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## European Union's Eastward Enlargement

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### ABSTRACT

*European Union's Eastward Expansion Is a Matter of Great International Business Scheme. The Enlargement of the European Union Can Shape the World Economy.*

***Keywords: European Union, Enlargement, Regional Integrity, Free flow of Trade.***

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### I. INTRODUCTION

After a substantial amount of discussion in the meeting of Copenhagen, the European Union declared its interests and intentions of extending the EU to the eastern part of the world before the Copenhagen meeting six European agreements were already signed and for were yet to do.

Thus the Copenhagen meeting clearly gave a model of construction of EU26 rather than its usual form of EU16. Actually, there were innumerable economic benefits which could be achieved by the EU's eastward expansion. Just sometime before the aforesaid meeting, a huge no. of people and equipment's worth of billions were being ready for a fight. The existing political scenario was scrapped off. Provided worked according to plan these new reforms that would bring market prosperity and a lot of marketing sustainable goals. Prosperity and stability would be established on the continent.

Actually, with the expansion of the European Union the Western exporters, businessmen and the industrialists of the European Union would be benefited by extending their business to 200 million new customers. More than personal interests which might be the governing case until a point of time and space consumer's interests is what satisfies a businessman the most. But if the plan is not executed successfully enough it might backfire. Large scale economic crisis which might be prevalent in the east of Europe may cause economic instability in Europe. The political turmoil of the eastern world would mean another scene for the mainland Europe.

Apart from all these nuisances to have a detailed outlook on The Expansion of EU, one must be acquainted with the following things. In EU every incumbent exercise veto over new state member. Now for getting into EU as a new member is a thing which is to be considered and a question arises that why should an incumbent member allow such an entry?

The answer to the above question is quite simple.

The eastward expansion of EU is dependent on three things.

- : Economy
- : High-end politics
- : Low-level politics.

Economics refers to a measure to bridge the gap between poverty and welfare and maintain the thorough equilibrium of the country's loss and gain often elaborated by a scientific statistical data known as GDP.

High-end politics is the present political state and scenario that is prevalent in the country or had been operating on a long term basis in the past. Low-level politics suggests to the way of benefiting personally and not for the country as a whole.

The first countries to join in the enlargement scheme were Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and there were lots of others to follow. So in 1996 at the corner of the century, the Inter-Government Conference assured for a European expansion....a policy and an economic game plan and strategy that the people of Europe had never witnessed before.

The reasons which were found out to be the most valid ones for the European Union enlargement is High-level politics. Now no one can undermine the fact that high politics has a huge game to play over any country or union's economic stature.

The European Union enlargement keeps a strict watch on the daily activities of the public and of government as a whole. In other words, the policies and the political scenario are put under critical scrutiny before a country or any state can be proclaimed to be a part of so-called the European Union. Entry into the Union is critically judged depending upon the internal revenue and reforms system opted by the aforesaid country. If the economic illness is prevalent in the country or is sickened by internal squabbles and political demolitions....a strict NO is assigned to the country..... Otherwise, they get a green card to become a part of the functional European Union. Closing the gates on Central and Eastern Europe Countries (CEEC) would mean putting an axe through one's own leg. The CEECs would not be able to maintain economic integration at par with the European Union. The regional integrity of Europe would be put to question and we would not be able to witness the most heard of integrated growth of Europe as a single entity. The European Union after eastward expansion would be able to answer every economic or political question ever raised as a single entity. The intra-regional trade would be on a high and would be free flowing. The economic prosperity of European Union would be at its height. Moreover, free exchange of knowledge, ideas, and moral values would also ensure boost of the progress of each and every individual nation present in the European Union.

But the whole picture is not rosy, and here the political scenario or high-end level politics comes into play. Once the incumbents choose for a new member entry it will do so considering its own benefits, the member that it would choose would have very good connectivity, transport system and a very old and good geographical relation with the aforesaid respective incumbents.

If every incumbent tries to the same it would be a matter of great political demise and poverty. Countries will try to expand EU over other countries with whom they have good political relationships and the free flow of trade. But as a result of this, the relations between two parent countries of European Union might go bitter.

The incumbents might face hard times regarding their decision about the proper geographical expansion of the European Union. As a result, proper policies and common economic goals should be the deciding factor for any new member countries of the European Union, as well as a feeling of mutual partnership, should be there before deciding new entries into the European Union. This could only lead to the desired network of free trade and commerce in the so-called the European Union. The EU expansion can also be seen as an integration of the Western and the Eastern Europe, which was only prevalent in the contemporary European mainland but was lost recently mainly due to the World at activities.

The *Economics of the European Union* is also a matter of concern in the topic of European Union Expansion. Though it is not the most important area for describing the entry of CEECs, its effect cannot be neglected. To draw an analogy we can go deep into the subject details of business details and observe the impacts of NAFTA on Mexico and USA (if not known can be googled out anytime). Actually, when a very low developed area comes in together for trade with a high developed area, it is the highly developed area which comes for assistance and the low developed area is the one that gets the benefits. The Highly developed area generally gains its profits from the labor intensified industries like garments and shoes. Thus the high-level area also gains significant profits but not as much as the lowly developed area does.

Low-level *politics is also another factor* that will decide the level and extent of European Union expansion. With high-end politics, one country is assured of its entry into the European Union, but low-level politics is the actual deciding factor for entry of new member nations into the European Union and when the assurances provided are actually put in words. As a matter of fact, many CEECs' economies is not even on par with the average Union Economy. The highly populous Visegrad land citizens are more into agricultural activities and face poverty. Their economy is less than Ireland, Spain, Greece and Portugal put together. So their entry though sometimes promised is not put into action generally due to the fear of the decreasing economy of the European Union. Budget problems is another handicap in European Union expansion. The developed countries of Europe would pay for the deficits

of the European Union is not at all a celebrated idea. Moreover raising taxes would be an unpopular idea among European Union voters. So budget issues are really raising a voice against EU expansion.

European Union voters also play a major role in deciding the size of European Union as the new policies have completely scrapped off the existing political scenario.

Another big problem is the adjustment of the new member countries with the law and operational structure of the older and more developed nations in the European Union. The business schemes as well as the economic policy makers of the former

The European Union is more than 5 decades experienced. The market level scheme is missing in new part of European Union which might prove fatal and backfire against the race of European Union's economy.

Concluding this discussion we may say that after joining the European Union the number of benefits that the CEECs receive is mammoth, but entry into the European Union is not the only necessary and sufficient condition for the economic and political advancement of both the older EU nations and the CEECs.

CEECs also try to be a part of the European Union and function as a unitary part and parcel of the prestigious European Union, as a matter of fact, the more quickly the EU expansion takes place, the more political complications will arise.

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