

# EU's Enlargement Perspective: Consequences & Problems of New Membership by Current Candidates

# 連“自己人”都不認!

	Percentage willing to allow some or many				
		From poorer non-European countries	Jewish people	Same race as majority	Gypsies
Sweden	79%	86%	90%	93%	76%
Norway	65%	67%	80%	83%	47%
Germany	70%	66%	87%	90%	58%
Switzerland	54%	54%	70%	83%	42%
Netherlands	53%	53%	70%	71%	45%
Belgium	52%	52%	66%	73%	39%
France	65%	52%	75%	73%	50%
Poland	30%	50%	52%	66%	33%
Spain	40%	50%	51%	60%	35%
Slovenia	52%	50%	56%	72%	38%
Portugal	35%	46%	47%	63%	27%
Denmark	53%	44%	78%	82%	36%
Austria	44%	43%	60%	68%	39%
UK	54%	42%	70%	63%	40%
Ireland	42%	42%	55%	60%	26%
Lithuania	28%	37%	48%	67%	20%
Finland	36%	35%	54%	64%	29%
Estonia	27%	30%	62%	71%	18%
Czech Republic	14%	27%	44%	42%	11%
Israel	15%	24%	87%	82%	15%
Hungary	10%	12%	25%	50%	8%

**Comparison of support for different types of immigrant percentages and ratios (2014/2015). See also Heath (2019).**

# 1. Extra bonus (or penalty points) beyond Copenhagen criteria?

It does not need to change the current criteria but take EU's current important policies into account. Informal extra bonus or penalty!

- De-risking & loans limitation with some competitors (China, Russia)
- FDI screening mechanism & “Five proposals” in Jan.24 2024.
- Sending a signal to accession members according to these “extra bonus or penalty points.” The ranking will be up (or down) if they get more bonus (or penalty).
- Note that effective deterrence with credible threats and assurances is also feasible in the accessions.

The reforms need to be rewarded, otherwise what is the point of a merit-based approach?

## 2. About Ukraine's accession

- Copenhagen criteria should follow the spirits of the Maastricht criteria: A member should prove its ability to stabilize economy before entering into the eurozone.
- In spite of high popularity, Ukraine's accession is a bad idea if the country cannot prove its ability to make diplomatic negotiation with Russia.
- Before the war ends, the negative spillovers of the Ukraine's accession will be very high.
- Supporting is one thing but accession is another. The EU's priority is to help Ukraine end the war, and then think of accession.

### 3. The problems of BRICS+

- Yes, BRICS+ has an impact on geopolitical development, but many asymmetries in this groups would also be created which makes serious conflicts in the future.
- In fact it is not difficult to disturb BRIC+ (Argentina was a case).
- Enlargement itself should not be the purpose of the EU. It could create chaos instead of geopolitical impact.
- Some accession members should be the first if they have strong incentives and make up their minds to follow the EU's ideas.
- Croatia was a recent example (EU in 2013 and EMU in 2023).
- The next one could be Montenegro? (e.g., NATO, judicial reforms, decreasing reliance on China)