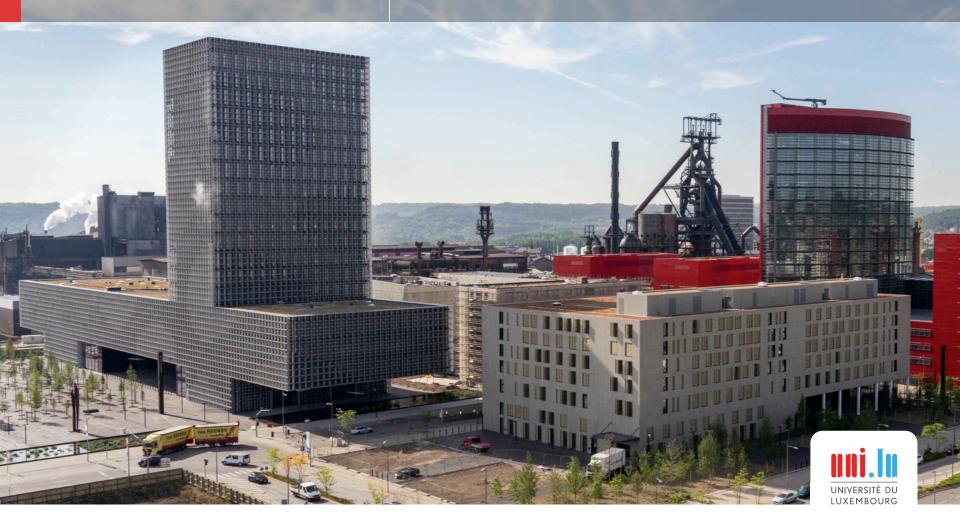
### University of Luxembourg

Multilingual. Personalised. Connected.

Dr Elena Danescu,

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Technological risks and political challenges: the emergence of Luxembourg's satellite policy





### 1. Introduction

2. The establishment and the work of the Werner Committee

3. The Werner Report (a symetrical EMU)

### 4. Conclusion



#### The establishment of the Werner Committee

The Hague Summit (December 1 and 2, 1969)

The Heads of State agree to make every effort to achieve economic and monetary integration.

The decision is taken to explore the possibilities for stage-by-stage progress towards an economic and monetary union.



### **Composition of the Werner Committee**

- Chairmen of the Monetary Committee (Bernard Clappier/France, who was also Deputy Governor of the Banque de France), the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks (Hubert Ansiaux/, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium), the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee (Johann Baptist Schöllhorn/Germany, also State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of the Economy), the Conjunctural Policy Committee (Gerard Brouwers/the Netherlands, State Secretary in the Dutch Ministry of the Economy) and the Budgetary Committee (Gaetano Stammati /Italy, Treasurer-General in the Italian Ministry of the Treasury). The Commission was represented by the Director-General for Economic Affairs (DGII), Ugo Mosca.
- The experts were supposed to exercise their role in an individual capacity and in full independence, but their reactions increasingly reflected the positions of their governments, with which they were in regular contact.



Why Pierre Werner?



Pierre WERNER (1913 - 2002)





#### **Since 1960**

Personal economic ideas and contributions on monetary integration between the Six:

- the need 'to lay foundations as soon as possible for closer monetary cooperation to protect the Common Market 'from disorderly financial and monetary interventions'.
- creation of a European unit of account as the 'basis for a European monetary system'

#### **January 26, 1968 -** A 'five-point action plan' for European monetary integration

- establishment of a European unit of account
- consultation
- fixed exchange rates between the European currencies
- internal and external solidarity

### **September 10, 1968 –** A 'five-point action plan' for European monetary integration with a balanced approach

the need for economic policies to be coordinated **in parallel** with monetary integration.



Mentors: Robert Schuman, Charles Rist, Wilfried Baumgartner, Fernand Collin, Pierre Wigny

- European Finance Ministers Network: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Baron Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppuers, Karl Schiller, Franz Etzel
- Central Bank governors- and other bankers Networks: Baron Hubert Ansiaux, Guido Carli, Jelle Zylstra, Bernard Clappier and Karl Blessing, Hermann Abs (DB)
- European Activists Network: Jean Monnet, Robert Triffin, Robert Marjolin, Raymond Barre
- Relations with the British (Edward Heath)
- Good connections in the USA





#### Grands acteurs de l'Europe monétaire (1961-1980)



avec Robert Schuman, 1961



avec Ludwig Erhard, 1964



avec Johan Witteveen et Rolf Dahlgrün, 1965



avec Joseph Bech et Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1967



avec Albert Borschette et Sicco Mansholt, 1967



avec George Brown et Harold Wilson, 1967



avec Dean Rusk, 1967



avec Willy Brandt, 1967



avec Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppuers, 1969



Sommet de La Haye, 1969



avec Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 1969



avec Gaston Thorn et Franco-Maria Malfatti, 1970



avec Jean Monnet, 1970



avec Helmut Schmidt, 1980



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