

The European Union and Hungary I.

Jánosi Imre Miklós

UPS FWS Department of Water and Environmental Policy

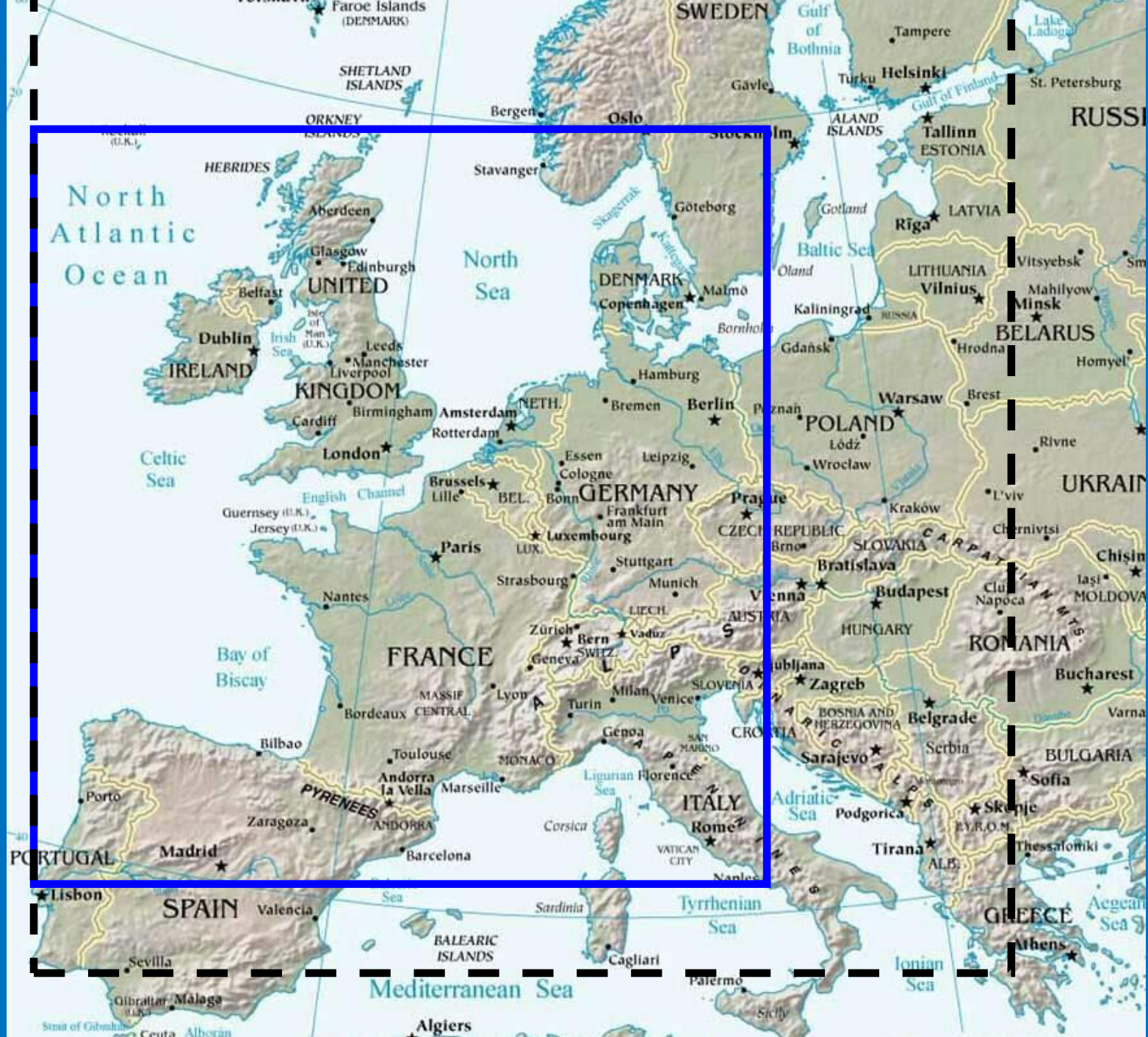
1. Concepts of „Europe”
2. European (Western) civilization
3. „The European miracle”
4. History in 2 minutes

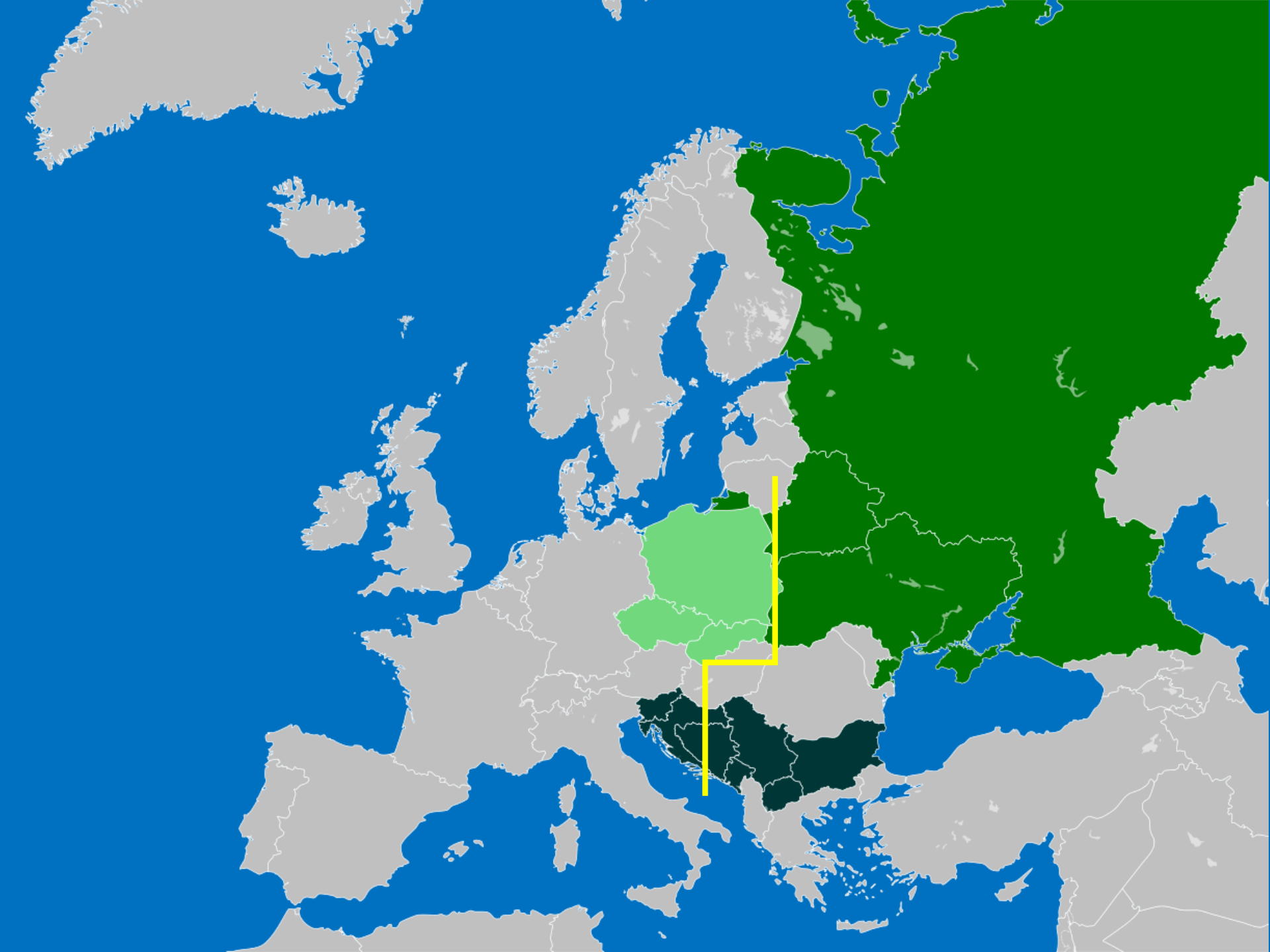


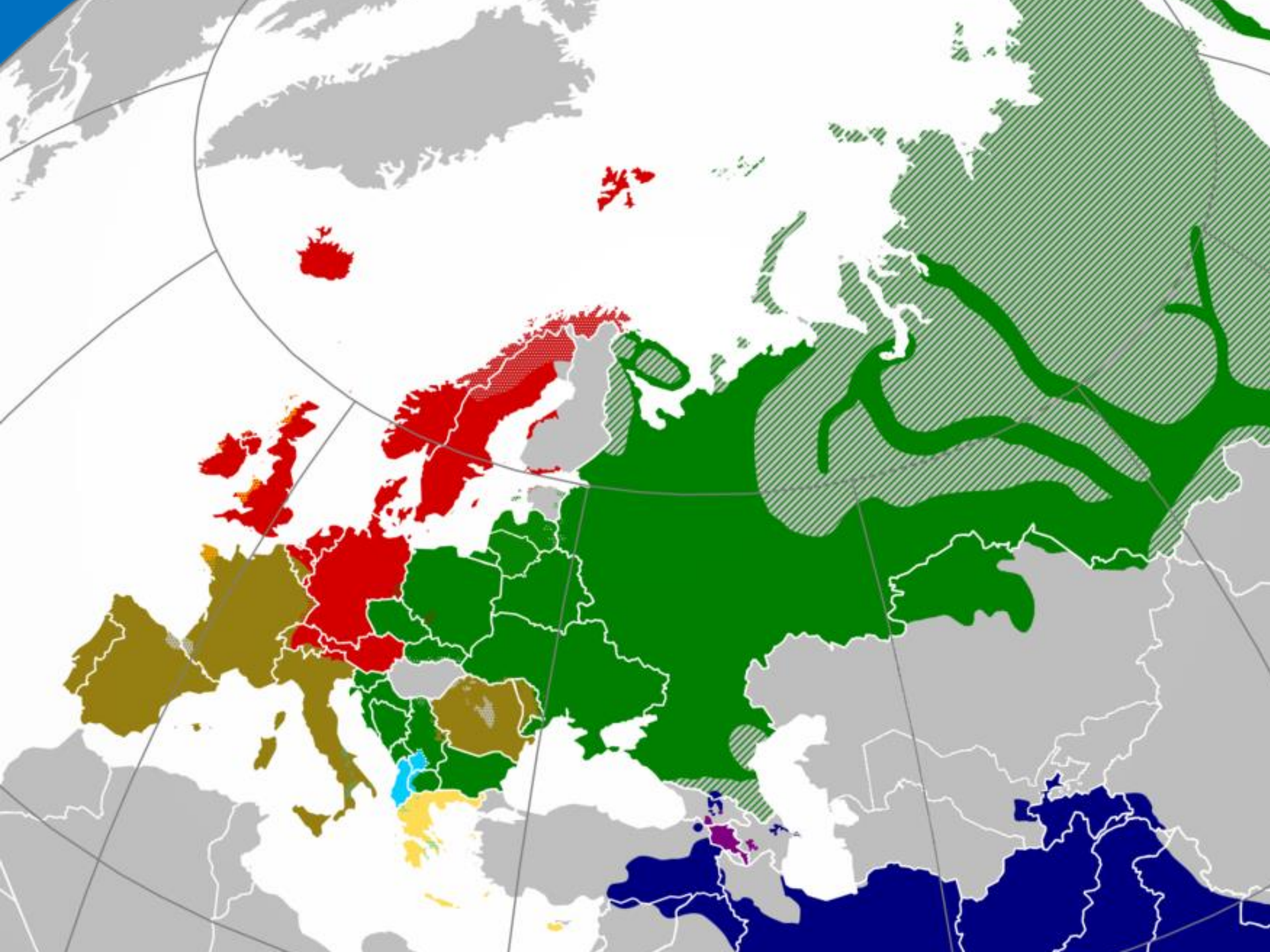
Europa and Zeus













Australia and Europe Area size comparison

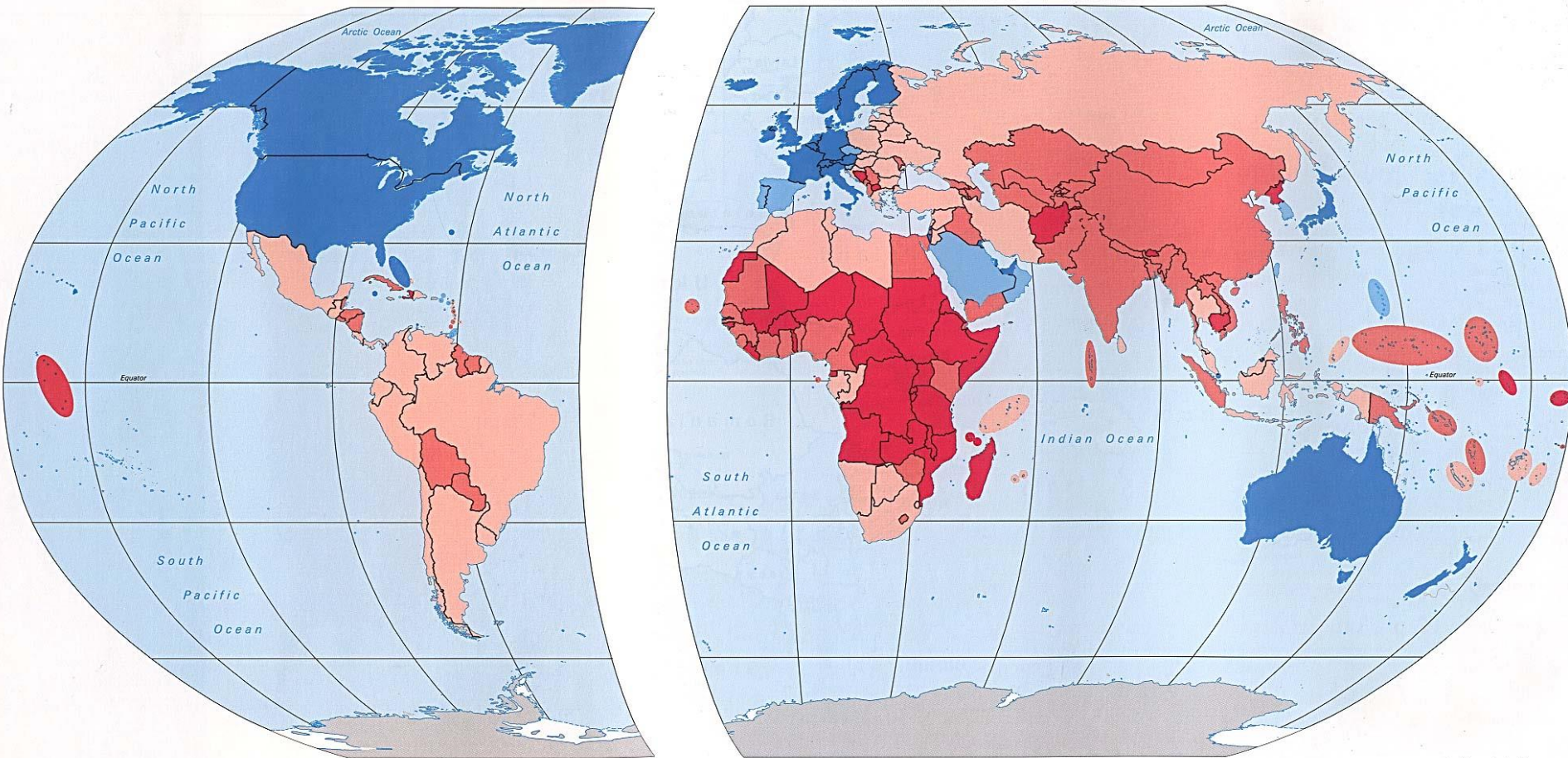
Darwin to Perth 4396km • Perth to Adelaide 2707km • Adelaide to Melbourne 726km

Melbourne to Sydney 887km • Sydney to Brisbane 972km • Brisbane to Cairns 1748km



2. Historical approach: civilizations

→ civilization ≠ state



Robinson Projection

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

2. Historical approach: civilizations

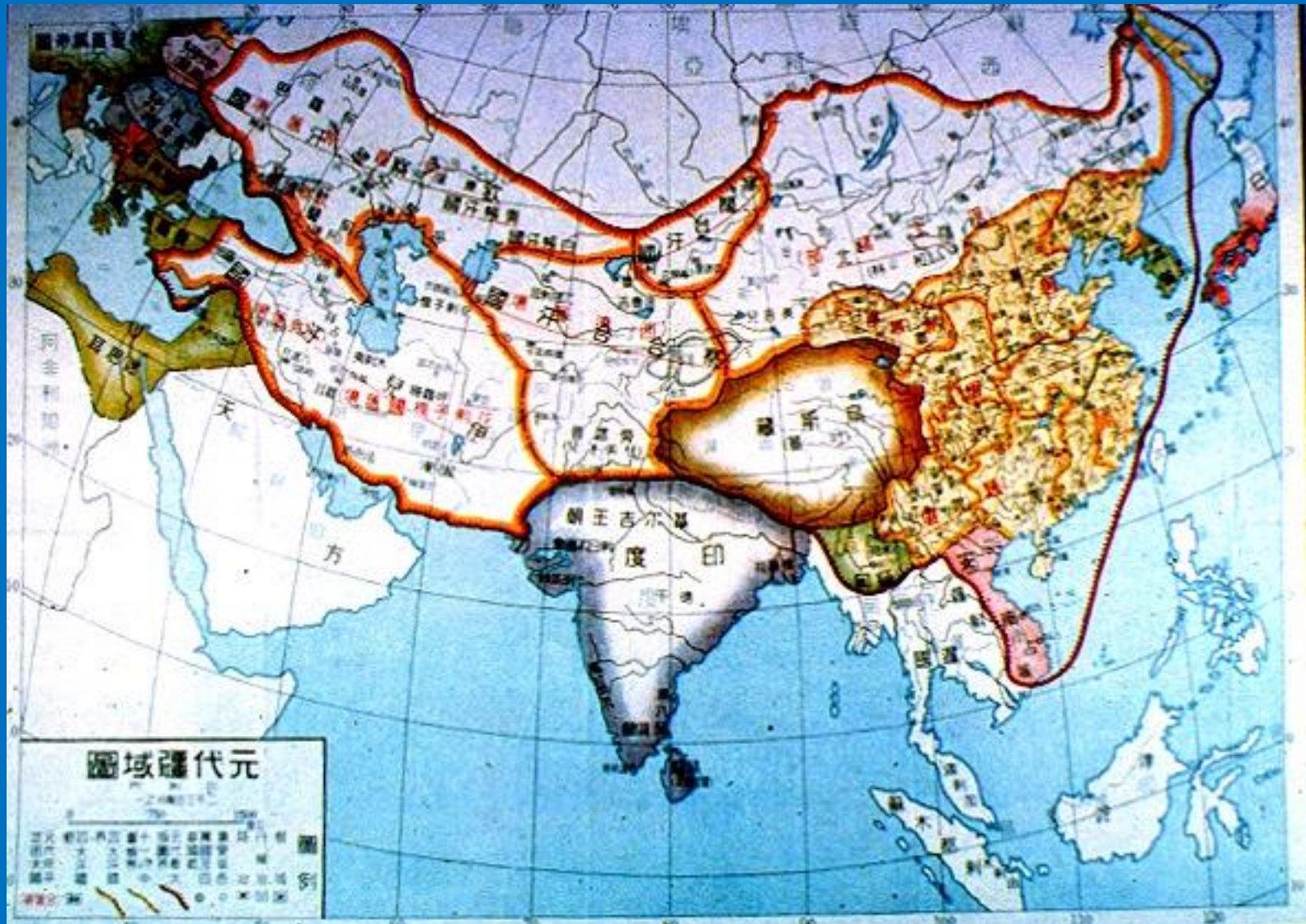
→ civilization ≠ production technology

The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



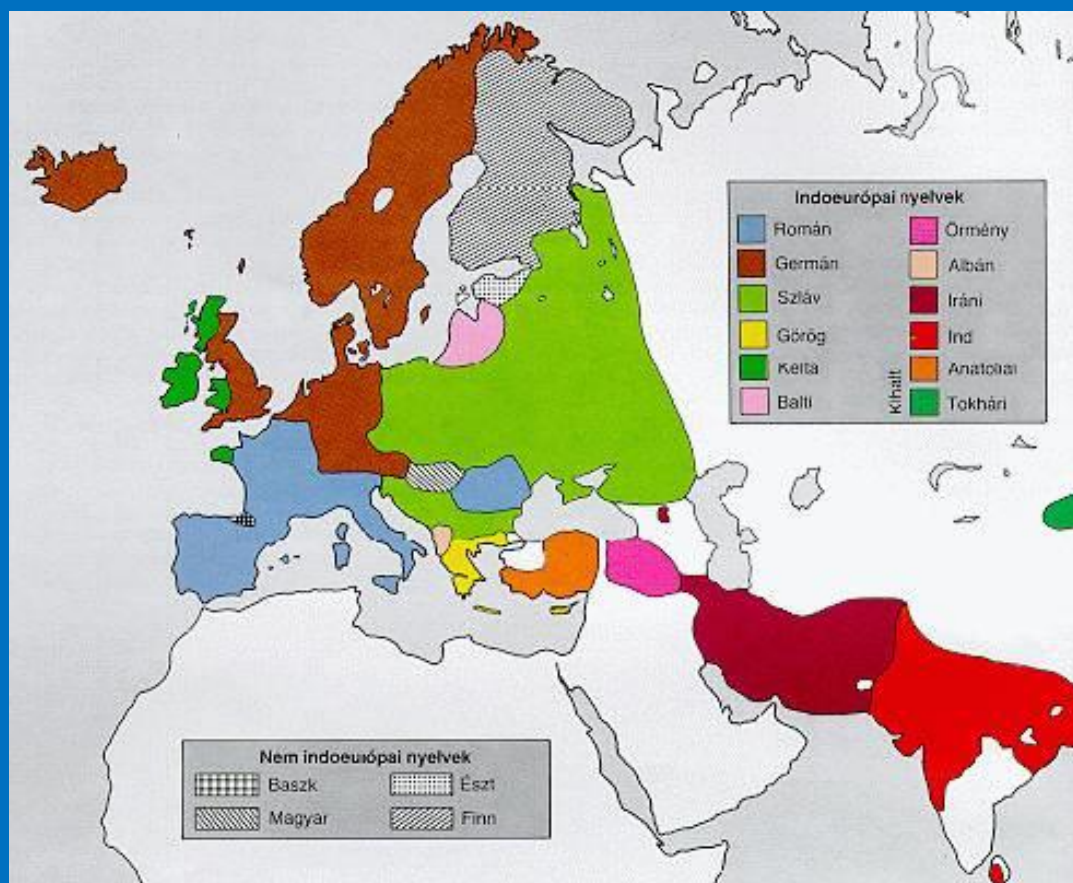
2. Historical approach: civilizations

→ civilization ≠ empire



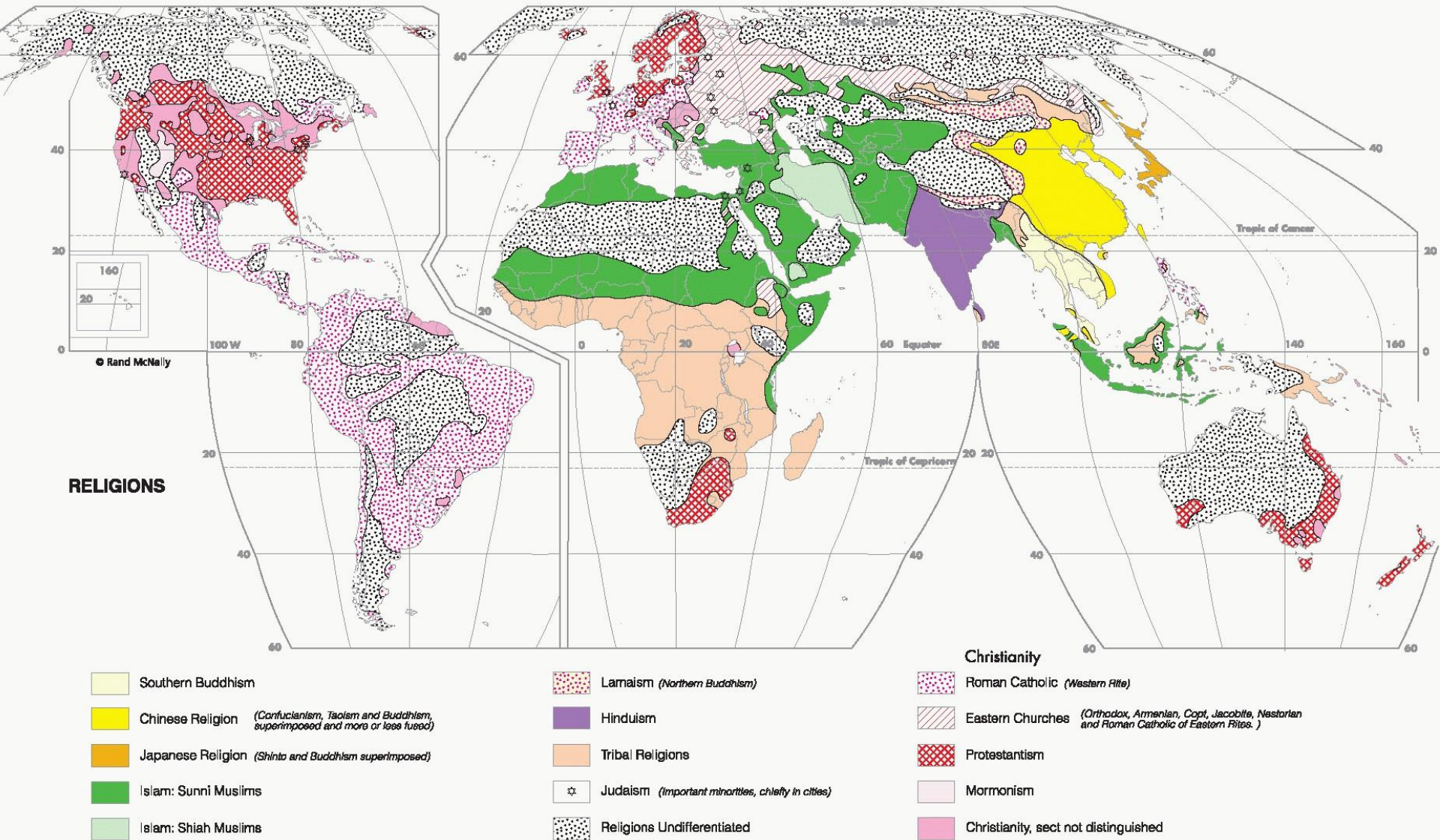
2. Historical approach: civilizations

→ civilization ≠ language



2. Historical approach: civilizations

→ civilization ≠ religion



2. Attributes of the European (Western) civilization:

- Jewish-Christian origin
- Promethean spirit
- Roman law (civil law: property, contracts,)
- synthesis of Christian teaching and Hellenic mentality
- East–West Schism (1054): gradual secularization in the West
- medieval urbanization
- spread of medieval universities
- geographical discoveries, gradual colonization
- renaissance
- Reformation (Protestantism)
- science, the idea of development, the industrial revolution
- early capitalism, protestant work ethic
- Enlightenment, the concept of freedom, human rights
- culmination of capitalism: private property, market, free competition
- nationalism(s)
- family
-

Mediaeval Universities

Universities

founded in the 12th century thus: Paris
 " " " 13th " " : Padua
 " " " 14th " " : Erfurt
 " " " 15th " " : Turin

The political divisions on the map are those of about 1500; although some of the universities had become extinct by that time. The figures indicate the date of founding. In Portugal the site of the university alternated between Lisbon and Coimbra till 1537, when it was fixed at the latter place.

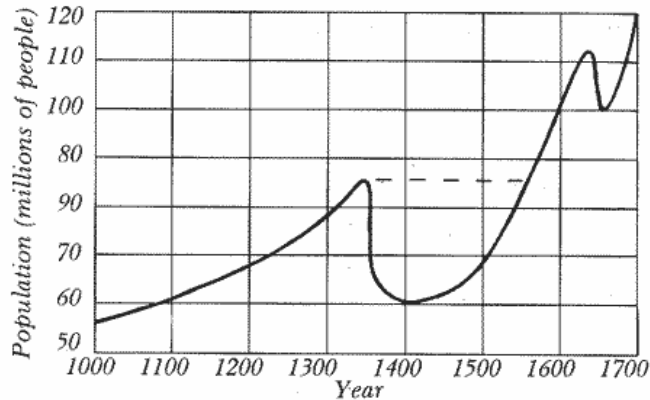
An: Arexso, Fl: Florence, Pa: Padua,
 1215? 1249 1222
 Pal: Palatinate, Vic: Vicenza.
 1204

Scale 1: 22 500 000

100 50 0 100 200 300
 Miles



3. „The European Miracle”



Recovery of European population following the plagues of 1347 was only two hundred years—an insignificant moment in the evolutionary time scale. (After Langer 1964; author)

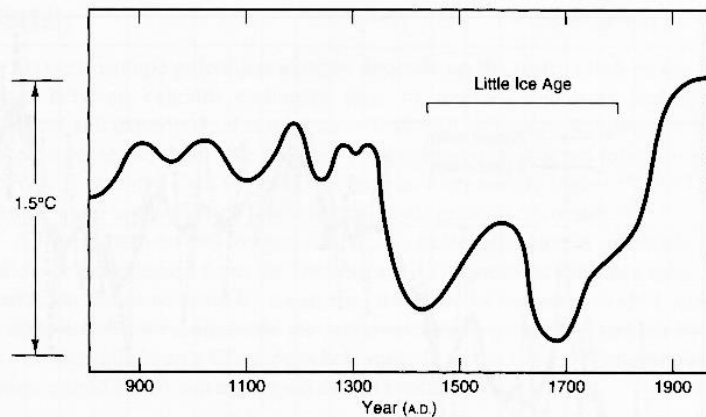
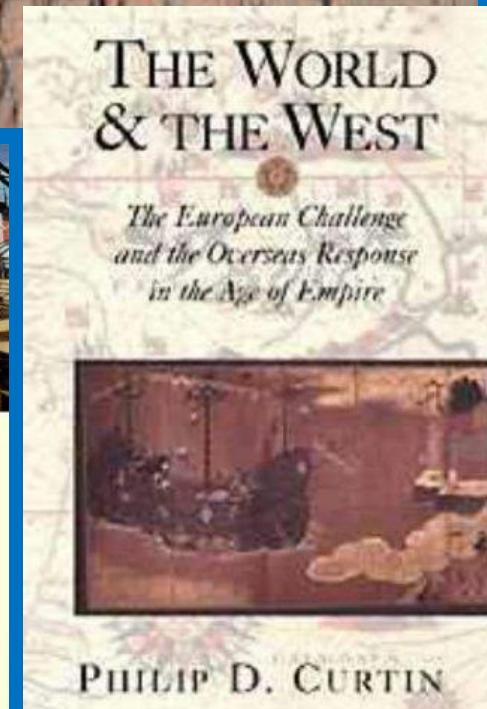
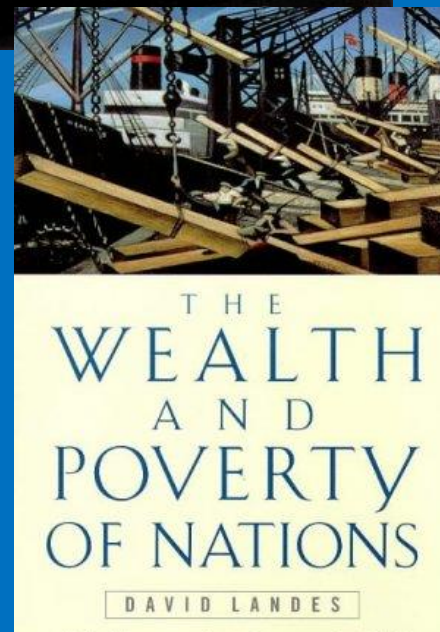
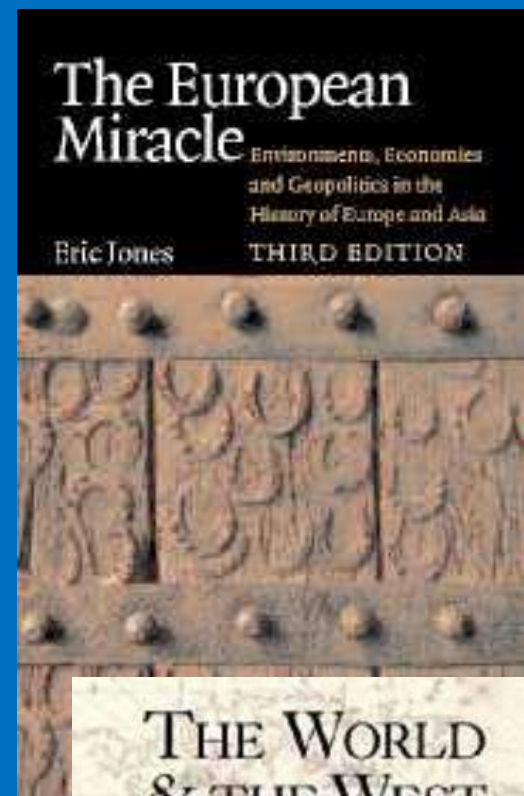
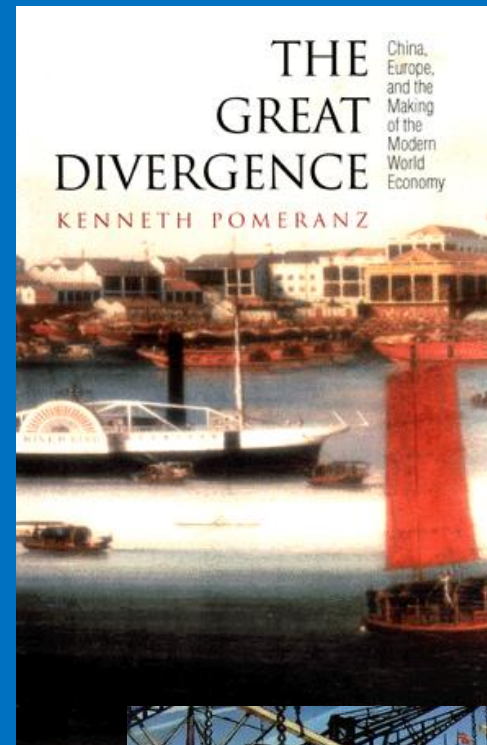


FIGURE 4-14 Climate of the past 1000 years. The graph is an estimate of winter conditions in Eastern Europe, as compiled from manuscript records. During the Little Ice Age (1450-1850 A.D.), mountain glaciers all over the world advanced considerably beyond their present limits. (Adapted from H. H. Lamb, 1969, by J. Imbrie and K. P. Imbrie, 1979, *Ice Ages*, Enslow Publishers.)



America	Peru : Tiahuanaco center (Lake Titicaca) Huari Empire (Central Peru)	Maya Old Empire (Map) Temple centres in Uaxactun, Copan and Tikal	Maya culture disintegrates	Maya calendar discontinued	Maya migrate north to Yucatan
Europe	Franks ▶ to text Franks Frankish Kdms under Merovingians (Neustria and Austrasia) (cap. Paris) (cap. Reims) Ostrogothic Kdm in Italy Visigothic Kdm in Spain	Justinian re-conquers the West Italy : Langobards struggle with Byzantines Avar Khanate (betw. Volga and Danube) until 796	Franks Rise of Carolingians Papal state established	Vikings : Danelaw in England Establ. of Norman states • Kiev • Normandy Vikings discover America (Map)	Empire of Charlemagne (Map) West Frankish Kdm East Frankish Kdm (Germany) Kdm of France evolves Holy Roman Emperors Magyar raids into Europe • Kdm of Hung.
Roman Empire	East Roman Empire Gothic War Wars with Persia	Moors Omayyads establish anti-Caliphate in Spain (cap. Cordoba) (Moors in Granada until 1492)	BYZANTINE EMPIRE (cap. Constantinople) East Roman Empire renamed Byzantine Empire	Moslems in Sicily	Orthodox Church breaks with Rome Byzantine culture penetrates into Balkans and Russia
Middle East	Sassanides Neo-Persian Empire (until 650)	Rome defeats Sassanides Elected Caliphs (Mecca) Omayyads cap. Damascus	CALIPHATES (Map) Islamic Science Intrusion of Turkish peoples who form Palace Guard and exercise political power	Shiite Persian dynasty dominates Caliphate	
Egypt	Egypt part of the East Roman Empire	Egypt Pers. Conquests from Spain to India	Abbassid Caliphate cap. Baghdad Arab language predominant since translation of Koran prohibited	Fatimids in Egypt	
500 600 700 800 900 1000					
India	Hunnish Invasion	Harsha's Empire in n'India	Moslems conquer Sind	Pala kings rule E'India (Bengal)	Nepal independent of Tibet
S'India	Disruption of Indian civilization	Struggle over central India exhausts the major kdms	(Hindu Princes accept Barbarian Rajputs as nobles)	Rajput states arise	
China	Mongol Juan-juan (Central Asia)	Second unification Chinese advance into Turkestan and Tibet T'ai Tung Civil War	b. of Talas (Arabs defeat Chinese) T A N G cap. Chang-an Peoples from Vietnam to Korea acknowledge Chinese sovereignty Cultural flowering Great poetic revival Gunpowder discovered	Buddhism repressed Revolution	Khitan (Mongols) rule over Manchuria Period of 5 Dynasties Northern SUNG (cap. Kaifeng)
Japan	Japan* Buddhism introduced	State modelled after China (Taika reform)	Nara Period	Heian Period (cap. Heian-kyo = Kyoto) dominated by the Fujiwara clan	
Africa	Kdm of Ghana (4-13th cent.)	Aksum (Ethiopia) becomes great power	Establishment of sub-Saharan Islamic states	Hausa Kdms evolve (Niger river area)	

America	(Coastal state of Chimu evolves in Peru)	(Map) Incas (cap. Cusco established) (Chimu Empire evolves)	Inca Empire evolves
Magas	(New Empire: Mayas move to Yucatan)	(Map) Aztecs (to 1521) (cap. Tenochtitlan establ.)	3-city league formed
Russia	Kievan Rus Varangian (Viking) upper class	Kievan state splits up	Alexander Newski's victory over Sweden saves northern Russia
Europe	Britain : b. of Hastings • (Norman England)	PAPAL DOMINATION (Map)	England: House of Lancaster War of the Roses Tudors
Byzant. Empire	BYZANTINE EMPIRE Battle of Manzikert	Re-conquest of Jerusalem Crusader states established	Crusaders establ. the Latin Empire
Middle East	CALIPHATES Seljuk Sultanate	Break-up of Seljuk Sultanate into smaller states	Turkish Moslems establish the Ottoman Empire in Anatolia
Egypt	Shiite dynasty of Fatimids form anti-Caliphate in Egypt	Ayyubide Sultanate	Mamluke Sultanate in Egypt (Turkish Palace Guard establish Sultanate)
1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500			
India	Ghazni Mahmud of Ghazni (Afghanistan) raids into India	Delhi Sultanate	Timur invades Afghan Lodi Sultans (Delhi)
S'India	Chola Kingdom (Tamil reform by Ramanuja)	Buddhism declines	Pandya Kingdom (cap. Madurai) • Vijayanagar Kingdom (Hindu Kdm)
China	Khitan (Mongols) rule over Manchuria and Korea	Great Mongol War	YUAN DYNASTY (cap. Nanking) (cap. Peking) (Map) Naval attack on Japan
Japan	Northern SUNG (cap. Kaifeng)	Southern SUNG (cap. Hangchou)	Flowering of drama, painting and philosophy
Africa	Hausa Kdms evolve	Stone structures in Zimbabwe in East Africa	Mali Kdm under king Mansa Musa (Timbuktu)
			Sonahai Kdm Benin Kdm

3. „The European Miracle”:

unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition



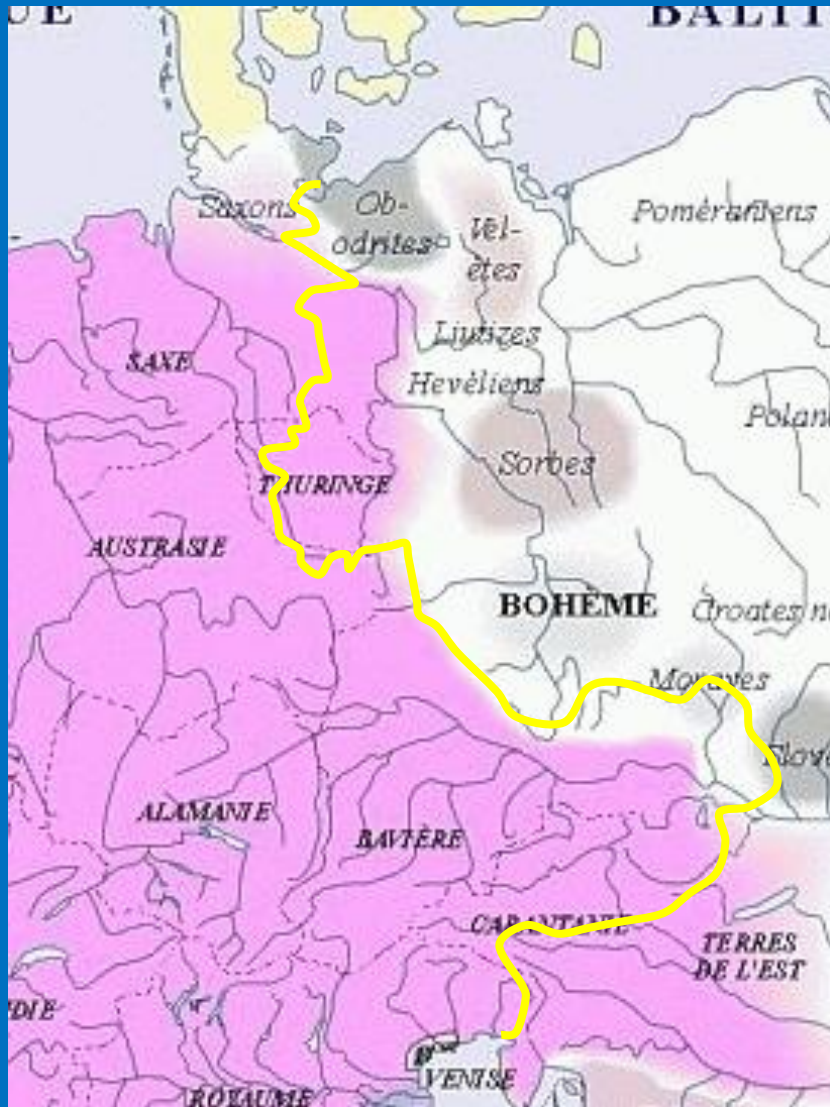
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3. „The European Miracle“: unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition



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unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition

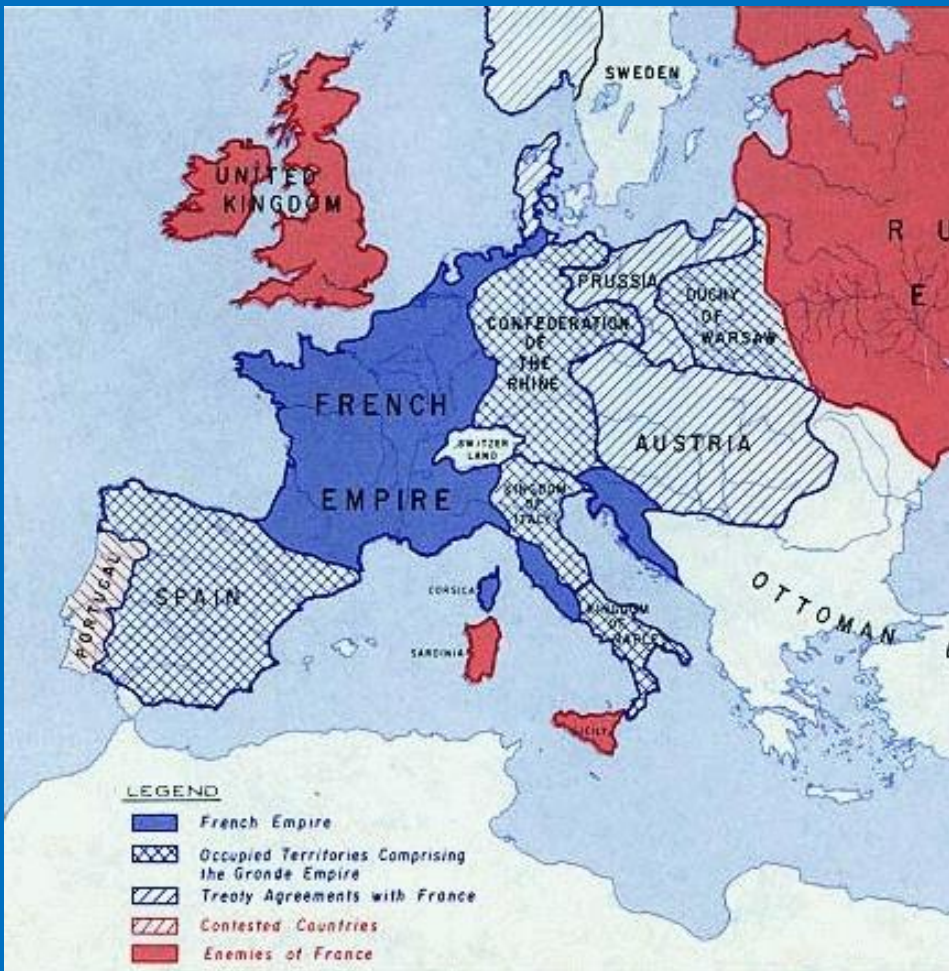


unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition



3. „The European Miracle”:

unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition



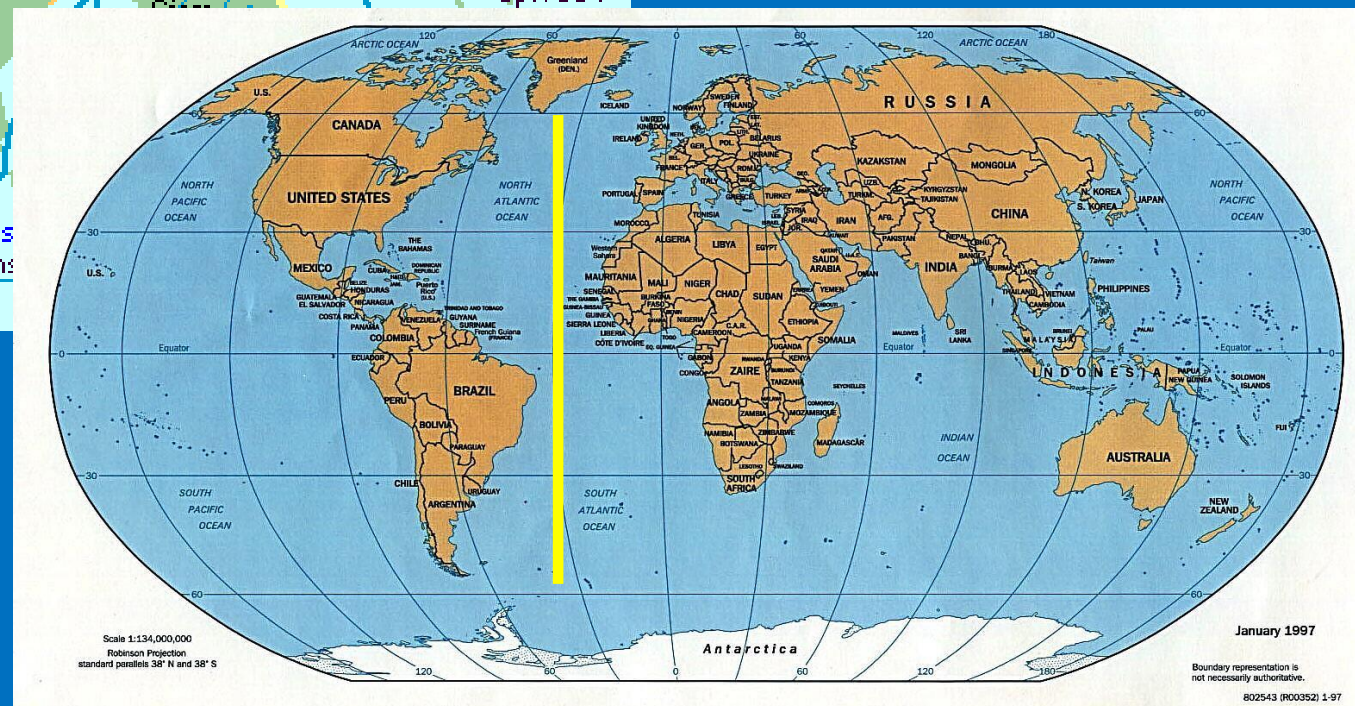
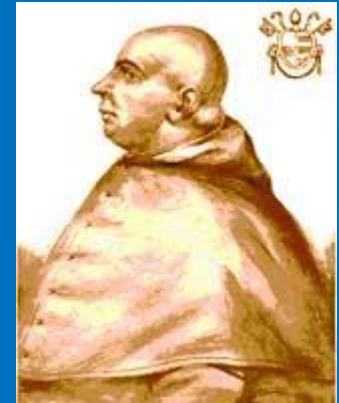
1810



1940

3. „The European Miracle”:

unsuccessful attempts of centralization, constant competition

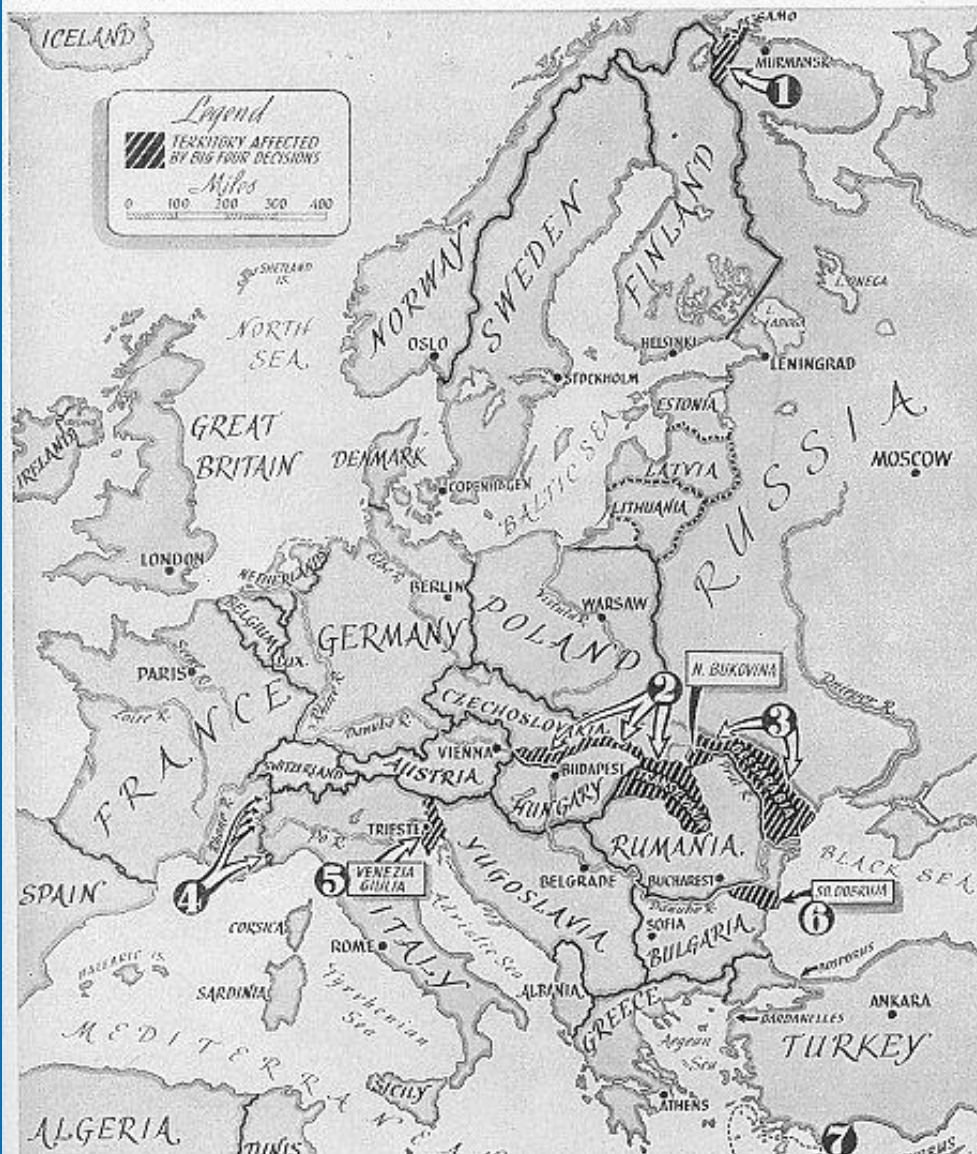


3. The collapse of Europe in the 20th century: **failure of the nation-state system**

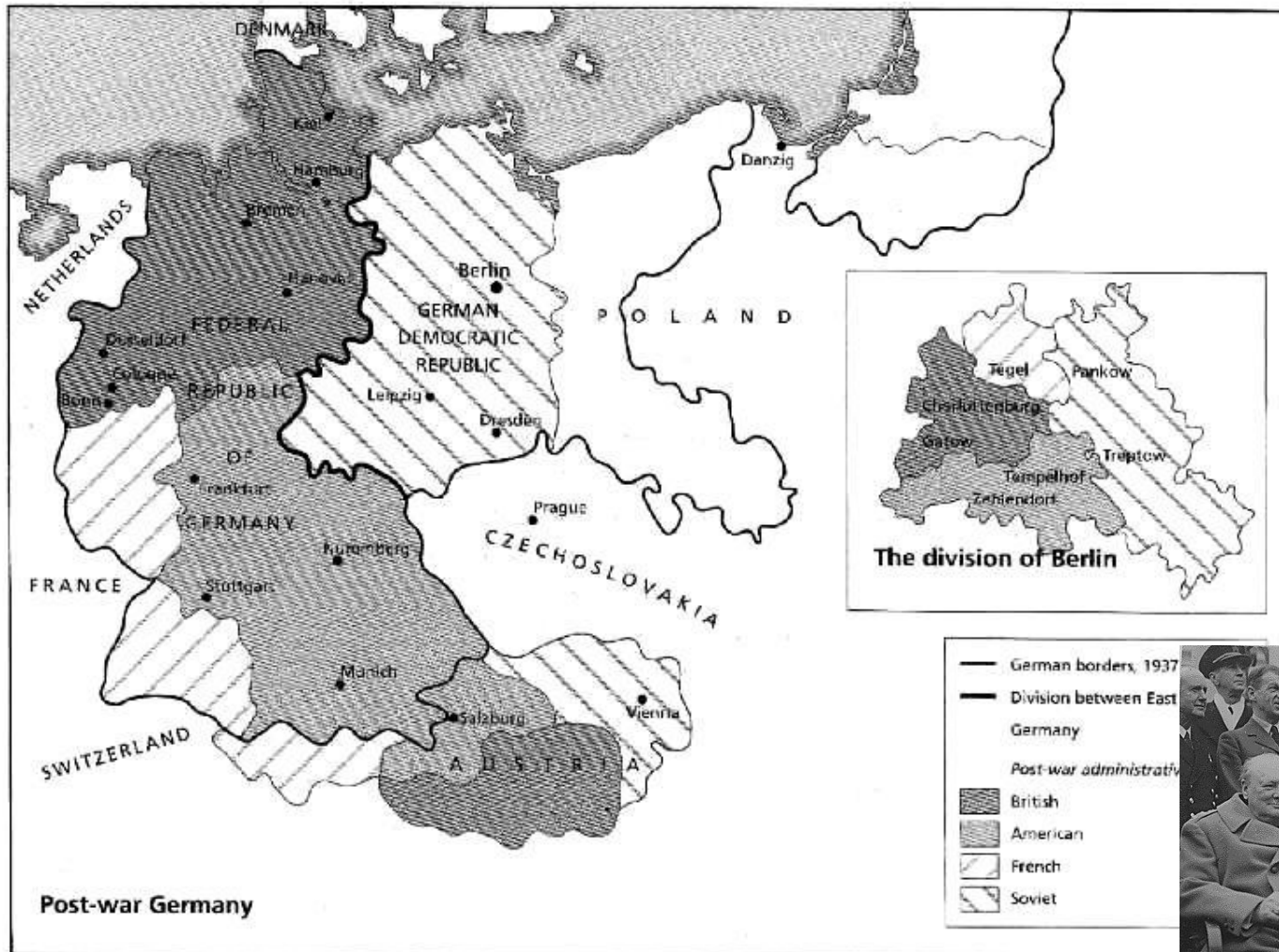


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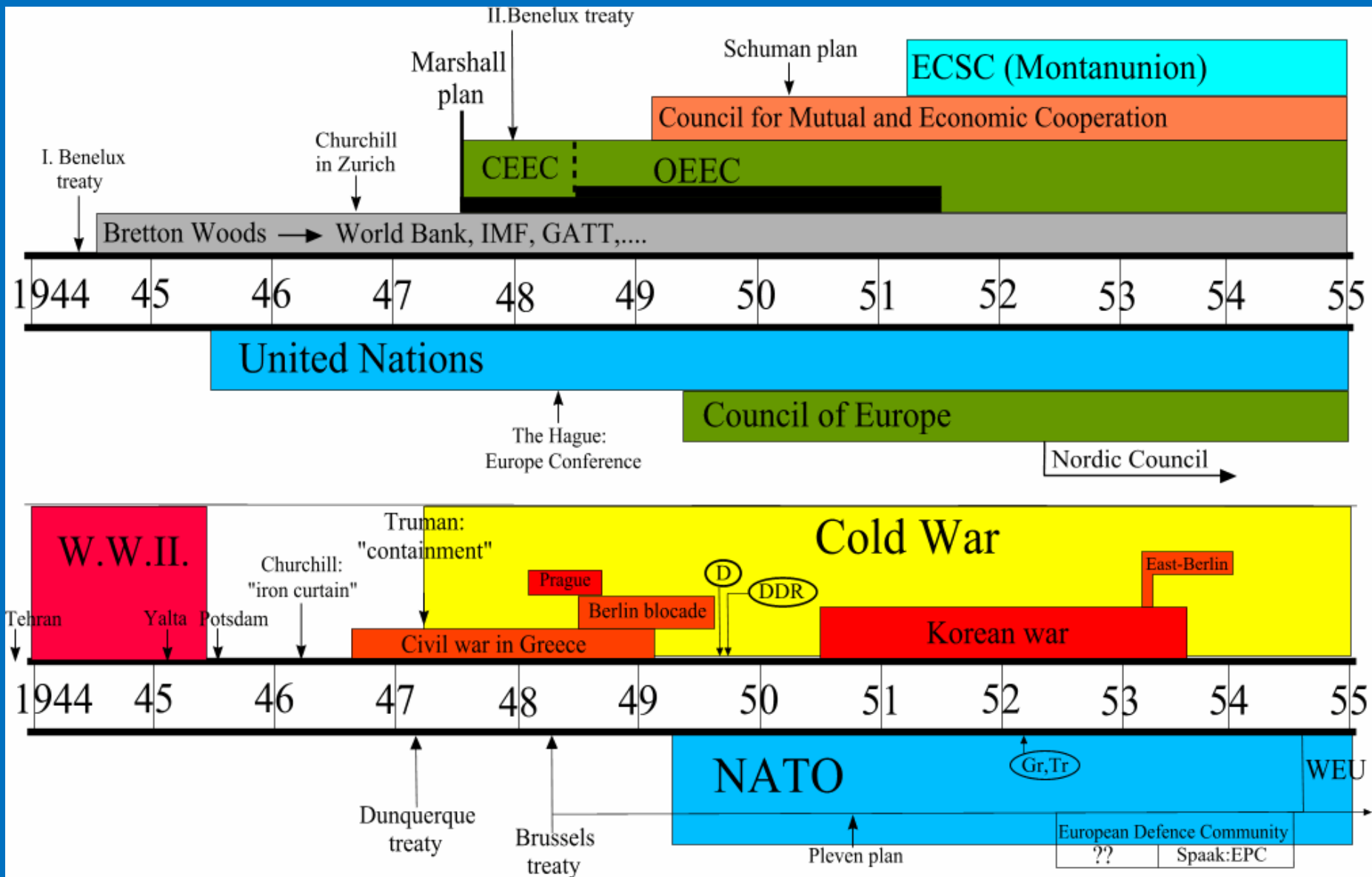
Areas under debate at Paris conference August, 1946



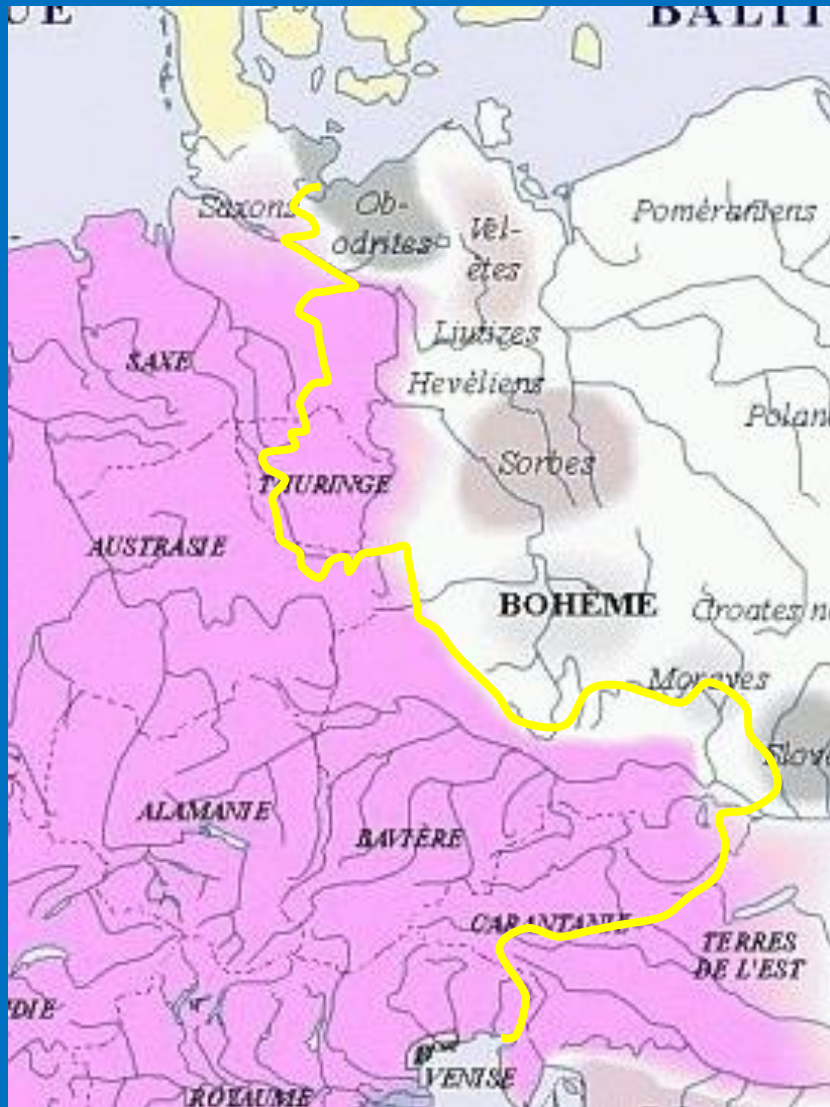
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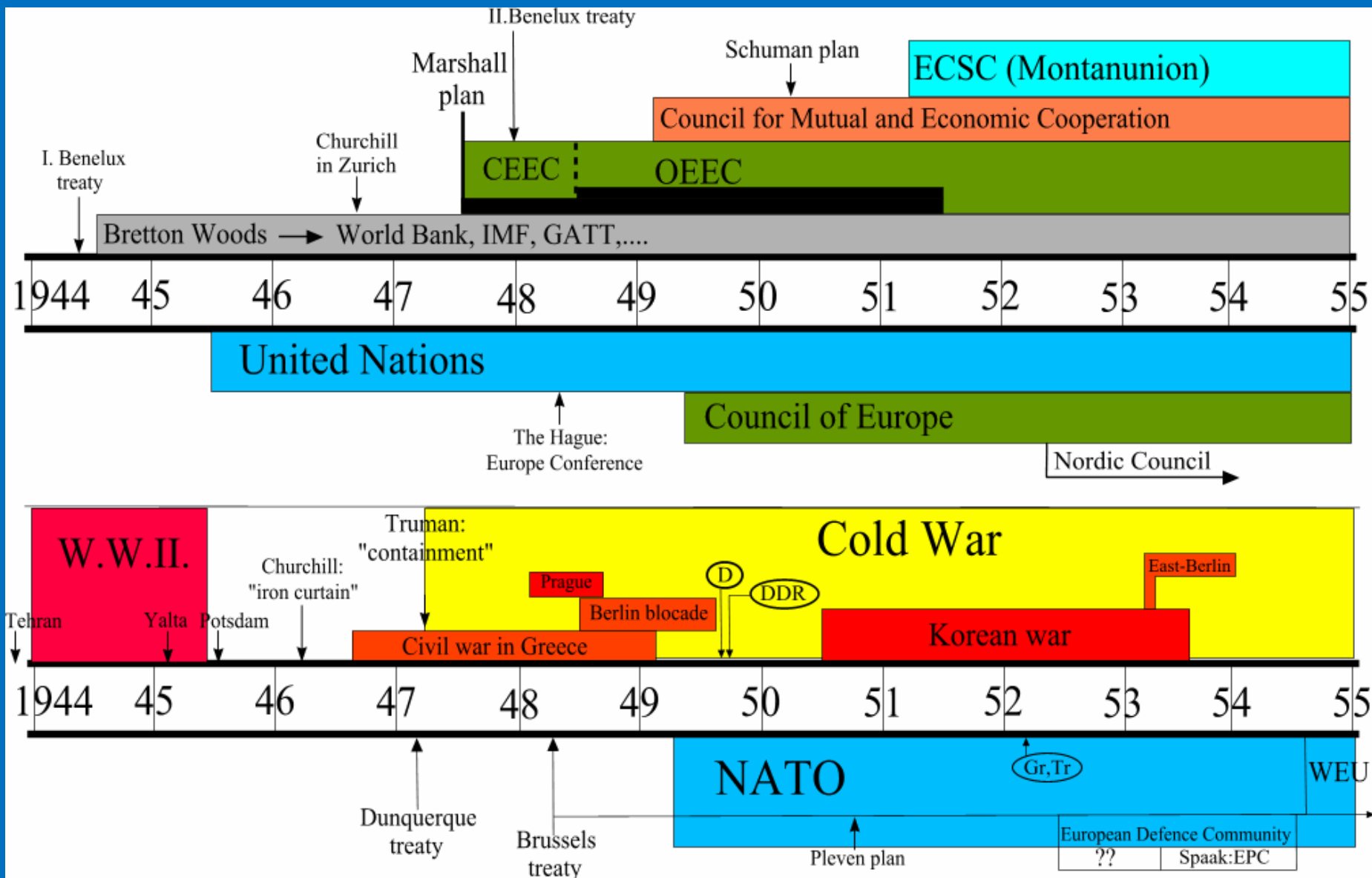
4. Recovery



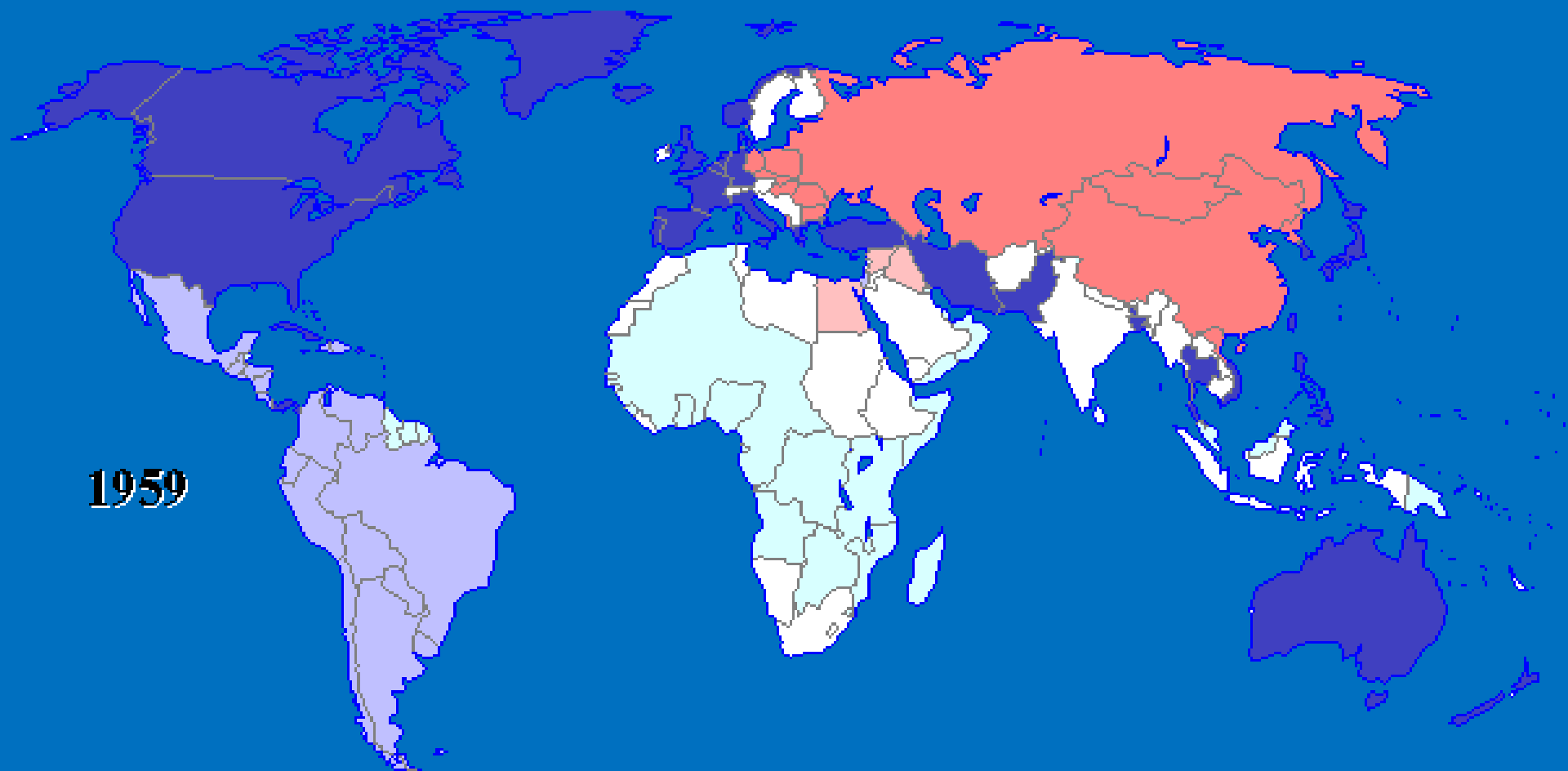
4. Újrakezdés



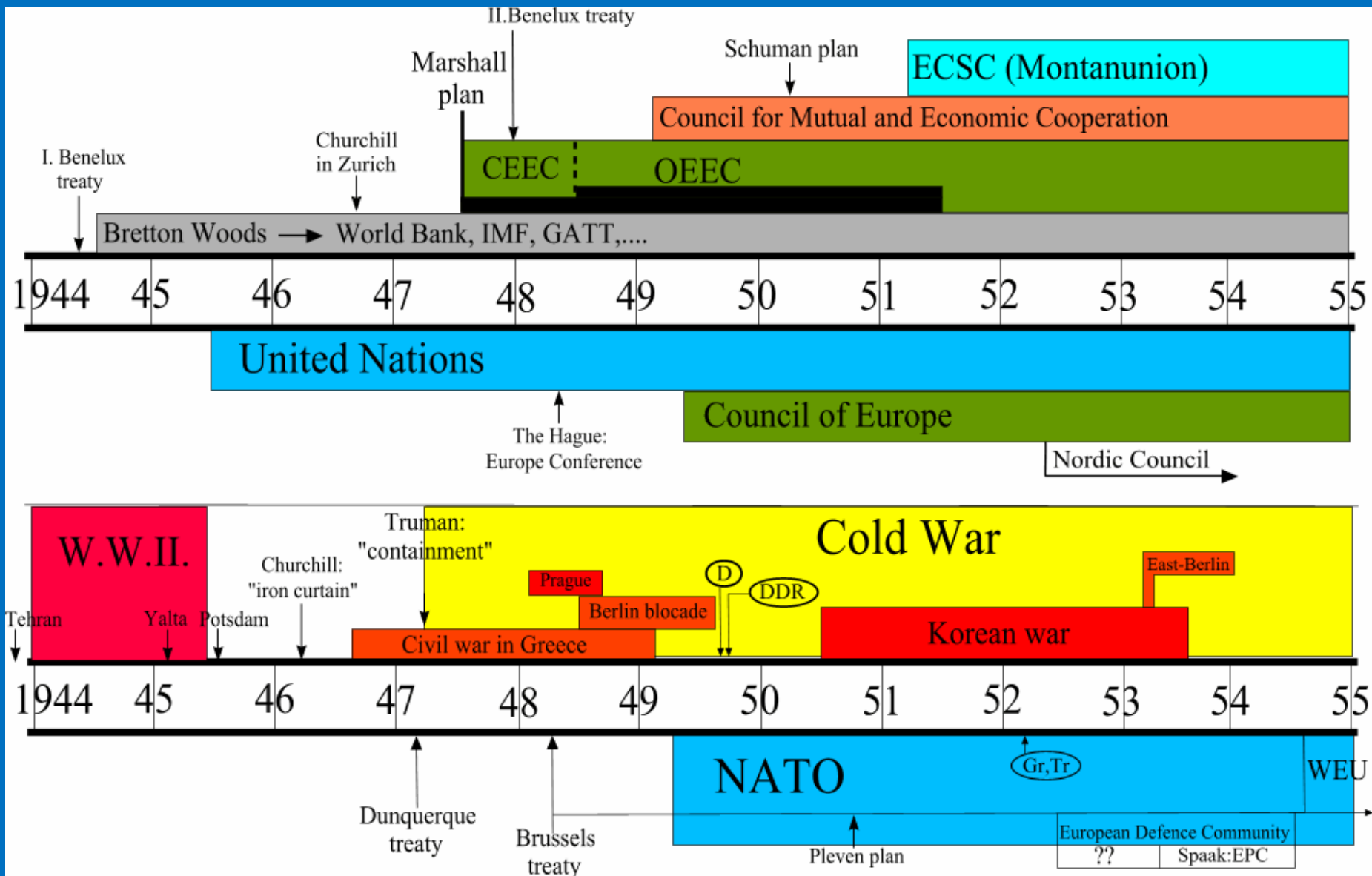
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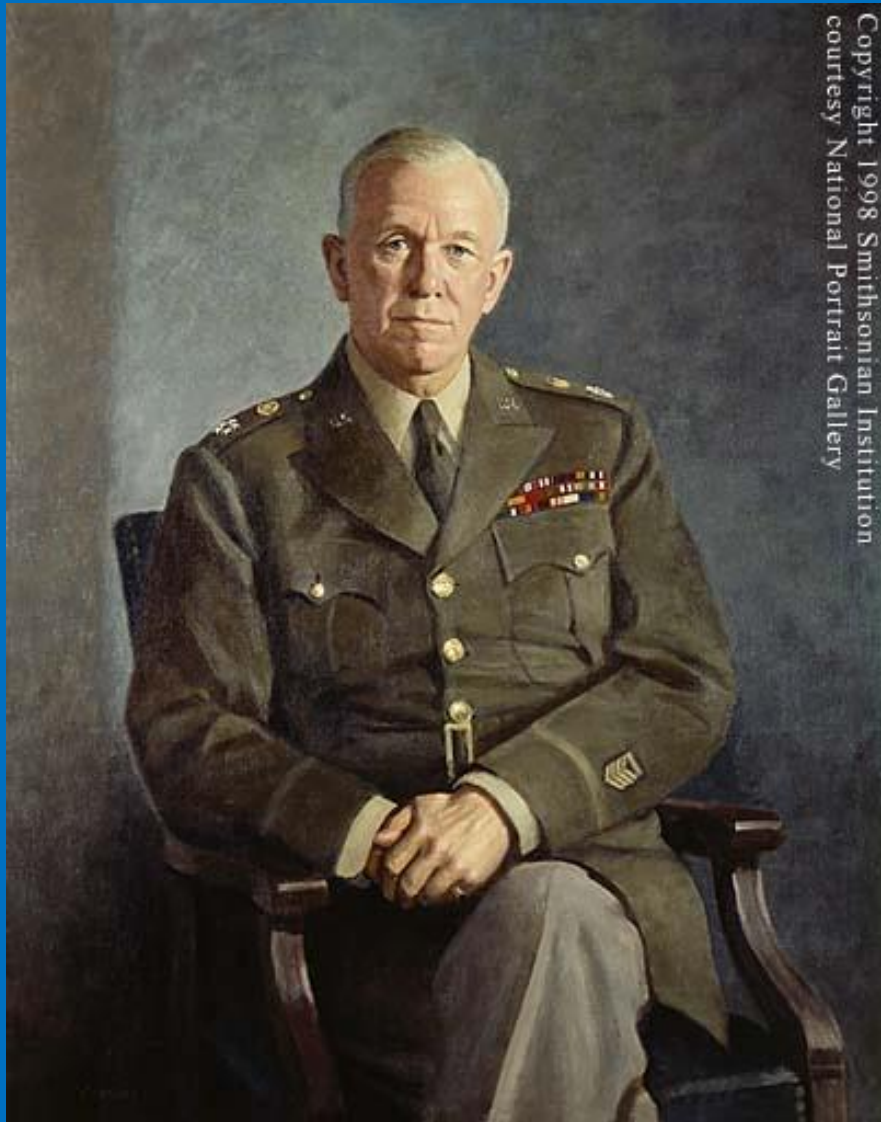
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4. Recovery

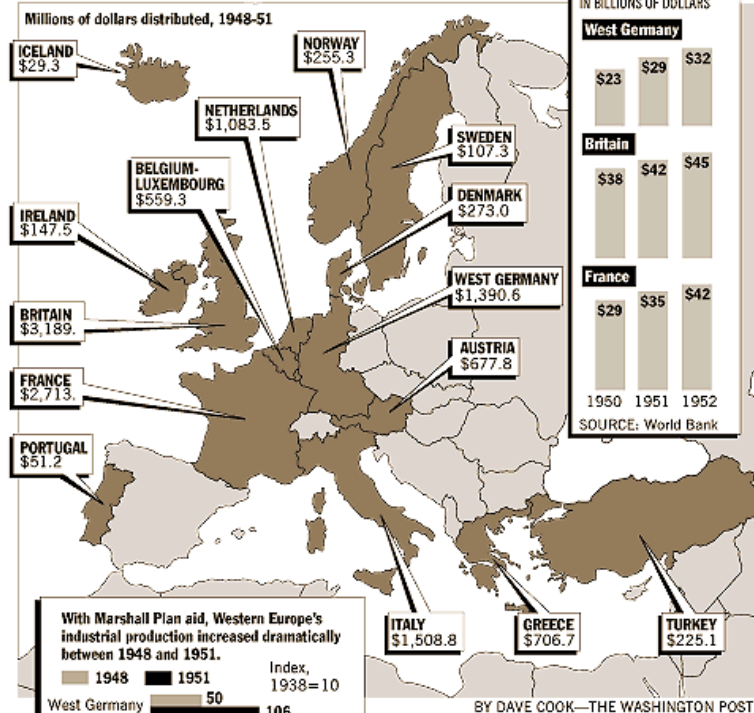


4. Recovery

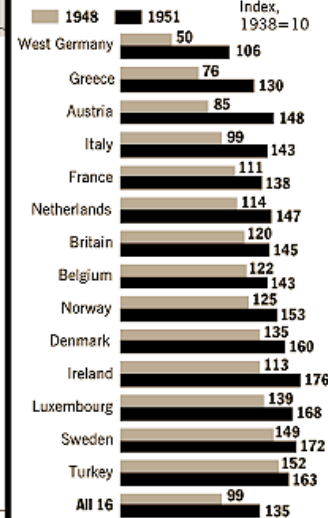


OUT OF THE ASHES
EUROPE'S RECOVERY AFTER WORLD WAR II

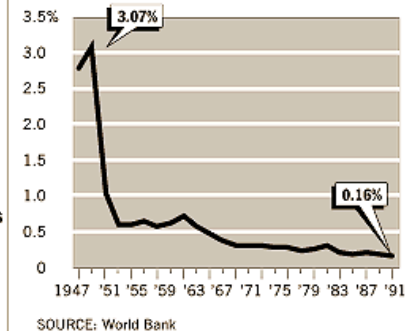
The Marshall Plan channeled more than \$13 billion—more than \$88 billion in today's dollars—in reconstruction aid and technical assistance to 16 European countries between 1948 and 1951. What some historians refer to as the United States' most successful foreign policy endeavor in this century laid the foundations for a democratic, and eventually unified, Europe.



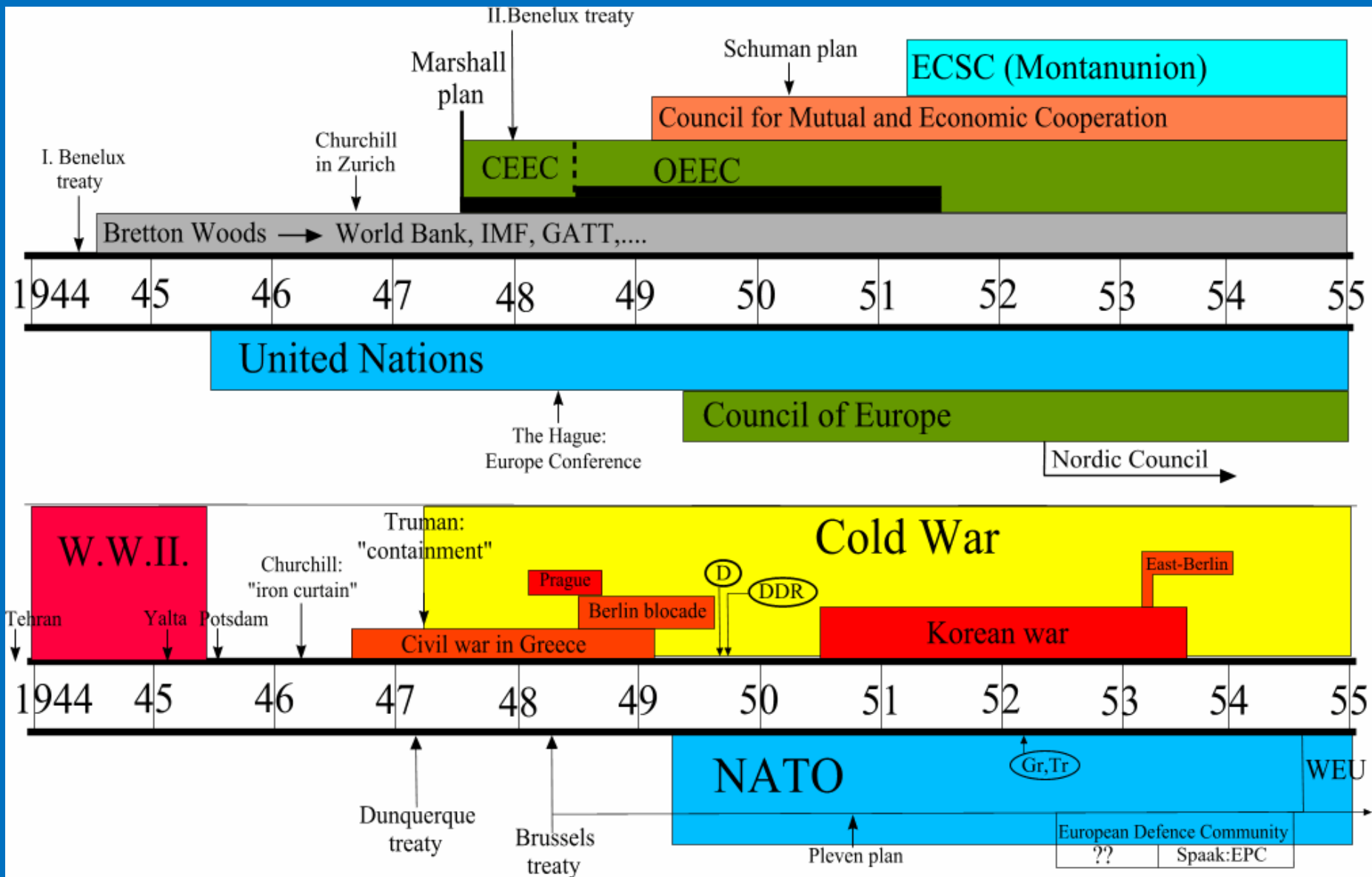
With Marshall Plan aid, Western Europe's industrial production increased dramatically between 1948 and 1951.



U.S. foreign economic assistance reached a high in 1949 and has fallen ever since. During the Marshall Plan period of 1948 to 1951, total economic assistance averaged 1.51 percent of the gross national



4. Recovery





EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS



The European Union and Hungary II.

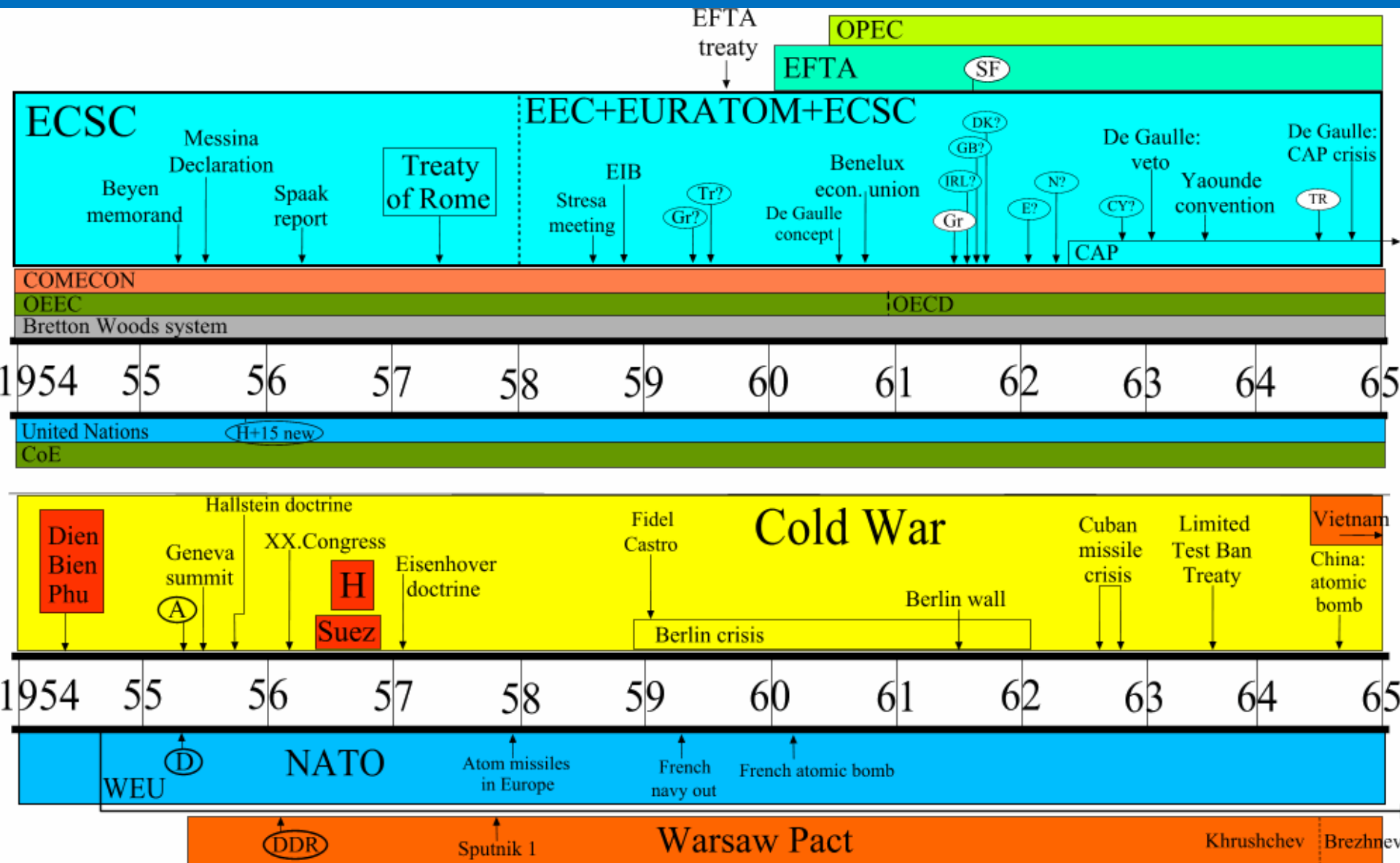
Jánosi Imre Miklós

UPS FWS Department of Water and Environmental Policy

1. First steps (ESCS – Treaties of Rome)
2. European institutions: decision making, policies
3. European law
4. Enlargement waves
5. Quo vadis EU?

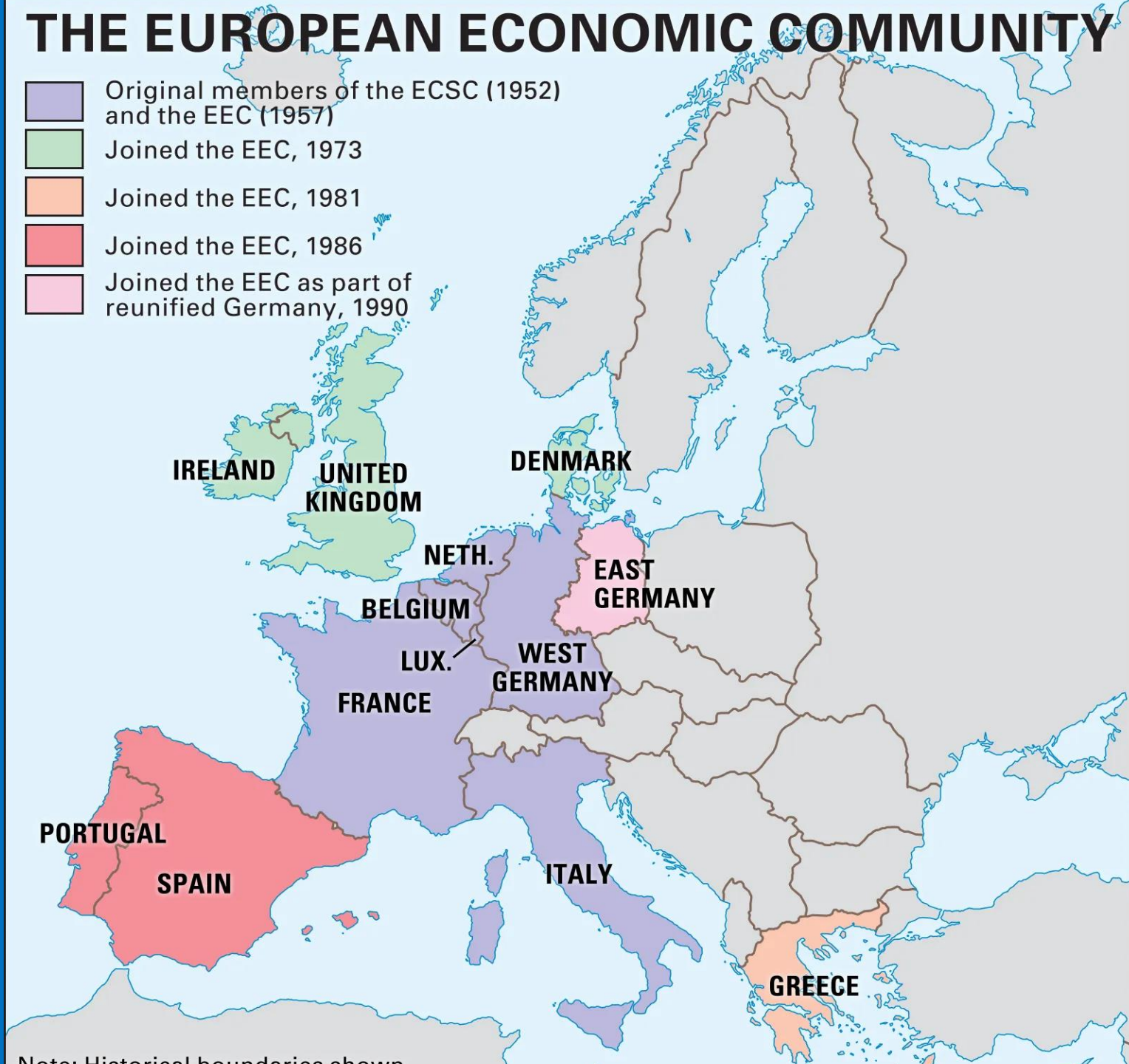


1. First steps of the European cooperations



THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

-  Original members of the ECSC (1952) and the EEC (1957)
-  Joined the EEC, 1973
-  Joined the EEC, 1981
-  Joined the EEC, 1986
-  Joined the EEC as part of reunified Germany, 1990



Note: Historical boundaries shown

2. European institutions



***European
Commission***

**Európai
Bizottság**

predecessor: ECSC High Authority
supranational

tasks: - proposals for regulations
- common policies + common budget
- force of common decisions
- foreign affairs

organisation: Directorates General (36)

mandate: 5 years, delegated by members, EP approves

The new European Commission 2019-2024



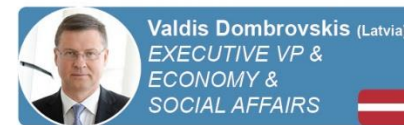
Ursula von der Leyen (Germany)
PRESIDENT



Frans Timmermans (The Netherlands)
EXECUTIVE VP FOR GREEN DEAL



Margrethe Vestager (Denmark)
EXECUTIVE VP FOR DIGITAL AGE & COMPETITION



Valdis Dombrovskis (Latvia)
EXECUTIVE VP & ECONOMY & SOCIAL AFFAIRS



Josep Borrell (Spain)
VP & HR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS & SECURITY POLICY



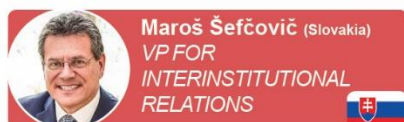
Dubravka Šuica (Croatia)
VP DEMOCRACY & DEMOGRAPHY



Věra Jourová (Czech Republic)
VP FOR VALUES & TRANSPARENCY



Margaritis Schinas (Greece)
VP FOR MIGRATION



Maroš Šefčovič (Slovakia)
VP FOR INTERINSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS



Johannes Hahn (Austria)
BUDGET & ADMINISTRATION



Didier Reynders (Belgium)
JUSTICE



Mariya Gabriel (Bulgaria)
INNOVATION & YOUTH



Stella Kyriakides (Cyprus)
HEALTH



Kadri Simson (Estonia)
ENERGY



Jutta Urpilainen (Finland)
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP



Thierry Breton (France)
INTERNAL MARKET



Oliver Varhelyi (Hungary**)
NEIGHBOURHOOD & ENLARGEMENT



Phil Hogan (Ireland)
TRADE



Paolo Gentiloni (Italy)
ECONOMY



Virginijus Sinkevičius (Lithuania)
ENVIRONMENT & OCEANS



Nicolas Schmit (Luxembourg)
JOBS



Helena Dalli (Malta)
EQUALITY



Janusz Wojciechowski (Poland)
AGRICULTURE



Elisa Ferreira (Portugal)
COHESION & REFORMS



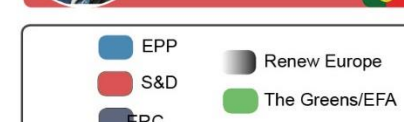
Adina Valean (Romania)
TRANSPORT



Janez Lenarčič (Slovenia)
CRISIS MANAGEMENT



Ylva Johansson (Sweden)
INTERNAL SECURITY & MIGRATION



* The UK has officially confirmed that it will not nominate a candidate

** The European People's Party (EPP) membership of Hungarian party Fidesz was suspended in March 2019.

2. European institutions

II. EUROPARL

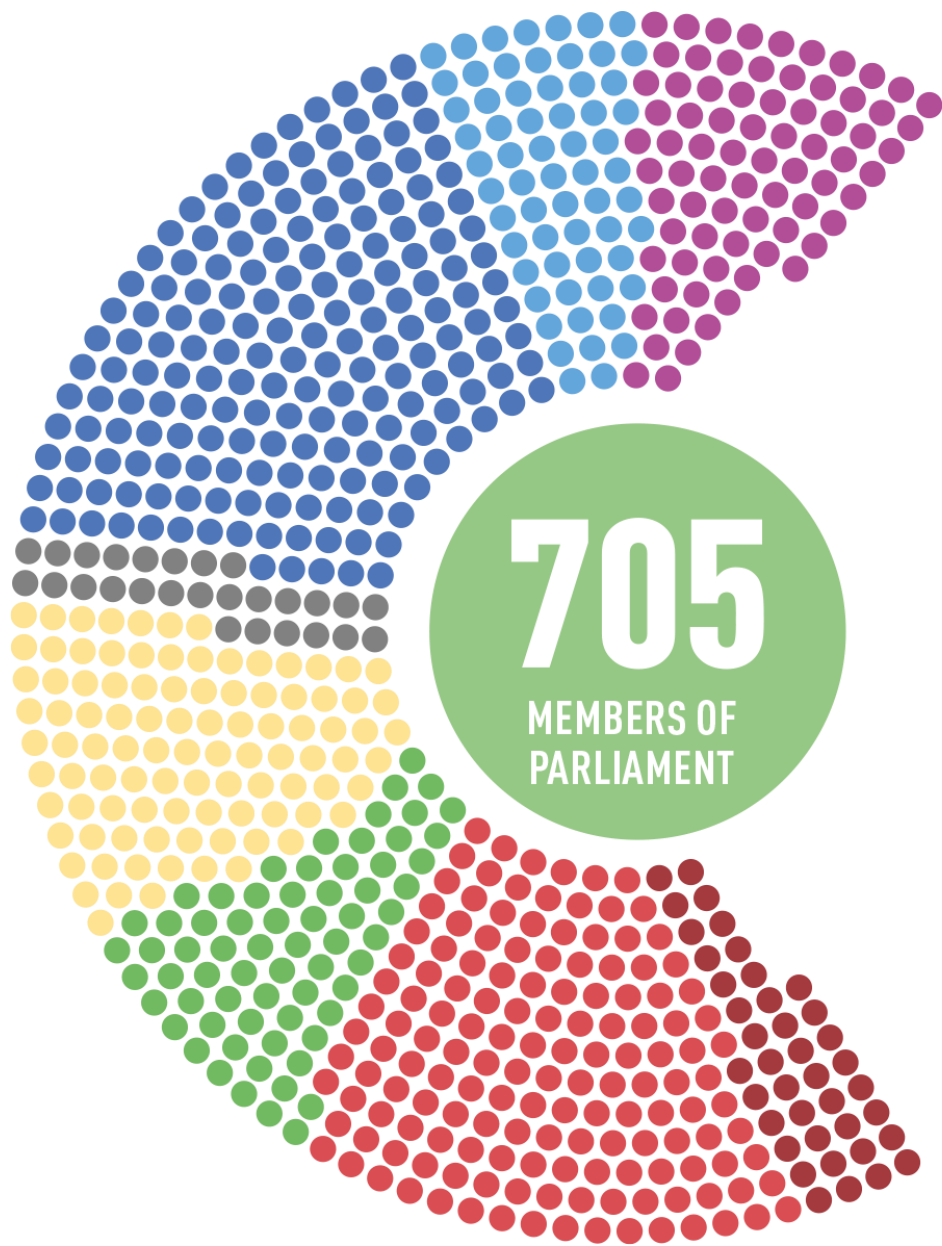


predecessor: ECSC Assembly (originally 78, now 705 MEPs)
consulting only, up to 1970

tasks: - participation in decision making
- political control
- approval of common budget and accounting
- control of EU Commission

organisation: 7 political groups (min. 23 MEPs)
20 permanent committees (+ sub-committees,...)

mandate: 5 years, national elections from 1979



705

MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT



- Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
- Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
- Renew Europe group
- Identity and Democracy
- Group of the Greens/ European Free Alliance
- European Conservatives and Reformists Group
- Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
- Non-attached Members

2. European institutions

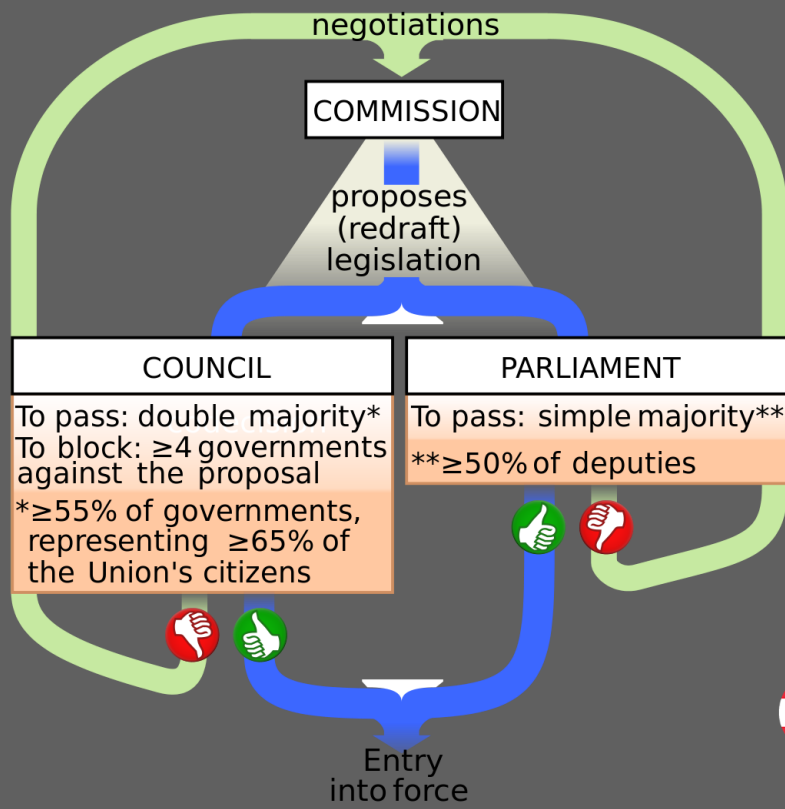
III. Council of the European Union

predecessor: ECSC Council of Ministers

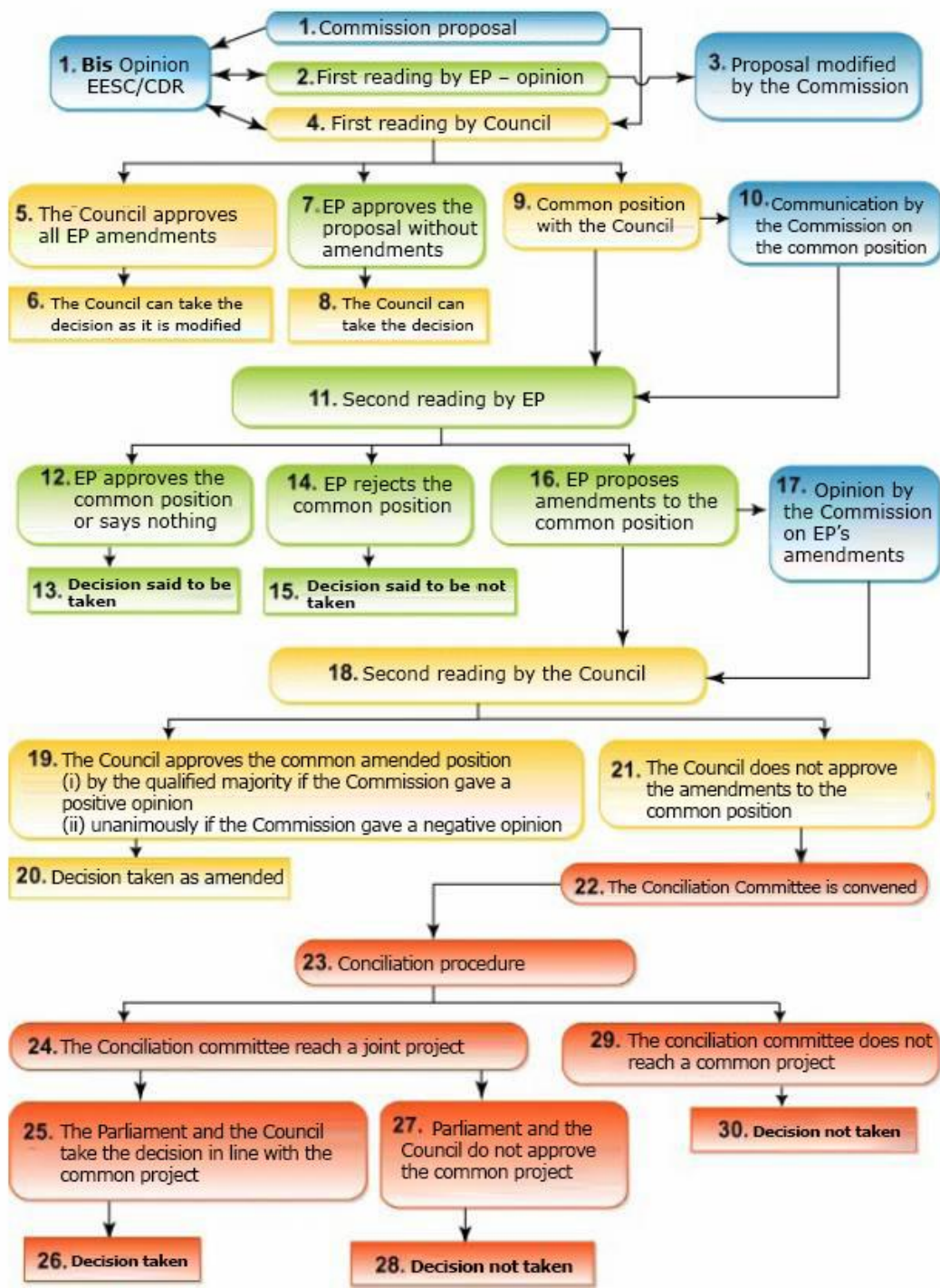
main decision making body(!), 10 configurations

tasks: legislation (alone or with EP)

organisation: COREPER, Secretariat, presidency (6 months)



27



2. European institutions

IV. European Council

No predecessor!
foundation: 1974
prime ministers or presidents + president of EC
tasks: political and strategic decisions



2. Európai intézmények

V. Court of Justice

predecessor: Court of Justice of ECSC, 1952

1989: Court of First Instance

tasks: EU law + interpretations of the Treaties



3. EU Law

- Constitution 2006 (?) - no
- **instead:** „Founding Treaties”
 1. Roma 1957
 2. Merger Treaty 1965)
 3. Luxembourg 1970
 4. Single European Act (1986)
 5. Maastricht 1992
 6. Amsterdam 1997
 7. Nizza 2002
 8. + enlargement Treaties
- acts:
 1. regulations
 2. directives
 3. decisions
 4. recommendations
 5. opinions
- EU precedent law
- international treaties
- general principles of law

Draft

TREATY
ESTABLISHING A

CONSTITUTION FOR EUROPE

Adopted by consensus by the European Convention
on 13 June and 10 July 2003

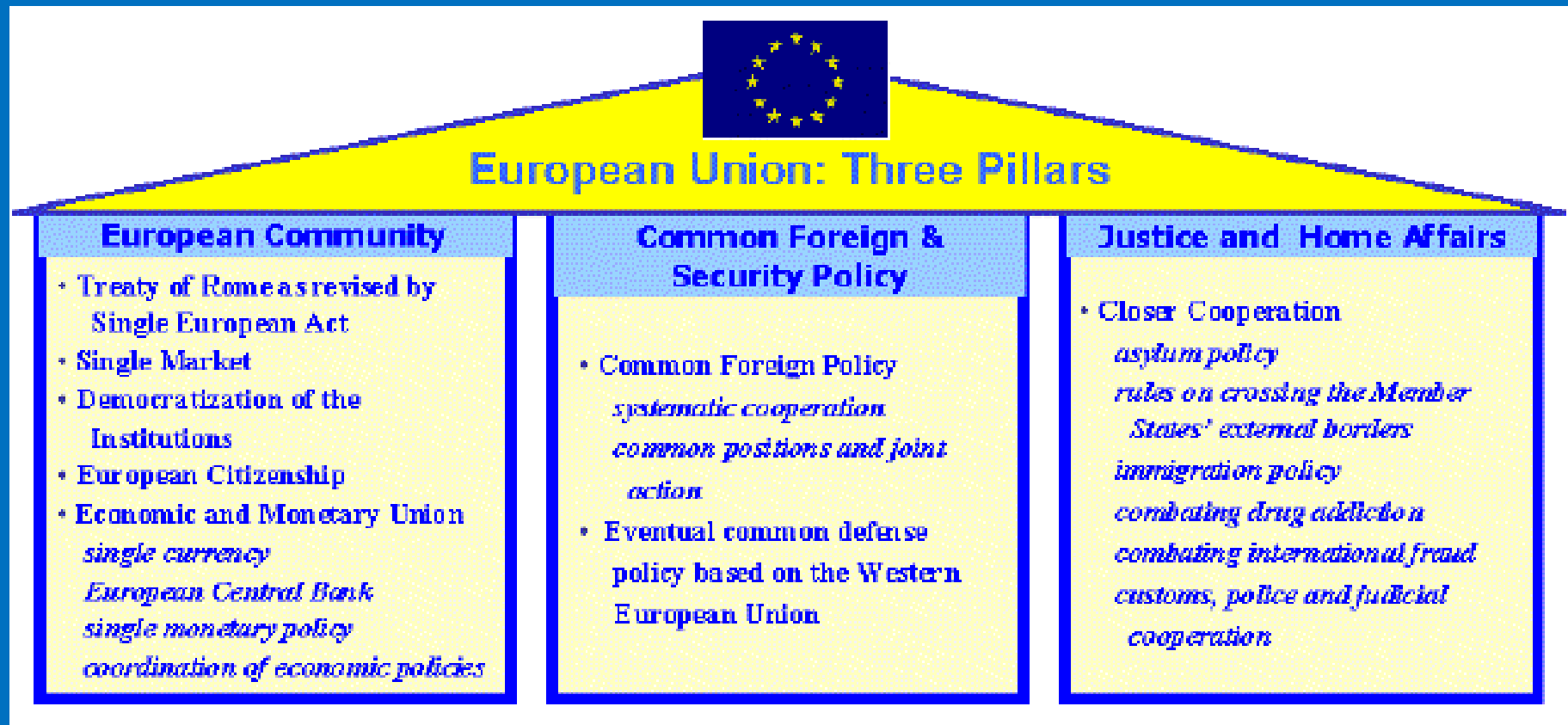
SUBMITTED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL
IN ROME

– 18 July 2003 –


the european convention

3. The nature of EU law

- *direct effect*
- *direct applicability*
- *primacy*
- *crowding out effect*



Three Pillars





SUPREMACY OF EU LAW

- Nature of EU legal Order
 1. Transfer of Sovereignty- Costa v Enel
 2. Supremacy of EU Law
 3. Direct Effect of EU law
 4. Direct Applicability of EU Law



4. EU enlargements

1973

1981

1986

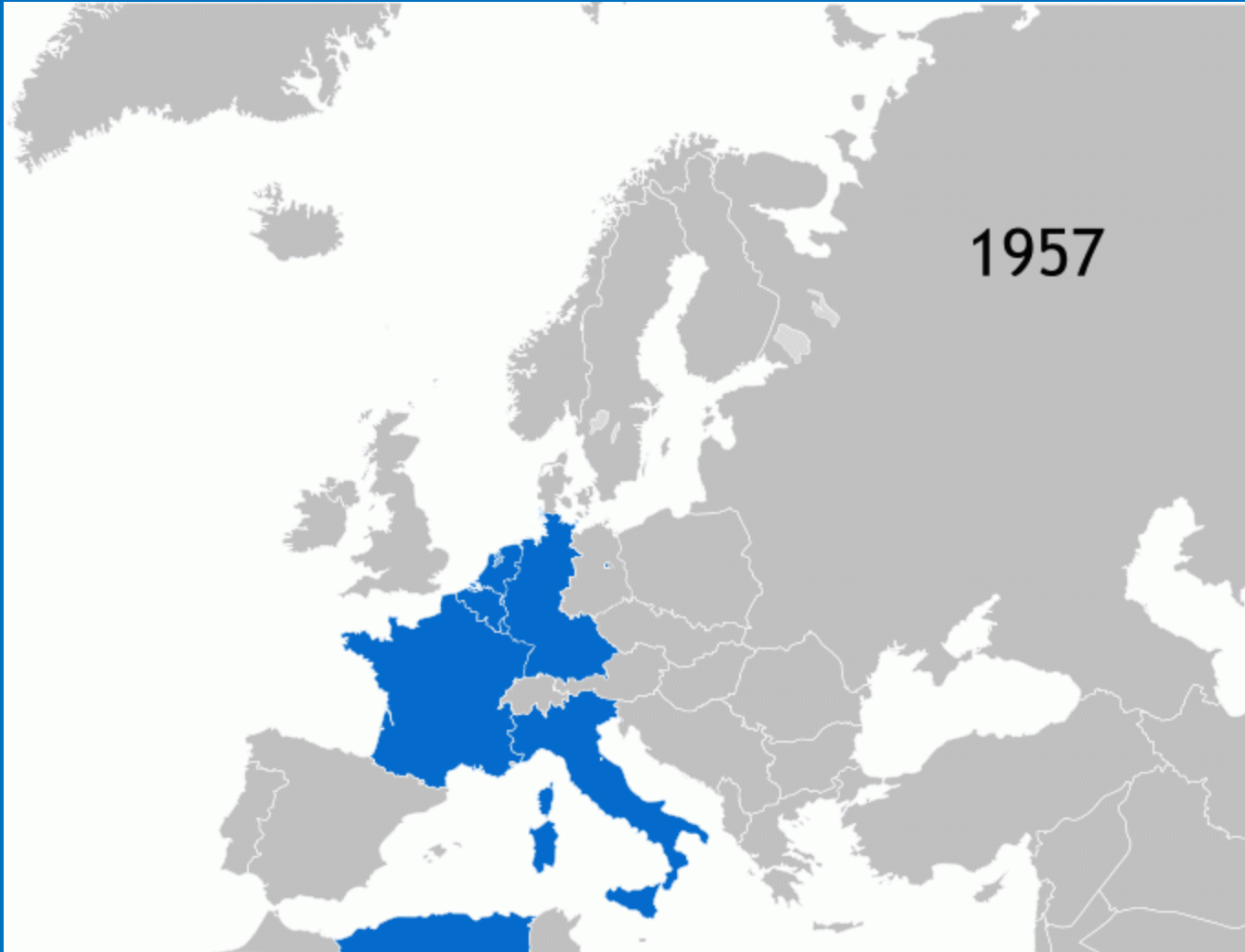
1995

2004

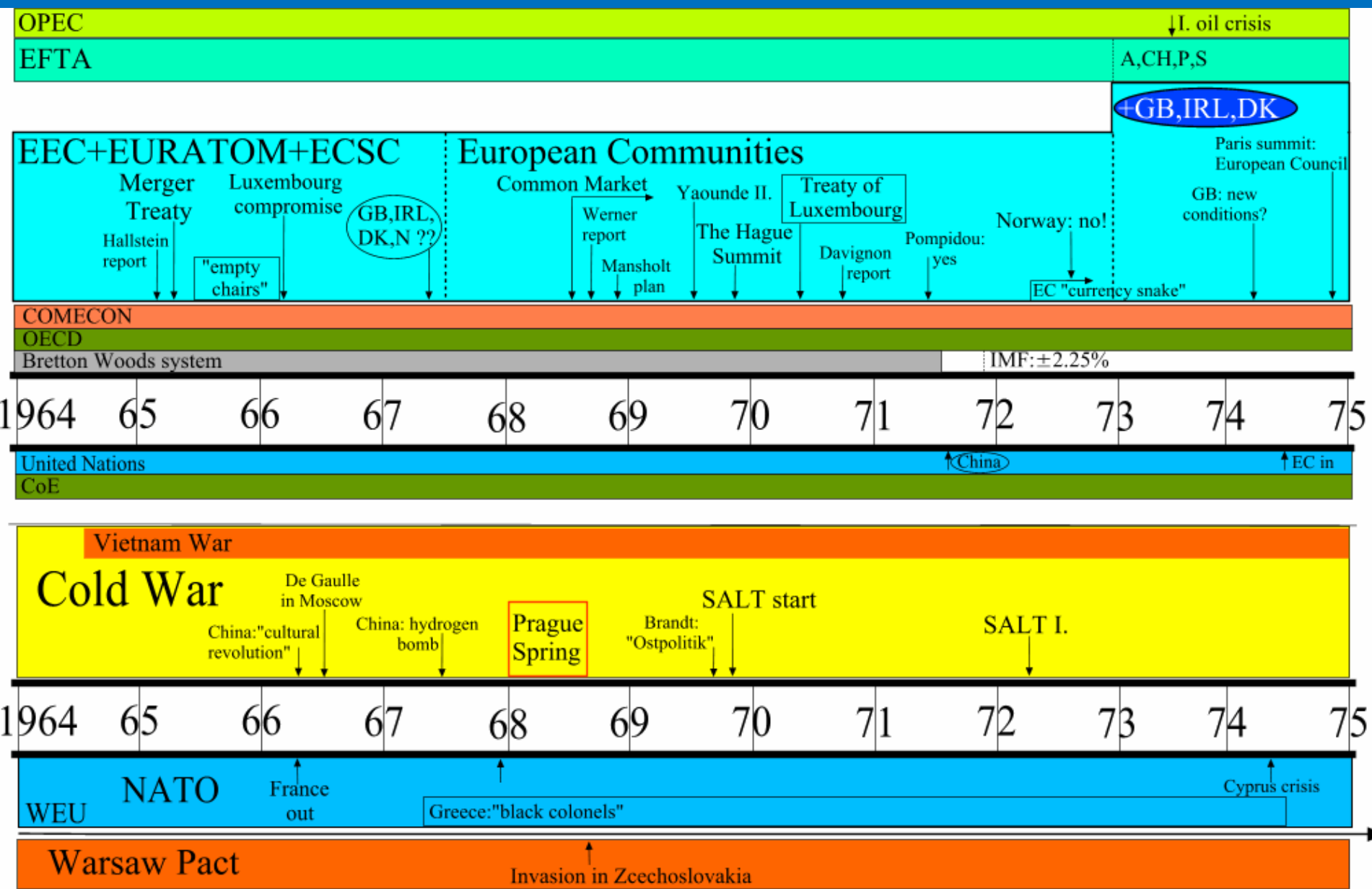
2007

-
-
-

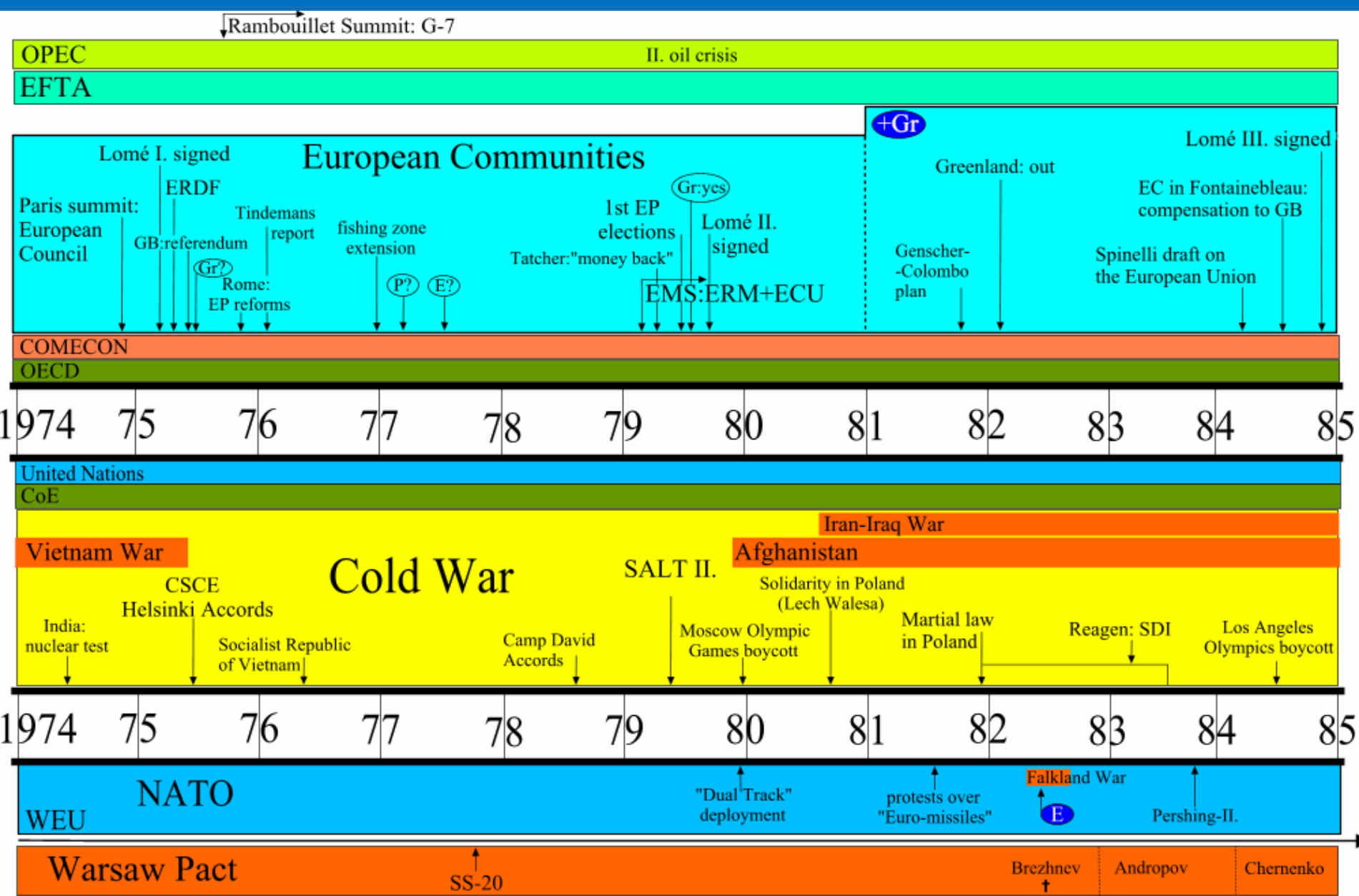




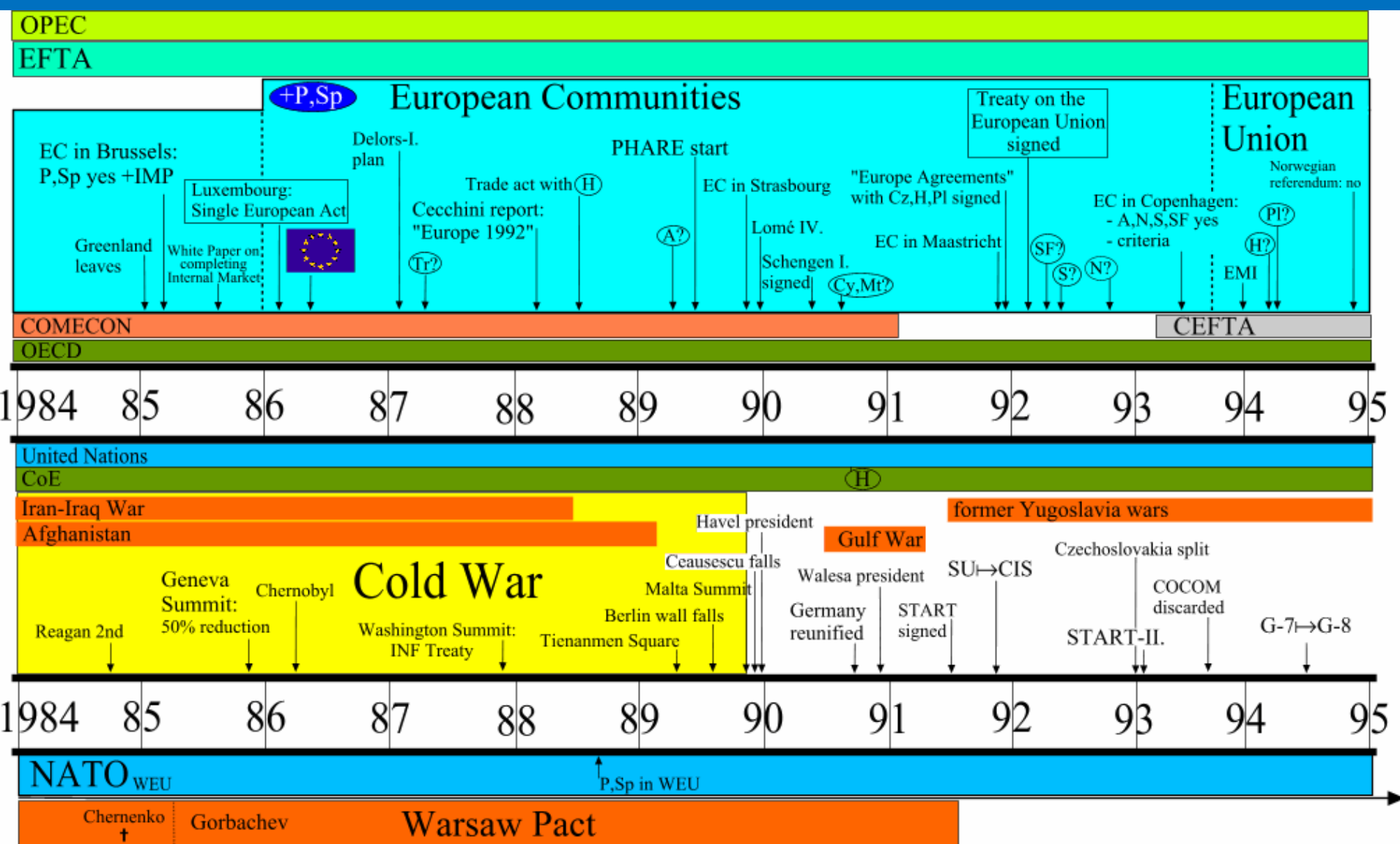
4. EU bővítések



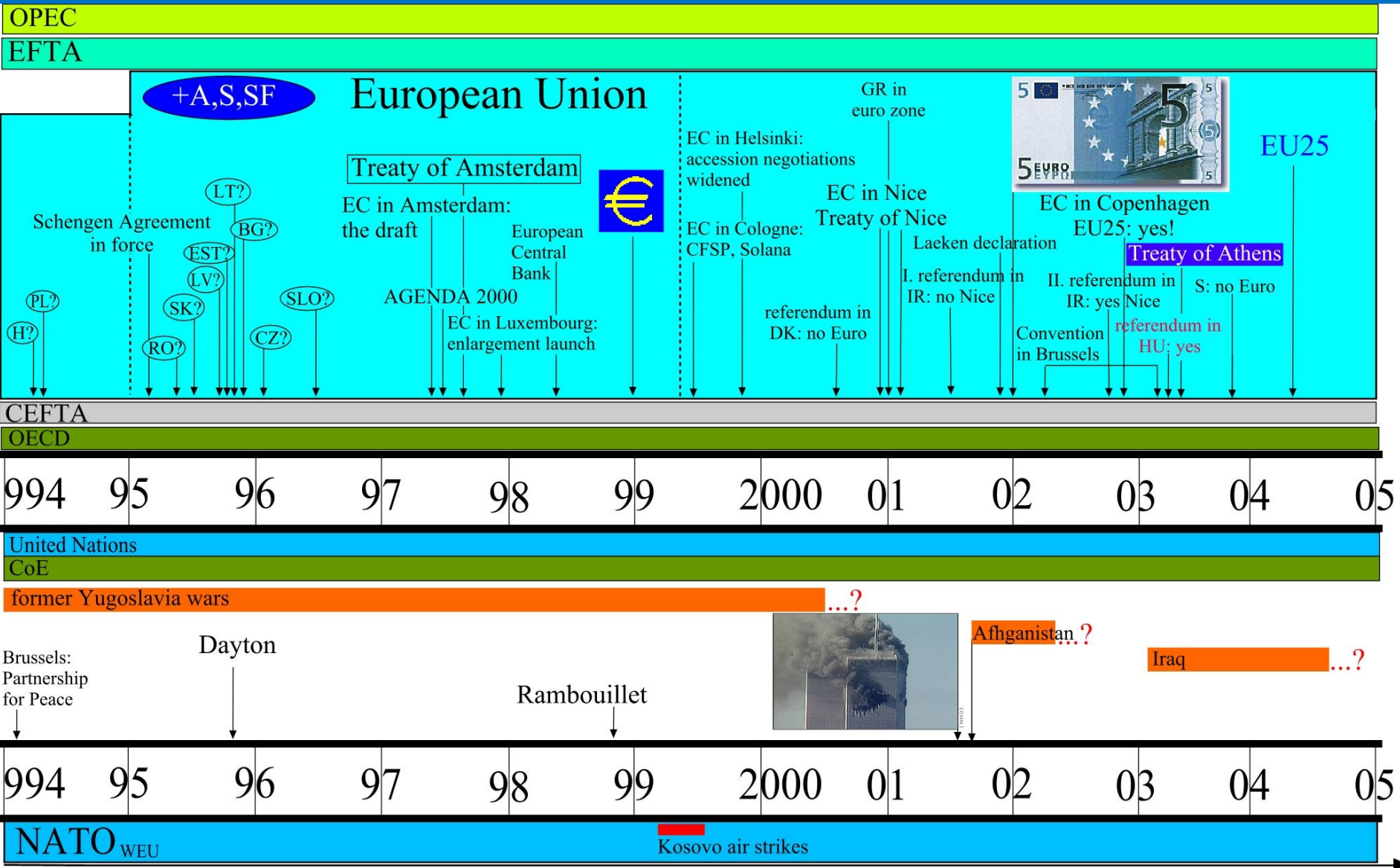
4. EU bővítések



4. EU bővítések



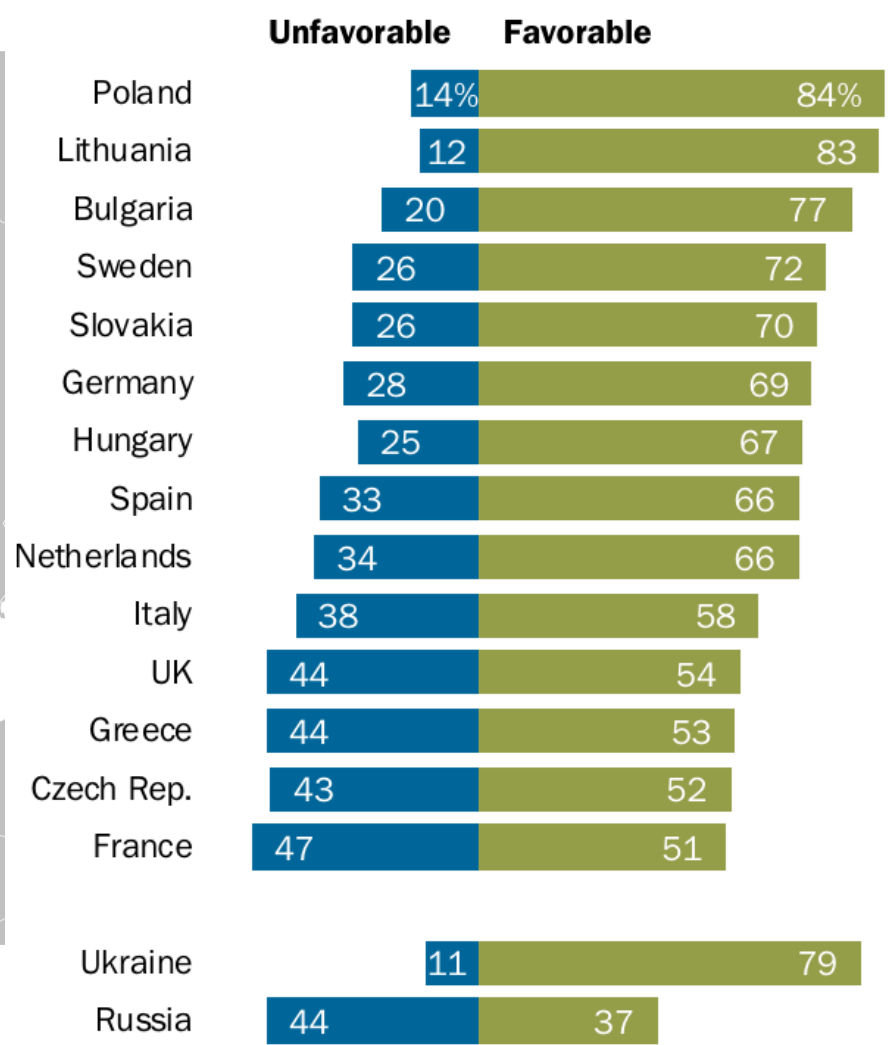
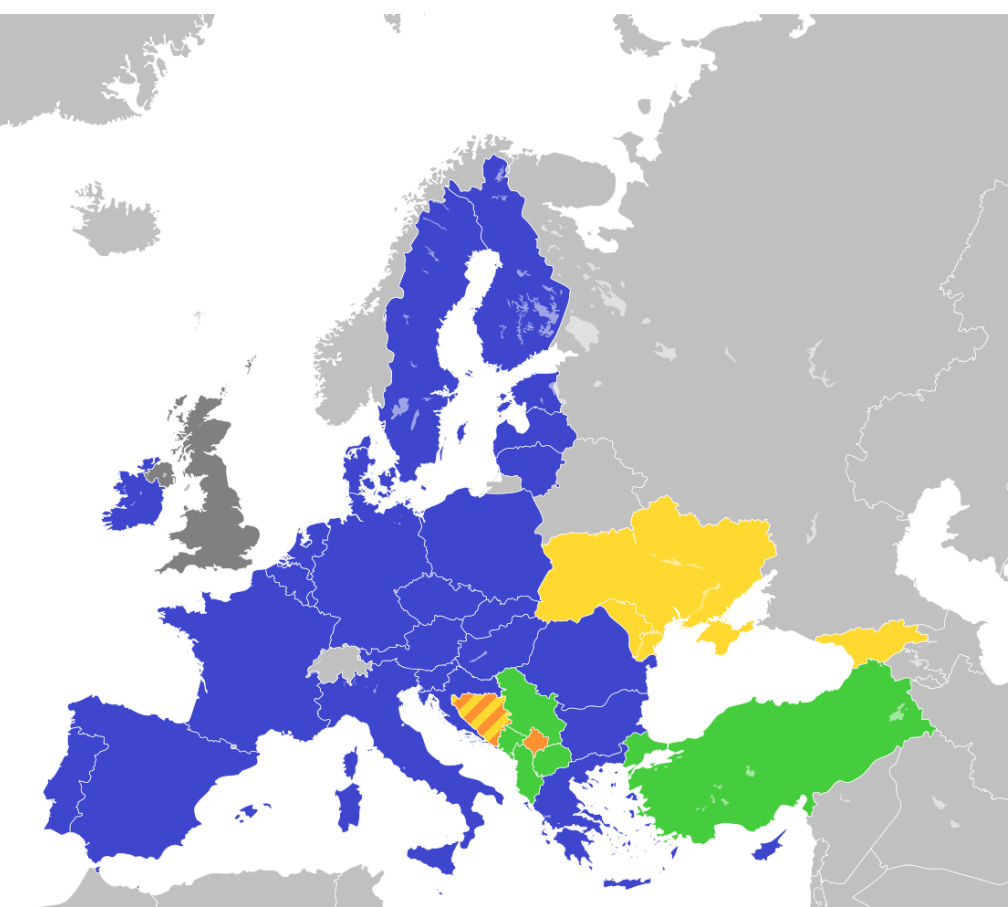
4. EU bővítések



5. Quo vadis EU?

Most in member nations hold favorable views of EU

% who have a ___ opinion of the European Union



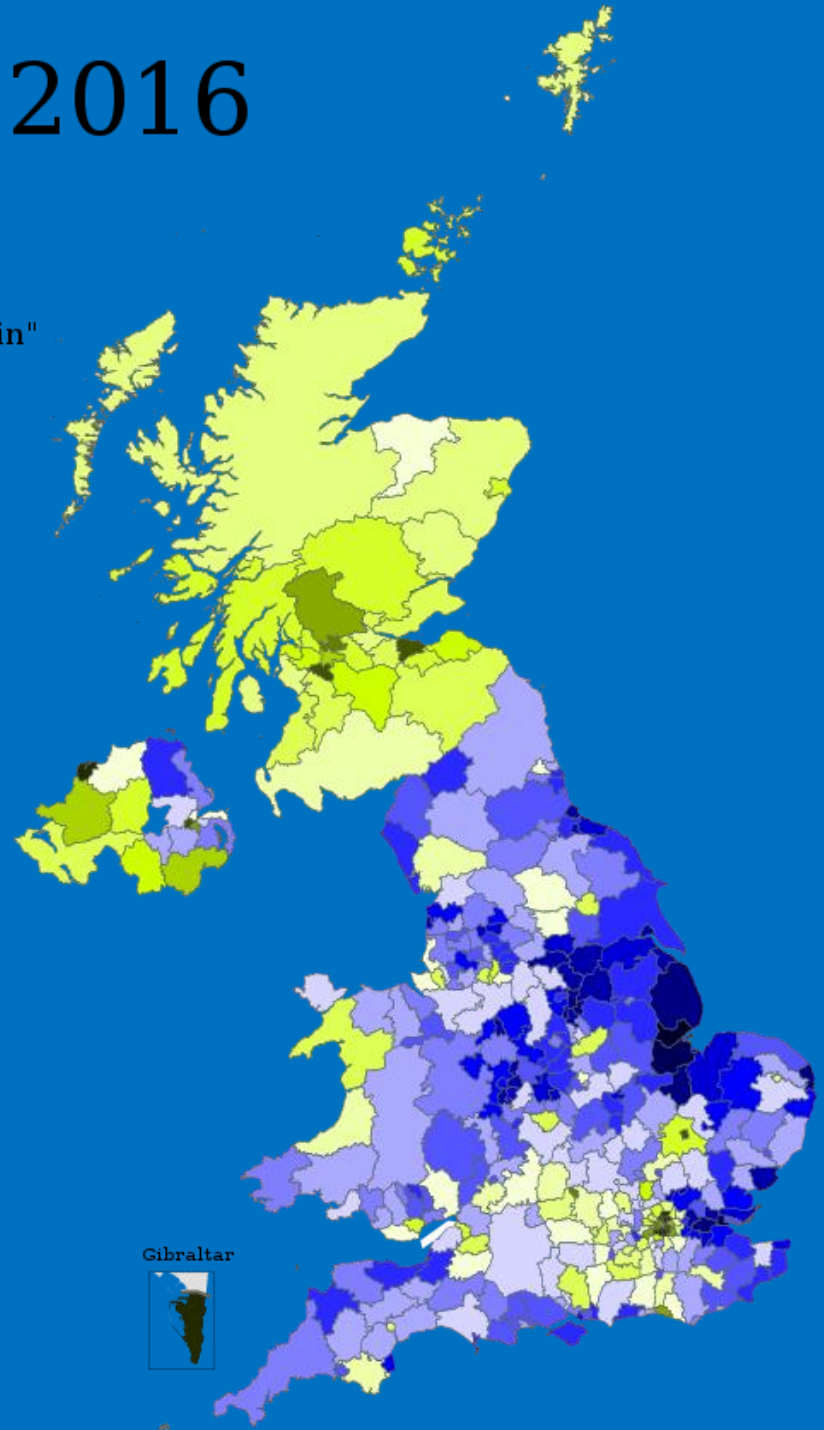
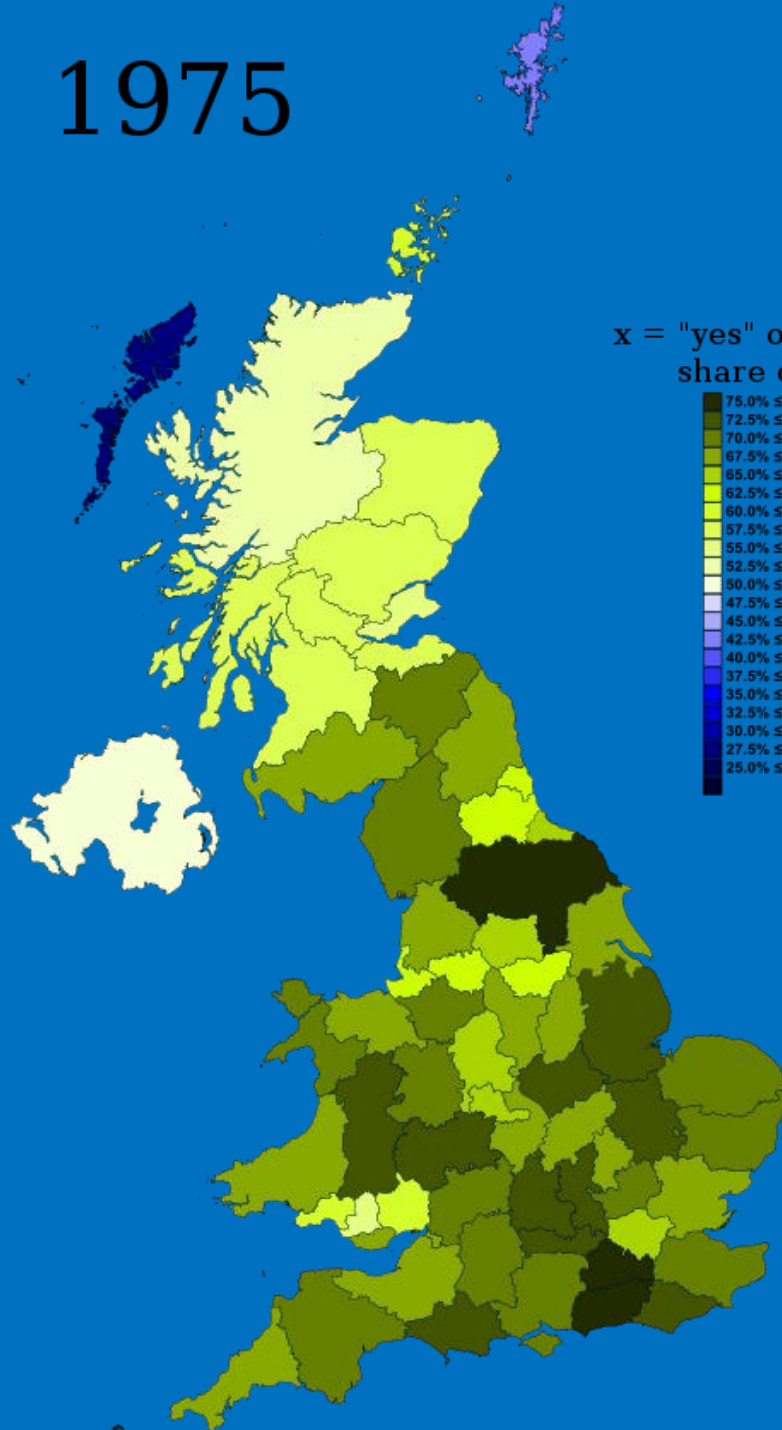
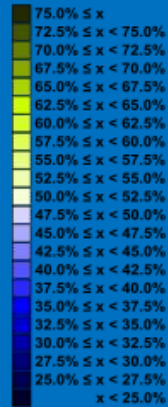
Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8d.

Member States		1979	1984	1987	1989	1994	1995	1996	1999	2004
DE		65.7	56.8		62.3	60.0			45.2	43
FR		60.7	56.7		48.7	52.7			46.8	43.14
BE		91.4	92.2		90.7	90.7			91.0	90.81
IT		84.9	83.4		81.5	74.8			70.8	73.1
LU		88.9	88.8		87.4	88.5			87.3	90
NL		57.8	50.6		47.2	35.6			30.0	39.1
UK		32.2	32.6		36.2	36.4			24.0	38.9
IE		63.6	47.6		68.3	44.0			50.2	59.7
DK		47.8	52.4		46.2	52.9			50.5	47.85
EL			77.2		79.9	71.2			75.3	62.78
ES				68.9	54.6	59.1			63.0	45.94
PT				72.4	51.2	35.5			40.0	38.74
SE							41.6		38.8	37.2
AT								67.7	49.4	41.8
FI								60.3	31.4	41.1
CZ										27.9
EE										26.89
CY										71.19
LV										41.23
LT										48.2
HU										38.47
MT										82.37
PL										20.42
SI										28.34
SK										16.66
Average EU		63	61	/	58.5	56.8	/	/	49.8	45.5

1975

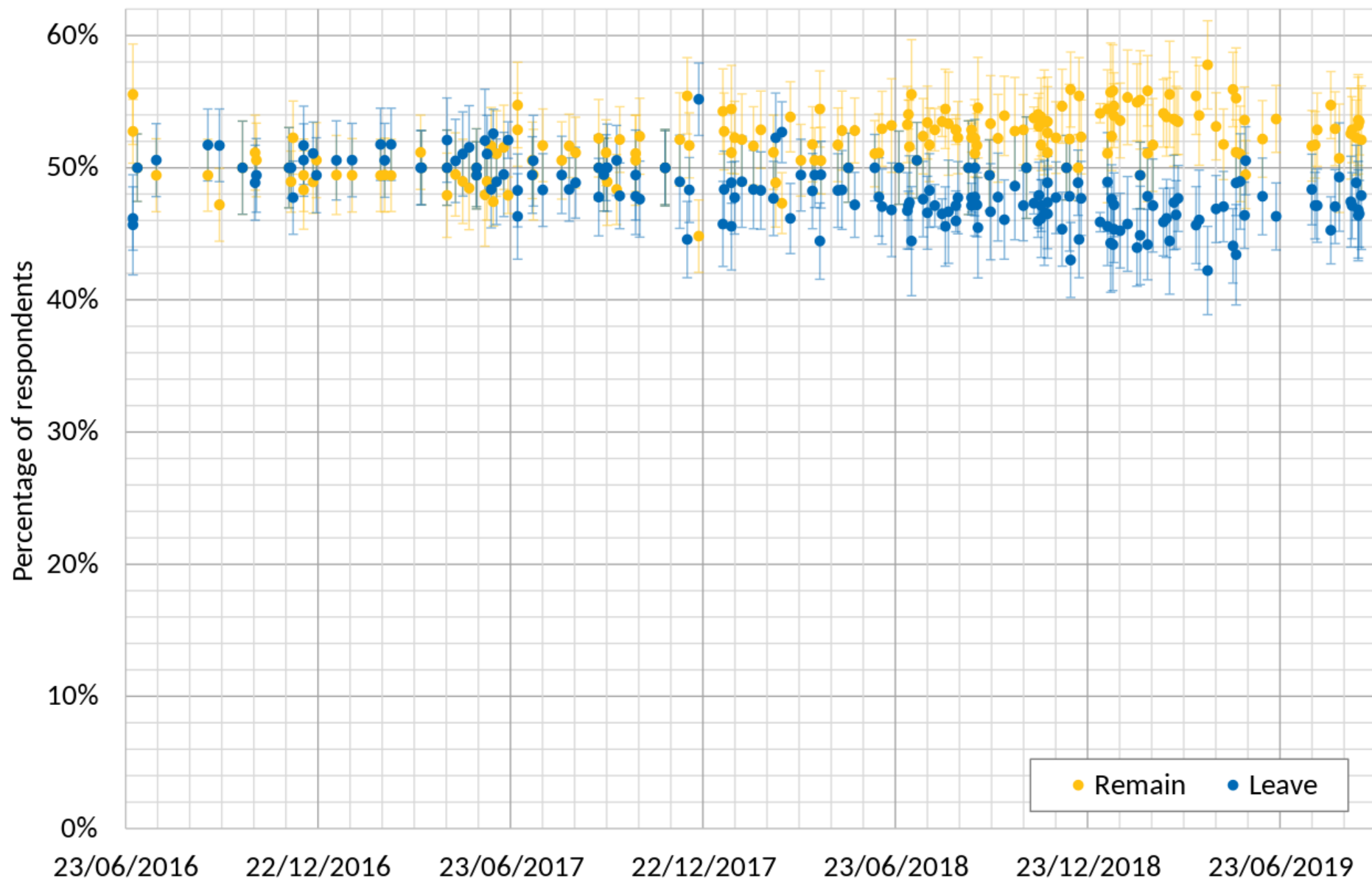
2016

x = "yes" or "remain"
share of vote



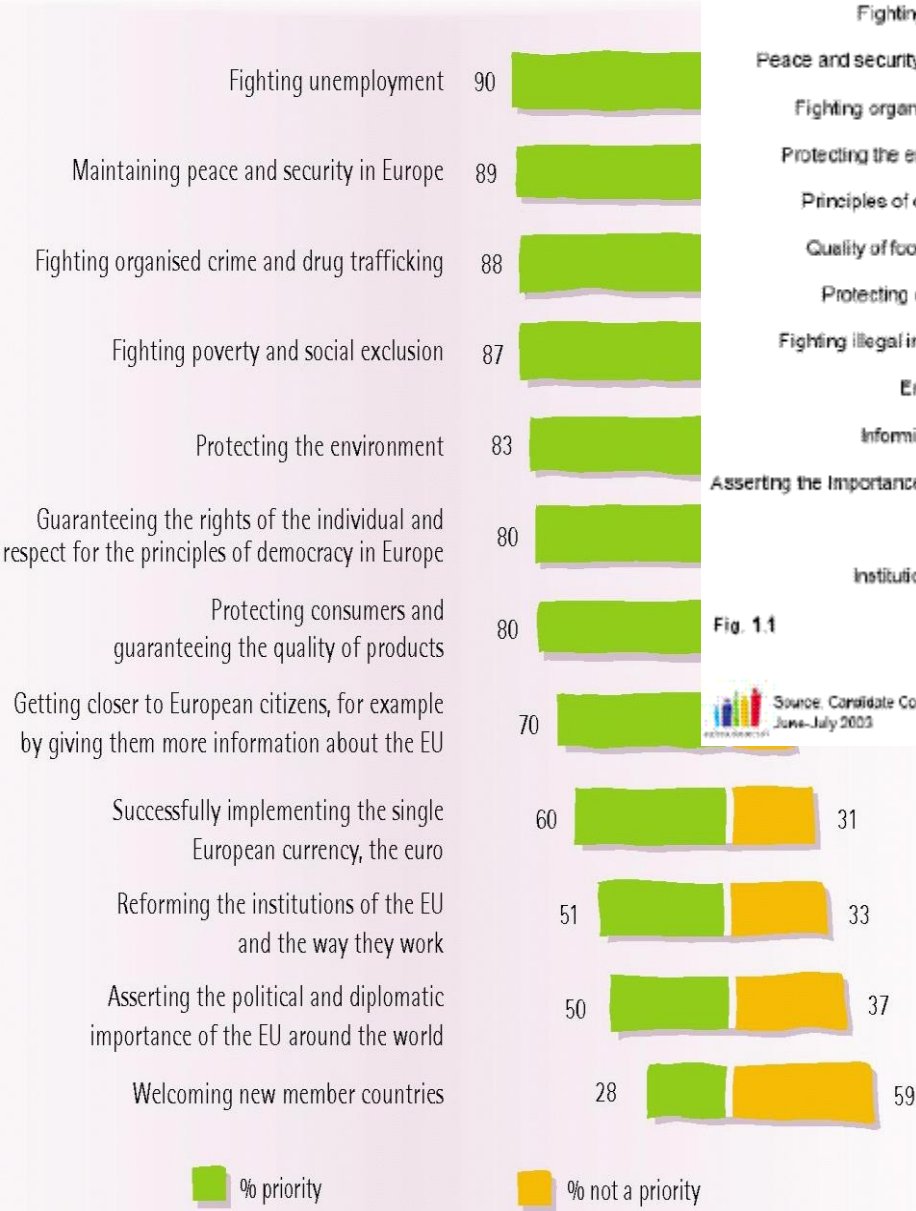
Gibraltar





5. Quo vadis EU?

EU actions: priority or not? (EU-15)



Priority of key issues

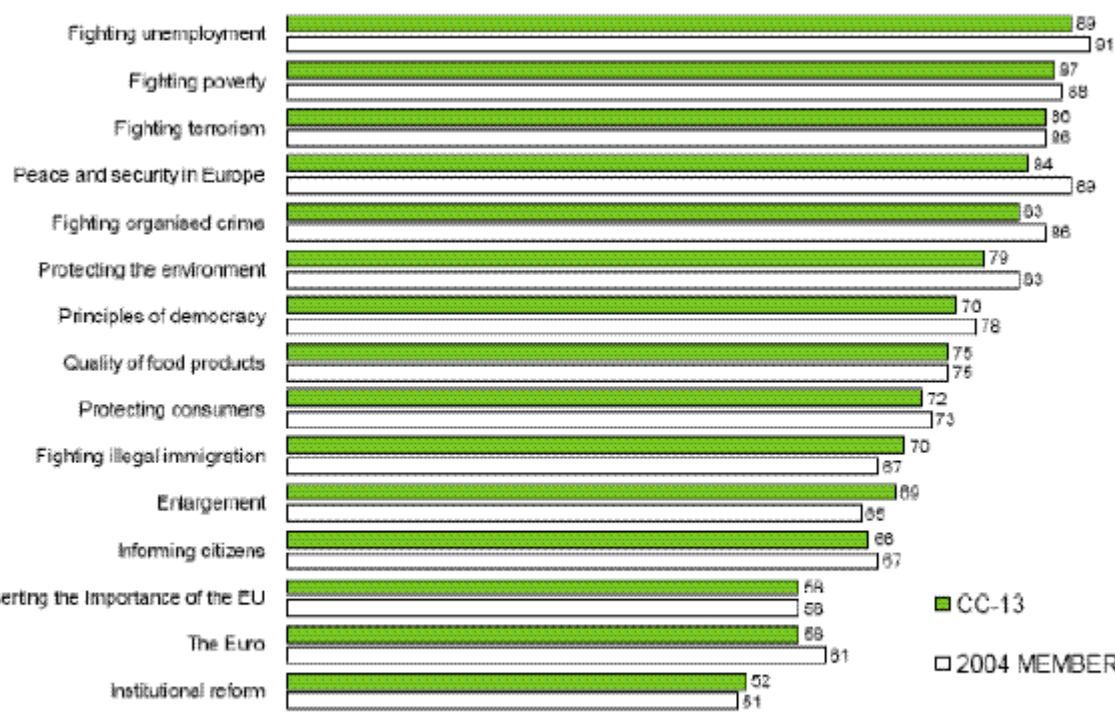


Fig. 1.1

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.3 June-July 2003

Question: Now, I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. please tell me if, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not?

% 'Don't know' and 'No answer' not shown

5. Quo vadis EU?

Democratic legitimacy

- Council of the European Union
- European Commission: non elected members
only initiates legislation
bírószági jogkörök (pl. nincs versenyhivatal)
- Court of Justice: makes law
- „ever existing” bureaucracy
- centralisation: „strategy of rising rivals’ costs”
-

The European Union and Hungary III.

Jánosi Imre Miklós

UPS FWS Department of Water and Environmental Policy

1. Monetary union: the first steps
2. Common budget: revenues
3. Common budget: financing aids
4. The current budget







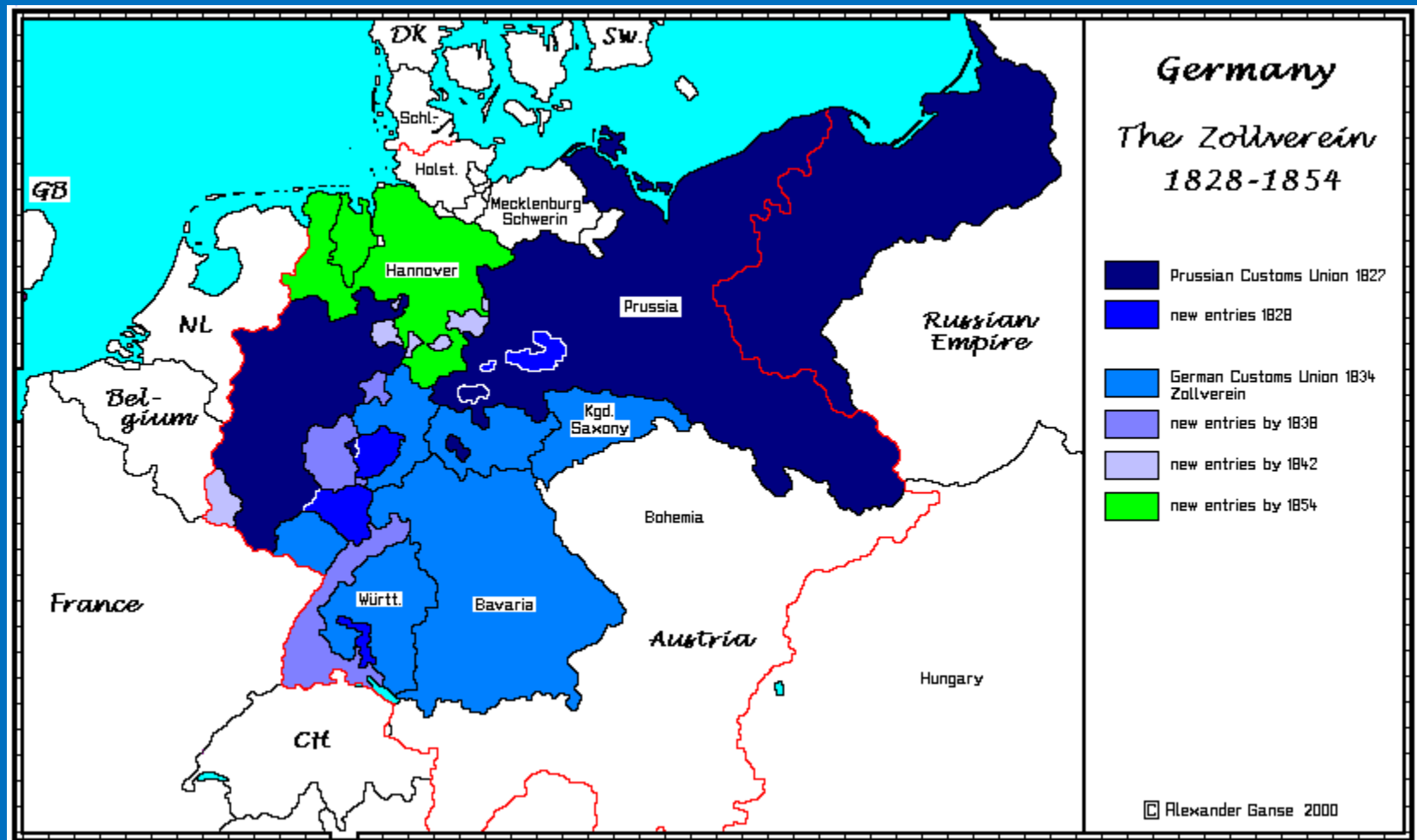
EU faces hard sell on constitution

Sunday, June 20, 2004 Posted: 8:11 AM EDT (1211 GMT)

- European law
- European framework law
- European regulation
- European decision
- Recommendation
- Opinion

1. Attempts to build monetary union

1828-1870: Zollverein (Vereinsthaler + Gulden)



1. Attempts to build monetary union

1865-1927: Latin monetary union (F, CH, B, I, ... GR, RO,...)

1871: Goldmark (1875 Reichsbank)

1873-1917: Scandinavian monetary union (S, N, DK)

1900: US dollar (gold standard, 1913 FED)

1922-1977: East-African Shilling Area (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganika, Zanzibar)

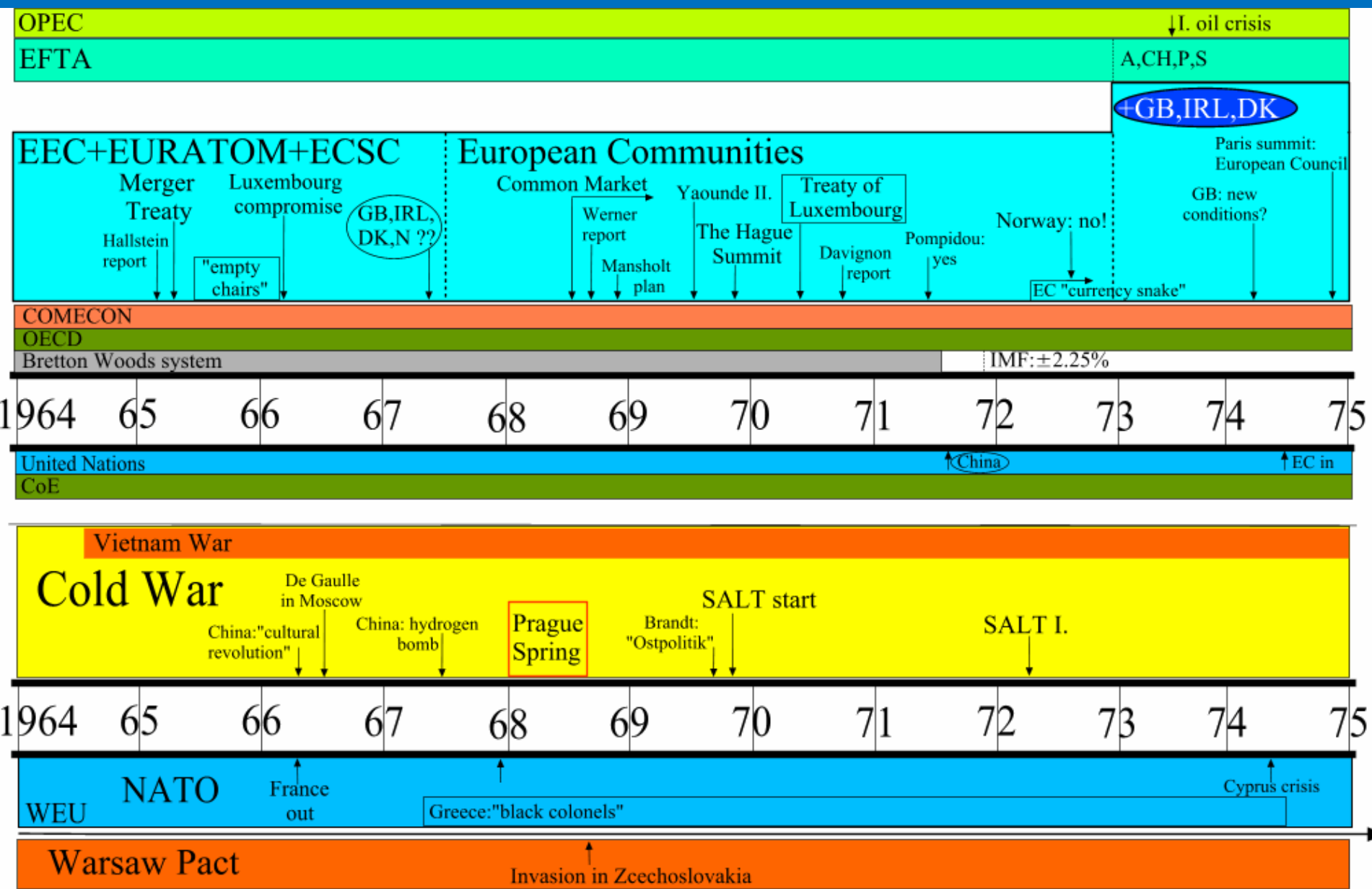


1. Attempts to build monetary union

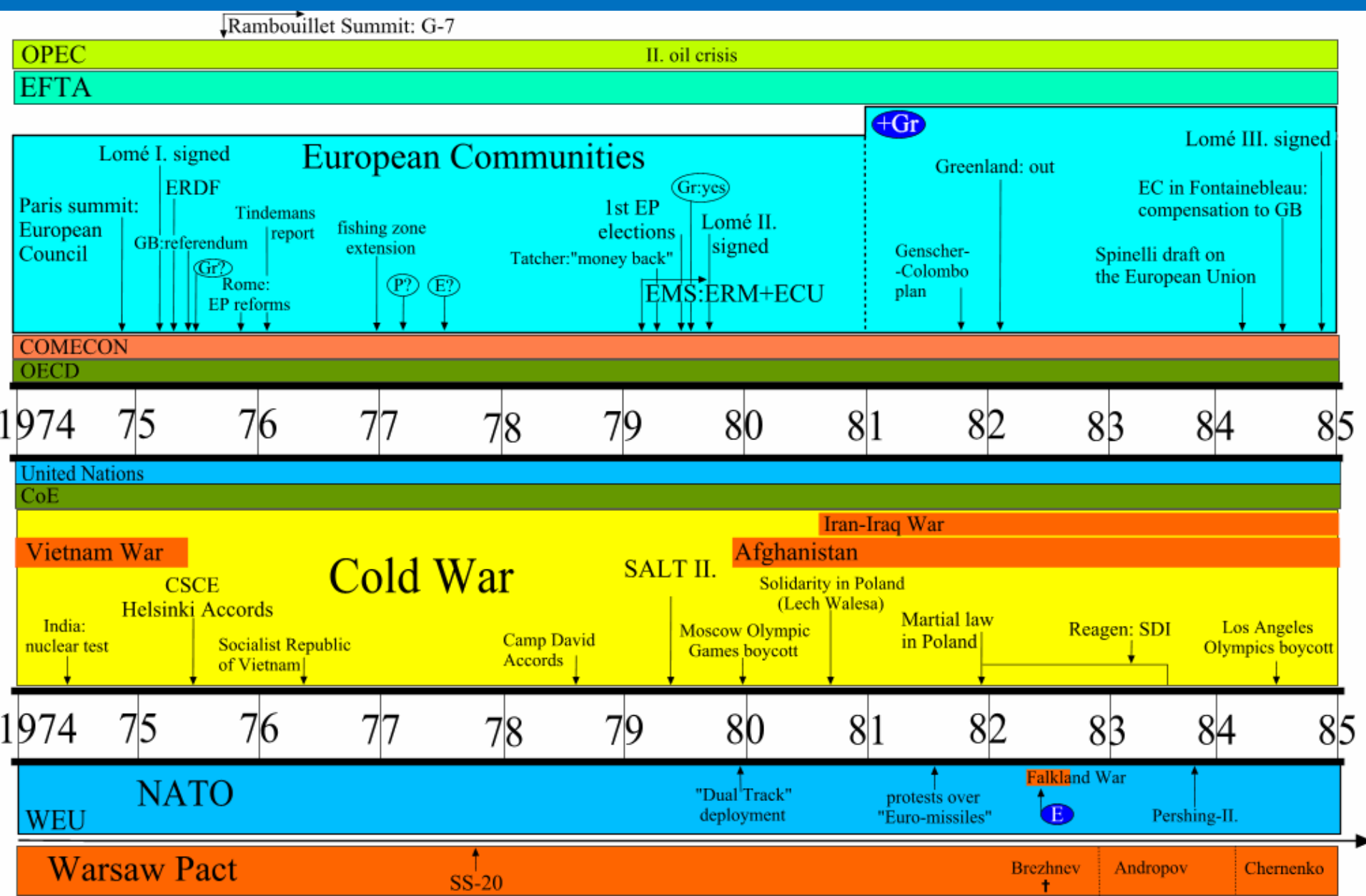
1945 - : CFA Frank area



2. Collapse of Bretton Woods



3. EMS → euro



1. Az euró létrehozása

Convergence criteria:

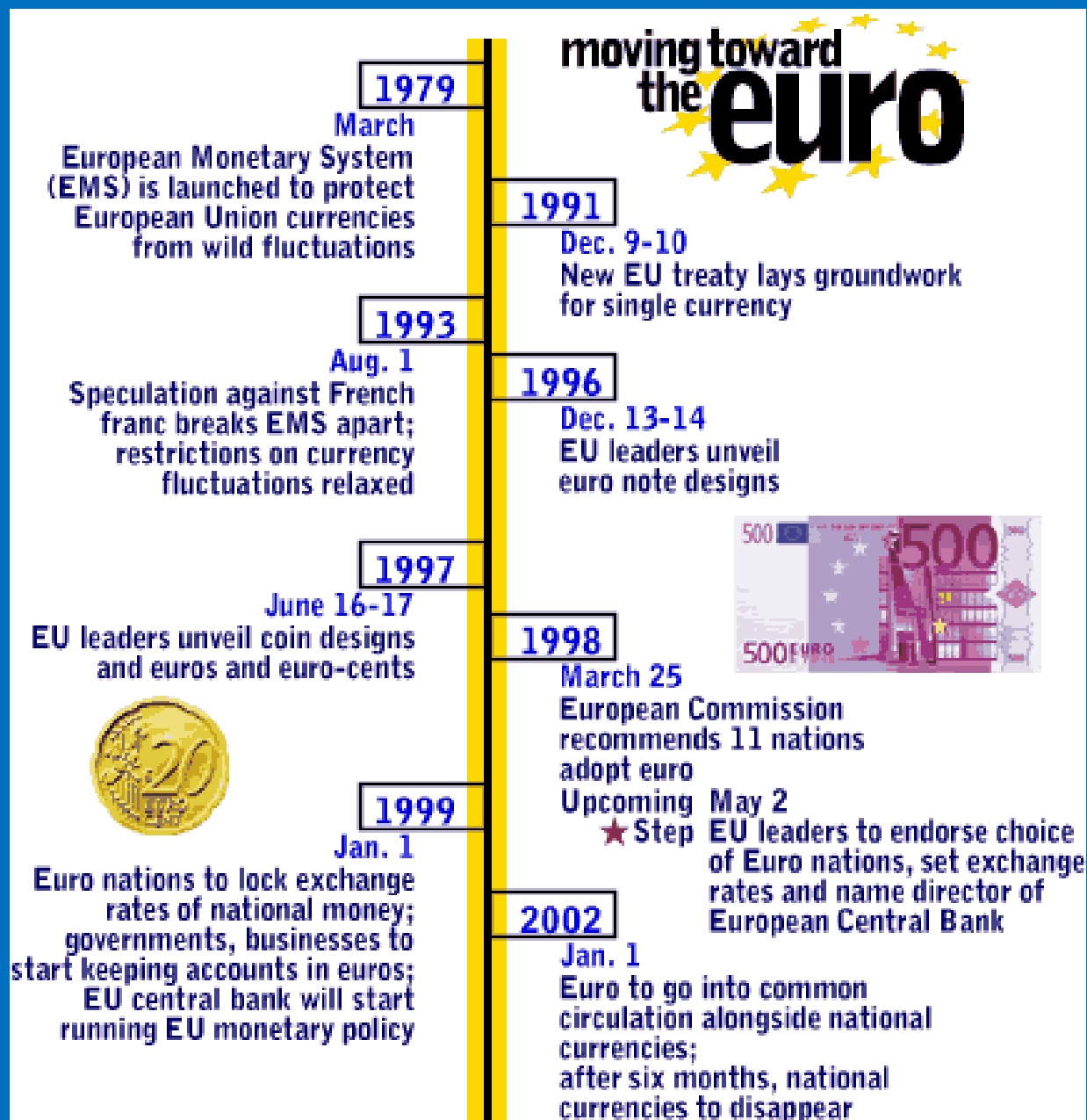
- stability (+1.5% inflation)
- deficit < GDP 3%
- total debt < GDP 60%
- low interest rate

Benefits:

- Cheaper transactions
- no exchange losses
- easy comparisons
- lower interest rates
-

Drawbacks:

- sovereignty loss
- „asymmetric shocks”
- sensitivity on interests
-



Optimal Currency Areas

The theory of Optimal Currency Areas was outlined by Robert Mundell in 1961 and further developed by McKinnon (1964) and Kenen (1969). They found that there were certain benefits of sharing a currency across a number of countries.

Mundell's analysis involves a discussion of asymmetric demand shocks. An asymmetric shock is defined as,

"Any major economic event that effects involved parties unequally. It stems from inherent dissimilarities between nations' economies and thus disrupts the relative balance" (One Europe=One Currency, Tomasz A. Swinarski)

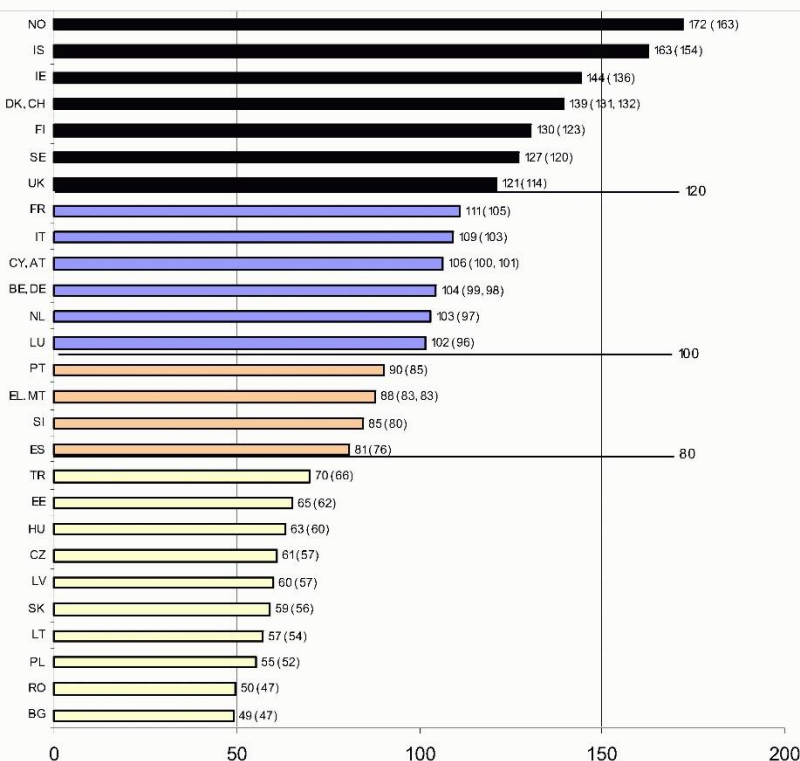
The OCA theory examines alternative responses to these asymmetric shocks and the analysis singles out three main criteria for an OCA:

1. Mobility of Labour.
2. Flexibility of Wages and Prices.
3. Resource transfers from a central EU reserve.

Optimal currency areas

Economist.com

Chart 1: Price level index for Food, beverages and tobacco—overall 2003 survey results, EU25=100



The hamburger standard

	Big Mac price in dollars*	Implied PPPi of the dollar	Under (-)/over (+) valuation against the dollar, %
United States†	2.90	—	—
Argentina	1.48	1.50	-49
Australia	2.27	1.12	-22
Brazil	1.70	1.86	-41
Britain	3.37	1.54‡	+16
Canada	2.33	1.10	-20
Chile	2.18	483	-25
China	1.26	3.59	-57
Czech Rep.	2.13	19.5	-27
Denmark	4.46	9.57	+54
Egypt	1.62	3.45	-44
Euro area	3.28**	1.06††	+13
Hong Kong	1.54	4.14	-47
Hungary	2.52	183	-13
Indonesia	1.77	5,552	-39
Japan	2.33	90.3	-20
Malaysia	1.33	1.74	-54
Mexico	2.08	8.28	-28
New Zealand	2.65	1.50	-8
Peru	2.57	3.10	-11
Philippines	1.23	23.8	-57
Poland	1.63	2.17	-44
Russia	1.45	14.5	-50
Singapore	1.92	1.14	-34
South Africa	1.86	4.28	-36
South Korea	2.72	1,103	-6
Sweden	3.94	10.3	+36
Switzerland	4.90	2.17	+69
Taiwan	2.24	25.9	-23
Thailand	1.45	20.3	-50
Turkey	2.58	1,362,069	-11
Venezuela	1.48	1,517	-49

MORE COUNTRIES Data for the countries below are not provided in printed editions of *The Economist*

	Big Mac price in dollars*	Implied PPPi of the dollar	Under (-)/over (+) valuation against the dollar, %
Aruba	2.29	1.41	-21
Belarus	1.37	1021	-53
Bulgaria	1.85	1.03	-36
Colombia	2.35	2241	-19
Costa Rica	2.61	390	-10
Croatia	2.42	5.14	-17
Dom. Rep.	1.32	20.7	-54
Estonia	2.27	10.2	-22
Fiji	2.35	1.47	-19
Georgia	1.90	1.26	-34
Guatemala	2.01	5.52	-31
Honduras	1.98	12.4	-32
Iceland	6.01	151	107
Jamaica	1.88	39.0	-35
Jordan	3.65	0.89	26
Kuwait	7.33	0.74	153
Latvia	2.00	0.38	-31
Lebanon	2.84	1483	-2
Lithuania	2.26	2.24	-22
Macao	1.40	3.86	-52
Macedonia	1.84	32.8	-36
Moldova	1.93	7.93	-33
Morocco	0.26	0.82	-91
Nicaragua	2.19	11.9	-25
Norway	5.18	12.2	79
Pakistan	1.90	37.9	-34
Qatar	0.68	0.85	-77
Saudi Arabia	0.64	0.83	-78
Slovakia	1.98	22.8	-32
Slovenia	2.42	166	-17
Sri Lanka	1.41	48.3	-51
Ukraine	1.36	2.50	-53
UAE	0.67	0.84	-77
Uruguay	1.00	10.3	-65

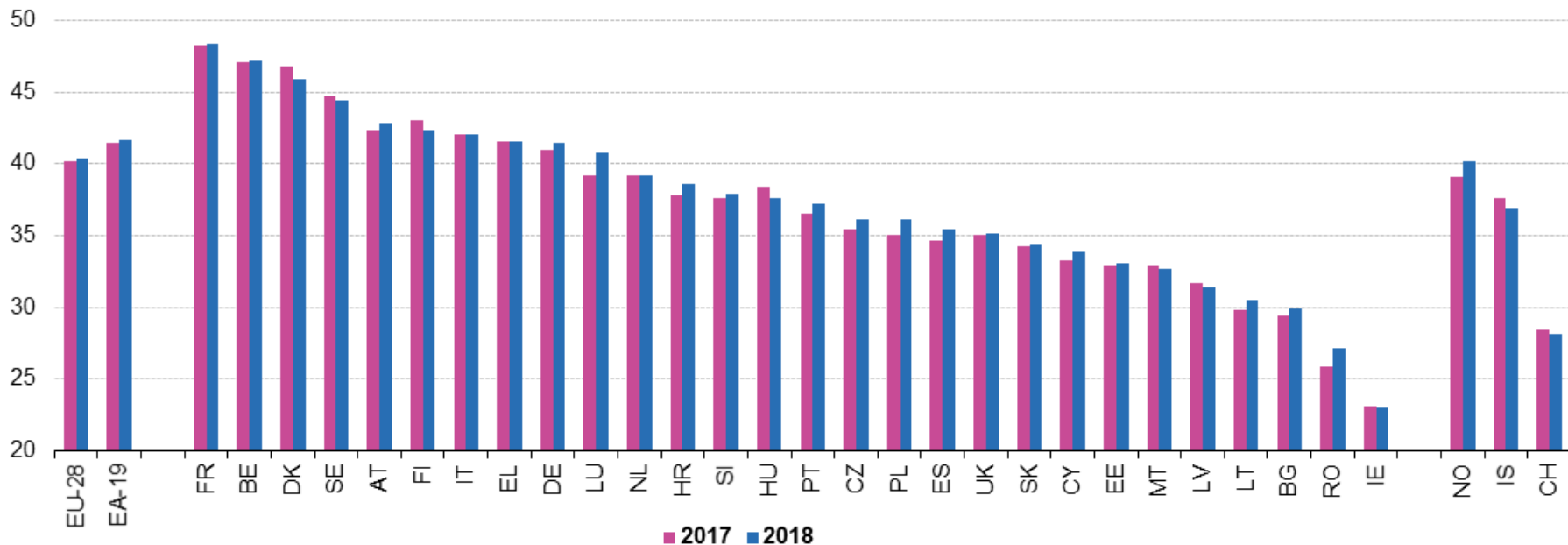
*At current exchange rates †Purchasing-power parity ‡Average of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Atlanta
§Dollars per pound **Weighted average of member countries ††Dollars per euro

Sources: McDonald's; *The Economist*

2020

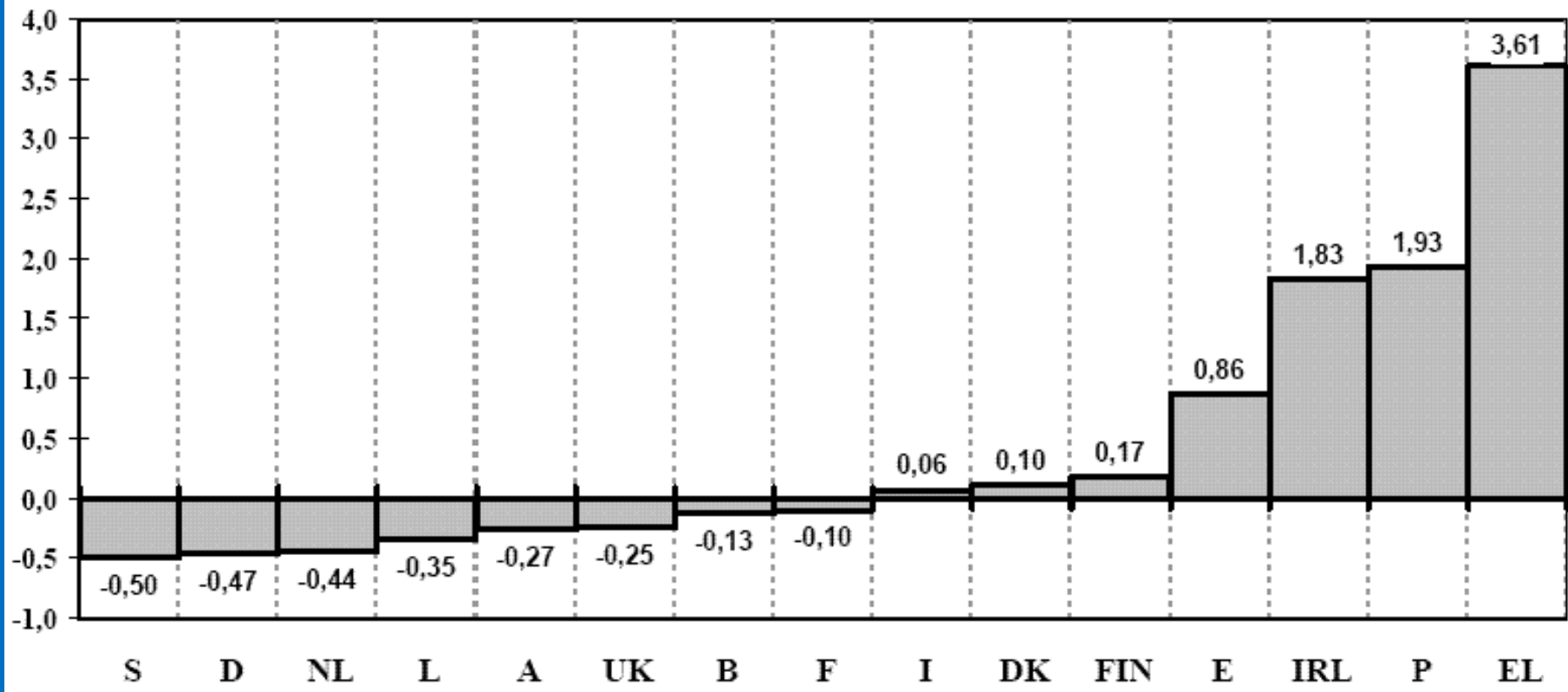


Total tax revenue by Member States and EFTA countries, 2017 and 2018, % of GDP



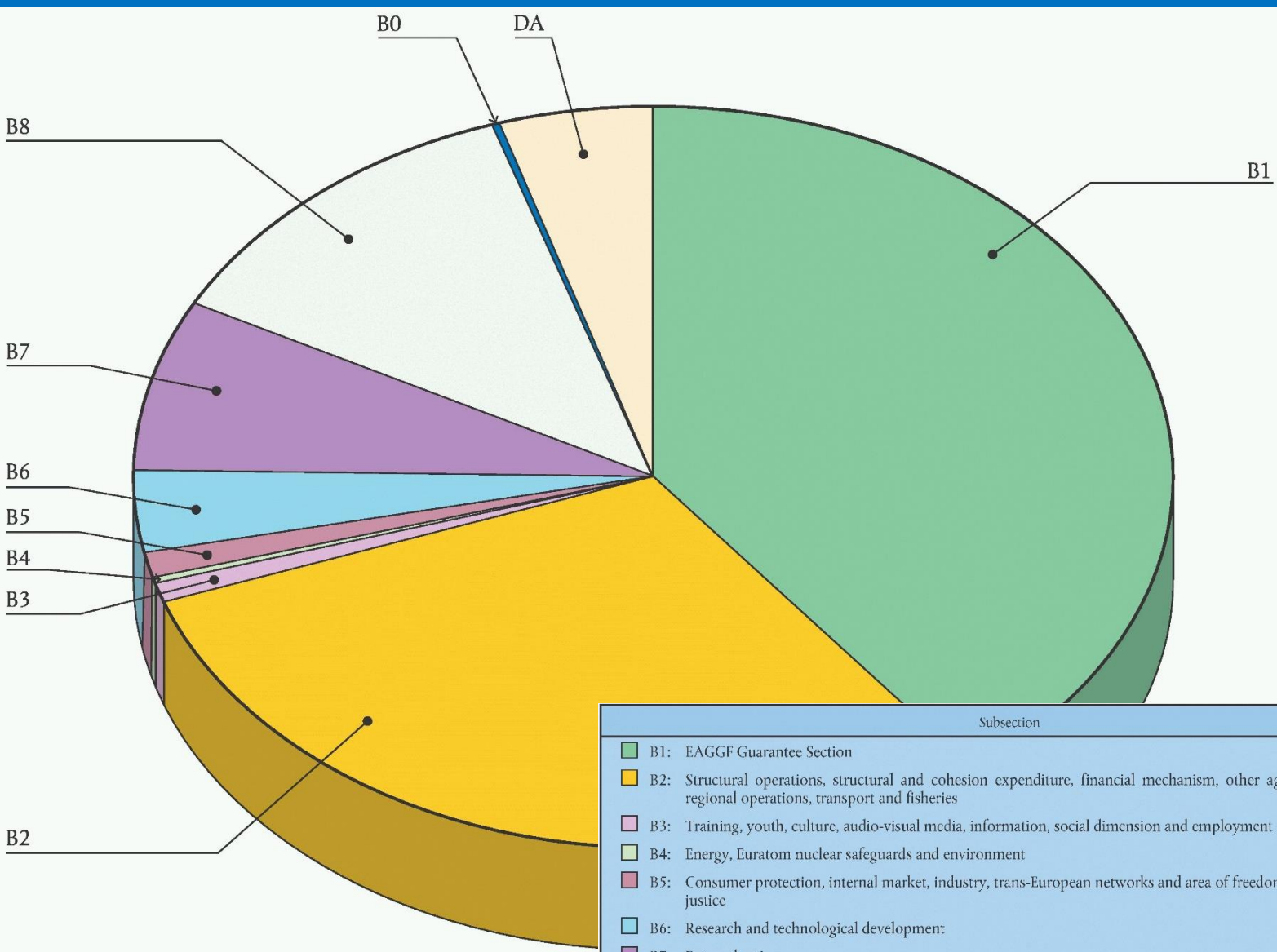
Net revenue by country

"Operational" budgetary balance (after UK correction) in 2000
based on the UK rebate definition, ranked according to size
(in percent of GNP)



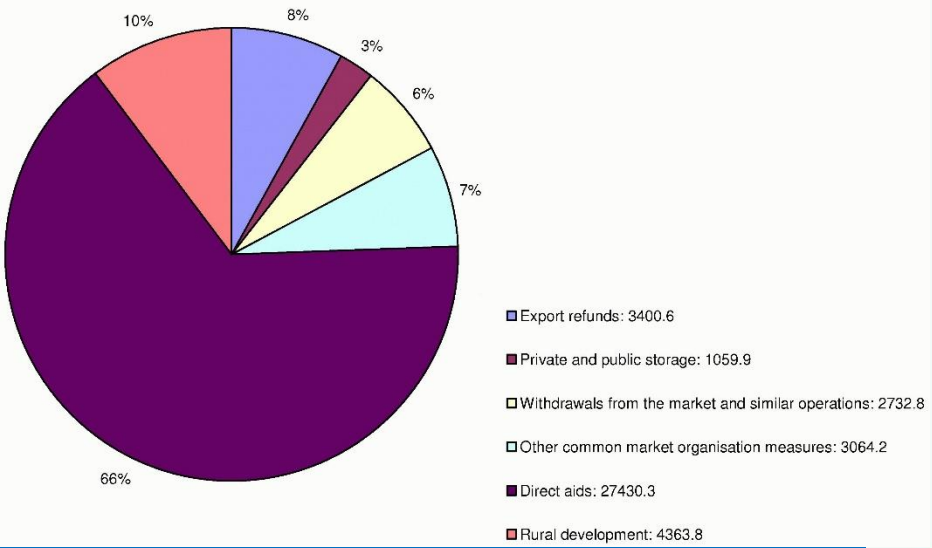
Source : Commission services.

3. Financial aid

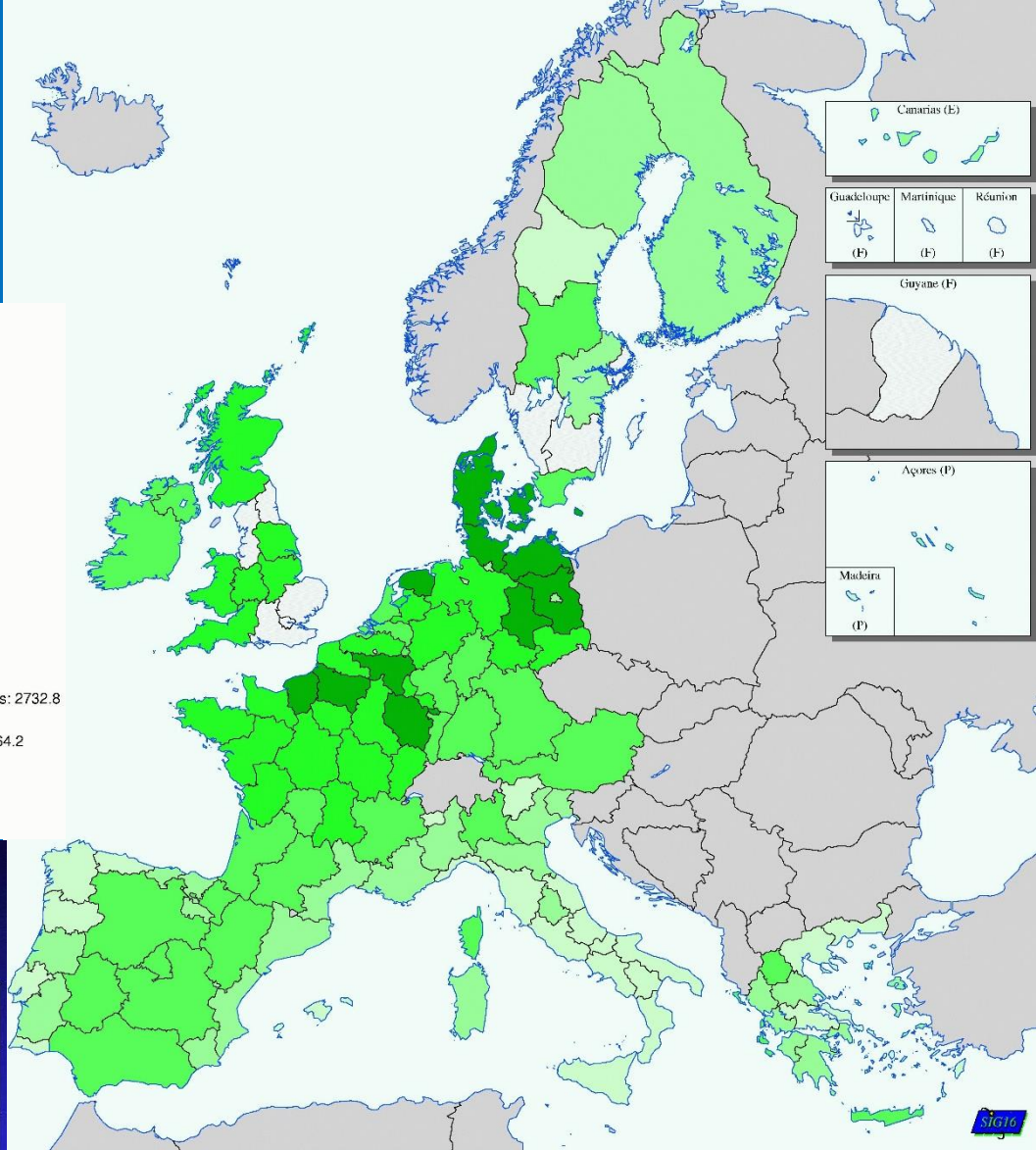
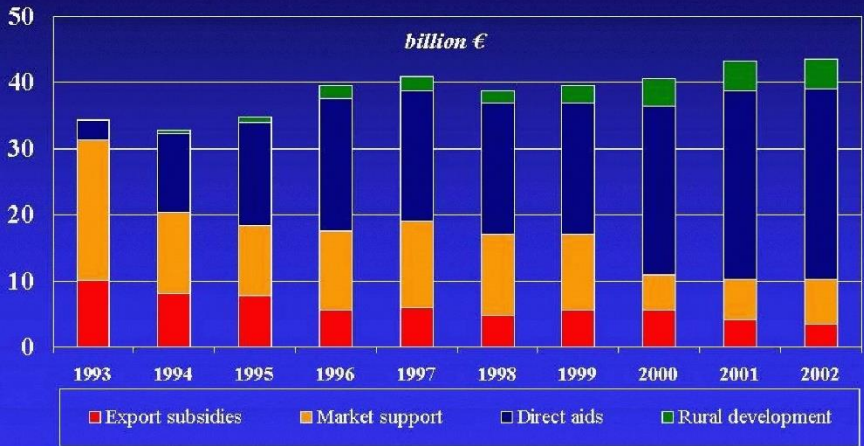


Subsection	Amount	%
B1: EAGGF Guarantee Section	44 780,45	44,9
B2: Structural operations, structural and cohesion expenditure, financial mechanism, other agricultural and regional operations, transport and fisheries	34 164,03	34,3
B3: Training, youth, culture, audio-visual media, information, social dimension and employment	984,80	1,0
B4: Energy, Euratom nuclear safeguards and environment	304,10	0,3
B5: Consumer protection, internal market, industry, trans-European networks and area of freedom, security and justice	1 267,88	1,3
B6: Research and technological development	4 055,00	4,1
B7: External action	8 504,86	8,5
B8: Common foreign and security policy	47,50	14,2
B0: Guarantees and reserves	217,00	0,2
DA: Administrative expenditure (of all institutions)	5 360,07	5,4
Total	99 685,69	100,0

4. EU budget: CAP

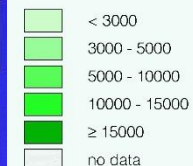


Evolution of CAP expenditure



14 CAP total support per AWU, 1995-1996

EUR/AWU (1985 constant prices)



CAP direct payments plus other transfers
B, D, NL, UK : NUTS1
IRL, A, FIN : NUTS0

Source : Eurostat - De Rose

Note: AWU = annual work unit



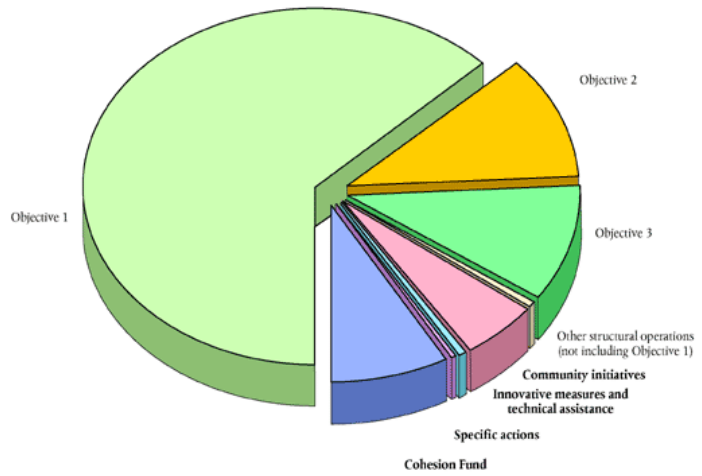
3. Közös költségvetés: CAP

Indicator/ country:	Share of agriculture in GDP1	Agr. employment as % of total empl.	Food expenditure as % of total exp.
UK	0.9	1.5	17.6
EU	2.0	4.3	17.4
Cyprus	4.2	9.2	18.6
Czech Rep.	3.9	7.4	32.2
Estonia	6.3	7.4	35.7
Hungary	4.1	4.8	42.1
Latvia	4.5	13.5	38.7
Lithuania	7.5	19.6	39.8
Malta	2.3	1.9	-
Poland	3.3	18.8	29.5
Slovakia	4.5	6.7	31.8
Slovenia	3.2	9.9	24.0

3. EU budget: regional financial support

Budget 2002
Structural operations

STRUCTURAL FUNDS
Community support frameworks



					Amount	%
Structural Funds					31 049,0	91,8 %
Community support frameworks						
	EAGGF Guidance	FFG	ERDF	ESF		
Objective 1	2 638,9	387,9	13 453,0	4 849,8	21 329,6	63,0 %
Objective 2			3 262,8	467,0	3 729,8	11,0 %
Objective 3				3 646,0	3 646,0	10,8 %
Other structural operations (not including Objective 1)		168,9			168,9	0,5 %
CSF subtotal					28 874,3	85,3 %
Community initiatives					1 860,3	5,5 %
Innovative measures and technical assistance					144,4	0,4 %
Specific actions					170,0	0,5 %
Cohesion Fund					2 789,0	8,2 %
Total					33 838,0	100,0 %

1 GDP per head by region (PPS), 1998

Index, EU26 = 100

Felosztás:

- NUTS-I.
- NUTS-II.
- NUTS-III.
- NUTS-IV.

