5th & 6th June, 2013 in Budva, Montenegro

Western Balkan Countries (WBC) Steering Platform



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- Welcome, honoured guests.
- As Ireland currently holds the Presidency of the European Union, I would like to say a few words in Irish.
- I'm delighted to be here in the beautiful country of Montenegro. This is the second time that I have been at a meeting of the WBC Steering Platform, and I hope we will have a very interesting meeting today and tomorrow.

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I'm aware that most of the WBC countries would have an interest in joining the European Union at some time in the future, so I thought it might be of interest to delegates to give you a very brief account of the Irish experience of being in the EU from our entry in 1973 until the present time.



<u>Ireland – E.U. Membership</u>

- Ireland joins EEC in 1973 (+ UK & Denmark).
- **EEC** Members increase from 6 to 9.
- Ireland mainly an Agricultural country in 1973.
- Agriculture accounted for 24% of GDP
- (now 2. 5 % Primary Agriculture; 7 % Agri-food)

<u>Ireland - GDP</u>

In 1973 Ireland's GDP per capita was 62.4% of

the EU average

In 2007 it was 148%;

In 2009 it was 128%;



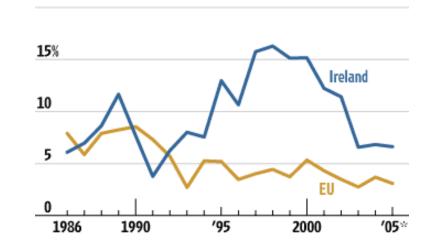
<u>Ireland – GDP to Debt Ratio</u>

Early 1990's: 128%

2000's: 35%

2012: 112%

Reasons



- Banking & Financial Crisis
- Availability of loans/cheap money
- Property Bubble
- €87 Billion bail-out to the Banking Sector



<u>Ireland – Current GDP and Unemployment</u>

- GDP dropped 10% between 2007 2012
- Unemployment: 4.5% in 2007 (Full employment)
- 14.6% in 2013
- Youth Unemployment: 24.3% in 2013

<u>Ireland - Population</u>

- Population in 1973:
 3 million
- Population in 2013: 4.7 million
- Total Employed in 2000's: 2 million

<u>Ireland – Changing Attitudes to the E.U.</u>

- Up to 2001, Referenda on EU Treaties carried
- 1st Nice Referendum, 2001 Ireland voted No
- 2nd Nice Referendum, 2002 –Ireland voted Yes
- 1st Referendum on Lisbon Treaty, 2008 No
- 2nd Referendum on Lisbon Treaty, 2009 Yes

Ireland - Positives from the EU Part 1

- CAP Funding:
- ERDF & Cohesion Funding:
- EMU Financial & Monetary Stability
- ECB Interest Rates (positive/negative)
- EURO Membership

Ireland - Positives from the EU Part 2

- R&I Investment from ERDF funding
- Education & Training from ERDF funding
- Increased FDI in Ireland
- New trading partners in EU
- R&I capability boosted
- FP Participation boosted

<u>Ireland - Positives from the EU Part 3</u>

- FP7 Participation level (1.25% of FP7 funds)
- FP7 Top 5 areas for Ireland (70% of funding)
 - Information & Communication Technologies
 - Marie Curie Programme
 - Health
 - Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Materials & Production Processes
 - European Research Council