

THE UNITED EUROPE OF THE 25 COUNTRIES FACTOR OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

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The Treaty for the accession of ten new Countries in the European Union, signed in Athens, the April 16th, 2003 and the speeches delivered by the Chiefs and the Prime Ministers verify the firm belief of all the Member States to the European vision and the abilities of the common effort made by the people of Europe for peaceful living and development.

The glorious celebration that took place during the signing of the Treaty, vindicated the decisions made, during the month December of 2002, at the Conference of Copenhagen with all the “majestic” and “dramatic” events that were taking place during its proceedings, that led, among others, to the decision of the accession to the European structure of the ten new Countries.

As a result, the ten, under accession, Countries do not have many things in common, not only as far as the size of their population, the gross national product, the occupation and the unemployment are concerned, but also for the inhabitants’ desire to be included to the European family.

In that way, e.g. Cyprus is “leading” the dance, as it is the wealthiest Country within the ten, followed by Slovenia, when other Countries present high levels of unemployment, beyond the average of the Countries Members of the European Union, etc.

From another point of view, it is estimated that the cost of the expansion is more than 100.000.000.000 EUROS, when fears are expressed from the side of the fifteen Countries, that the low cost of the payment of labor at the new Members will create problems to those enterprises that are taking action into Countries with higher cost of labor.

The Countries, which are said to be damaged (but after the year 2006) because of the decrease of financing from the Communal Funds are Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal.

It is pointed out that as a result of the expansion the united European market is enlarged by 40%.

In a first approach, that is beyond the political dimensions of the situation, an attempt is made to shortly record the identity elements of the Countries under accession.

Estonia

The Country is an independent state from 1991. Among its inhabitants the 28% are Russians. The gross national product of the Country totaled the 6.200.000.000 Euros in 2001. A high rate of unemployment is observed.

Cyprus

Among the under accession new Countries Cyprus is the most wealthy and the only one, which fulfills the requirements for the accession that were set by the familiar Treaties of the European Union. The gross national product per person came up to 15.100 EUROS at 2001, while for the same period the gross national product was about 10.200.000.000 EUROS. The intense development of tourism in the Country and the low levels of unemployment should also be noticed.

Lettonia

The gross national product of the Country ran to 8.500.000.000 EUROS in 2001 (income per person: 3.600 EUROS). Low levels of unemployment are also noticed.

Lithuania

The Country gained its independency 10 years ago. The national product totaled, in 2001, the 13.400.000.000 EUROS, when one of its principal problems remains the unemployment. Because of its specialties, the Country has attracted important foreign investments.

Malta

Malta came to be an independent state the year 1964. Formal languages of the Country are the English and the Maltase, which is a combination of the Arabic, the French and the Italian. Its inhabitants are Catholics and in any case the divorce and the abortion are forbidden.

Malta will not take part in the European army whenever it will be organized.

The national product of the Country was, in 2001, 4.000.000.000 EUROS, with an income of 10.300 EUROS per year and per person.

Hungary

The Country ranges 93.000 square kilometers and its population comes reaches the 10.068.000 inhabitants, where a percentage of 1,4% are foreigners.

Agriculture contributes to the gross national product (1999) a percentage of 5,1%, the industry 33,5% and the services 61,5%.

The gross national product ran to 58.000.000.000 EUROS in 2001, when the unemployment fluctuates in low levels, approximately 6%. The Country forms pole of attraction for foreign investments.

Poland

The Country spreads for 313.000 square kilometers when its population is 38.654.000 habitants (1999).

The agriculture contributes the 3,9% in the gross national product of the Country, the industry consists the 35,8% of the product and the services the other 60,3%.

The gross national product at 2001 reached the 196.700.000.000 EUROS. High levels of unemployment are noticed.

Slovakia

The Country is independent from 1992, after the division of the Czechoslovakia. Its area totals 49.000 square kilometers and its population (1999) in 5.399.000 habitants.

The income per person comes up to 4.200 EUROS (2001), when the 4,5 % of the national income comes from the agriculture, 35,2% from the industry and 62,2% from the services.

Nevertheless, the Country presents organized industry and forms a pole of attraction for the foreign investments; the unemployment remains one of its serious problems.

Slovenia

The Country gained its independency at 1990.

Within the ten under adhesion countries, it is the second, after Cyprus, more wealthy Country, during the year 2001, with national product 21.000.000.000 EUROS and income per person 10.500 EUROS per year. High levels of unemployment are being noticed.

Czech Republic

The Country, (population 10.286.000 habitants), obtained independent essence in 1992, when the former Czechoslovakia was divided in two states (the other state is Slovakia) and covers an area of 79.000 square kilometers.

The national product of the Country touched the 63.300.000.000 EUROS, during the year 2001.

The unemployment is up to 9, 8% (according to elements of 2002).

Taking into account the data of the year 1999 percentage of 3,9% of the national product comes from the agriculture, the 43,3% is industrial and the 52,8% comes from the services. The fact that the Country presents developed industry should also be noticed.