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### **Сколько стоит расширение ЕС? How Much Is the Enlargement of EU?**

Enlargement is one of the most important opportunities for the European Union as it enters the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is a unique task to further the integration of the continent by peaceful means, extending a zone of stability and prosperity to new members.

In March 1998 the EU formally launched the process that will make enlargement possible. It embraces *thirteen applicant countries*, among which are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.

According to the Copenhagen Criteria, membership requires that the candidate country has achieved the existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union.

The EU has identified these sectors as needing considerable assistance in order to help the candidate countries meet the accession criteria: the common agricultural policy (SAPARD), structural actions (ISPA) and external action (PHARE).

Agricultural expenditure for the applicant countries would comprise *pre-accession aid*, estimated at about €500 million a year, for modernising farms and agri-foodstuff distribution channels in the applicant countries, and expenditure relating to *the accession of the new Member States* to market organisation measures (estimated at between 1.1 and 1.4 billion a year). Financing for structural operations would be maintained, in relative terms, at the 1999 level, namely 0,46 % of the Union's GNP. The total allocation for the period 2000–2006 would therefore be €275 billion at constant 1997 prices. The new Member States would receive a total allocation of €45 billion, to be phased in over the period and accounting for about 30 % of the total allocation for structural measures by the end of the period.

Pre-accession aid would be made available from the year 2000. This assistance, to be granted at a constant rate of €1 billion per year, would initially be granted to all the applicant countries and would subsequently be focused on countries due to join the Union at a later stage. It would be primarily intended to help bring the applicant countries' infrastructures up to Community standards, particularly in the transport and environment fields, along the lines of existing Structural Fund operations.

The Community should pay special attention to the development of pre-accession aid, one of the objectives of which is to help finance the

applicant countries' participation in Community programmes, including research programmes. After the first accessions, the total amount of this aid should remain stable at €1,5 billion.

The total costs of pre-accession aid and enlargement have been estimated at €80 billion, of which CAP reform accounts for €16 billion, and structural reforms – for €47 billion. Own resources of 5 CEECs are estimated at €20 billion, bringing the net costs for EU member states to 0,15 %–0,20 % of EU-15 GDP p.a.

These costs will be borne by all Member States, but the Cohesion countries will pay more than the rest of the EU – 1,18% of GDP for Greece, 1,23 % for Portugal, and only 0,13 % for Germany, with the average EU-15 contribution of 0,21 % of GDP. The joining countries will receive up to 4,0 %–5,0 % of their GDP.

После начала в 1998 г. переговоров о вступлении в ЕС с 13-ю странами Центральной и Восточной Европы, Комиссия ЕС оценивает выполнение ими т.н. Копенгагенских критериев, которые, помимо прочего, требуют наличия эффективной и конкурентоспособной рыночной экономики.

Основная помощь странам, готовящимся вступить в ЕС, будет оказываться в области сельского хозяйства и структурных реформ. По линии сельскохозяйственной помощи 500 млн евро будет направлено на модернизацию фермерских хозяйств и 1,4 млрд евро – на организацию рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции. Финансирование структурных реформ составит 0,46% от ВВП ЕС, или 275 млрд евро на период с 2000 по 2006 гг., из них 45 млрд евро получат новые члены ЕС.

Предварительная финансовая поддержка стран в размере 1 млрд евро в год будет направлена на развитие транспортных инфраструктур стран; дополнительные 1,5 млрд евро будут выделены для стимулирования участия новых членов ЕС в программах сообщества. Затраты ЕС на оказание помощи кандидатам составят 80 млрд евро; их вклад в бюджет составит 20 млрд евро. Таким образом, затраты ЕС составят 0,15% – 0,20% от ВВП ЕС в год.

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### **Некоторые современные проблемы национальной и мировой экономики**

### **Some Up-to-date Problems of the National and World Economics**

National economics is a complex system of productions which comprises all social forms of labour. The most important branch of national economics is the branch of material production.

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