### Key Dates of Post-War Economic Integration in Western Europe

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| 1945 | End of World-War II  
Bretton Woods agreement |
| 1947 | Churchill speech in Zurich ("recreation of the European family", "F and D must take the lead")  
Benelux customs union (first exercise in supranationalism)  
First GATT Round (intergovernmental) |
| 1949 | End of post-War reconstruction |
| 1952 | ECSC comes into force (masterminded by Jean Monnet and pushed through by Robert Schuman, unique by its supranational aspect) |
| 1955 | Messina conference on future European integration |
| 1957 | Treaty of Rome agreed: customs union; free markets for labour and capital; common policies on agriculture, social fund, transport policy, EIB (all to be phased in gradually); 4 major institutions: Parliament, Court, Commission and Council of Ministers |
| 1958 | EEC and EURATOM come into force |
| 1960 | EFTA comes into force (A, DK, N, P, S, CH, UK) |
| 1962 | CAP established |
| 1963 | De Gaulle rejects UK, DK, IRL and N entry to EEC |
| 1966 | Luxembourg compromise: unanimous voting in Council |
| 1967 | Merger Treaty comes into force: ECSC, EEC and EURATOM form EC |
| 1968 | Customs union completed |
| 1970 | Werner Report  
CAP completed to cover all agricultural goods |
1972  Paris summit (with 3 newcomers): climax of optimism, agreed on EMU by end of decade

“Snake” monetary system set up

N referendum against EEC membership

1973  UK, P, IRL join

First oil crisis, recession, collapse of Bretton Woods

1974  FF leaves snake, leaves it as ‘DM zone’

Free-trade agreement between EC and EFTA for industrial goods comes into force

1979  EMS introduced (ECU and ERM, brainchild of Roy Jenkins and Helmut Schmidt)

First direct election of European Parliament

Second oil shock, recession

1981  Greece joins

1985  White Paper on Single Market (Lord Arthur Cockfield)

1986  E and P join

Single European Act agreed: qualified majority voting for SM measures, amendment of Treaty of Rome

1988  Cecchini Report: Single Market to increase EC GDP by 4.5% in lt., lower inflation by 6.1%, create 2-6 mn jobs

1989  Delors report proposes 3-stage move to EMU

Berlin Wall falls

1990  Re-unification of Germany (implicit enlargement of EC)

1991  Maastricht Treaty agreed to replace Treaty of Rome (3 pillars forming EU: EC (EMU, Cohesion Fund), foreign and defence policy, interior and justice policy)
1992  IRL and F vote for Maastricht, DK against

EEA agreement signed (extension of Single Market to EFTA), Swiss say no

ERM crisis: UK and I leave; P, E and IRL devalue

1993  Official completion deadline for Single Market

Widening of ERM fluctuation bands to 15%

1994  Second stage of EMU into force (EMI, monitoring of convergence)

EEA into force with FL, S, N, ISL, SF and A

N say no to full membership

1995  S, SF and A join

Schengen Agreement enters into force (no more passport controls between Benelux, F, D, P and E)

1996  Intergovernmental conference on revision of Maastricht Treaty

Commission report on ex-post evidence of Single-Market effects

Stability and Growth Pact agreed in Dublin

1997  Amsterdam Treaty agreed

1998  Decision on EMU participants: 11 countries

1999  11 countries adopt euro

Santer Commission resigns, replaced by Romano Prodi

2001  Nice Treaty agreed

Greece joins euro zone

IRL vote against Nice Treaty
2002  Euro notes and coins introduced

European Convention starts work on European Constitution (President: Valéry Giscard d’Estaing)

IRL ratify Nice Treaty in second referendum

2004  Accession of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

European Constitution ratified by all EU institutions

New Commission, presided by José Manuel Barroso

2005  Accession negotiations to start with Croatia and Turkey

Start of referenda on European Constitution

2007  Envisaged accession of Bulgaria and Romania