THE EU MEMBER STATES
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MEMBER STATES
The First Six

Six countries founded the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 and later, in 1957, the European Economic Community and Euratom:

France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.
The success of the European Economic Community attracted other European countries. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973. There were also ongoing negotiations with Norway at the time, but the Norwegian people voted against membership in a referendum.
ACCESSION OF GREECE

Greece had recently shaken off a military dictatorship. With the accession of Greece, the then-Member States wanted to support the newly-installed democracy. Economic arguments were in play as well: Greece was an interesting new market.
Support for democracy and economic motives also played an important role in the accession of Spain and Portugal. Spain had just rid itself of the dictator Franco, and Portugal had also put an end to the dictatorship of Salazar.
FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

On 9 November 1989 the Berlin Wall fell. “This historical event is one of the major milestones marking the end of the division between West and east Europe”. There was now the possibility for newly-emerging democracies in Eastern Europe to join the European cooperation. Therefore, in 1993, the member states determined the conditions to be met by new countries in order to qualify for accession:
- Be a ‘European’ country (geographically or historically)
- Respect the rule of law
- Have a well-functioning market economy
- Be a stable democracy
- Respect human rights
- Implement all existing EU rules and regulations, the so-called ‘acquis communautaire’
UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

Germany wanted to be reunified as a country. The other member countries agreed to a unification, on the condition that Germany was thoroughly embedded in the European cooperation, both economically and politically.
ACCESSION OF SWEDEN, FINLAND AND AUSTRIA

With the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria, the EU now had 15 Member States. Norway made a second attempt at accession, but again the Norwegian people voted against this in a referendum.
ACCESSION OF CYPRUS, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, HUNGARY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MALTA, POLAND, SLOVAKIA, AND SLOVENIA

On 1 May 2004, 10 new Member States joined the EU. This brought the total number of member countries up to 25.
FROM 6 TO 27 MEMBER STATES

ACCESSION OF ROMANIA AND BULGARIA

Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007. Their accession increased the number of Member States to 27.
ACCESSION OF CROATIA

On 1 July 2013 Croatia entered the EU. Croatia joined as the 28th Member State of the European Union.
FROM 6 TO 27 MEMBER STATES

THE UNITED KINGDOM LEAVES THE EU

The UK officially left the European Union on 31 January 2020, after three years of negotiations. It was the first country to withdraw from the EU. Since then, there have been 27 Member States.
There are currently five official Candidate Member States to the EU. These countries are Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. A Candidate Member is a country that has successfully submitted a membership application. The candidates are supported financially, administratively and technically during their preparations for future membership.

In addition to the Candidate Member States, there are also two Potential Member States: These countries have given official notice that they want to enter the EU, but negotiations have not begun. These countries are Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo*.

* This name does not affect the positions on the status of Kosovo, and is in accordance with Resolution 1244/1999 of the UN Security Council and the advice of the International Court about the independence declaration of Kosovo.
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This presentation is part of the educational tool EUROPE@SCHOOL — Active lessons about the European Union.
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