

The United States and the European Union:

Common problems, what
solutions?

Globalization

- Political consequences: more political instability in the global system
- Economic consequences: greater economic interdependence
- Cultural consequences: immigration and multiculturalism

EU-US partnership: Common goals and shared values

- Democratic society
- Individual liberty and human rights
- The rule of law
- Economic freedom
- Energy security
- Environmental protection



POLITICS



Expansion: The EU's most successful foreign policy



Ten new member states joined the EU in May 2004, and two more - in January 2007, making it a club of 27.



Why did Eastern European countries join the Union?

- A “return to Europe”
- Consolidation of democracy
- Social benefits
- Economic benefits
- Enhanced global position

Why did the EU accept new member states?

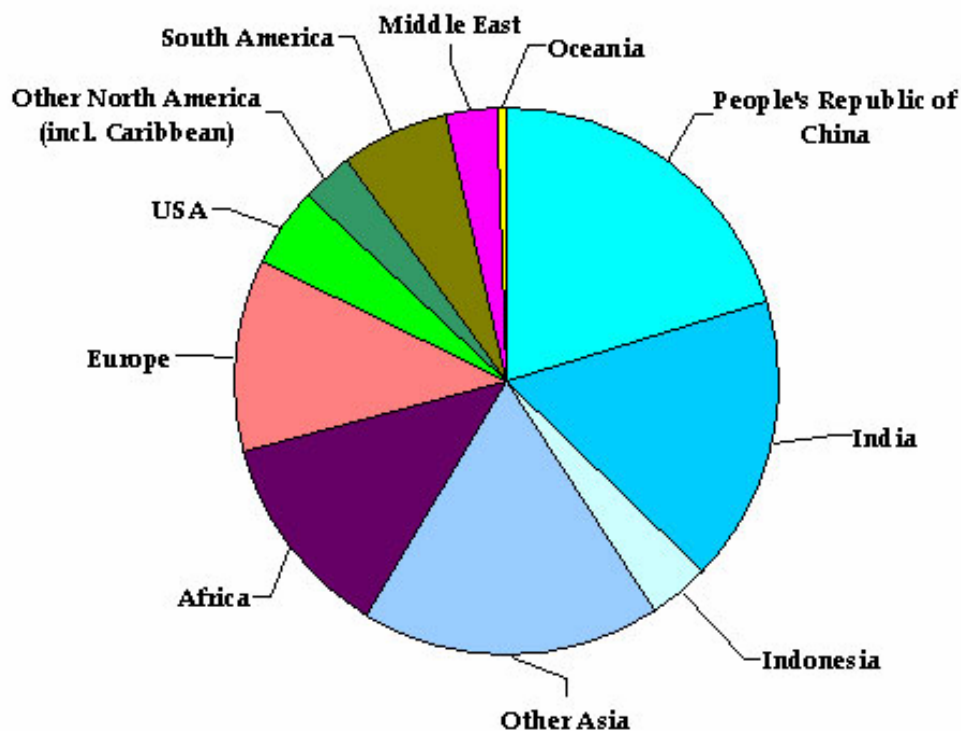
- Expansion as an example of how “soft power” works.
- Enhanced global position
- Democratic consolidation
- Economic benefits
- Social benefits

How did Expansion work?

- The EU required the candidate countries to prove that they are a democracy, they have a functioning market economy, and they respect human rights.
- The EU required the candidate countries to adopt the body of EU laws.
- The EU provided financial aid to improve the candidate countries' infrastructure, economy, and institutions.

EU-US Economic partnership

Distribution of World Population in 2005



- The EU and the US economies account for 57% of the world GDP.
- Jointly, the EU and the US are responsible for about 40% of world trade.

EU-US Economic partnership

- The EU's main trading partners

- **Exports:**

US

Switzerland

Russia

China

Japan

- **Imports:**

US

China

Russia

Japan

Norway

- The US's main trading partners

- **Exports:**

Canada

EU

Mexico

Japan

China

- **Imports:**

EU

Canada

China

Mexico

Japan

EU-US Economic partnership

- The EU and the US are each other's main trading partners.
- Major traded products are machinery, automobiles, chemical products, manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco.

EU-US Economic partnership

- Trade flows across the Atlantic are running around €1.7 billion a day.
(Bulgaria's GDP in 2005 was €18 billion)
- In 2003, the EU invested €731 billion (FDI) in the US.
- In 2003, the US invested €772 billion (FDI) in Europe.

CULTURE

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"Perhaps we need more multi-culturalism."

Immigration



- Asylum-seekers and refugees

The U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants estimates the world total for 2005 to be 12,019,700 refugees and 34,000,000 people displaced by war, including internally displaced people.

- Economic migration

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that there are 80 million economic migrants worldwide.

Immigration

- The number of the migrants worldwide for 2005 would constitute the fifth most populous country in the world.
- According to the IOM, in 2005, there were between 7 and 8 million undocumented migrants in Europe. In 2005, the US hosted 10.3 million undocumented migrants.

Immigration

- A report of the UK House of Lords found that in 1999/2000 immigrants to the United Kingdom contributed £31.2 billion in taxes and consumed £28.8 billion in benefits and state services, a net contribution of £2.5 billion.
- The total revenue from immigrants grew 22 per cent in 2003/2004 (6 per cent increase from people born in the United Kingdom).
- The study found that immigrants have become proportionately greater net contributors to the public finances than non-immigrants.

Integration

- Linguistic diversity

Growing number of Spanish-speaking communities in the US; 23 official languages in the EU.

- Customs, heritage, and identity

Possibilities for dialogue.



Thank you!