text: «Towards a Single Market 1973-1989» using the words from the Vocabulary and give a five minute presentation using just brief notes.**

**Grammar Practice**

**9. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous to complete the sentences below (consult Grammar Guide at the end of the book if necessary):**

- a. Usually the Central Bank (transfer) money to its customers' accounts twice a day but today it (not, transfer) any because of some problems with the system.
- b. Member states of the European Community (want) equal opportunities of participation in all spheres of the European life.
- c. The fluctuation of national currency often (bring) economic instability to the interior markets of the country.
- d. Look! He (bring in) a case with lots of documents. Maybe there will be the document you (look for).
- e. I (tolerate) profound changes in my work environment but some people cannot stand even insignificant ones, for example, moving desktop computer from one part of the table to another.
- f. Today they (revise) the whole trade agreement between the South and North regions of the country.
- g. The president of the company usually (revise) only certain questionable points in the contract and (not, alter) the rest.

**10. Choose the correct item (change the word order, if necessary):**

- 1) What the heads of the countries ... about? The cultural and social divide between the citizens ... and bigger.  
 a) think, gets    b) thinking, getting    c) thinking, is getting    d) are thinking, is getting
- 2) What you ... the president will do in that case?  
 a) are, thinking    b) do, thinking    c) do, think    d) are, think
- 3) Excuse me, ... Dr. Albeit you? If he ..., this meeting ... strictly private and you must leave.  
 a) does, know doesn't, is  
 b) is knowing doesn't, is  
 c) do, know don't, is  
 d) does, know isn't, is
- 4) As a rule European Regional Development Fund ... infrastructures that are connected with research, innovation, telecommunications, environment, energy and transport. However, at this moment the ERDF ... a limited number of them.  
 a) finances, finances  
 b) finances, financing  
 c) finances, is financing  
 d) financing, finances
- 5) The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 ... the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe.  
 a) symbolizes    b) is symbolizing    c) symbolizing    d) is symbolize
- 6) Jacques Delors ... a one of the longest serving presidents of the European Commission.  
 a) is    b) are    c) to be    d) be

**11. Using the correct tense create sentences from the following words and word-combinations:**

<p>1) Representatives of all member states of the European Community</p> <p>2) Jacques Delors</p> <p>3) Where he</p> <p>4) Right now</p> <p>5) He</p> <p>6) I hope you</p> <p>7) Free economic zones, like Poti in Georgia or Nahodka in Russia,</p> <p>8) The accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom into the European Community</p> <p>9) Do you know who</p>	<p>not, to have</p> <p>to enjoy</p> <p>to live</p> <p>to negotiate</p> <p>to play</p>	<p>a) ?</p> <p>b) an important role in European unification process in mid 1970s.</p> <p>c) enough money to rent a flat in the city.</p> <p>d) in the suburbs of Brussels, in Zaventem proper.</p> <p>e) tax freedoms in comparison with other territories of the same country.</p> <p>f) the leading role in the Europe's unification process today?</p> <p>g) treaties that have economic and social benefits for each country.</p> <p>h) with all representatives right now.</p> <p>i) your trip to Brussels, the «unofficial» capital of the European Union, as much as I am.</p>
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## Professional Skills Development

### Filling in job application forms

When you apply for a job some companies ask you to fill in an application form others – to send them your Curriculum Vitae, and some ask you to do both. In this section you will work with job-application forms.

### 12. Please fill in a sample job application form (abridged version). Expand the form if necessary:

Sample Job Application Form					
Vacancy applied for:					
Vacancy title:					
Where did you hear about the vacancy?					
Personal Information:					
Title:		First Name:		Surname:	
Marital Status:	single	married		Date of birth:	
Address				Postal code:	
Tel (home):		Tel (work):			
Mobile:		E-mail address:			
Do you hold a driving licence?		YES/NO			
What languages do you know?		1.	2.	3.	4.
Work history (starting with the most recent first):					
Employer	Address	Position	Duties	Reason for leaving	Date
1.					
2.					
Education and training (starting with the most recent first):					
Name of college/ university/training centre		Course studied or qualification gained		Date completed/gained:	
1.					
2.					
Any other relevant information (e.g. skills, reasons for suitability):					
References					
1. Name:		Position:			
Organisation:		Address:			
Tel:		E-mail:			
Criminal Convictions				Yes/No	
Have you served in the armed forces?				Yes/No	Specialty:
Date Entered:		Date of Discharge:			
The information supplied in this application form is accurate to the best of my knowledge.					
Signature:				Date:	

### 13. Prepare eight tips that you would give to those, who fill in job-application forms.

Topics you may want to consider for your tips may be connected with:

credibility of information	– completeness of information
accuracy of information	– neatness
referee selection	– consistency with Curriculum Vitae.

**14. Prepare your own version of the job-application form using Exercise 13 as an example. In your form incorporate questions on the following topics: suitable working hours, desired pay range, available start date, nationality, language proficiency, computer skills.**

**Vocabulary:**

armed forces (military) – збройні сили	postal code (zip code) – індекс
criminal convictions – судимість	reference (referee) – (тут) особа, яка дає рекомендацію, поручитель
discharge – звільнення, демобілізація	reference letter – рекомендаційний лист
Date of birth (DOB) – дата народження	surname (last name) – прізвище
driving licence – водійське посвідчення	to apply for – звертатися (за довідкою, дозволом), подавати заяву
first name – ім'я	vacancy – вакансія.
marital status – сімейний стан	
position – посада	

*Titles/Forms of Address:*

- Mr. – містер, пан, добродій
- Ms. – пані, добродійка (i.e. a title substituted for Mrs or Miss before a woman's name to avoid making a distinction between married and unmarried women)
- Mrs. – Місіс, пані, добродійка (i.e. a title used before the name of a married woman)
- Miss. – Міс, пані (i.e. a title used before the name of an unmarried woman)
- Dr. – Доктор (людина, яка має науковий ступінь).

**Review Questions**

1. What does the term «*Euro pessimism*» mean?
2. Why was the European Regional Development Fund founded?
3. What does the acronym *SEA* stand for?
4. What was the reason behind the adoption of *SEA*?
5. When did Greece join the European Community?
6. Give English synonyms and translation for the word «*collapse*».
7. Explain in your own words, what does the phrase «*to attract investment*» mean?
8. Explain the usage of present continuous tense. Give examples.
9. What verbs are not usually used in the present continuous tense?
10. What information is necessary to know when filling out the job application form?  
What sections does the typical job application form consist of?
11. Give advice to the students on how to fill out a job application form.

**Additional Reading**

**Towards a Single Market 1973-1989**

The Single European Act was the first major treaty change in the EC's history. The intergovernmental conference that brought it about began in September 1985 and ended in January 1986. Foreign ministers conducted the negotiations, assisted by the «working parties» of high-ranking officials. The first, consisting largely of permanent representatives, dealt with treaty revisions. The second, made up of the political directors of the foreign ministries (the «political committee»), tackled European Political Cooperation and also

drafted the act's preamble. In addition to member state ministers and officials, commissioners or Commission officials participated at each level of the conference. National leaders resolved the most contentious issues at a summit in Luxembourg in December 1985.

Written submissions from member states and the Commission provided fodder for the conference. One of the Commission's earliest contributions recommended a single concluding document rather than a treaty on foreign and security cooperation and a separate compilation of Rome Treaty revisions. Member states were skeptical, but soon they saw the political advantage of having one document emerge from the conference. Yet it was only at a late stage of the negotiations that foreign ministers endorsed the idea of unity (unity?) and named the eventual outcome of their deliberations the Single European Act.

As for EC policies and procedures, the conference had little difficulty endorsing the goal of an internal market, defined as «an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured.» The conference did not directly confront the Luxembourg Compromise, the informal arrangement whereby a member state could prevent a vote from being taken in the Council.

The role of the Parliament in the decision making process was an equally sensitive issue. To push the EC more in a federal direction and to increase its democratic legitimacy, Germany and Italy urged greater power for the Parliament; for ideological reasons Britain took the opposite tack, and for a combination of political and practical purposes France opposed strengthening Parliament's legislative role. The issue dominated a number of negotiating sessions, including the December 1985 summit. Eventually the conference agreed to extend «compulsory» consultation between the Council and the Parliament to new policy issues and, more important, to establish a «cooperation procedure» to involve the Parliament fully in the legislative process, notably for most of the single market directives. The conference also gave the Parliament the right to approve future accession and association agreements.

During the conference, Delors returned repeatedly to his project of including «a certain monetary capacity» in the SEA. This would bring about «an alignment of economic policies» in the EC, «and outside it would enable Europe to make its voice heard more strongly in the world of economics, financial and monetary matters.» Finance ministers considered the question at an informal meeting in September 1985, after which Delors submitted a formal proposal, as did the Belgian government. Britain strongly opposed any move (move?) toward EMU, France was broadly in favor, and Germany remained equivocal. Without strong support from a large member state, Delors succeeded only in including a new chapter in the treaty that recognized the need to converge economic and monetary policies «for the further development of the Community.»

The SEA included significant changes on environmental policy, research and development, and cohesion between rich and poor regions in the EC.

Ratification of the SEA, which the foreign ministers signed in Luxembourg in February 1986, proceeded relatively smoothly. Despite official British and Danish protestations before and during the conference, there was little popular concern throughout the EC about the excessive loss of national sovereignty or an exorbitant accumulation of power by the Commission. Most national parliaments held lively debates on the SEA, and almost all voted in favor of ratification. Denmark's parliament was the exception, but the positive outcome of the subsequent referendum ensured Danish ratification.

Member states and the Commission hoped that the SEA would come into effect by January 1987. In the event, a last-minute upset in Ireland delayed everything when, in December 1986, the Irish Supreme Court ruled that the SEA was unconstitutional, based on a challenge by a citizen concerned about the impact of the act's foreign policy provisions on Irish neutrality. An embarrassed Irish government had no option but to call a referendum

to change the constitution. Held in May 1987 the referendum became a vote on whether Ireland should stay in the EC. The predictably positive result removed the final obstacle to ratification of the SEA, which finally came into effect in July 1987.

Revision of the Rome Treaty had proved a messy and protracted affair. For that reason Delors especially disliked the stipulation in the SEA. Further steps toward EMU involving institutional change could be taken only in an intergovernmental conference. Yet his confidence in the likely revival of member states' in EMU led Delors to talk presciently at the end of 1985 about the possibility of a new conference in a relatively short time. In other respects, too, the SEA disappointed Delors, who felt that member states had been unwilling to take bold initiatives, thus reducing progress to the level of the lowest common denominator. Franco-German leadership had not been decisive; far from pushing a radical reform agenda, Mitterrand and Kohl had seemingly succumbed to Thatcher's minimalist position.

Thatcher's delight and Delors's disappointment indicated the importance attached to the SEA at the time of its negotiation. Yet the SEA had real potential for the EC's rapid development. First, provision for qualified majority voting could not only expedite the internal market but also encourage the Council to be more flexible in areas where unanimity remained the norm. Second, a successful single market program might advance European integration in related economic and social sectors. Third, the SEA's endorsement of the White Paper and formal extension of EC competence could strengthen the Commission's position. Fourth, the introduction of a legislative cooperation procedure could help close the EC's supposed «democratic deficit» and boost the Parliament's institutional importance. Finally, the SEA's provisions for improved foreign policy coordination procedures might enhance the EC's international standing. Within a short time, proponents and opponents of greater integration would know whether and how the SEA's potential would be realized.

*From: Dinan, D. (2005). Ever Closer Union. An Introduction to European Integration. Palgrave Macmillan, 108-111.*

## 1.4. Europe after Maastricht, 1993-present

To be in the EU, it means to have the same rules for economy, for social life, to be together in the majority of European countries.

*Aleksander Kwasniewski*

### 1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- What are the benefits of having the same rules for economy and social life?
- Are there any disadvantages of being in the EU?

### 2. Read and translate the text:

The Treaty on European Union, which was signed in Maastricht on 7 February 1992, entered into force on 1 November 1993. 'The Maastricht Treaty' changed the name of the European Economic Community to simply "the European Community". It also introduced new forms of co-operation between the Member State governments – for example on defense, and in the area of "justice and home affairs". By adding this inter-governmental co-operation to the existing "Community" system, the Maastricht Treaty created a new structure with three "pillars" which is political as well as economic. This is the European Union (EU). It is a major EU milestone, setting clear rules for the future single currency as well as for foreign and security policy and closer cooperation in justice and home affairs.

1 January 1993 – the single market and its four freedoms are established: the free movement of goods, services, people and money is now reality. More than 200 laws have been agreed since 1986 covering tax policy, business regulations, professional qualifications and other barriers to open frontiers. The free movement of some services is delayed.

26 March 1995 - the Schengen Agreement takes effect in seven countries — Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. Travellers of any nationality can travel between all these countries without any passport control at the frontiers. Other countries have since joined the passport-free Schengen area. Therefore, there are no longer any frontier controls at the borders between 22 EU countries. This is thanks to the Schengen rules which are part of EU law. These rules remove all internal border controls but put in place effective controls at the external borders of the EU and introduce a common visa policy. The full Schengen members are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (but not Ireland and the United Kingdom) plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (which are not EU members). Switzerland, the latest Schengen member, opened its land borders at the end of 2008 and its air borders at the end of March 2009.

In 1997 the Treaty of Amsterdam was signed. It builds on the achievements of the treaty from Maastricht, laying down plans to reform EU institutions, to give Europe a stronger voice in the world, and to concentrate more resources on employment and the rights of citizens.

On the 1st January 1999 the euro is introduced in 11 countries (joined by Greece in 2001) for commercial and financial transactions only. Euro notes and coins arrive on the 1st of January 2002. Printing, minting and distributing them in 12 countries is a major logistical operation. More than 80 billion coins are involved. Notes are the same for all countries. Coins have one common face, giving the value, while the other carries a national emblem. All circulate freely. The euro countries are Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom decide to stay out for the time being.

In 2004 the 25 EU countries sign a Treaty establishing a European Constitution. It is designed to streamline democratic decision-making and management in the EU of 25 and more countries. It also creates the post of a European Foreign Minister. It has to be ratified by all 25 countries before it can come into force. When citizens in both France and the Netherlands voted 'No' to the Constitution in referendums in 2005, EU leaders declared a "period of reflection".

In 2007 the 27 EU countries sign the Treaty of Lisbon, which amends the previous Treaties. It is designed to make the EU more democratic, efficient and transparent, and thereby able to tackle global challenges such as climate change, security and sustainable development. Before the Treaty can come into force, it has to be ratified by each of the 27 Member States. The ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon was officially completed by all member states of the European Union on 3 November 2009. Czech Republic was the last member state to ratify the Treaty. Having been ratified by all EU member states, the treaty entered into force on 1 December 2009.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at [http://europa.eu/abc/history/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm) on Dec. 22, 2009.*

### **Vocabulary:**

The Treaty on European Union – Договір про Європейський Союз	commercial – комерційний
"the European Community" – Європейське Співтовариство	transactions – справа, переказ
to introduce – запроваджувати	to arrive – приїжджати
defense – захист	to print – друкувати
justice – правосуддя	to mint – чеканити (монету)
affairs – справи	to distribute – розповсюджувати
to add – додавати	major – основний
inter-governmental – міжурядовий	logistical – логістичний
security policy – політика безпеки	to be involved – бути залученим
movement – рух	value – цінність
qualification – кваліфікація	to carry – носити
barrier – бар'єр	to circulate – циркулювати
open frontiers – відкриті кордони	to stay out – залишатися поза чимось
to delay – відкладати, запізнюватися	for the time being – на певний час
the Schengen Agreement – Шенгенська угода	to design – розробити
to take effect – вступити в дію	decision-making – прийняття рішень
to join – приєднуватися	to be ratified – бути ратифікованим
Schengen area – територія дії Шенгенської угоди	leader – лідер
visa policy – візова політика	to declare – проголошувати
land border – наземний кордон	reflection – віддзеркалення
air border – повітряний кордон	the Treaty of Lisbon – Лісабонська угода
achievement – досягнення	efficient – дієвий, ефективний
to lay down – закладати	transparent – відкритий
to concentrate – концентрувати	to be able to – мати змогу
resource – ресурс	to tackle – займатися, братися
employment – зайнятість	challenge – виклик
notes – банкноти; нотатки	climate change – зміна клімату
coins – монети	sustainable development – збалансований розвиток

## Vocabulary Practice

### 3. Match English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. Affairs        | 1. справи              |
| b. Achievement    | 2. правосуддя          |
| c. Defense        | 3. захист              |
| d. Open frontiers | 4. цінність            |
| e. To arrive      | 5. досягнення          |
| f. To design      | 6. відкриті кордони    |
| g. Challenge      | 7. приїжджати          |
| h. Justice        | 8. розробити           |
| i. To tackle      | 9. виклик              |
| j. Value          | 10. займатися, братися |

### 4. Provide English synonyms or explanations for the following words and word-combinations:

to introduce –  
to concentrate –  
efficient –  
sustainable development –  
to be involved –  
to delay –  
to take effect –  
commercial –

### 5. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in italics:

- The Maastricht Treaty introduced new forms of co-operation between the Member State governments – for example on defense, and in the area of "justice and home affairs.»
- The company has recently introduced new management policy, and it can be considered as one of its achievements.
- The single European currency circulates in the EU.
- A decision-making process usually involves a number of steps.
- The ability to tackle global challenges such as climate change, security and sustainable development is the key point of this discussion.
- Like the Depression, the current crisis also involves falling property values.
- The event gathers some of the world's most powerful political and business leaders.
- To achieve sustainable economic growth and development the EU countries should concentrate their efforts on creating a healthy political environment.
- Most of the developing countries are not able to tackle the problems in the area of their home affairs let alone the global challenges of today.
- The Treaty of Amsterdam allowed Europe to concentrate more resources on employment and the rights of citizens.

## Reading Comprehension

### 6. Multiple Choice:

- 1) «The Maastricht Treaty» changed...
- the name of the European Economic Community;
  - the number of Member States;
  - the relations between the Member State governments;

- 2) The Schengen Agreement suggests...
  - a) that there are no longer any frontier controls at the borders between all European countries;
  - b) removing all external border controls but putting in place effective controls at the internal borders of the EU;
  - c) travelling between all the seven countries where the Schengen Agreement took effect on 26 March 1995 without any passport control at the frontiers;
- 3) The Treaty of Amsterdam ...
  - a) builds on the achievements of the Schengen Agreement;
  - b) lays down plans to give Europe a stronger voice in the world;
  - c) lays down plans to concentrate less resources on employment and more on the rights of citizens;
- 4) Euro notes ...
  - a) are the same for all countries;
  - b) have one common face, giving the value, while the other carries a national emblem;
  - c) arrive on the 1st of January 1999;
- 5) The European Constitution ...
  - a) has to be ratified by France and the Netherlands only before it can come into force;
  - b) creates the post of a European Minister of Finance;
  - c) is designed to streamline democratic decision-making and management in the EU;
- 6) In 2007 the 27 EU countries sign the Treaty of Lisbon, which is designed ...
  - a) to create the post of a European Foreign Minister;
  - b) to abolish the previous Treaties;
  - c) to make the EU capable of tackling global challenges being more democratic, efficient and transparent.

#### 7. Matching Questions:

Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B

Column A	Column B
1) The Maastricht Treaty	a) there are several countries which are not EU members.
2) The single market and its four freedoms	b) entered into force on 1 November 1993.
3) More than 200 laws have been agreed since 1986	c) covering tax policy, business regulations, professional qualifications and other barriers to open frontiers.
4) The Schengen	d) suggest the free movement of goods, services, people and money.
5) Among the full Schengen members	e) introduces a common visa policy.

#### 8. Work in groups of two or three. Each group makes a report on one of the EU Treaties or important events from the text. You can use the following structure for your report:

- the name of the Treaty/ event;
- when did it happen/ was signed/ ratified?
- what was it designed for?
- what are the advantages or disadvantages of the event?

## Grammar Practice

### Present for the Future

**9. Read the dialogue paying attention to the underlined sentences. Are they about the present or the future?**

Mike: Hello Pam. It's Mike, how are you?

Pam: Oh hello Mike, I'm fine thanks, and you?

Mike: Oh, not too bad. Could I speak to Anna Sanders?

Pam: Oh, I'm sorry, Mike. I'm afraid she's out of the office at the moment – she's visiting the Syrian Foreign Minister.

Mike: Oh, OK. Maybe you can help. It's about the conference, is she coming over to Warsaw next Tuesday?

Pam: Yes, she's flying out on Monday morning, but she's visiting the City Council in Budapest first.

Mike: So when is she coming to Warsaw then?

Pam: I'm not sure, possibly on Tuesday. As far as I know, the conference begins on Wednesday morning.

Mike: Yes, that's right. But I am having a meeting with the President of the Security Council in Warsaw on Tuesday afternoon. That's at two thirty. She's welcome to join in on that. We are discussing the issues of foreign and security policy and closer cooperation in justice and home affairs.

Pam: OK, I'll let her know.

Mike: Thanks Pam. And... are you coming over with Anna?

Pam: No, I'm not this time, but I'm coming over in September!

Mike: That's great; I'll look forward to seeing you. Bye for now!

Pam: Bye.

### 10. Answer the questions:

- What is Anna doing on Monday morning?
- What is she doing in Budapest?
- When does the conference begin?
- What is Mike doing in Warsaw on Tuesday?
- What are they discussing?
- When is Pam coming with Anna?

**11. Put the verbs into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple, paying attention to their future meaning:**

- We ... (have) a meeting on Monday. It ... (begin) at 9 and ... (finish) at 12.
- The American President ... (meet) his French colleague next Friday.
- What time .... (this train/ get) to London?
- I ... (not/ use) the company car this evening, so you can have it.
- The G8 Summit ... (open) on 13 July and ... (finish) on 20 July. – Pardon, when ... (it/ finish)?
- I ... (not/ work) tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
- What .... (you/ do) at the weekend? – I ... (make) a report.
- We ... (have) lunch with Mr. Harris at the Ritz and then he ... (go) to Paris. His train ... (leave) at 6-30.
- I ... (see) Mr. Clark at 10 on Thursday. Would you like to join us?
- Our partners ... (come) tomorrow. They ... (travel) by car, so we ... (not/ meet) them at the station.

**12. What are your plans for the nearest future? Work in pairs, telling each other about your plans and fixed arrangements for the next week and ask «follow-up» questions as in the example:**

I am meeting my friends on Wednesday. My parents are coming to see us on Saturday.	Are you meeting them after work? What time are they coming?
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### Professional Skills Development

#### Writing a CV and resume

How to write an effective CV? Read this article from a business magazine about how to write an effective CV, then read Jon's CV.

Get yourself noticed. Get ahead of the competition. Get that job! We asked 3 Human Resources managers with top organisations what they look for in a good CV. What gets you noticed and put on the shortlist and which CVs go straight to the Recycle bin! This is what they said:			
«Clear layout. Use headings and keywords.»	«Don't overuse formatting i.e. not too many different styles in Bold, italics, underlining.»		
«Concise writing style.»	«No long winded explanations and long sentences please.»		
«Reverse chronological order i.e. most recent job listed first. If you have a long career history, only include the last 8 to 10 years. If you are quite new to the job market, present any relevant experience.»	«Don't start with your first ever job. We're more interested in your more recent experience.»		
«Include RELEVANT educational background as well as work experience.» «Check your CV for spelling mistakes before you send it.»	«Don't tell us about the swimming certificate you got at primary school! Keep it relevant and up to date.» «Don't leave gaps in your employment history.»		
«References are really important. They should be professional references.»	«Do NOT use your best friend or a family member as a referee.»		
Be positive! Promote yourself!	Don't undersell yourself!		
Make your CV easy to read. A big company will receive hundreds of CVs for each job and the person reading them will only scan them quickly looking for keywords and information to match you to the job requirements. Make sure the reader doesn't delete your CV. Use the following headings to direct attention to the important parts:			
Personal details	Achievements	Career history	Referees
Profile	Qualifications	Interests	Special skills

*Jon Larsson*

## Personal Details

Name: Jon Larsson  
Date of Birth: 03.06.1961  
Address: 16 Ringwood Gardens

## Profile

A Marketing Director in a major software firm, SoftFocus Computers, seeking a fresh challenge in a socially responsible organisation.

## Education

MBA – Marketing - Glasgow University, 1987  
BA – Economics and International Relations – Aberdeen University, 1983  
Career History

Marketing Manager	SoftFocus Computers	January 1997 – Present
Asst. Marketing Manager	Starsign Computers	June 1995 – January 1997
Marketing Coordinator	Fiji Film Co.	February 1995- June 1995
Sales Assistant	Best Clothing Co.	August 1990 – February 1995

## Achievements

Planned and implemented projects which increased SoftFocus's market share by 10%.  
Restructured the Sales and Marketing Dept at Starsign and improved sales figures by 20%.  
Special Skills

Bi-lingual English/Swedish  
Fluent in Italian and French

## Referees

Mrs. Julia Larsson 16 Ringwood Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland	Dr Charles Runner Director, Sales and Marketing, Starsign Computers, e-mail:charles.runner@starsign.org
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*From: The British Council resources. Accessed at [www.britishcouncil.org/professionals](http://www.britishcouncil.org/professionals) on Dec. 21, 2009*

**Can you suggest any improvements to help Jon update his CV? Is there anything he needs to add, change or remove? Use the tips in exercise 12 while working on Jon's CV.**

**13. Following the guidelines in exercise 12 and the example in exercise 13, prepare your own CV.**

### **Review Questions**

1. Provide English equivalents for the following words: *справи, правосуддя, захист, цінність, досягнення, відкриті кордони*.
2. Translate the following into your language: decision-making, for the time being, to streamline, to design, to ratify.
3. Write your own sentences using the words above.
4. What did the Maastricht Treaty change?
5. Which events in the history of the EU took place on the following dates: 1 January 1993, 26 March 1995 and 1 January 1999?
6. What post did the European Constitution create?
7. What is the target behind the Treaty of Lisbon?
8. Which tense is normally used to refer to fixed personal arrangements for the nearest future?
9. Which tense is used to talk about timetables and scheduled events?
10. Give your own examples of personal arrangements and scheduled events.
11. Can you think of any useful tips to write an effective CV? What are they?
12. What is a typical structure of a CV?

### **Additional Reading**

#### **The Treaty of Maastricht**

The two intergovernmental conferences began in earnest in Brussels early in the new year and continued until December 1991, culminating in an intensive bargaining session at the regular end-of-presidency summit, held in the southern city of Maastricht in the Netherlands. The conferences and the ensuing treaty marked a watershed in the history of European integration.

The Luxembourg presidency produced a lengthy draft treaty in April 1990. Its most striking feature was architectural: the putative EU would consist of three pillars capped with the European Council. By keeping the Common Foreign and Security Policy and cooperation on justice and home affairs in an intergovernmental basis outside the Rome Treaty, the presidency hoped to reconcile the two extremes of federalism (epitomized by Britain and Denmark). The presidency also tabled draft treaty provisions for the Economic and Monetary Union.

The European Council was not yet ready to conclude the conferences at the Luxembourg summit of June 1991, although the agreement eventually reached in Maastricht bore a striking resemblance to the draft discussed in Luxembourg. The meeting was overshadowed in any case by the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia, with the troika of foreign ministers flying to Belgrade in the first day of the summit and returning to Luxembourg the following morning. Like the Gulf War six months earlier, the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia emphasized the importance of developing a comprehensive foreign and security policy. Yet, also like the Gulf War, the protracted and – for the EC – much more consequential Yugoslav war would make an effective foreign and security policy far harder to achieve.

The Netherland's presidency of the Council and chairmanship of the conferences in the second half of 1991 were controversial and, at the outset, ineffectual. Because the prime minister (Ruud Lubbers) and foreign minister were preoccupied with a host of domestic and international issues, Piet Dankert, the junior foreign minister and a former president of the European Parliament, had unusual latitude to chair the conferences. A committed

Eurofederalist, Dankert sought to replace Luxembourg's draft treaty with a new draft that included a unitary structure. As word of Dankert's intentions spread, other member states warned the Netherlands to stick to the agreed-upon pillars approach. Predictably, the Dutch draft triggered an angry reaction when presented at foreign ministers' meeting in late September 1991. The near-unanimous rejection of the Dutch draft inadvertently put the Luxembourg draft on a pedestal, thereby ensuring the EU would have a three-pillar approach.

Earlier in September, the Dutch finance minister suffered a similar rebuke in the negotiations on the Economic and Monetary Union when he proposed that any six member states meeting specific economic criteria by 1996 could establish their own central bank and single currency. Although he did not mention any country by name, there was a general feeling that France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg were among the top six. Most member states, regardless of economic performance, resented a proposal that could have created a permanent underclass of EU member states. A consensus emerged instead calling for the member states to decide collectively when the EU should establish a single currency, although not all of them would be economically able or politically willing to participate in the currency union at the outset. The conference finally agreed that the third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, involving the introduction of a common currency, would take place by 1998 at the latest.

Despite the Netherlands' poor presidential performance, the success of the Maastricht summit owed much to the prime minister's negotiating skills. Late in the evening of the second day it seemed that the conferences were about to collapse because of Britain's rejection of greater EU involvement in social policy. It was proposed removing the new social policy provisions entirely from the treaty and including them in a separate protocol to which the other member states would subscribe. Such a development may not have been in the EU's interest, but crating the social protocol prevented a British walkout and saved the Maastricht Treaty.

On political union, member states approved new cooperative arrangement for foreign and security policy and for judicial and home affairs. The European Parliament acquired greater political and institutional oversight – including a right of inquiry – a greater legislative power through the codecision procedure. The treaty redefined or extended Community competence in a number of areas, notably education, training, research and development, environment, infrastructure, industry, health, culture, consumer protection, and development cooperation, although with only a limited extension of qualified majority voting.

Some member states had scored more negotiating points than others during the conferences and at the Maastricht summit, but none was an absolute winner or loser. The outcome was more clear-cut for the EU's institution: the Council and the Parliament gained most; the Commission gained least. As well as being an intensive bargaining session, however, the Maastricht summit was an opportunity to permit each participant, including the Commission, to claim victory on a variety of issues. Clearly, there was something in the final agreement for everyone.

Implementation of the Maastricht Treaty seems an obvious turning point in the history of the European integration. Yet there was more continuity than change after the launch of the European Union in November 1993. The greatest challenges confronting the EU in the early 2000s – enlargement, economic and monetary union (EMU), and popular dissatisfaction with «Brussels» – had emerged a decade earlier and helped shape the Maastricht Treaty and fuel the ratification crises.

*From: Dinan, D. (2005). Ever Closer Union. An Introduction to European Integration. Boston: Palgrave Macmillan, 118-133*

### **The Treaty of Lisbon**

The Treaty of Lisbon (initially known as the Reform Treaty and officially called Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community) is an international agreement signed in Lisbon on 13 December 2007 designed to change the workings of the European Union (EU). The treaty amends the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht; 1992) and the Treaty establishing the European Community (Rome; 1957).

Prominent changes include more qualified majority voting in the Council of Ministers, increased involvement of the European Parliament in the legislative process through extended codecision with the Council of Ministers, eliminating the pillar system and the creation of a President of the European Council with a term of two and a half years and a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to present a united position on EU policies. The Treaty will also make the Union's human rights charter, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, legally binding.

On the 19th November 2009, Herman Van Rompuy, at that time Prime Minister of Belgium, was chosen to be appointed as the first full-time President of the European Council. The formal decision on the appointment was made after the Treaty of Lisbon came into force, on the 1st December 2009. The president's role will be largely administrative, coordinating the work of the European Council, organizing and chairing its meetings, and reporting to the European Parliament after each meeting; the president will also represent the Union in foreign policy without prejudice to the powers of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy position was superseded according to the treaty of Lisbon by a new position, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, with Catherine Ashton in office with effect from the 1st December 2009. Lady Ashton of Upholland from the United Kingdom was previously the European Commissioner for Trade. The position of the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy is informally called the "foreign minister of the European Union".

Negotiations to modify EU institutions began in 2001, resulting first in the European Constitution, which failed due to rejection by French and Dutch voters in 2005. The Constitution's replacement, the Lisbon Treaty, was originally intended to have been ratified by all member states by the end of 2008. This timetable failed, primarily due to the initial rejection of the Treaty in 2008 by the Irish electorate, a decision which was reversed in a second referendum in 2009. Having been ratified by all EU member states, the treaty entered into force on the 1st of December, 2009.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at <http://europa.eu/> on Dec. 15, 2009*

## 1.5. Four Enlargements in the 20th century

«One basic formula for understanding the Community is this: 'Take five broken empires, add the sixth one later, and make one big neo-colonial empire out of it all.'»

*Johan Galtung*

### 1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- By using the words «five broken empires», what countries does Johan Galtung mean?
- Do you believe that the European Union is a «neo-colonial» empire? If so, what characteristics does it share with other empires? Give examples from the world history.
- Do you consider the United States of America to be an empire? Substantiate your answer.

### 2. Read and translate the text:

From six members in the 1950s to 25 in 2004 and 27 in 2007, the European Union can now rightly claim to represent a continent. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, it reunites Europe's western and eastern parts for the first time since they were split by the Cold War 60 years ago. The European Union is open to any European country which is democratic, has a market economy and possesses the administrative capacity to handle the rights and obligations of membership. This means enlargement is an ongoing process.

The EU has already welcomed successive waves of new members. It has also created a single market and a single currency, and expanded its responsibilities from economic and social policies to cover foreign and security policy as well. Every enlargement has added to the wide cultural and linguistic diversity which is a hallmark of the European Union.

The first enlargement was in the 1st of January 1973. The six become nine when Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom formally enter the EU. The second enlargement was in the 1st of January 1981. Membership of the EU reaches double figures when Greece joins. It has been eligible to join since its military regime was overthrown and democracy restored in 1974. The third enlargement was in the 1st January 1986 when Spain and Portugal entered the EU, bringing membership to 12. Thus, having been composed solely of the industrialized countries of Northern Europe for many years, the EU opened its doors to the emerging democracies of Southern Europe. It was therefore a factor of political stability and economic development in Europe's Mediterranean region. But enlargement also led to increased regional imbalances among old and new member states, and this increased the need for a common regional policy. Considerable economic and social obstacles impeded the integration of these mainly agricultural countries into the highly industrialized Community. Protracted negotiations and lengthy transitional periods proved to be necessary for the successful integration of the new Member States.

The fourth enlargement was in the 1st of January 1995 when Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU. The 15 members now cover almost the whole of Western Europe. In October 1990, Germany was unified and therefore former East Germany became part of the EU.

Therefore, in the result of four enlargements in the 20th century there were 15 member states of the EU: Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland and Sweden.

The 1992 Maastricht Treaty says (in Article 49) that any European state which respects the principles of liberty, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule

of law may apply to join the Union. Further clarification came when EU government heads at a meeting in Copenhagen in 1993 laid down the basic conditions for membership. By the time they join, new members must have: stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities; a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union; the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including support for the aims of the Union. They must have a public administration capable of applying and managing EU laws in practice.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at [http://europa.eu/abc/history/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm) on Dec. 14, 2009; European Navigator. 1980–1986 Enlargement to the south and the Single European Act. Accessed at <http://www.ena.lu/> and Europa on Dec. 10, 2009.*

### Vocabulary:

to claim – вимагати, претендувати	to protract – затягувати, зволікати
to stretch – розтягувати	to unify – об'єднувати, єднати
to reunite – об'єднати	to respect – поважати
market economy – ринкова економіка	principle – принцип
to possess – володіти	liberty – свобода
capacity – можливість	fundamental freedoms – фундаментальні свободи
to handle – вирішувати	rule of law – верховенство закону
obligation – зобов'язання	clarification – уточнення
membership – членство	condition – умова
enlargement – розширення	stability – стабільність
responsibility – обов'язок	to guarantee – гарантувати
economic policy – економічна політика	minority – меншість
social policies – соціальна політика	to function – функціонувати
hallmark – відмінна риса, ознака	to cope – справлятися
diversity – різноманіття	competitive – конкурентний
formal – формальний, офіційний	pressure – тиск
to reach – досягати	market forces – ринкові сили
eligible – той, що підходить, що може бути обраним	ability – можливість
to join – приєднатися	to take on – братись
military regime – військовий режим	to support – підтримувати
to overthrow – скинути, перемогти	public administration – державне управління
to restore – відновити	to manage – управляти; справлятися
to impede – затримувати, перешкоджати	

### Vocabulary Practice

**3. Find all English equivalents from the Vocabulary as well as from the box below for the following words and phrases, provide English translation:**

Content, multiplicity, to procrastinate, to delay, freedom, right, variety, difference, responsibility, volume, to assure, to warrant, to certify, to ensure, to stretch out, to extend, to demand, to request, duty, commitment to require, to prevent, to interfere, to put obstacles in the way, to prolong.

- a. можливість –
- b. різноманіття –
- c. свобода –

- f. зобов'язання –
- g. гарантувати –
- h. досягати –
- d. вимагати, претендувати –
- e. затримувати, перешкоджати –
- i. зтягувати, зволікати –

**5. Choose necessary words from the box below to insert into the sentences:**

Mediterranean,	enlargement,	basic,	the European Union,
hallmark,	accession,	struggle,	diversity,
stability,	protracted,	human rights,	transitional periods,
minorities,	unified,	integrate,	guarantee.

- a. When Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom entered the European Community in 1973, it was the first ... of the EU.
- b. German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany were ... in October of 1990.
- c. One of the ... of the European Union is its wide cultural and linguistic ....
- d. In order ... new Member States, the European Community needed ... negotiations and lengthy ....
- e. A lot of countries around the world guarantee ... and respect for and protection of ..., however not every country ... to make it happen in real life.
- f. The ... of the emerging democracies of Southern Europe was a factor of political ... and economic development in ... Europe's region.
- g. One of the ... conditions for membership in the EU for new Member States was stable institutions that ... democracy.

**6. Make the sentences from the following words and word-combinations paying attention to the words in italics:**

- a. European Union, for example, such global formations, as, the standards of, match, and, a superb quality, should be of, the goods, global economy, *in a competitive*, to survive and prosper, for the business.
- b. Of the European Parliament, the Members, is delegated to, during the elections, the fate of the nation, the *responsibility* for.
- c. Also *join*, the EU, in the nearest future, in addition to, candidate countries, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, three official, Serbia, and, Croatia, Turkey, Iceland, will, probably, and, (, ).
- d. Government, to be the cornerstone of, any, democratic, *the rule of law*, should.
- e. In any country, the lives of the citizens, in order to, to improve, the study of governmental policies, may be characterized by, *public administration*.

**Reading and Comprehension**

**7. Answer the questions:**

- a. How many new members has the European Union accepted by 2007? What are they?
- b. When was the first Enlargement of the European Union?
- c. Why did Greece could not join the «European Union» until the 1974?
- d. What problems has the European Union encountered when integrating South European Countries?
- e. When was the Maastricht Treaty signed?

- f. Can you enumerate the basic conditions for membership in the European Union?  
Under these conditions, is there a special role for public administration?

**8. Decide on whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, correct the false ones:**

- a. The European Union is open to any European country which is democratic, has a market economy and possesses the administrative capacity to handle the rights of membership.
- b. When Greece joined the EU, the total number of countries in the EU reached eleven.
- c. The need for a common regional policy was caused by the accession of new Member States – Greece, Spain and Portugal that were mainly industrialized and not agricultural as the rest of the EU countries.
- d. Under the 1992 Maastricht Treaty only those countries may apply to join the Union that respect the principles of human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy, the rule of law and liberty.
- e. The second and third enlargements of the EU were both on the 1st of January 1981 and 1986 subsequently.
- f. Stretching from the Pacific to the Black Sea, the European Union reunites Europe's western and eastern parts for the first time since they were split by the Cold War 60 years ago.

**9. Make a timeline of the Enlargement of the EU using the text: «Four Enlargements in the 20th century». Use the timeline to give a five minute presentation on the topic of Enlargement afterwards.**

### **Grammar Practice**

**10. Use two forms of the Future Simple Tense, «Going to» and «Will», to complete the sentences below:**

- a. I think the European Union ... expand its boundaries even more. There are three more Candidate countries: Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey.
- b. Judging from the stable oil prices on the world markets, I believe, our economy ... be stable as well.
- c. We (not) ... be spending our summer vacation in Cyprus this year because of the establishment of strict military regime there.
- d. The Johnsons ...be eligible to apply for this program as soon as we have all the documents ready.
- e. Look, we are at the border! I ... go and ask the officer whether we need foreign passports to cross it.
- f. I ... help you to open the door. In your condition it seems impossible to do it by yourself with that number of folders and badges.
- g. I ... help you tomorrow. I have even written down the time into my daily planner.
- h. On behalf of my country, I promise, C\*\*\*\* ... fulfil all current obligations under this agreement.

**11. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in italics. Explain the usage of «going to» and «will»:**

- a. European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey *will be* the first in the European Union survey of that kind. It *will* research experiences of discrimination and victimization of immigrant and ethnic minority groups in everyday life.

- b. The first full-time president of the European Council, Herman van Rompuy, seems to be rather calm and determined. I believe he *is going to restore* the balance of power in the Union.
- c. According to the official news reports, the fluctuations in the rates of exchange *are going to reach* their highest peak only by this Friday morning.
- d. He told me about the new problem in social policy. I am now *going to include* its discussion into our plenary meeting.
- e. I am sure she *will reunite* with all her former opponents and *will possess* the greatest power in the region.
- f. I am at a loss – some parts of the agreement are missing. I *will phone* him right now and ask for clarification.

**13. Use two forms of the Future Simple Tense, «Going to» and «Will», to complete the dialogue below:**

sort,	do,	be able to,	get,	take,	look,	conduct,	schedule
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Antony: James, I know you are busy but can you do me a favour? It seems that you can manage lots of things at the same time!

James: Yes, I can help you! What do you need me to do?

Antony: We have piles of letters on the desks. ... them and put into folders?

James: Yes, I ... it right now. Do you need anything else?

Antony: Yes. The weather is great today, that is why Mrs. Emerson organizes a business lunch for all of us in one of the restaurants. Of course, it is not her responsibility to do that but she is a very nice person. If she needs help, ... to help her?

James: Why not. She really is a wonderful person. By the way, how ... we to the restaurant?

Antony: Jim ... his car and give us a ride.

James: That is nice of him.

Antony: And one more thing. I have decided ... several interviews with the potential candidates for Mr. Johnson's position. That is the actual reason why I want you to clean the desks, so our office ... clean, at least for a couple of days.

James: Oh, really! When ... them?

Antony: I probably ... them for next week.

**Professional Skills Development**

**Job-interview**

Interview – noun, 1) an occasion on which a journalist or broadcaster puts a series of questions to a person of public interest. 2) an oral examination of an applicant for a job or college place. 3 a session of formal questioning of a person by the police. (*From Oxford English Dictionary On-line*).

**13. Decide what items from the list below are important for getting a job? Discuss each item separately with your colleagues. After that, number the items according to their importance for getting a job (with #1 being the most important and #14 being the least). Compare your list with the lists of your colleagues.**

Education, connections, money, intelligence, social status, references, marital status, skills, personality, gender, hobbies, achievements, age, personal health.

**14. Complete the dialogue with the necessary phrases from the box:**

- Good!
- No, I took the Underground to Livingston station and just walked from there.
- Did you have any trouble finding us?
- Yes, this is correct.
- From 1999 to 2001 I worked as a Project Manager Assistant at Leading Inc., Ukraine. In 2001 I was promoted to position of the Assistant of Director and in 2003 became an Administrative Director of the company.
- Antony: In your CV you mention that you also worked for «Jason International», what responsibilities did you have there?
- No, but I had to plan and coordinate several events that involved communication with our international partners. For example, the «Bright Start Seminar», where I was responsible for securing the site and integration of new members into the staff team.
- And what are your reasons for applying for this job?
- No.
- Thank you and it was nice talking to you too.
- Now let us tell you some words about our company... Do you have any questions about the job or the company?

Mr. O'Donnell: Mr. Johnson, how are you today?

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mr. O'Donnell: My name is Jack O'Donnell, I'm a human resources manager and this is Marcy McKenzie –manager of the international relations department.

Mrs. McKenzie: Hi!

Mr. O'Donnell: ...

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mr. O'Donnell: Good, so you've applied for the position of an International Project Manager, right?

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mr. O'Donnell: Before we begin, Mr. Johnson, I would like to tell you what we would like to cover during the interview. In order to have the most up-to-date information about you we would like to know your background, including education, training, any skills or experience. After that I will tell you some information about our organization and answer any questions that you might have.

Mr. O'Donnell: We will start with your work experience. Could you tell us some words about it?

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mr. O'Donnell: ...

Mr. Johnson: Yes, I've worked for them for about three years, from 1997 to 1999. My responsibilities mainly included working on staff development, recruiting of new employees, facilitation of orientations and trainings.

Mr. O'Donnell: That is interesting! Have you worked abroad?

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mrs. McKenzie: ...

Mr. Johnson: I am good at organizing and managing projects and I get on well with people. I think I will be the right fit for your organization.

Mrs. McKenzie: Alright, I think we have covered enough. Now, is there anything that you would like to add?

Mr. Johnson: No.

Mr. O'Donnell: ...

Mr. Johnson: ...

Mr. O'Donnell: Mr. Johnson, it was a pleasure to meet you. We will give you a call in a week and notify you about our decision.

Mr. Johnson: ...

**After completing the dialogue, analyze Mr. Johnson's answers. What personal tips would you give to Mr. Johnson about improving his answers at the interview as well as his interview skills?**

**15. Work in groups on developing a set of job-interview questions and possible criteria for evaluating the answers of the interviewees. Practice asking and answering them in a formal interview with your colleagues. You may include these sample questions as well.**

- a. What expertise would you bring to this job?
- b. Why have you chosen our company?
- c. What is your greatest achievement?
- d. What are your aims for the next five and ten years?
- e. Have you ever worked with a difficult person?
- f. What have you learnt from the previous job?

### **Review Questions**

1. Name the dates of each Enlargement of the European Union.
2. When did the East Germany become part of the EU?
3. According to the Maastricht Treaty what countries may apply to join the EU?
4. Based on the Copenhagen meeting decision (1993), what are the basic conditions for membership in the EU?
5. Explain the meaning and provide translation of the word «*hallmark*».
6. Based on the text, how would you translate into English the word «*зволікати*»?
7. When is the phrase «*going to*» used? Give your examples.
8. Explain the difference between the usage of «*going to*» and «*will*».
9. Define the word «*interview*».
10. What interview-tips would you give to people preparing for a job-interview?
11. What factors (e.g. traits of character, connections, etc) are important for getting a job?

### **Additional Reading**

#### **The First Enlargement (Britain, Ireland and Denmark)**

The entry negotiations for Britain began in June 1970 in Luxembourg and ended almost a year later in Brussels. Familiar issues from Britain's previous applications soon resurfaced. However, the talks were far less contentious and protracted than in the early 1960s. A British government paper published in July 1971 summarized the results of the accession negotiations and extolled the arguments in favor of entry. «Our country will be more secure», the document declared, «our ability to maintain peace and promote development in the world greater, our economy stronger, and our industries and people more prosperous, if we join the European Communities than if we remain outside them.»

The question of EC membership was even more contentious in Norway where a narrow majority voted against accession in the referendum in September 1972. Passions also ran high in Denmark, but the referendum there – held only one week after the Norwegian vote

and binding on the government – resulted in an impressive endorsement of membership. Like the British, the Danes were, and remain, skeptical about European integration. Once Britain applied for membership, however, Denmark had little option but to follow suit. With the bulk of the country's exports going to Britain and Germany, it would have been economic suicide for Denmark to stay out of the enlarged EC. The Irish referendum, held in May 1972, registered strong support for EC membership. Far more than Denmark's, Ireland's economic fortunes were tied to those of Britain. It would have been absurd economically for Ireland to stay outside the EC once Britain went in. Despite becoming independent in 1922, Ireland remained relatively isolated from Europe, bound up instead in a close relationship with Britain. EC membership gave Ireland the chance to place Anglo-Irish relations in a broader, multilateral context. It was little wonder that a resounding 83 percent endorsed accession in the 1972 referendum.

Therefore, of the four applicants that had signed accession agreements, only three joined the EC in January 1973. The ratification drama continued in Britain until almost the last minute. Having survived a series of procedural hurdles, the act of accession finally won parliamentary approval in October 1972.

### **Mediterranean (the second and third) Enlargement (Greece, Spain and Portugal)**

Having shaken off right-wing dictatorships in the mid-1970s, Greece, Portugal, and Spain sought to join the EC as soon as possible in order to end their relative international isolation, stabilize their newly established democratic regimes, and help develop their comparatively antiquated economies. Thus began a new round of enlargement while the EC was still digesting British, Danish, and Irish membership. Although Greece managed to join within a relatively short time, the accession negotiations with Portugal and Spain were difficult and drawn out. All were poor countries whose combined population was 20 percent of the existing EC's. The prospect of Greek, Portuguese, and Spanish accession unnerved many member states, not least because of the difficulties caused by the EC's first enlargement. Overall, the EC's southern European expansion confirmed that enlargement was a major test for the EC, both procedurally and substantively.

Greece succeeded in differentiating itself from Portugal and Spain, which posed greater economic problems for the EC. Of the three Mediterranean applicants, Commission president Roy Jenkins considered Greece «the least qualified» to join. By contrast, the Council saw the Greek case primarily from a political perspective and disregarded the Commission's advice. If the EC could have foreseen the problems that Greek membership would subsequently pose, the negotiations might not have concluded so swiftly, if at all. Signed in Athens in May 1979 and duly ratified in Greece and the member states, the accession treaty came into effect in January 1981, when Greece became the tenth member of the EC.

Realizing that the EC feared the economic consequences primarily of Spanish membership, Portugal also tried to have its application considered separately and concluded swiftly. Portugal applied to join in March 1977, more than a year before Spain lodged its application. Portugal's accession negotiations also began before Spain's, but only four months earlier. Although the EC negotiated separately with each country, the short time between the openings of the two sets of talks indicated the degree to which the EC considered them interrelated.

The decisive breakthrough on enlargement came not in the talks themselves but in the EC's internal affairs, notably through resolution of the British budgetary question. As if to signal a new stage in the EC's development, national leaders announced at the Fontainebleau summit in June 1984 that enlargement would take place by January 1986, pending a resolution of the outstanding issues.

Negotiations between the EC and the applicant countries accelerated thereafter. Yet it was not until March 1985 that foreign ministers resolved the remaining problems in the

accession negotiations – fisheries, free movement of Spanish and Portuguese workers in the EC, and the applicant countries' budgetary contributions – at a marathon meeting. For the first time in nearly 20 years the EC's future looked bright. Imminent enlargement provided a psychological boost and an additional rationale for institutional reform. Following the protracted accession negotiations, the decks were cleared for the forthcoming European Council in Milan to consider, as Mitterrand put it, «what Europe will become.»

### **The Forth Enlargement (Austria, Finland, and Sweden)**

Apart from economic reform and monetary union, enlargement and treaty change were the biggest items on the EU's agenda for most of the 1990s and the early 2000s. The collapse of communism opened up an unimaginable enlargement scenario. For instance, the European neutral countries, no longer constrained by the Cold War, applied for EU membership.

Compared to enlargements past and still to come, the enlargement of January 1995, when Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU, seemed simple and straightforward. The candidate countries were economically letter off than many existing member states; had administrative structures capable of interpreting and implementing EU legislation; and despite varying degrees of public opposition, had governments eager to bring them into the EU. Yet, according to the Commission's chief negotiator, the 1995 enlargement involved «the most complex negotiations ... ever conducted on behalf of the EC». The complexity of the negotiations leading up to the 1995 enlargement provided a foretaste of the far greater complexity of the negotiations that would result in the 2004 enlargement.

The 1995 enlargement changed the EU in a variety of ways. Most obviously, it extended the EU into the far north of Europe and increased its size by 33 percent, although its population by only 6,2 percent. Economically, enlargement brought in the EU three affluent member states, all net contributors to the budget. Politically, as one Commission official predicted that it would during the enlargement negotiations, Finland's and Sweden's accession strengthened «traditions of democracy, participation and openness of government» – a welcome development at a time of widespread public concern about accountability and legitimacy in the EU. In terms of public policy, the new member states brought into the EU greater concern for environmental issues; a strong commitment to free trade and global development; progressive social policies; and a fresh perspective on relations with Russia (Finland's immediate neighbor to the east), the Baltic states (across the sea from Finland), and Slovenia (across the mountains from Austria).

Enlargement also brought with it another strong streak of Euro skepticism. A majority of Sweden's electorate soon regretted having joined the EU. Swedish civil servants, used to easy and transparent policymaking in Stockholm, were shocked by the procedures that awaited them in Brussels. Deep economic recession and few tangible benefits of membership exacerbated Swedish Euro skepticism. Although it became commonplace by the end of the 1990s to say that a majority of Swedes would still unloved in Sweden (as in other member states), but arguably EU membership is essential for Sweden's long-term economic welfare (as with other member states).

By contrast, Austria and especially Finland appeared satisfied with EU membership. Apart from economic considerations, both saw the EU primarily as a security community. Long dominated by its neighbors and deeply concerned about Russia's future, neutral Finland appreciated the enhanced security that came with EU accession. While geographically less vulnerable than Finland and also less committed to neutrality, Austria similarly appreciated the security benefits of belonging to the EU.

*From: Dinan, D. (2005). Ever Closer Union. An Introduction to European Integration. Boston: Palgrave Macmillan, 60-65, 99-103, 134-143.*

## 1.6. Eastern Enlargements in the 21st century

More than forty years of Communist rule in Central and Eastern Europe resulted in an unhappy and artificial division of Europe. It is this dark chapter of European history that we now have the opportunity to close.

*Anders Fogh Rasmussen,  
NATO Secretary General*

### 1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- What event was the collapse of communism symbolized by?
- What has changed in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe since then?

### 2. Read and translate the text:

In 1997 EU leaders agree to start the process of membership negotiations with 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. The Mediterranean islands of Cyprus and Malta are also included. In 2000, Treaty changes agreed in Nice open the way for enlargement by reforming EU voting rules.

On the 1st of May 2004 eight countries of Central and Eastern Europe — the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia — join the EU, finally ending the division of Europe decided by the Great Powers 60 years earlier at Yalta. Cyprus and Malta also become members.

The 2004 enlargement, from 15 to 25, was the biggest in the Union's history. It had its roots in the collapse of communism, symbolized by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. This offered an unexpected and unprecedented opportunity to extend the stability and prosperity enjoyed by EU citizens into Central and Eastern Europe.

On the 1st of January 2007 two more countries from Eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Romania, now join the EU, bringing the number of member states to 27 countries. Thus, the European Union consists now of 27 member states: Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

One of the Union's first post-enlargement priorities is to raise the living standards of the countries which joined in 2004 (Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) – plus Bulgaria and Romania – to EU levels.

At present, the economies of the countries which have become members since 2004 are growing more strongly than those of the others. This is bringing more prosperity to the newcomers, creating new jobs there while offering new markets for goods and services from the rest of the EU. The gap between living standards across the Union is narrowing. One major task for the new members has been to take responsibility for securing their eastern frontiers which now become the external borders of the Union. Secure external frontiers are a necessary precondition for maintaining open internal frontiers within the EU. Passport-free travel for citizens from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe which joined in 2004 became a reality at the end of 2007, symbolically removing the last east-west frontier controls where the cold war had split Europe in two.

The experience of previous EU enlargements has shown how well the EU integration process works. But major change is often a cause for concern and the 2004 and 2007 enlargements were no exception. To meet these concerns, EU leaders agreed in June 2006

that future enlargements will take into account the Union's capacity to absorb new members. This will not, however, be a precondition for membership.

Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are also candidates for future membership. Even before Bulgaria and Romania joined the Union, entry negotiations with two more candidate countries, Turkey and Croatia, had begun (in October 2005). Negotiations with Croatia may be concluded within a few years; those with Turkey are expected to take considerably longer. An application for membership submitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been formally accepted by the EU, although no date has been set so far for entry negotiations to begin. The EU is now looking at further enlargements in the Western Balkans which would eventually include Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. It believes the vocation of these countries is to become members of the EU once they are ready.

*From: Europa. Gateway to the European Union. Accessed at [http://europa.eu/abc/history/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/history/index_en.htm) on Dec. 27, 2009.*

#### **Vocabulary:**

negotiation(s) – переговори	goods – товари
division – розподіл	services – послуги
collapse – розрушення	gap – пробіл
to offer – запропонувати	precondition – передумова
unexpected – непередбачуване	concern – турбота, хвилювання
unprecedented – безпрецедентне	exception – виняток
to extend – витягувати, розтягувати	absorb – поглинати
prosperity – процвітання, благоустрій	Croatia – Хорватія
the Netherlands – Нідерланди	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – Колишня Югославська Республіка Македонія
Denmark – Данія	Turkey – Туреччина
Greece – Греція	considerably – значний
Spain – Іспанія	application – заявка
Sweden – Швеція	to submit – подавати на розгляд
Cyprus – Кіпр	eventually – зрештою
Lithuania – Литва	Montenegro – Чорногорія
Hungary – Угорщина	vocation – призвання
post-enlargement – після розширення	
living standards – життєві стандарти	
level – рівень newcomers – новоприбулі	

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

#### **3. Match English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. living standards   | 1. новоприбулі         |
| b. goods and services | 2. життєві стандарти   |
| c. negotiations       | 3. процвітання         |
| d. exception          | 4. нагода, можливість  |
| e. concern            | 5. переговори          |
| f. opportunity        | 6. товари та послуги   |
| g. prosperity         | 7. виняток             |
| h. newcomers          | 8. пробіл              |
| i. gap                | 9. турбота, хвилювання |

**4. Choose the right words from exercise 3 to fill in the gaps:**

- a. The ... between living standards across the Union is narrowing.
- b. One of the Union's first post-enlargement priorities is to raise the ... of the countries which joined in 2004 to EU levels.
- c. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 offered an unexpected ... to extend the stability and ... into Central and Eastern Europe.
- d. Stronger economic growth of the countries which have become members since 2004 is bringing more prosperity to the ..., offering new markets for ... from the rest of the EU.
- e. Major change is often a cause for ... and the 2004 and 2007 enlargements were no ....
- f. EU leaders agree to start the process of membership ... with 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

**5. Provide English synonyms or explanations for the following words and word-combinations:**

- division –
- collapse –
- to offer –
- unprecedented –
- considerably –
- eventually –
- to take into account –
- capacity –

**Reading Comprehension**

**6. Multiple Choice:**

- 1) In 1997 EU leaders agree to start the process of ...
  - a) division of Europe;
  - b) membership negotiations with 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
  - c) creating new jobs to raise the living standards of the EU countries;
- 2) On the 1st of May 2004 ... countries of Central and Eastern Europe join the EU.
  - a) eight;
  - b) seven;
  - c) two;
- 3) The 2004 enlargement had its roots in ...
  - a) the Schengen Agreement;
  - b) the collapse of communism;
  - c) the post-World War economic recovery;
- 4) The 2004 enlargement offered an unexpected and unprecedented opportunity ...
  - a) to reform EU voting rules;
  - b) to abolish EU voting rules;
  - c) to extend the stability and prosperity enjoyed by EU citizens into Central and Eastern Europe;
- 5) One of the Union's first post-enlargement priorities is ...
  - a) to narrow the gap between living standards across the Union;
  - b) to absorb new members;
  - c) to show how well the EU integration process works;
- 6) Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are ...
  - a) also the EU members;
  - b) reluctant to become the EU members;
  - c) candidates for future membership.

**7. Decide on whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, and correct the false ones:**

- a. In 1997 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe joined the EU.
- b. On the 1st of May 2004 EU leaders agreed to start the process of membership negotiations with eight countries of Central and Eastern Europe.
- c. The 1st of May 2004 can be considered as the end of the division of Europe.
- d. The 2004 enlargement offered an opportunity to raise the living standards of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to EU levels.
- e. On the 1st of January 2007 two more countries from Eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Romania, declined their membership in the EU.
- f. The gap between living standards across the Union is still wide and the situation is not improving.
- g. One major task for the new members has been to take responsibility for securing new markets for goods and services from the rest of the EU.
- h. Entry negotiations with Croatia may not be concluded within a few years and will probably take considerably longer.
- i. The EU integration process works well.

**8. Make a summary of the events from the text in chronological order and give a five-minute presentation using just brief notes.**

### Grammar Practice

#### Future Simple

**9. Read the following sentences and put *will* in the correct position in each line:**

- a. The EU leaders carry negotiations on membership issues next month.
- b. We hope our living standards improve within the next few years.
- c. Security of the EU eastern frontiers not be a problem.
- d. The EU integration process work well in the future.
- e. All the information about the EU president be online soon.
- f. As a result, it narrow the gap between living standards across the Union.

**10. Match the statements to the offers:**

Statements	Offers
1) I haven't got a hard copy of the negotiations agenda.	a) I'll provide you with an application form.
2) I can't find the article on the 2004 enlargement.	b) I'll help you with it.
3) I don't know how to make this report.	c) I'll print it out for you.
4) I'd like to apply for the job.	d) I'll e-mail it to you.

**11. Where will you be at these times? Write true sentences about yourself. Use one of these:**

I'll be... / I expect I'll be... / I'll probably be... / I don't know where I'll be

- a. Next Monday evening at 7.45;
- b. At 5 o'clock tomorrow morning;
- c. At 11.30 tomorrow morning;
- d. Next Sunday afternoon at 15.00;
- e. This time next year;
- f. On the New Year's Eve.

## Professional Skills Development

### 12. Successful meetings

- How to hold a successful meeting? Which of the following do you agree with? Why?
- The best number of a meeting is six people or fewer.
- Never have food or drink during a meeting.
- Always start and finish a meeting on time.
- You should sit round a table when you have a meeting.
- A meeting must always have a leader.
- At a formal meeting each person should speak in turn.

### 13. One of the departments in the City Council held a meeting to discuss the date of the conference on «The Government Programme for the Prevention of Corruption». Read the script of the meeting:

- Right, can we start, please? The main aim of the meeting is to decide the date of the conference on «The Government Programme». After that we'll talk about which audience we should target. OK, when are we going to hold the conference? Mary, what do you think? Should it be at the beginning of the year or should we wait until later?
- I'm in favour of February or March. Why waiting longer? «The Programme» is now ratified.
- Thanks, Mary. OK, let's hear a few more views. Ronald, what's your opinion?
- Mmm, I don't know about February. It's a bit early in the year. I suggest we hold the conference in April or May. People are not so busy with their reports or meetings then.
- Thanks, Ronald. Nadia, what's your view? You've got wide experience of organizing different conferences, I know.
- In my opinion, February's the best time. We could hold the conference at universities, at Political Science Departments. Such audience would be very interested in the subject.
- Hold on a minute. I thought we were talking about the conference date, not about the audience.
- You're right, Mary. Let's get back to the point. OK everyone, I think on balance we agree – we prefer the earlier date. Let's move on now to our target audience. Julia, which audience do you think of?
- I think we should start with public servants. That's who will implement this programme.
- Are you thinking of senior executives?
- Exactly. They should be our main target.

#### Pay attention to:

- how the chairperson begins the meeting, states the aim, asks for comments, changes the subject and summarises;
- how the participants give opinions, make suggestions, agree or disagree, interrupt each other.

**Find and underline all these in the script above.**

### 14. Work in groups of up to five people. One of the government officials is coming to your department to help you implement the common European framework. Hold the meeting to agree on the date and place of presentation using exercise 13 and the expressions below:

### CHAIRPERSON

Beginning the meeting	Asking for comments	Clarifying
Can we start, please?	What do you think?	What do you mean by... ?
Right, let's begin.	How do you feel about this?	Sorry, I don't quite understand.
Stating the aim	Changing the subject	Summarising
The main aim of the meeting is to ...	Let's move on to ...	OK, let's summarise.
The main purpose of the meeting is to ...	The next item on the agenda is ...	Right, let's recap ...

### PARTICIPANTS

Giving opinions	Agreeing	Interrupting
I think ...	I think you are right.	Hold on (a moment).
I am in favour of ...	I (totally) agree.	Can I say something?
Making suggestions	Disagreeing	
Perhaps we should ...	I don't know about that.	
We could ...	(I'm afraid) I don't agree..	

### Review Questions

1. Translate the following into your language: *living standards, goods and services, negotiations, exception, concern, opportunity, prosperity, newcomers, gap.*
2. Make your own sentences with the words above.
3. Translate the following into English: *Нідерланди, Данія, Греція, Іспанія, Швеція, Кіпр, Литва, Угорщина, Хорватія, колишня Югославська Республіка Македонія, Туреччина, Чорногорія.*
4. What did EU leaders agree to do in 1997?
5. Why is the 1st of May 2004 considered to be an important date in the history of the EU?
6. What was the Union's first post-enlargement priority?
7. When do we use the future simple tense?
8. Give your own examples for each case.
9. When do we normally use «shall»?
10. Which meetings can be called successful?
11. What are the distinctive features of a successful meeting?
12. Give examples of how to: give opinions, make suggestions, agree or disagree, interrupt each other at a meeting.

### Additional Reading

#### The European Union

The unexpected end of the Cold War not only enabled the European neutrals to apply for EU membership but also triggered an avalanche of applications from the newly independent countries of Central and Eastern Europe, plus Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey. The enlargement of the EU to encompass most or all of those countries would be qualitatively and quantitatively unprecedented. Turkey was a case apart, as were Cyprus and Malta because of their exceptionally small size. The Central and Eastern European countries were clearly in a category of their own.

All ten Central and Eastern European applicants were economically far worse off than even the poorest EU member state, and all were new democracies. All had been cut off from Western Europe either by incorporation into the Soviet Union (in the case of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) or by Soviet occupation and domination. The end of the Cold War

and disintegration of the Soviet Union therefore challenged the EC's assumptions about the meaning and definition of «Europe» and the potential scope of «European integration» and presented a historic opportunity to restore Europe culturally, politically, and economically.

The newly independent Central and Eastern European countries looked to the EU not only for financial support, market access, and technical assistance but also for recognition of their «Europeanness». For this part, the EU had an opportunity and a responsibility to help neighboring countries develop economically and democratically while promoting stability and security throughout the continent and fostering pan-European integration.

The EC agreed to take responsibility for coordinating Western aid to Poland and Hungary, politically the most advanced countries in the region. In December 1989 the EC launched the so-called PHARE program to support the reform process with financial assistance in a range of sectors and policy areas. Soon afterward, the EC extended the PHARE program to the other Central and Eastern European countries and concluded trade and cooperation agreements with virtually all of them.

As the high cost and full extent of the reform processes became apparent, even enthusiasts of early Central and Eastern European accession realized that further EU enlargement was improbable before the end of the decade. The EC therefore set about preparing the Central and Eastern European states for the long road to accession by offering additional assistance and crafting comprehensive political and economic packages in the form of special association agreements.

Yet the prospect of eastward enlargement was highly controversial among the member states. Whereas Britain hoped that early accession would weaken political integration, most member states feared that an ill-prepared enlargement could turn the EU into a glorified free trade area. There were different point of view on the ideal speed and extent of enlargement even among the more enthusiastic member states. Eager to fill a new strategic void on its eastern border, Germany wanted to bring the Czech Republic and Poland into the EU as soon as possible and supported Hungary's accession largely as a reward for that country's contribution to the fall of the Berlin Wall. For its part, France fretted about the economic implications of enlargement and also about the political implications of a German sphere of influence in the eastern part of an enlarged EU. The cohesion countries – Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Ireland – worried about the consequences for them of having to compete for structural funds with new, more deserving member states.

In 1993 the European Council declared that «the associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe which so desire shall become members of the European Union» and spelled out so-called Copenhagen criteria by which candidate countries would be judged for accession:

Stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities;

Existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU;

Ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic, and monetary union.

Accession negotiations with the «5+1» (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, and Slovenia, plus Cyprus) began in Brussels in March 1998. Fears in some member states that differentiation among the applicants would demoralize the slow-track ones and cause their reform movements to lag proved unfounded. Indeed, the five Central and European countries that had not begun accession negotiations accelerated their economic, and in the case of Slovakia, political, reforms in an effort to catch up with the first five, though Bulgaria and Romania accepted that they still had a long way to go. So successful were the supposed laggards that in October 1999 the Commission recommended opening accession negotiations with them as well. No doubt impelled in part by the strategic imperative of enlargement – instability in the Balkans, culminating in the Kosovo War of 1999, was an

unnerving backdrop to the EU's deliberations – the European Council endorsed the Commission's recommendations in December 1999, paving the way for the opening of negotiations with Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania in February 2000.

Despite their late start, the second group of candidates (with the exception of Romania and Bulgaria) soon caught up with the first group in the negotiations. Each country progressed at its own speed, depending on the degree of difficulty in closing particular chapters. Although the EU negotiated separately with each country, the relative transparency of the process and publication of the negotiation scorecard pressured the candidates to make progress.

In a key report on enlargement in October 2002, the Commission recommended accession by 2004 for eight of the Central and Eastern European candidates, the exception being Bulgaria and Romania. The negotiations left some ill feeling on both sides. Poland, the largest of the applicant states, behaved at times as if the EU wanted to join it rather than the other way around. Hungary, by contrast, tended to go along with whatever the EU offered. The other candidates, lacking experience and influence in Brussels, were hardly in a position to make a strong case for themselves. Negotiations with the eight candidates came to an end at the Copenhagen summit in December 2002.

The EC had concluded an association agreement with Cyprus as long ago as 1973, but it was not until July 1990 that Cyprus applied to join. Cyprus had a good political and economic case for membership, and the Commission issued a favorable opinion in June 1993. However, the EU was concerned about the division of the island into the Greek Cypriot south and the self-styled Turkish Cypriot north, a separate entity backed by Turkey, which had invaded the island in 1974 to defend Turkish Cypriots from Greek Cypriot attack. The Turkish Cypriot government hotly disputed the right of the (Greek) Cypriot government to seek EU membership on behalf of the entire island. Thus, the contentious cases of Turkish and Cypriot membership in the EU (Turkey had applied to join in 1987) became bound up with each other. A partitioned Cyprus joined the EU in May 2004 and promptly threatened to block further progress on Turkey's application.

Malta applied to join the EC in 1990. The Commission perverted in 1999 that Malta could join the accession negotiation already taking place with other applicant states. The only problem for the EU was Malta's size: the EU did not relish having another member state as small as Luxembourg but without Luxembourg's international standing or tradition of European integration. Nevertheless, Malta moved easily toward EU entry, completing its accession negotiations at the end of 2002.

The EU and the successful candidates signed the accession treaties in a splendid ceremony in Athens in March 2003. All parties – the existing member states, the prospective member states, and the European Parliament – approved the treaties during the next several months. Nine of the acceding member states (except Cyprus) ratified the treaties by referendum. Although turnout and the margin of victory varied significantly, and although there were both generic and country-specific concerns about joining the EU, the results amounted to an impressive endorsement of accession. As a result, the EU finally enlarged from fifteen to twenty-five member states in May 2004.

Where and when will EU enlargement end? Bulgaria and Romania finally joined the EU in 2007. Croatia's application, submitted in 2003, was a reminder that most, if not all, of the Balkan countries wanted to join the EU. Countries in far eastern Europe, varying in size from Ukraine to Moldova, are potential members. The key question, therefore, is what kind of EU will exist in the future.

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