

Spain



*The European policies
of the E.U. member-states*

Spain

The European policies of the E.U. member-states

I. Let's introduce Spain : who, what, where, why Spain ?

A. Spain's I.D. card : border control

- *key informations, colonial heritage*

B. *El franquismo* : another reality of 20th century Europe

- *why was the Union impossible ?*

II. The third enlargement : Integration

A. Is Europe an Union, yet ? A new regime, a new ambition

- *how the Union became possible, what is Spain a part of ?*

B. System and political landscape

- *party system, in the E.U. and the take on Ukraine*

III. Is the E.U., a greater good ?

A. Views and social ideas

- *regional/independantists takes and social ideas (feminism, progress, religion), the opinions regarding the E.U.*

B. Economic situation and crisis repercussion

- *How did the country face the crisis and how the situation has evolved ?*

"We do not want a federal Europe where all decisions are taken in Brussels."
– president of VOX, Santiago Abascal



“Vox's programme for next Sunday's elections calls for the dismissal of the head of European diplomacy, the Spaniard Josep Borrell. “

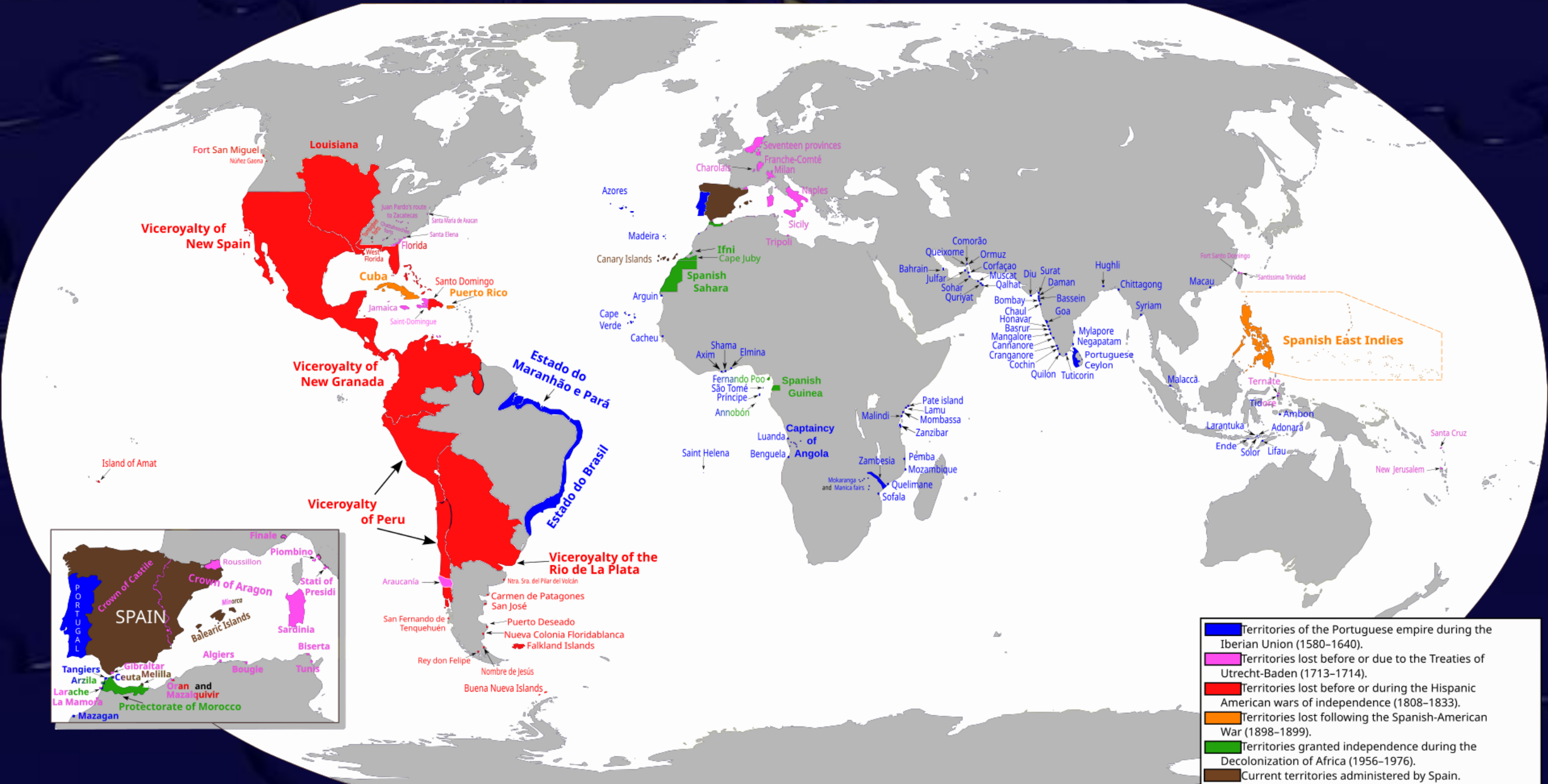
- Miguel González on El País, June 4th, 2024

I. Let's introduce Spain : who, what, where, why Spain ?

A. Spain's I.D. card : border control

- Population : 48 592 909, 11% of the E.U.'s
- Languages : Spanish + regional
- GDP PER CAPITA IN PPS : 88, E.U. average is 100
- National Debt : 107.7 % (2023)
- System : Constitutional monarchy
- Prime minister : Pedro Sánchez





Fort San Miguel
Núñez Gaona

Louisiana

Viceroyalty of
New Spain

Cuba

Santo Domingo
Puerto Rico

Viceroyalty of
New Granada

Estado do
Maranhão e Pará

Estado do
Brasil

Viceroyalty
of Peru

Viceroyalty of the
Rio de La Plata

Araucanía

Ntra. Sra. del Pilar del Volcán
Carmen de Patagones
San José

San Fernando de
Tenquehuén

Rey don Felipe
Nombre de Jesús
Buena Nueva Islands



Seventeen provinces
Franche-Comté
Milan
Naples

Charolais

Azores

Madeira

Canary Islands

Arguin

Cape Verde

Shama

Axim

Fernando Poo

São Tomé

Príncipe

Annobón

Saint Helena

Spanish
Sahara

Ifni

Cape Juby

Spanish
Guinea

Luanda

Benguela

Captaincy
of
Angola

Mokaranga
and Manica fairs

Sofala

Quelimane

Mozambique

Pémbe

Zanzibar

Mombassa

Lamu

Malandi

Pate island

Comorão

Queixome

Bahrain

Julfar

Sohar

Quriyat

Ormuz

Corfaço

Muscat

Qalhat

Diu

Surat

Daman

Bassein

Goa

Bombay

Chaul

Honavar

Mangalore

Canfanore

Cranganore

Cochin

Quilon

Tuticorin

Mylapore

Negapatam

Portuguese
Ceylon

Syriam

Chittagong

Hughli

Fort Santa Catarina

Santissima Trinidad

Macau

Spanish East Indies

Malacca

Ternate

Tidore

Ambon

Larantuka

Ende

Solor

Lifau

Adonara

Santa Cruz

New Jerusalem

- Territories of the Portuguese empire during the Iberian Union (1580–1640).
- Territories lost before or due to the Treaties of Utrecht-Baden (1713–1714).
- Territories lost before or during the Hispanic American wars of independence (1808–1833).
- Territories lost following the Spanish-American War (1898–1899).
- Territories granted independence during the Decolonization of Africa (1956–1976).
- Current territories administered by Spain.

I. Let's introduce Spain : who, what, where, when, why Spain ?

B. *El franquismo* : another reality of 20th century Europe

- Civil war 1936 - 1939
- F. Franco's dictatorship 1939 – 1975
- Characteristics : Ultra-catholicism, militarism, unipartisanship, ultra-nationalism, propaganda, censorship



A clipping from the International Herald Tribune newspaper, dated Friday, November 21, 1975. The main headline reads "Spaniards to Swear In King" and "Death of Gen. Franco at 82 Ends 36 Years of Dictatorial Regime". A sub-headline states "Juan Carlos to Preside at State Funeral Sunday". The article includes a photograph of Juan Carlos I and his wife, Sofía, and a portrait of General Franco. Other headlines visible include "Senate Unit Notes 'Solid' Evidence Of CIA Plots to Kill Castro, Others" and "Lisbon Regime Halts Activity And Demands Army Support".

II. The third enlargement : Integration

A. Is Europe an Union, yet ? A new regime, a new ambition

- European economic community : 1958–1993

Spain signs on 12 of June 1985 signature

+ accession on the 1st of January 1986

- Schengen

June 25, 1991 – Spain and Portugal signed the Schengen Agreement

- Zone euro

1992 : Maastricht treaty – creation of the Economic and Monetary union

1995 : in Madrid – « Euro » name decided

1998 : Creation of Central European Bank and system

1999 : the Euro becomes the currency for 11 member-states

Key Value : DEMOCRACY

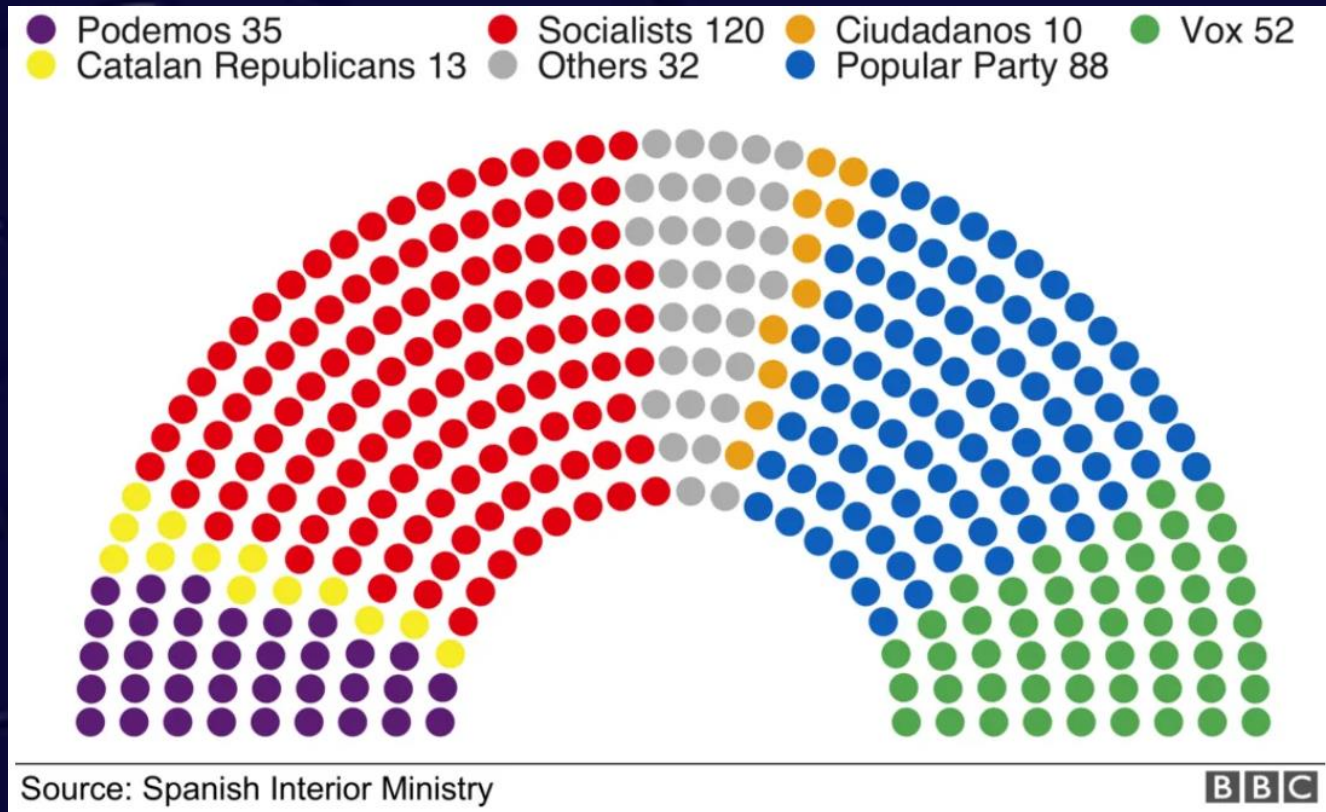


12 of June 1985

Fernando Morán (left), Felipe González (right) sign the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).

II. The third enlargement : Integration

B. System and political landscape



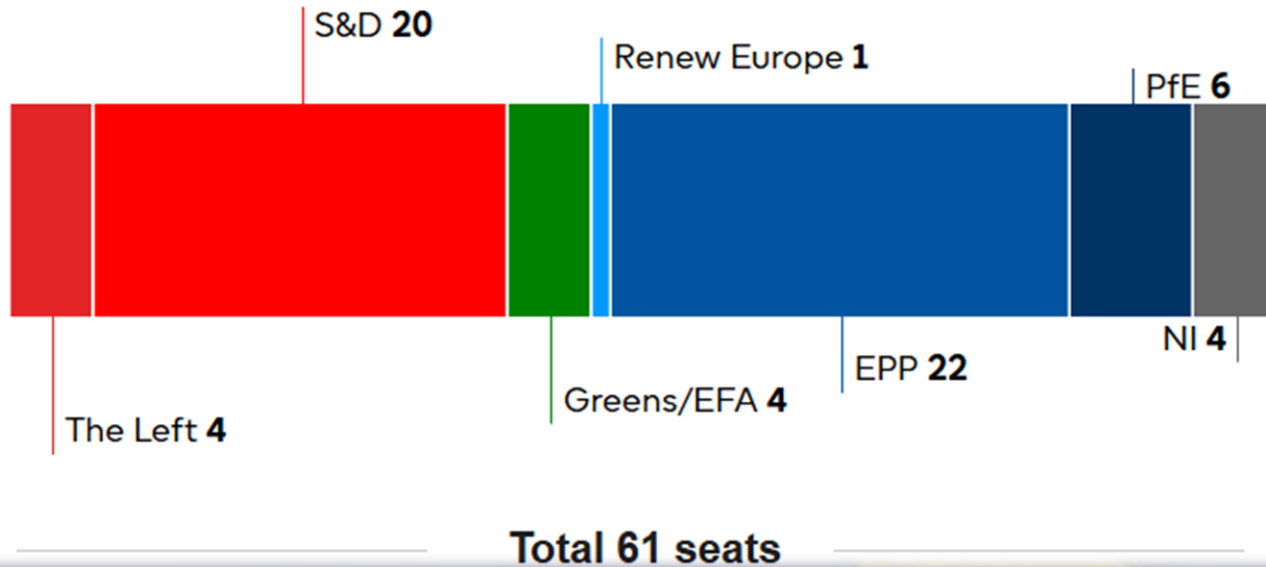
King Felipe VI & Pedro Sanchez

II. The third enlargement : Integration

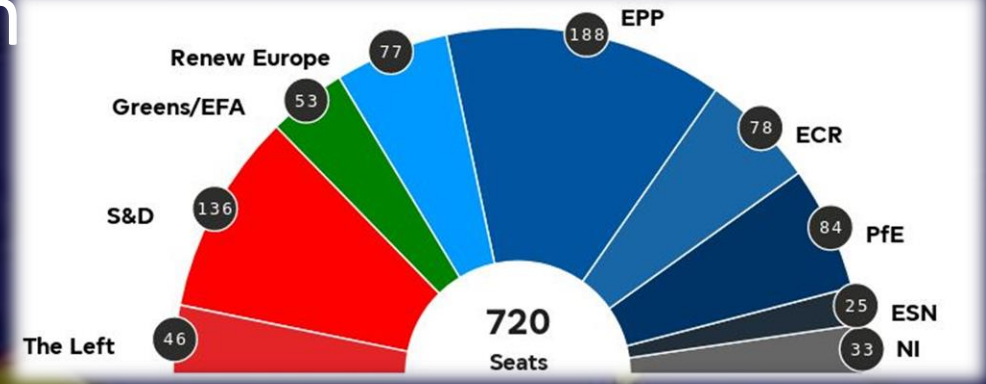
B. System and political landscape

Seats by political group

Spain - Constitutive session

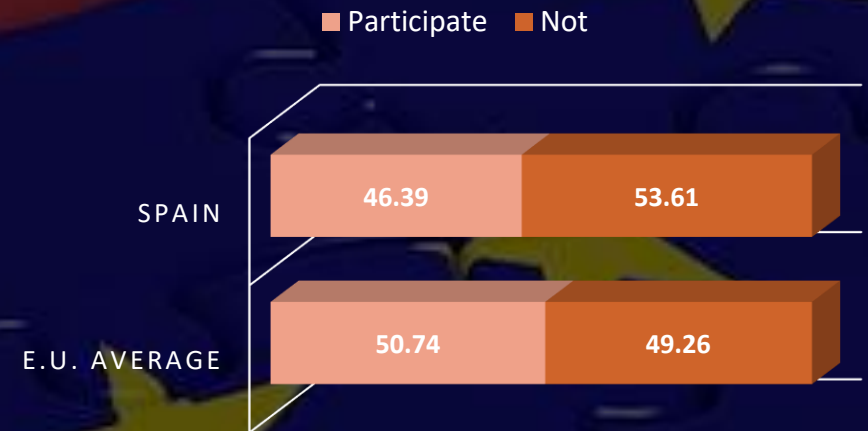


Source : European parliament



Source : European parliament

PARTICIPATION RATE ON 2024 ELECTION %



Source : Verian, for the European parliament

II. The third enlargement : Integration

B. System and political landscape



Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky is welcomed by Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez upon his arrival at La Moncloa Palace in Madrid on May 27, 2024. OSCAR DEL POZO / AFP

→ February 2022 : Condemns the presence of troops

→ May 2024 : Spain has pledged to provide military support to Ukraine worth 1 billion euros

”stressing the importance of guaranteeing the coordination of EU partners and NATO allies to ensure ‘a response that reflected the severity of the illegal action’ of the Russian Federation.”
(Royal institute)

“Defense, security, peace, and reconstruction are our priorities”

- Pedro Sanchez

III. Is the E.U., a greater good ?

A. Views and social ideas

Gender equality and individual freedom ?
Spain : in Top 15 fighting gender discrimination


Paradox of reality VS ambitions



We came from a dark, gray dictatorship, and the hunger for liberty is something with which everyone can empathize,”
- Uge Sangil, president of FELGTBI+

→ 12 regional parties represented in parliament

	Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC) <i>Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya</i>
	Together for Catalonia (JxCat) <i>Junts per Catalunya</i>

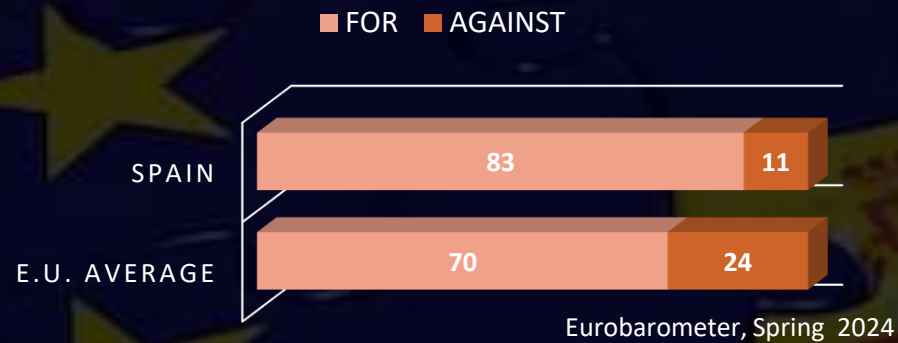
	Basque Country Unite (EH Bildu) <i>Euskal Herria Bildu</i>
	Basque Nationalist Party (EAJ/PNV) <i>Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea</i> <i>Partido Nacionalista Vasco</i>



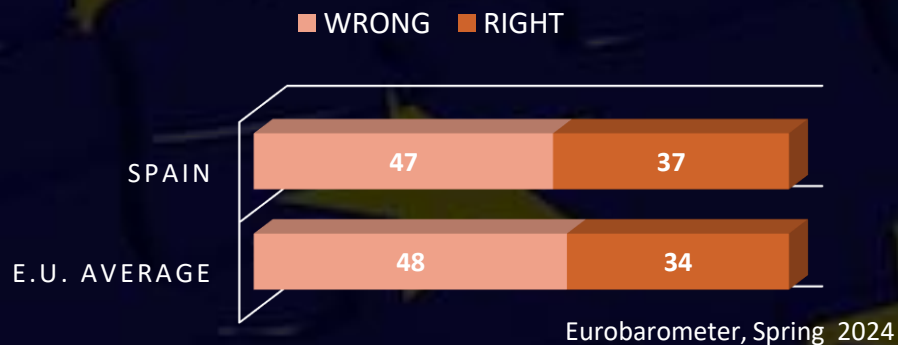
III. Is the E.U., a greater good ?

A. Views and social ideas

VIEW ON THE EURO CURRENCY %

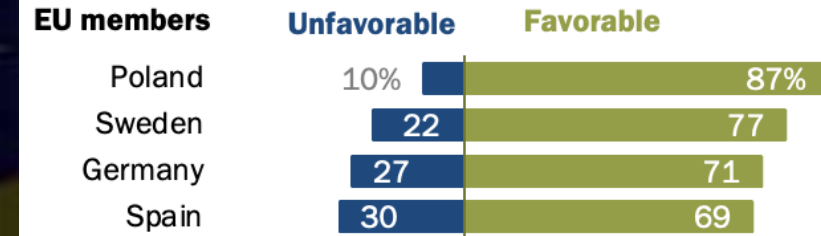


VIEW ON THE E.U. DIRECTION %



Most people – especially those in EU member states – see the EU positively

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of the European Union

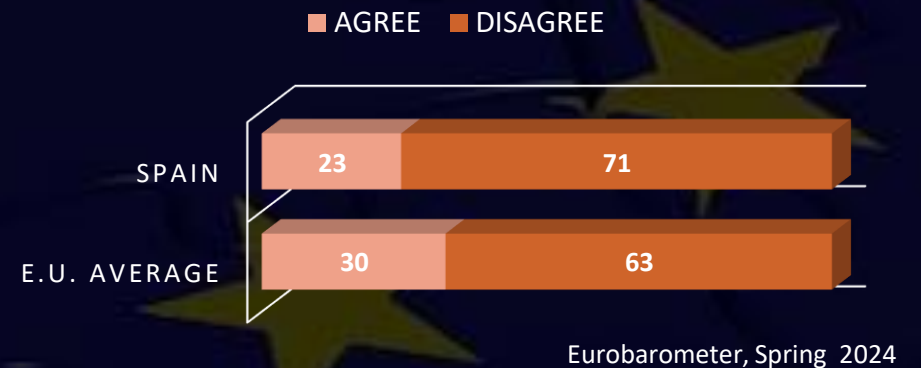


Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

VIEW ON THE E.U. MEMBERSHIP %



III. Is the E.U., a greater good ?

B. Economic situation and crisis repercussion

→ Surplus/Deficit : -3.0% of GDP (2023)

→ Unemployment : 12.2 %,
6.1% in E.U. average (2023)

Figure 10. Per capita GDP, 1980-2023 (at purchasing power parity, US\$)

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017(e)	2023(e)
France	10,763	19,661	28,514	37,284	43,760	53,205
Germany	11,273	20,725	29,839	40,850	50,425	62,510
Italy	10,543	20,016	28,601	34,767	38,140	45,440
Spain	7,883	15,293	24,053	32,251	38,285	48,768
UK	8,878	17,538	26,669	36,038	44,117	52,902

(e) Estimates for Italy and UK in 2017 and all countries in 2023.
Source: IMF.

Source: IMF.



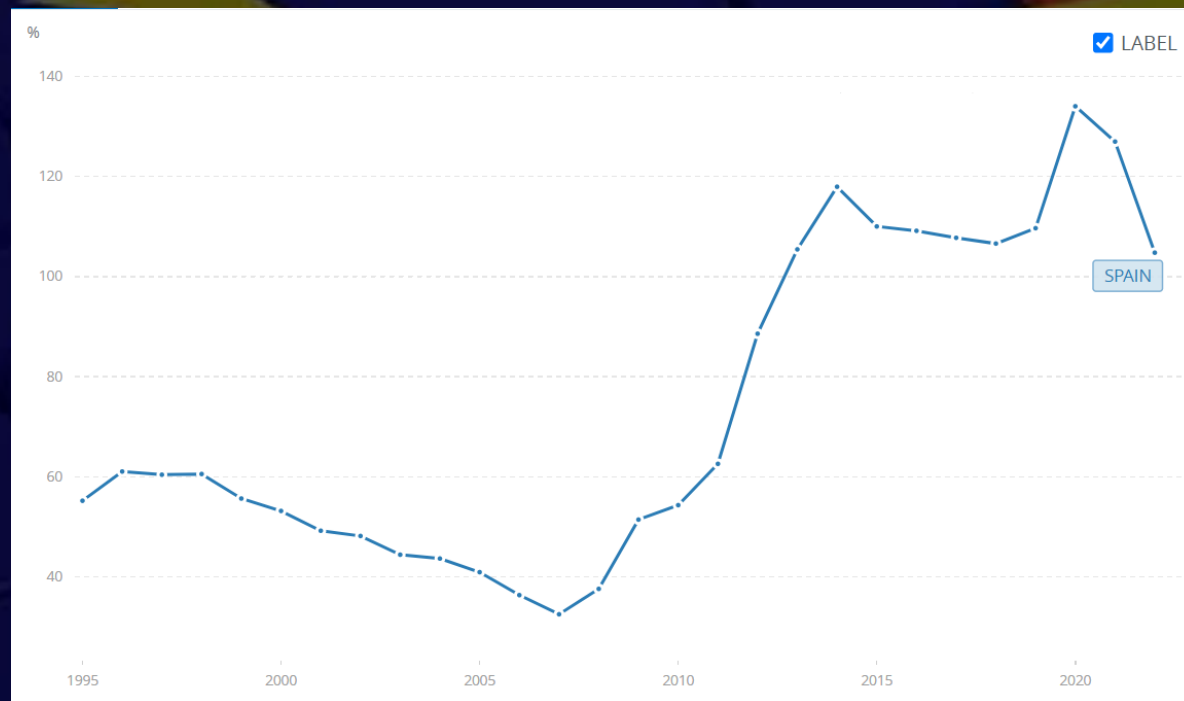
Source: World Bank and OCDE national accounts data.

III. Is the E.U., a greater good ?

B. Economic situation and crisis repercussion

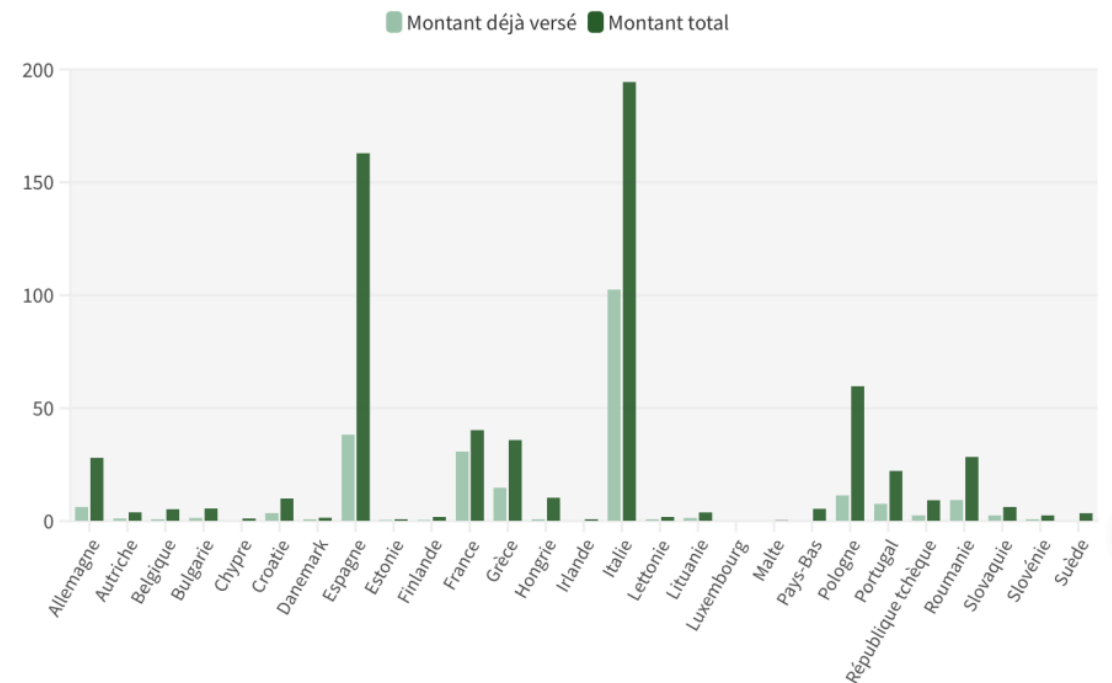
→ National debt : 107.7 % of GDP (2023)

Central government debt (% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Plan de relance européen : montants perçus par chaque Etat membre en milliards d'euros



Source: Commission européenne • Montants au 5 juin 2024



Source: European Commission.



U=23

PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA
CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA