


Chronology of the European revival and the Rome Treaties

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Chronology of the European revival and the Rome Treaties

1954

30 August

The French National Assembly rejects the Treaty establishing the European Defence Community (EDC)

23 October

Signing of the Paris Agreements establishing Western European Union (WEU)

1 November

Outbreak of the uprising in Algeria

10 November

Jean Monnet resigns as President of the ECSC High Authority

21 December

Signing of the ECSC–United Kingdom Association Agreement

1955

23 February

Edgar Faure becomes Prime Minister in France

4 April

Paul-Henri Spaak's initiative for relaunching Europe

4 April

Johan Willem Beyen's memorandum on creating a common market in Europe

mid-April

Jean Monnet sends Paul-Henri Spaak his plan for relaunching Europe

14 May

The ECSC Common Assembly adopts a resolution in which it requests the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six to entrust one or several intergovernmental conferences with the preparation of draft treaties required for continued European integration

18 May

Dispatch of the Benelux Memorandum on relaunching Europe

21 May

Jean Monnet again submits his candidature for the Presidency of the ECSC High Authority

1–3 June

The Messina Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six

10 June

Establishment of a nuclear energy committee within the OEEC

24 June

The ECSC Common Assembly adopts a resolution that entrusts a working group with examining questions raised in the Messina Declaration

9 July

The Intergovernmental Committee set up by the Messina Conference (the Spaak Committee) on relaunching Europe begins its work in Brussels

18 July

First meeting in Brussels of the Steering Committee of the Spaak Committee

20 July

The committees and subcommittees set up under the Spaak Committee begin their work

6 September

Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six in Noordwijk under the chairmanship of J. W. Beyen

13 October

Setting up in Paris of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe

23 October

The Saarland rejects European status

November

Russel F. Bretherton, the United Kingdom's observer at the Spaak Committee leaves the negotiating table

1956**January**

The OEEC Council adopts a report on possible actions in the area of nuclear energy

18 January

The Action Committee for the United States of Europe adopts a resolution and a joint statement in favour of the peaceful development of atomic energy

29 January

Guy Mollet's government takes office in France

10 February

Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six held in the Belgian Senate on the negotiations within the Spaak Committee

22 February

Statement by the American President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, on the United States' contribution to the peaceful use of atomic energy

16 March

The ECSC Common Assembly adopts a resolution on the establishment of a generalised common market

8 April

Completion of the Spaak Committee's interim report

18–20 April

Meeting in Brussels of the Heads of delegation of the Six to consider the Spaak Committee's report

21 April

Publication of the Report of the Heads of delegation to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs ('Spaak Report') of the Six

6 May

On the sidelines of a meeting of the NATO Council in Paris, Paul-Henri Spaak submits the 'Spaak Report' to the other five Foreign Ministers of the ECSC Member States

11 May

The ECSC Common Assembly adopts a resolution on the establishment of a common market and of Euratom

29–30 May

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six approve the 'Spaak Report' at the Venice Conference and decide to convene a conference in Brussels to draft the Common Market and Euratom Treaties

26 June

Opening at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Common Market and Euratom

6–11 July

The French National Assembly debates Euratom and the Common Market and holds an initial ballot supporting the principle of a European Common Market

19 July

The Council of the OEEC decides to set up a special working group (called the Group of 17) entrusted with examining the possibilities of establishing a free trade area or a multilateral form of association in Europe

26 July

Nationalisation of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser

7 September

Establishment by the Euratom Group within the Intergovernmental Conference on the Common Market and Euratom of the Study Group for the construction of the uranium isotope separation plant

19–20 September

The Action Committee for the United States of Europe adopts a resolution on the establishment of Euratom

24 September

First meeting in Paris of the Group of 17 on the European free trade area

26 September

The OEEC Council decides to establish a Consultative Committee on Energy and an Energy Committee

20–21 October

Meeting in Paris of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six on the Common Market and Euratom

27 October

Agreement on a settlement of the Saarland question

31 October–6 November

Franco-British military deployment in Egypt

6 November

Talks between Guy Mollet and Konrad Adenauer in Paris

4–8 November

The Hungarian revolution is crushed by the Soviets

16 November

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six entrust three experts with the drafting of a report on the levels of atomic energy that could be produced in the six countries within a short period of time and on the means to do so

16 November

Submission of the Franco-Belgian report on the possible participation of Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) in the Common Market

26 November

The energy committee of the OEEC submits its report 'Europe in the face of its growing energy needs'

29 November

Setting up of an *ad hoc* Group on Overseas Territories by the Common Market Group within the Intergovernmental Conference on the Common Market and Euratom

1957**1 January**

The Saarland joins the Federal Republic of Germany

January

Publication of the report by the OEEC's Group of 17 entitled 'Report on the possibility of establishing a free trade area in Europe'

7 January

The working group of the ECSC Common Assembly submits its memorandum on relaunching Europe

15–22 January

Debate on the Common Market in the French National Assembly

26–28 January

Meeting in Brussels of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six on the Common Market and Euratom

4 February

Meeting in Brussels, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six agree to the gradual reduction of customs barriers and the establishment of a common external tariff during the transitional period to the Common Market and also on the composition of the EEC's parliamentary assembly

12–13 February

The OEEC Council examines the report by the Group of 17 and decides to open negotiations on the European free trade area

18 February

Meeting in Paris of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six on the Common Market and Euratom

19 February

Conference in Paris of the Heads of Government and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six on the Common Market and Euratom

12 March

The OEEC Council decides to set up three working groups on the issues raised by the establishment of a European free trade area

16 March

Statement by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs on the plans to establish Euratom and the Common Market

25 March

Signing in Rome by the Six of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom)

16 April

The Interim Committee on the Common Market and Euratom begins its work in Val Duchesse

17 April

The members of the Interim Committee approve and sign in Brussels four protocols on the status of the Court of Justice of the EEC and Euratom and on the privileges and immunities of the two Communities

17 April

In Brussels, the Interim Committee prepares a draft joint response to the statement by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Common Market on Euratom

The Three Wise Men submit to the Foreign Ministers of the Six their report entitled ‘A Target for Euratom’

6–7 May

The Action Committee for a United States of Europe adopts a resolution on the ratification of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

29 May

The governments of the Six send to the contracting parties of GATT a memorandum on the Treaty establishing the EEC

12 June

The Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury government takes office in France

5 July

The Bundestag approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

9 July

The French National Assembly approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

19 July

The Bundesrat approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

24 July

The Council of the French Republic approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

30 July

The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

4 October

The Dutch Lower House of Parliament approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

9 October

The Italian Senate approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

17 October

The Council of the OEEC decides to set up the Maudling Intergovernmental Committee

6 November

Félix Gaillard becomes Prime Minister of France

19 November

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

23 November

Italy deposits in Rome the instruments of ratification of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom and the annexes

25 November

France deposits in Rome the instruments of ratification of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom and the annexes

26 November

The Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing EEC and Euratom

28 November

The Belgian Senate approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

4 December

The Dutch Upper House of Parliament approves the draft law ratifying the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

9 December

The FRG deposits in Rome the instruments of ratification of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom and the annexes

13 December

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg deposit in Rome the instruments of ratification of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom and the annexes

1958**1 January**

Entry into force of the Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom

6–7 January

In Paris, the representatives of the Six appoint the members of the EEC and Euratom Commissions and the new President of the ECSC High Authority

7 January

Appointment of the members of the EEC and Euratom Commissions

14 January

The Presidents of the ECSC High Authority and of the EEC and Euratom Commissions decide to meet at least twice a month

15 January

First meeting of the European Commissions in Val Duchesse. Swearing-in of the members of the EEC and Euratom Commissions before the Court of Justice of the ECSC

25–26 January

Constitutive session in Brussels of the Council of Ministers of the EEC and Euratom

3 February

In The Hague, the representatives of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands sign the Treaty establishing the Benelux Economic Union

13 May

Uprising in Algiers

14 May

Pierre Pflimlin becomes Prime Minister of France

29 May

Euratom and the United States approve the text of a cooperation agreement that provides for the construction in the Community of six nuclear power stations

1 June

General de Gaulle becomes Prime Minister in France

1 July

In the absence of agreement between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six, the EEC Commission decides to base itself in Brussels

3–11 July

The Stresa Conference on the common agricultural policy (CAP)

14 September

Meeting between General de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer at Colombey-les-deux-Églises

17 October

The Ockrent Memorandum on the position of the Six concerning the plan for a large free trade area

15 November

The French Government states its opposition to the European free trade area

17 November

Reginald Maudling announces the adjournment of the work of the committee he is chairing at the OEEC

26 November

Meeting between General de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer in Bad-Kreuznach

3 December

Proposals by the Six to the other OEEC countries

15 December

Collapse of talks within the OEEC framework on the establishment of a European free trade area

21 December

General de Gaulle is elected President of the French Republic

27 December

The French Government adopts a monetary and financial rationalisation plan (the Rueff Plan) and devalues the franc. The European Monetary Agreement (EMA) replaces the European Payments Union (UPE)

29 December

Entry into force of the EMA restoring the convertibility of the currencies of the Six and of the pound sterling