

The Development of European Integration

The historical background

Chart 2 | 1

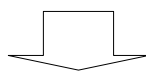
Topic:

European integration needs to be seen against its historical background: devastating wars and the ensuing need for peace and stability.

Need for integration as a consequence of armed conflicts

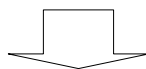
The historical starting point:
Europe's extreme political fragmentation...

... resulting in devastating conflicts and wars.



Early on: idea for European integration

E.g. William Penn's idea of a European Parliament (1693).



Conflicts culminating in World Wars I and II

"The shadow of war factor"

Prompts integration attempts in three fields in particular, on both the global and regional (i.e. European) levels; see *Chart 2/2*, *Chart 2/28*.

Politics

Defence / security

Economics

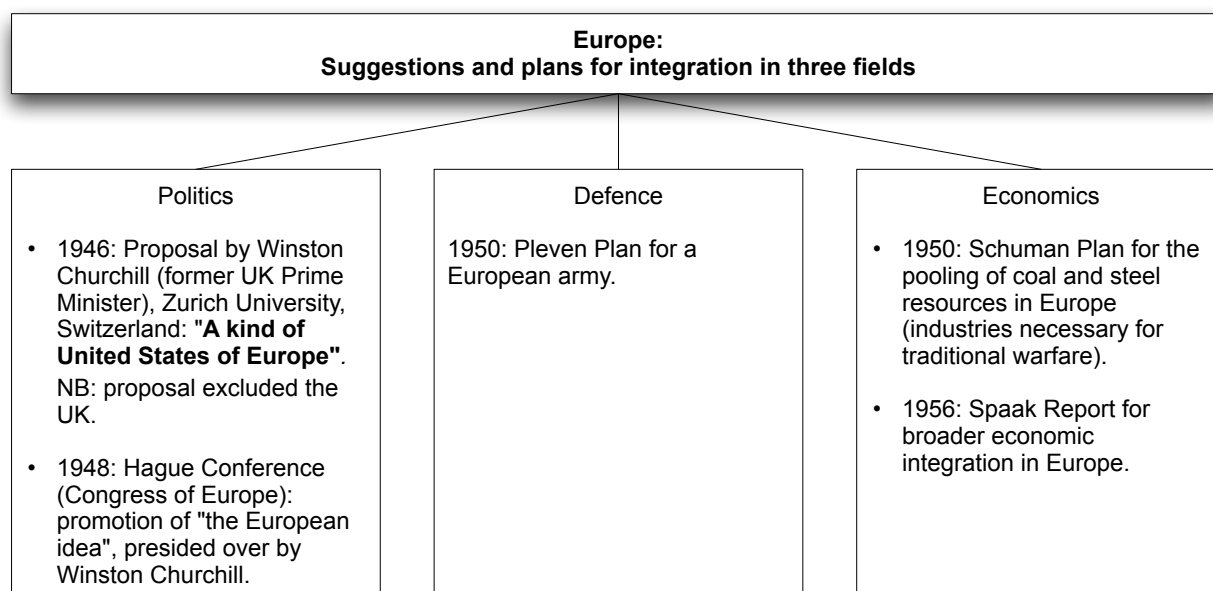
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International cooperation and plans for European integration

Chart 2 | 2

Topic:

After World War II, tangible cooperation happened first on the global level. While suggestions and plans were also made on the European level, what was in mind here was more than mere cooperation.



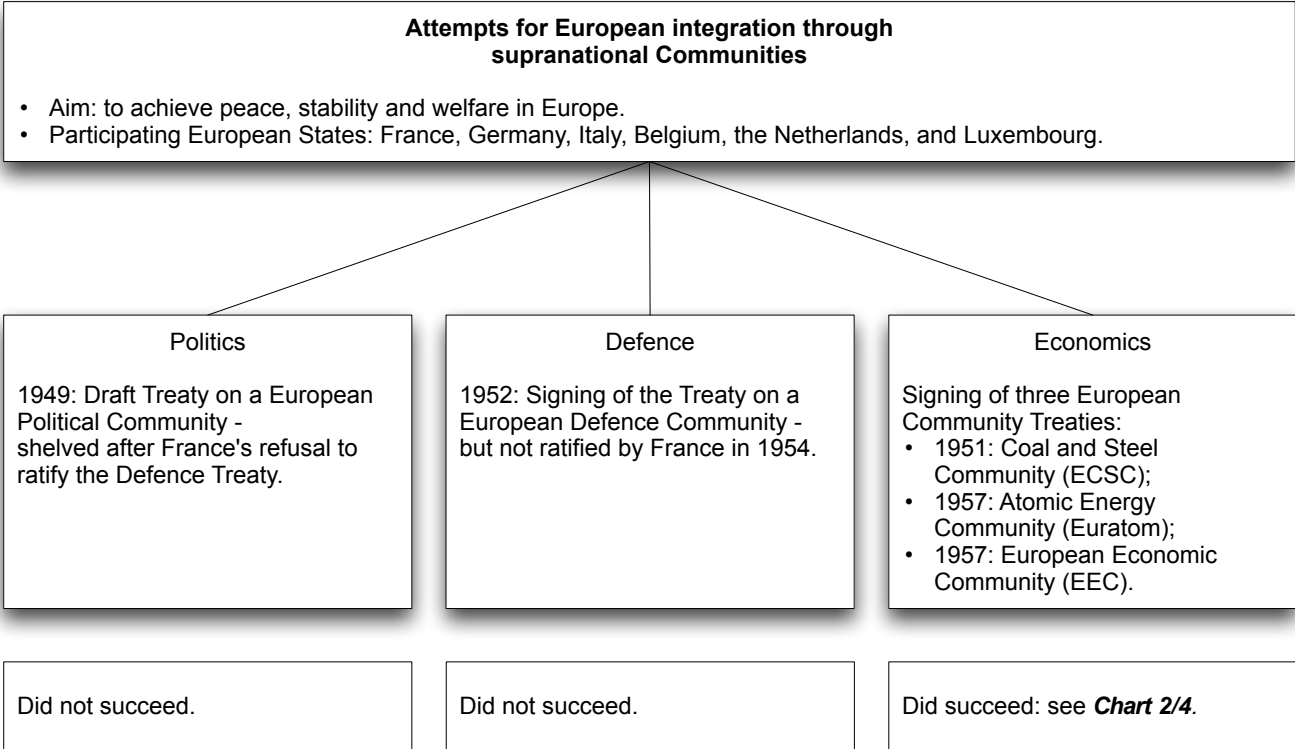
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Attempts to create European Communities in different fields

Chart 2 | 3

Topic:

In the 1940/1950s, concrete plans for European integration were made in the fields of defence, politics and economics. At the time, only the third succeeded.



Instead in the fields of politics and defence:
Traditional intergovernmental cooperation

- As of the 1960s: informal meetings of Heads of State and Government, eventually called "European Political Cooperation". Subsequently to become the European Council, a political institution of the EU, Art. 13 TEU; see **Chart 3/1**.
 - 1949: Council of Europe, with the European Convention on Human Rights (the latter is mentioned in Art. 6 TEU; see **Chart 7/11**).
- 1953: Western European Union

Later to become important due to the so-called "Petersberg tasks", which were incorporated into Art. 43 TEU.

The Development of European Integration

Three European Communities

Chart 2 | 4

Topic:

In the 1950s, three European Communities were set up. Two of these concerned economic integration in specific fields, while one was general in nature. The lifetime of one Community was limited to a specific term of years.

1950s: three European Communities

	European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)	European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)	European Economic Community (EEC)
Signature and entry into force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Signed in 1951 in Paris("Paris Treaty");Entry into force on 24 July 1952.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Signed in 1957 in Rome ("Rome Treaty");Entry into force on 1 January 1958.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Signed in 1957 in Rome ("Rome Treaty");Entry into force on 1 January 1958.
Content	Common rules on coal and steel	Common rules on atomic energy	Originally: Common rules on economic matters other than those covered by the two specific Treaties. Since the expiry of the ECSC Treaty also coal and steel matters.
Nature	Detailed treaty (so-called " <i>traité-loi</i> ", i.e. "law treaty")	Detailed treaty (" <i>traité-loi</i> ", i.e. "law treaty")	Due to its broad scope a mere framework treaty (" <i>traité-cadre</i> ", i.e. "framework treaty"). Basic rules only, to be fleshed out/complemented by secondary law.
Duration	Concluded for 50 years Expired 23 July 2002 Matters formerly covered by this Treaty were then covered by the EC Treaty and are now covered by the TEU and the TFEU.	Concluded for an unlimited period Still in existence	Concluded for an unlimited period As of 1 December 2009 integrated into the EU See Chart 2/16

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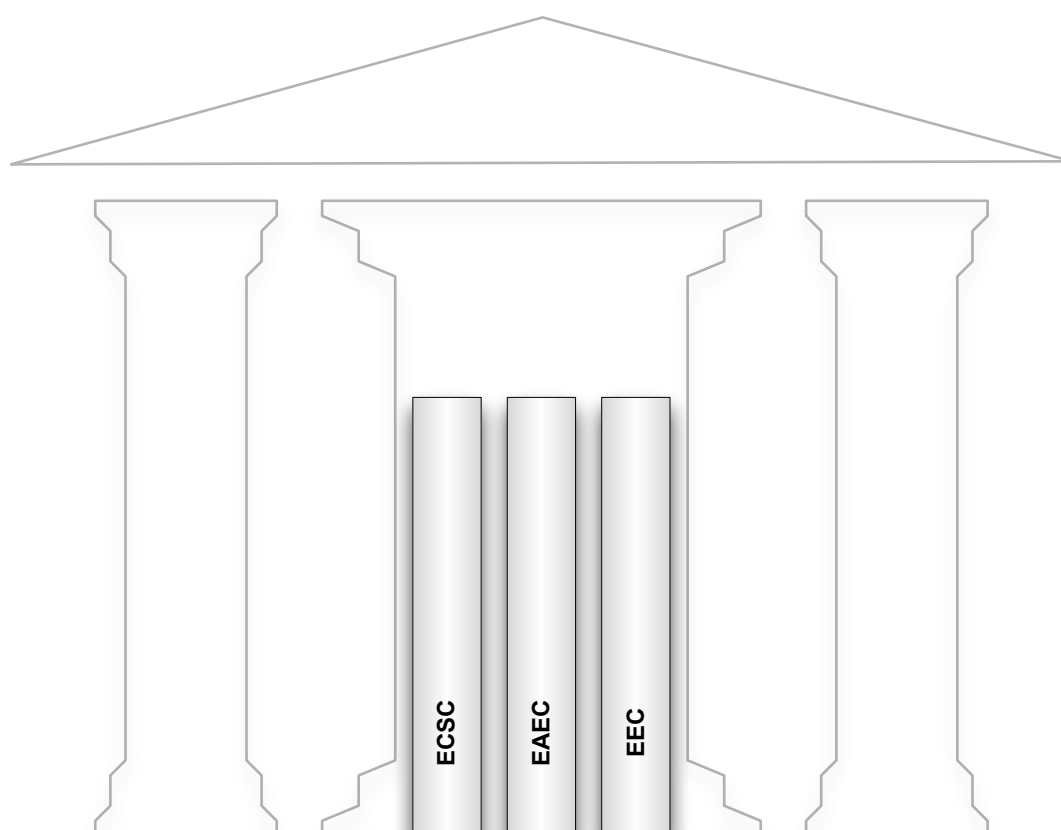
Groundwork for the subsequent European Union

Chart 2 | 5

Topic:

The three European Communities represented the beginning of what would subsequently become the European Union in its original form.

The European Communities: the beginning of an important edifice



ECSC:	European Coal and Steel Community
EAEC ("Euratom"):	European Atomic Energy Community
EEC:	European Economic Community

Treaties:

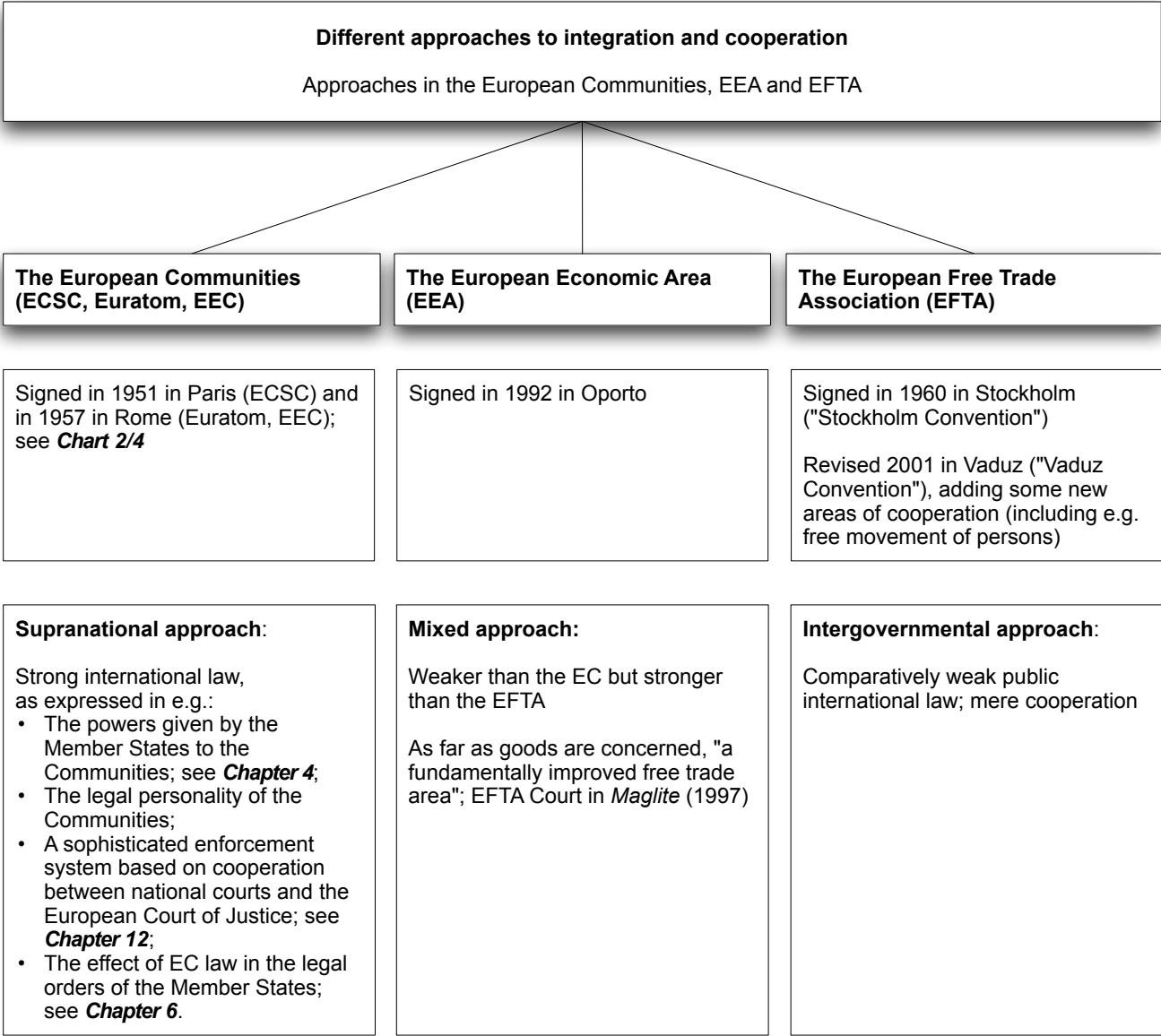
Individual treaties for the individual Communities: ECSC Treaty, Euratom Treaty, EEC Treaty respectively.

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Different approaches to European integration

Topic:

Upon their creation, the three European Communities represented a particularly strong and at the time original form of integration. Countries that did not agree with this supranational approach opted for less far-reaching alternatives.



The Development of European Integration

From the Communities to the Union

Chart 2 | 7

Topic:

In 1992 the Member States revised the existing Community Treaties and concluded a new Treaty on European Union. The EU was created as an overarching structure over the three Communities and included two new areas of cooperation.

The Maastricht Treaty (1992/1993)

1992: Signing of the **Treaty on European Union**
in Maastricht, the Netherlands ("Maastricht Treaty")

Art. A of the EU Treaty: "The Union shall be founded on the European Communities, supplemented by the policies and forms of cooperation established by this Treaty."

New policies and forms of cooperation:

- Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP);
- Cooperation in the Fields of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA; name subsequently changed; see **Chart 2/11**).

Renaming of the EEC into the more general EC; see **Chart 2/8**.

Thus:

- 1 European Union including, among other parts, 3 European Communities;
- 4 Treaties (1 x EU, 3 x EC);
- ECs with, but EU without explicit legal personality.

Challenges to the EU Treaty in some Member States, e.g.:

- Initially negative popular vote in Denmark (led to renegotiations and special deals);
- The *Maastricht Judgment* (1993) of the German Constitutional Court.

Entry into force on 1 November 1993

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What's in a name? From the "EEC" to the "EC"

Chart 2 | 8

Topic:

Through the Maastricht Treaty, the *European Economic Community* (EEC) was renamed *European Community* (EC) in order to reflect the corresponding broadening of the aims of the Community.

1957/1958: The "European Economic Community" (EEC)

1957/1958: Focus on economic integration

Market-oriented approach: integration through the establishment of a common market and the progressive approximation of the economic policies of the Member States (Art. 2 of the EEC Treaty).

Though early on it contained certain social side aspects; e.g.:

- The right of migrant workers and the self-employed to bring family members to the host Member State;
- Rights of family members of migrant workers;
- The right to remain in the host Member State after retirement;
- The development of social law at a time when the EEC had no explicit competence in this field.

See **Chart 7/20**, **Chart 7/21**, **Chart 10/3**

Later no longer purely economic in nature

Development through treaty revisions (see **Chart 2/26**), secondary law and case law; e.g.:

- Residence rights for persons independent of their status as economic agents; see **Chart 7/20**;
- Environmental law;
- Much stronger social law; see **Chapter 10**;
- Human rights; see **Chart 1/11**.

1992/1993 new name: The "European Community" (EC)

Maastricht Treaty (1992/1993); see **Chart 2/7**

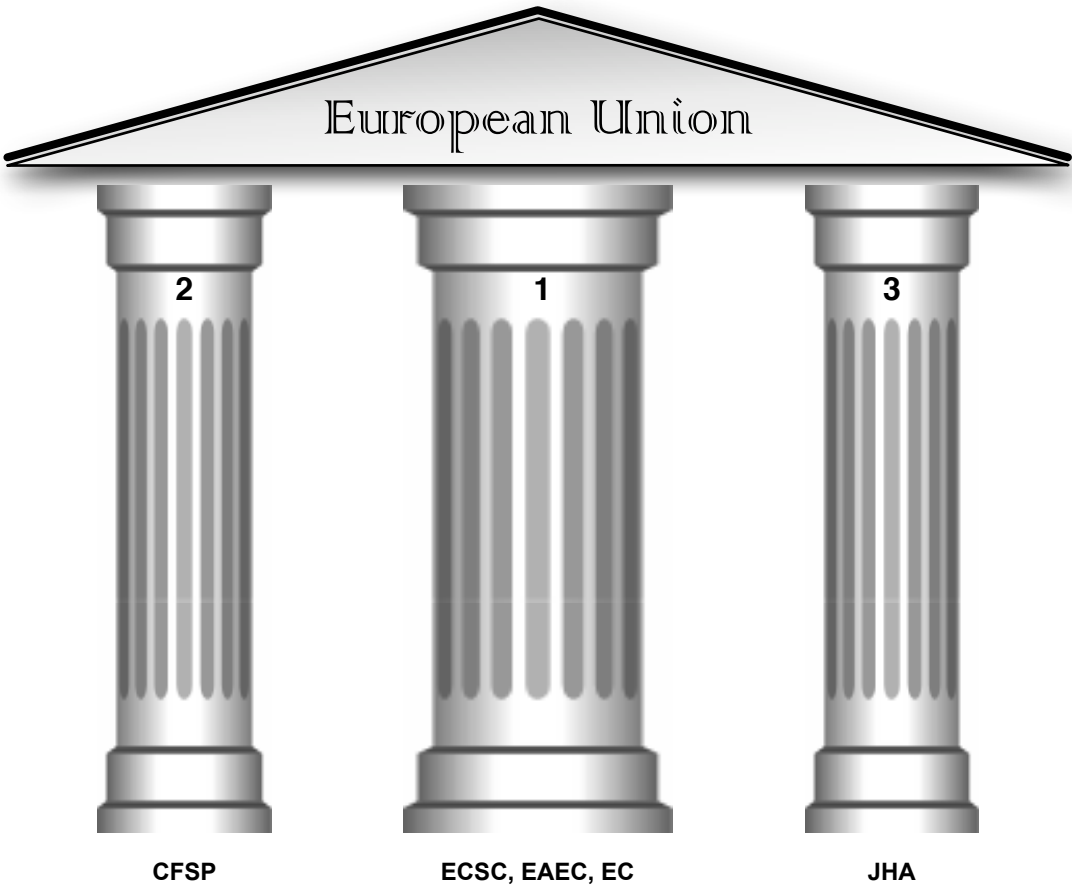
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The metaphor of a temple with three pillars

Topic:

The original EU was often compared to a temple whose roof rested on three pillars.

The "temple" according to the Maastricht Treaty (1992/1993)



- CFSP:

ECSC:

EAEC ("Euratom"):

EC:

JHA:
- Common Foreign and Security Policy

European Coal and Steel Community

European Atomic Energy Community

European Community (formerly "European Economic Community")

Justice and Home Affairs (name later changed)
- Treaties:

For the EU as a whole:

Specifically for the ECs:
- The EU Treaty

The three EC Treaties
- Nature:

First pillar:

Second and third pillar:
- Supranational

Intergovernmental in principle

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Structure of the original EU Treaty

Topic:

The original EU Treaty contained: 1) provisions amending the three pre-existing Community Treaties, 2) provisions on the new areas of cooperation and 3) common provisions for the entire EU structure.

Structure of the original EU Treaty (1992/1993)

The temple's roof

Titles I and VII	Provisions common to all three pillars
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The temple's pillars

Pillar 1	Titles II, III, IV	Amendments to the pre-existing Community Treaties
Pillar 2	Title V	Common Foreign and Security Policy
Pillar 3	Title VI	Cooperation in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs

The Development of European Integration

The Amsterdam revision

Chart 2 | 11

Topic:

Through the Amsterdam revision, parts of the third pillar of the EU were moved into the first pillar and thereby given a stronger legal footing ("communitarisation").

Structural changes through the Amsterdam revision

The Amsterdam Treaty (1997/1999)

Brings about important structural changes

Action:

Moving part of Title VI (third pillar) into Title II (first pillar); so-called "communitarisation".

Result:

- New name for the now smaller third pillar: "Provisions on Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters" (PJCCM);
- Enlarged first pillar: new Title IV in Part Three of the EC Treaty concerning visa, asylum and immigration ("an area of freedom, security and justice").

Further:

New title on "Closer cooperation", allowing for variable geometry/specific law for (groups of) Member States instead of uniform law for all; see **Chart 1/7**. Provides a formal mechanism for introducing specific law. This title allows (groups of) Member States to introduce further harmonising law amongst themselves but within the framework of the EU.

Note:

Not used so far in practice. In fact, Member States have actively sought to avoid using this procedure; e.g. the Prüm Convention (building on the Schengen law) was concluded outside the EU Treaty framework as an ordinary treaty under public international law.

Entry into force on 1 May 1999

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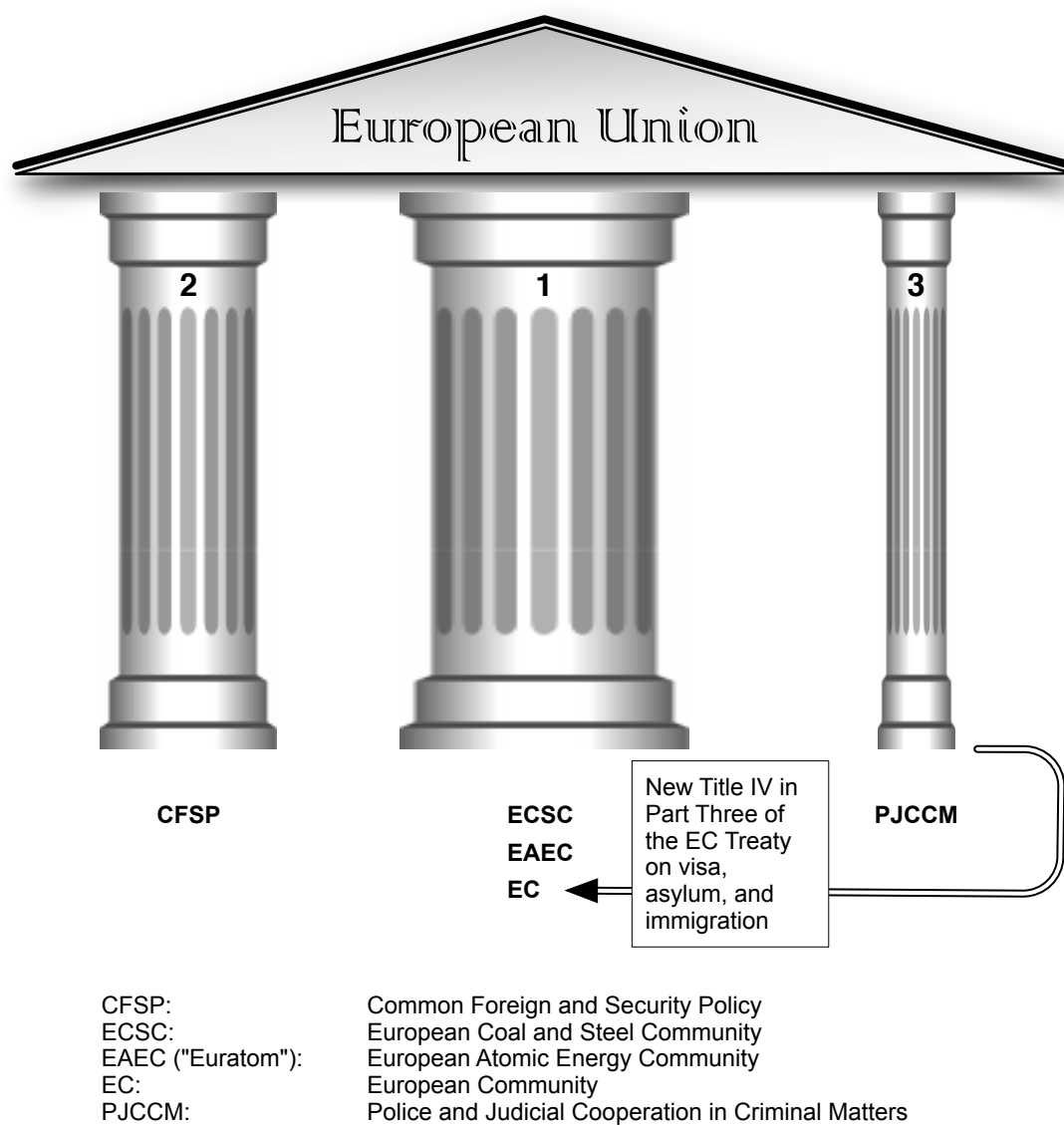
The temple after the Amsterdam revision

Chart 2 | 12

Topic:

The Amsterdam revision resulted in an enlarged first pillar and in a smaller third pillar. The latter was given a new name.

The temple after the Amsterdam revision (1997/1999)



Note:

No structural changes came about as a result of the Nice Treaty (signed in 2001, entry into force on 1 February 2003); see **Chart 2/26**.

The Development of European Integration

Structure of the EU Treaty after the Amsterdam revision

Topic:

The updated version of the EU Treaty after the Amsterdam revision contained: 1) provisions amending the three pre-existing Community Treaties, 2) new provisions on the two areas of cooperation, 3) provisions on closer cooperation and 4) common provisions on the entire EU structure.

Structure of the EU Treaty after the Amsterdam revision (1997/1999)

The temple's roof

Titles I and VIII	Provisions common to all three pillars
Title VII	Provisions on closer cooperation

The temple's pillars

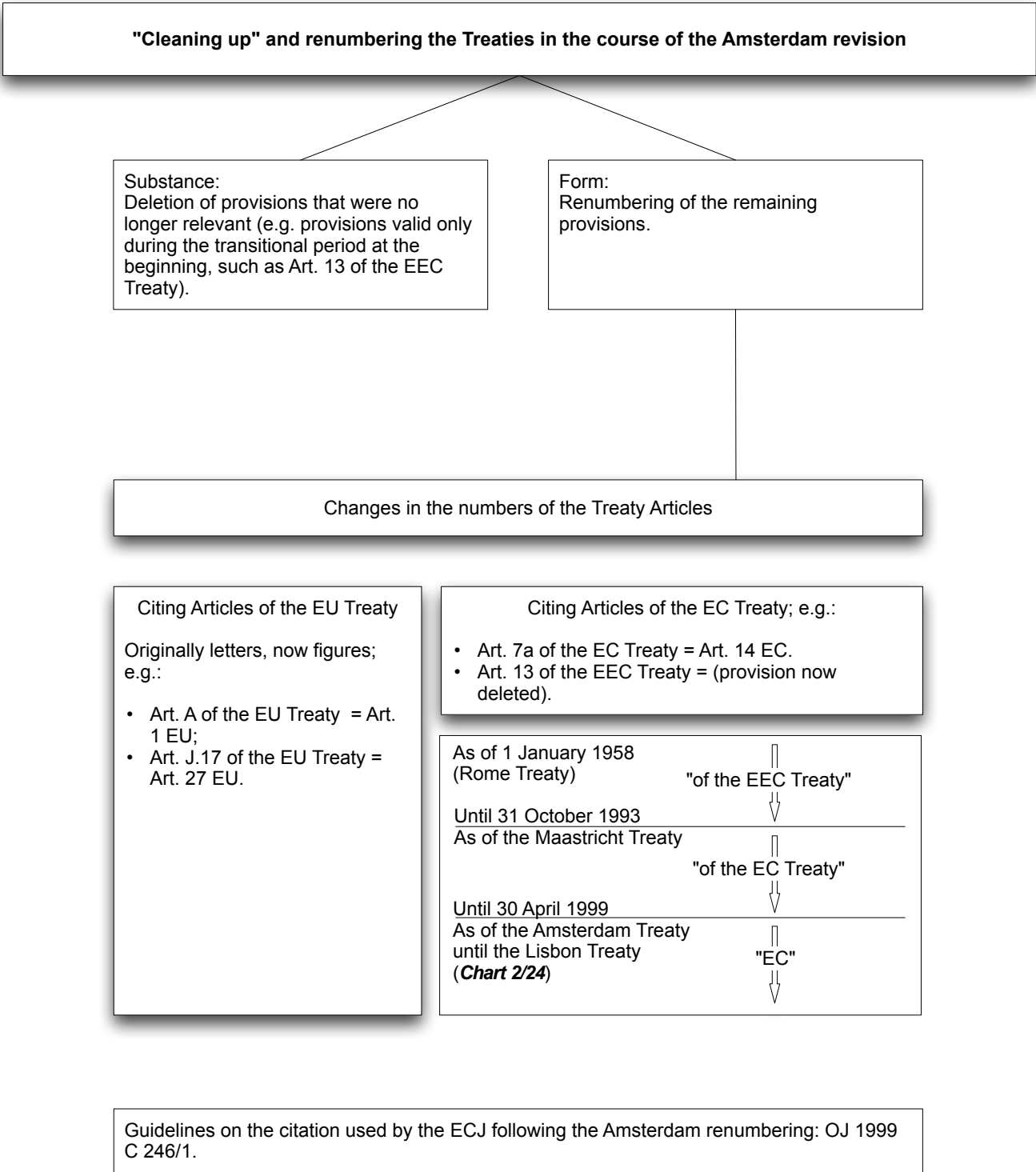
Pillar 1	Titles II, III, IV	Amendments to the pre-existing Community Treaties
Pillar 2	Title V	Common Foreign and Security Policy
Pillar 3	Title VI	Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters

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Amsterdam renumbering

Topic:

In the course of the Amsterdam revision, the Member States decided to create consolidated versions of the Treaties, containing only the valid articles and using consecutive numbers for these provisions. Consequently, different numberings may be distinguished according to the time at which they became valid as Treaty provisions.



The Development of European Integration

The Constitutional Treaty

Chart 2 | 15

Topic:

The Constitutional Treaty was meant to modify the structure of the EU and the content of the existing Treaties. While the Constitutional Treaty was signed by all of the Member States, it did not in fact enter into force.

The Constitutional Treaty (2004/not entered into force)

Signed on 29 October 2004 in Rome

Most important aspects

Modified structure:

- One EU, with explicit legal personality, based on one Treaty (merging the EU and the EC Treaties);
- Euratom remains.

Institutional reform:

- New formula for qualified majority voting by the Council (of Ministers) (no weighting of votes);
- New formula for representation in the European Parliament;
- New formula for the composition of the Commission (after a transitional period there would no longer be one Commissioner per Member State);
- Fixed European Council Presidency for 2.5 years;
- New Foreign Policy Ministry.

Content:

- Codification of important principles (e.g. primacy);
- Explicit provisions on the division of competence and on different kinds of competences;
- Making the Charter of Fundamental Rights a binding instrument;
- Policing of the principle of subsidiarity by the national parliaments.

But: not entered into force (and therefore a dead letter)

- 2005: ratification refused by France (56% "*non*") and the Netherlands (61.6% "*nee*") in (consultative) popular votes.
- Subsequently a "period of reflection".
- State of ratification in April 2007: ratification by 18 Member States.
- 25 April 2007: Berlin declaration, on a new foundation for the EU by 2009.
- 21/22 June 2007, Brussels European Council: "The constitutional concept [...] is abandoned."

The Development of European Integration

The Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 16

Topic:

In October 2007, the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC 2007) agreed on a Reform Treaty, which was formally signed on 13 December 2007 in Lisbon ("Lisbon Treaty"). In terms of content, the Lisbon Treaty is largely based on the Constitutional Treaty.

The Lisbon Treaty (2007/2009)

Background:

- In its meeting of 21 and 22 June 2007 in Brussels, the European Council gave the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union the mandate to convene an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) before the end of July 2007, with the task of drafting a so-called "Reform Treaty".
- The IGC 2007 discussed a draft Reform Treaty drawn up by the Portuguese Council Presidency. Political agreement was reached on 18 October 2007.
- The Reform Treaty was signed on 13 December 2007 in Lisbon (hence: "Lisbon Treaty").

Most important aspects

Modified structure of the EU:

- The EU is based on two treaties: the Treaty on European Union and the "Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union" (new name for the EC Treaty). The EU replaces and succeeds the EC (see **Chart 2/21**);
- Euratom remains.

Institutional reform:

Based on the Constitutional Treaty (see **Chart 2/15**), with certain modifications, including in particular:

- Qualified majority voting within the Council (of Ministers): no weighting of votes in principle as of 1 November 2014; see **Chart 5/7**;
- New High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (rather than a "Minister"); see **Chart 3/3**.

Content:

Based on the Constitutional Treaty (see **Chart 2/15**), with the modifications specified in the Draft Mandate for the IGC 2007. Important: there are no references to "Constitution".

Challenges to the revision in some Member States; e.g.:

- Initially negative popular vote in Ireland (which led to concessions);
- The "Lisbon Judgment" of the German Constitutional Court; *Dr. G. and Others* (2009);
- The "Lisbon Judgments" of the Czech Constitutional Court (2008 and 2009).

Entry into force on 1 December 2009

The Development of European Integration

Content of the Lisbon Treaty

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty contains changes to the pre-existing Treaties as well as a number of Protocols and Declarations.

Content of the Lisbon Treaty

Articles 1 and 2	Amendments to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community
Article 3	"This Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period."
Article 4	Content of the Protocols annexed to the Lisbon Treaty: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protocol No 1: amendments to the pre-existing protocols;• Protocol No 2: amendments to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.
Article 5	Renumbering of the Treaties; see Chart 2/24
Article 6	Ratification and entry into force
Article 7	23 Languages of the Lisbon Treaty; see Chart 1/13 ; deposition of the Treaty in the archives of the Government of the Italian Republic

Protocols to be annexed to the TEU, to the TFEU and, where applicable, to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community

Protocols to be annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon (see above, Article 4)

Annex: tables of equivalences referred to in Article 5 of the Lisbon Treaty

Final act by the Intergovernmental Conference;
Annex to the Final act: Declarations adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference

Note:
The "Treaty of Lisbon" as well as the "Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference" are officially published in the Official Journal (OJ 2007 C 306/01 and OJ 2007 C 306/231, respectively; consolidated versions: OJ 2008 C 115).

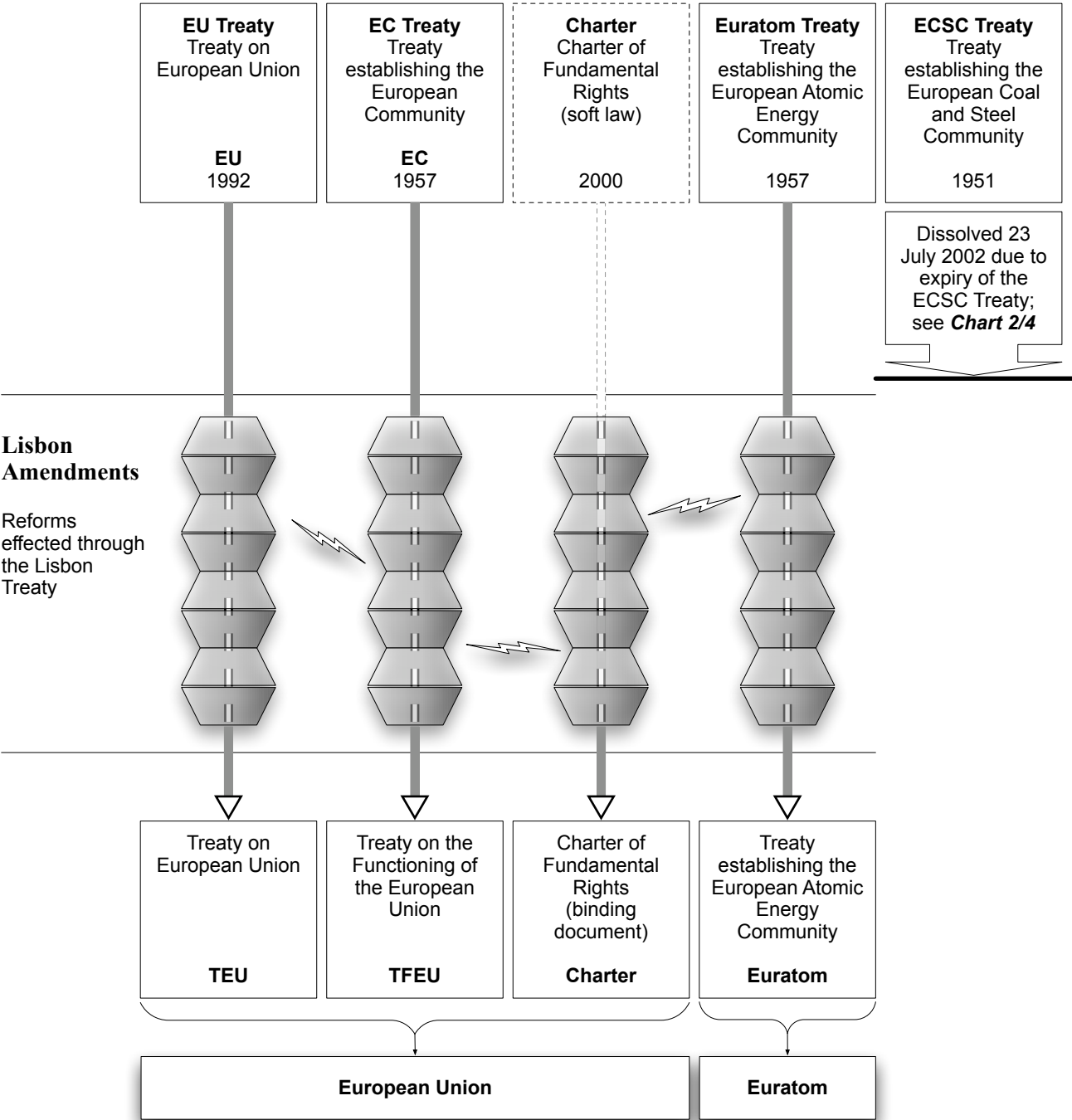
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The Treaties before and after the Lisbon revision

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty transforms the pre-existing Treaties as well as the Charter of Fundamental Rights. It also changes the name of the "EC Treaty" into the "Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union".

The effect of the Lisbon Treaty on the pre-existing Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights



The Development of European Integration

Structure of the EU Treaty following the Lisbon revision

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty radically alters the structure of the EU Treaty. The revised TEU contains the constitutional law of the Union, plus provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (former second pillar). The law on the former third pillar has been moved out of the TEU and into the TFEU.

Structure of the EU Treaty after the Lisbon revision

Title I	Common provisions
Title II	Provisions on democratic principles
Title III	Provisions on the institutions
Title IV	Provisions on enhanced cooperation
Title V	General provisions on the Union's external action and <i>specific provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy</i> (i.e. the former second pillar of the EU; see Chart 2/12).
Title VI	Final provisions

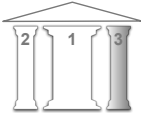


The Development of European Integration

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty also alters the structure of what used to be the EC Treaty, now called the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Among others, the revised TFEU contains provisions on judicial cooperation in criminal matters and on police cooperation (former third pillar).

Structure of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
(former EC Treaty) after the Lisbon revision

Part One	Principles
Part Two	Non-discrimination and citizenship of the Union
Part Three	<div>Union policies and internal actions (see <i>Chapter 7</i>)</div> <div><i>In particular now includes provisions on judicial cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation (i.e. the former third pillar of the EU; see Chart 2/12).</i></div> <div></div>
Part Four	Association of the overseas countries and territories
Part Five	External action by the Union
Part Six	Institutional and budgetary provisions
Part Seven	Final provisions

Note:
According to Art. 1(11) of the Lisbon Treaty, the provisions of Title II of the original EU Treaty (previous changes to the EC Treaty, *i.e. the former first pillar of the EU*; see **Chart 2/12**) are incorporated into the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

The Development of European Integration

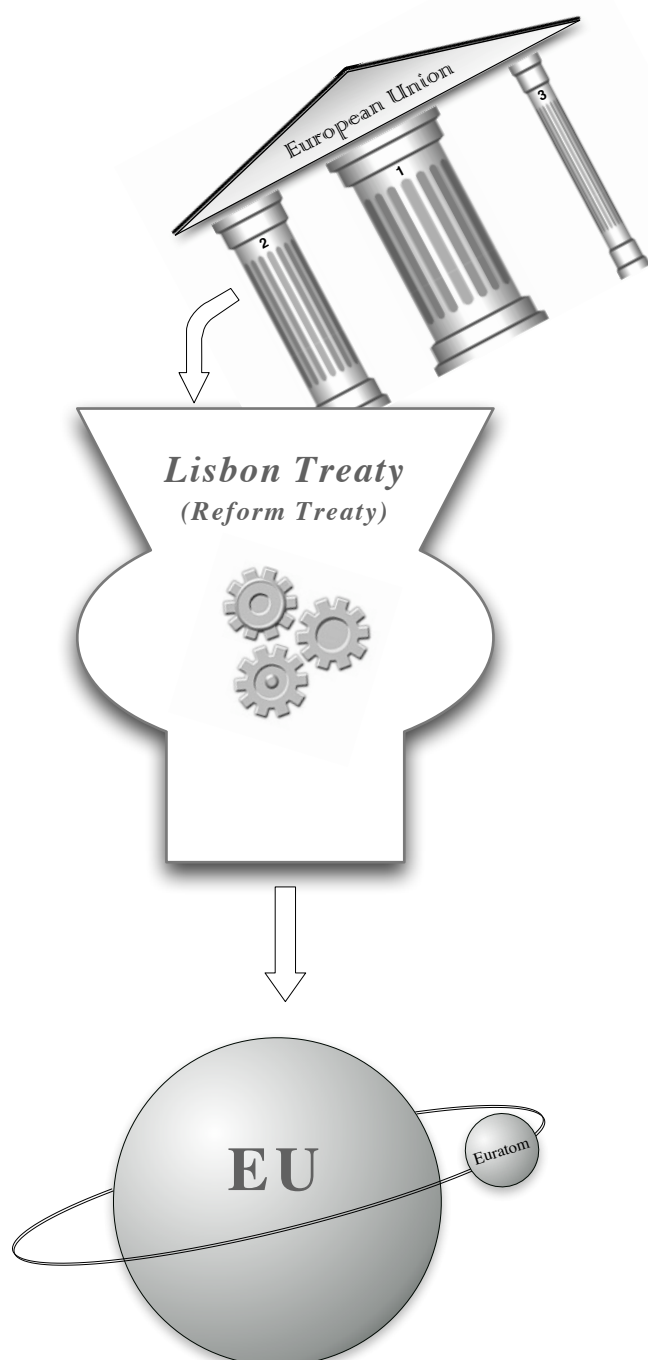
The European Union before and after the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 21

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty does away with the European Union's traditional pillar structure.

The effect of the Lisbon Treaty on the structure of the EU



The EU before the Lisbon Treaty:

Three Treaties (Nice versions):

- The EU Treaty (overall structure);
- The EC Treaty (first pillar);
- The Euratom Treaty (first pillar).

The Lisbon Treaty (Reform Treaty) contains the changes to the present Treaties.

The Lisbon Treaty does away with the EU's traditional pillar structure. The Union is no longer based on the European Communities. The EC is replaced and succeeded by the EU. Euratom exists outside the framework of the EU Treaty.

The EU and Euratom following the Lisbon Treaty:

Three Treaties (Lisbon versions):

- Two Treaties on the EU: the EU Treaty and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (former EC Treaty);
- One Treaty on the Atomic Energy Community: the Euratom Treaty.

See **Chart 2/22**, **Chart 2/23**

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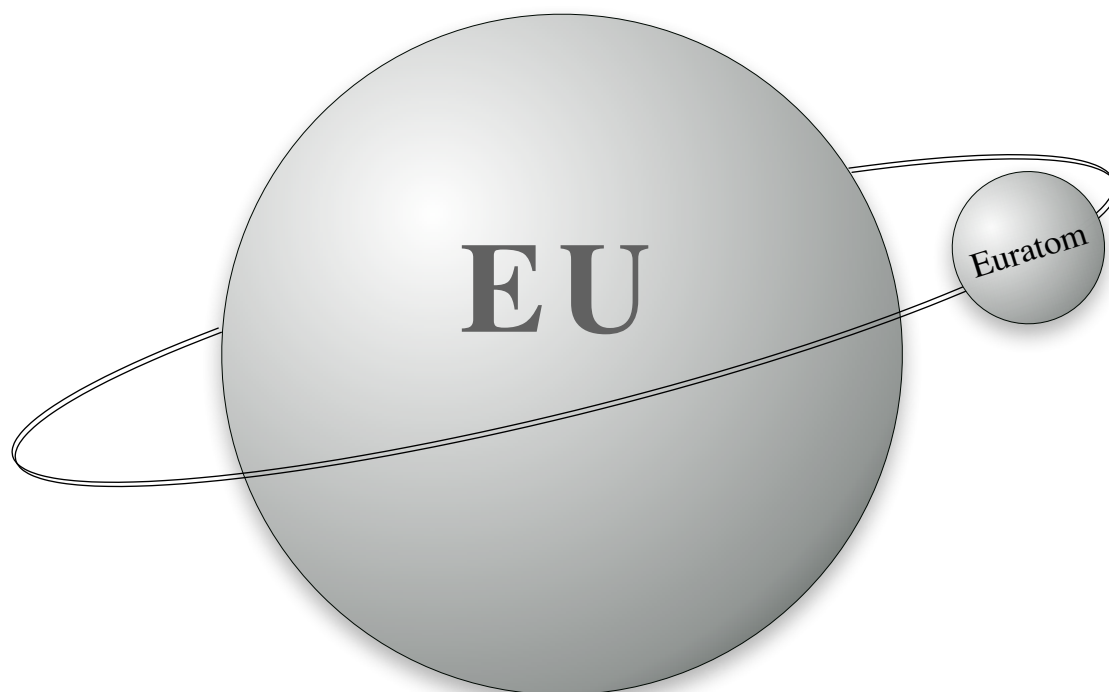
The EU following the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 22

Topic:

In the future, the EU may perhaps be compared to a large planet around which Euratom circulates like a satellite.

Structure of the EU following the Lisbon revision



The European Union (as amended)

Based on two Treaties of equal value:

- The Treaty on European Union (TEU);
- The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU, i.e. the former EC Treaty, as amended through the Lisbon Treaty).

Euratom (as amended)

Based on the Euratom Treaty. Changes to the present Euratom Treaty can be found in Protocol No 2 attached to the Lisbon Treaty.

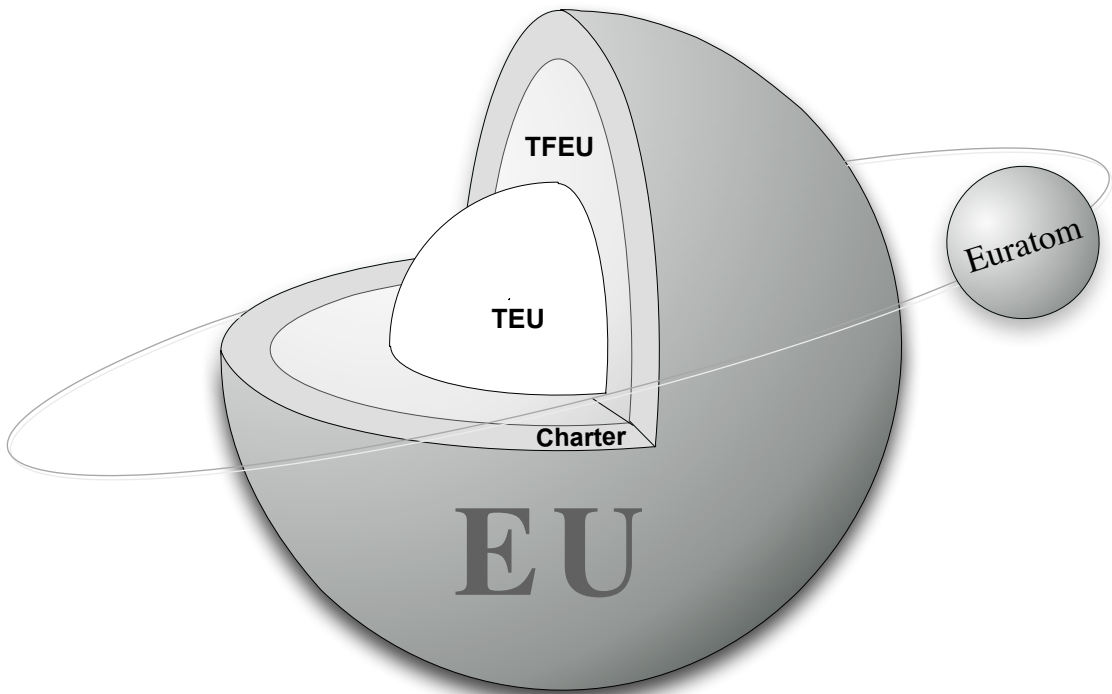
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Three fundamental texts of equal value

Topic:

Following the Lisbon revision, there are three fundamental EU texts of equal value, namely two Treaties (the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) and one Charter (the Charter of Fundamental Rights). In the picture of a planet, they represent the core, the mantle and the crust of the planet.

Three texts of equal value: the core, the mantle and the crust of the planet



TEU
Treaty on European Union

TFEU
Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

Charter
Charter of Fundamental Rights

Art. 1(3) TEU:
"The Union shall be founded on the present Treaty and on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [...]. Those two Treaties shall have the same legal value."

Art. 6(1) TEU:
The Charter of Fundamental Rights of 7 December 2000, as adapted on 12 December 2007, "shall have the same legal value as the Treaties".

Note:
The Charter itself is not a Treaty, as it needed no ratification.

The Development of European Integration

Lisbon renumbering

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty provides for the renumbering of the articles, sections, chapters and parts of the Treaties. After the Amsterdam renumbering, this is the second comprehensive renumbering of the Treaty provisions.

Renumbering the Treaties

Art. 5 of the Lisbon Treaty:
"The articles, sections, chapters, titles and parts of the Treaty on European Union and of the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by this Treaty, shall be renumbered in accordance with the tables of equivalence set out in the Annex to this Treaty, and which form an integral part of this Treaty."

Note:
Through the Lisbon Treaty, the "Treaty establishing the European Community" is renamed "Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union".

Changes to particularly important articles

Subject matter	Before Lisbon	After Lisbon
Important general provision: Solidarity clause	Art. 10 EC	Art. 4 TEU
Secondary acts; important legal basis provisions: Secondary acts of the EC/EU	Art. 249 EC	Art. 288 TFEU
Legal basis for combating discrimination	Art. 13 EC	Art. 19 TFEU
General legal basis provision	Art. 94 EC	Art. 115 TFEU
General legal basis provision	Art. 95 EC	Art. 114 TFEU
General legal basis provision	Art. 308 EC	Art. 352 TFEU
Important substantive provisions: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of nationality	Art. 12 EC	Art. 18 TFEU
Movement and residence for EU citizens	Art. 18 EC	Art. 21 TFEU
Free movement of goods: customs duties	Art. 25 EC	Art. 30 TFEU
Prohibition of discriminatory and protective taxation of goods	Art. 90 EC	Art. 110 TFEU
Free movement of goods: quantitative restrictions	Arts. 28-30 EC	Arts. 34-36 TFEU
Free movement for workers	Art. 39 EC	Art. 45 TFEU
Freedom of establishment	Art. 43 EC	Art. 49 TFEU
Free movement of services	Arts. 49 and 50 EC	Arts. 56 and 57 TFEU
Free movement of capital	Art. 56 EC	Art. 63 TFEU
Competition law: collusive conduct of undertakings	Art. 81 EC	Art. 101 TFEU
Competition law: abuse of a dominant position	Art. 82 EC	Art. 102 TFEU
Competition law: state aid	Art. 87 EC	Art. 107 TFEU
Undertakings with a special position	Art. 86 EC	Art. 106 TFEU
Sex equality: equal pay, legal basis, positive action	Art. 141 EC	Art. 157 TFEU

The Development of European Integration

Membership

Topic:

The original number of six EEC Member States has grown to the present 27 EU Member States. Further enlargement rounds are planned though none are scheduled. # check: new status??? Albania??? Ask Christophe!!!

Member States of the European Communities and of the EU

Founding members of the European Communities

1951/1957	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	France, Germany, Italy, three Benelux States (Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg)
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Enlargement
(in the case of some countries: moving from the EFTA to the E(E)C/EU)

1973	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	UK, Ireland, Denmark (negative popular vote in Norway)
1981	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	Greece
1986	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	Spain, Portugal
1995	EU (incl. ECSC, Euratom, EEC)	Austria, Sweden, Finland (negative popular vote in Norway)
2004	EU (incl. the two remaining Communities: Euratom and EC)	Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
2007	EU (incl. Euratom and EC)	Bulgaria, Romania

Candidate States and applicants

EU (incl. Euratom and EC)	Candidate States: Turkey, Croatia, Macedonia Applicant States: Albania, Montenegro, Iceland, Serbia (plus: a non-active application for membership by Switzerland)
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Rejected as "non-European"

Morocco (1987)

Outside the EU: EFTA and EEA States

- Remaining EFTA States: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland ...
- ... of whom some are also EEA States ("EEA EFTA States"): Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.
- Switzerland: negative popular vote on EEA membership in 1992.

The Development of European Integration

Important Treaty revisions

Topic:

Over the decades, the Community Treaties and subsequently also the EU Treaty were repeatedly revised. The most recent revision dates from 2007/2009 (Lisbon revision).

Important revisions of the Community and EU Treaties

Founding Treaties

ECSC Treaty	Signed 1951, entry into force 24 July 1952 (expired in 2002)
Euratom Treaty	Signed 1957, entry into force 1 January 1958
EEC Treaty	Signed 1957, entry into force 1 January 1958 (now: TFEU)

Important Treaty revisions

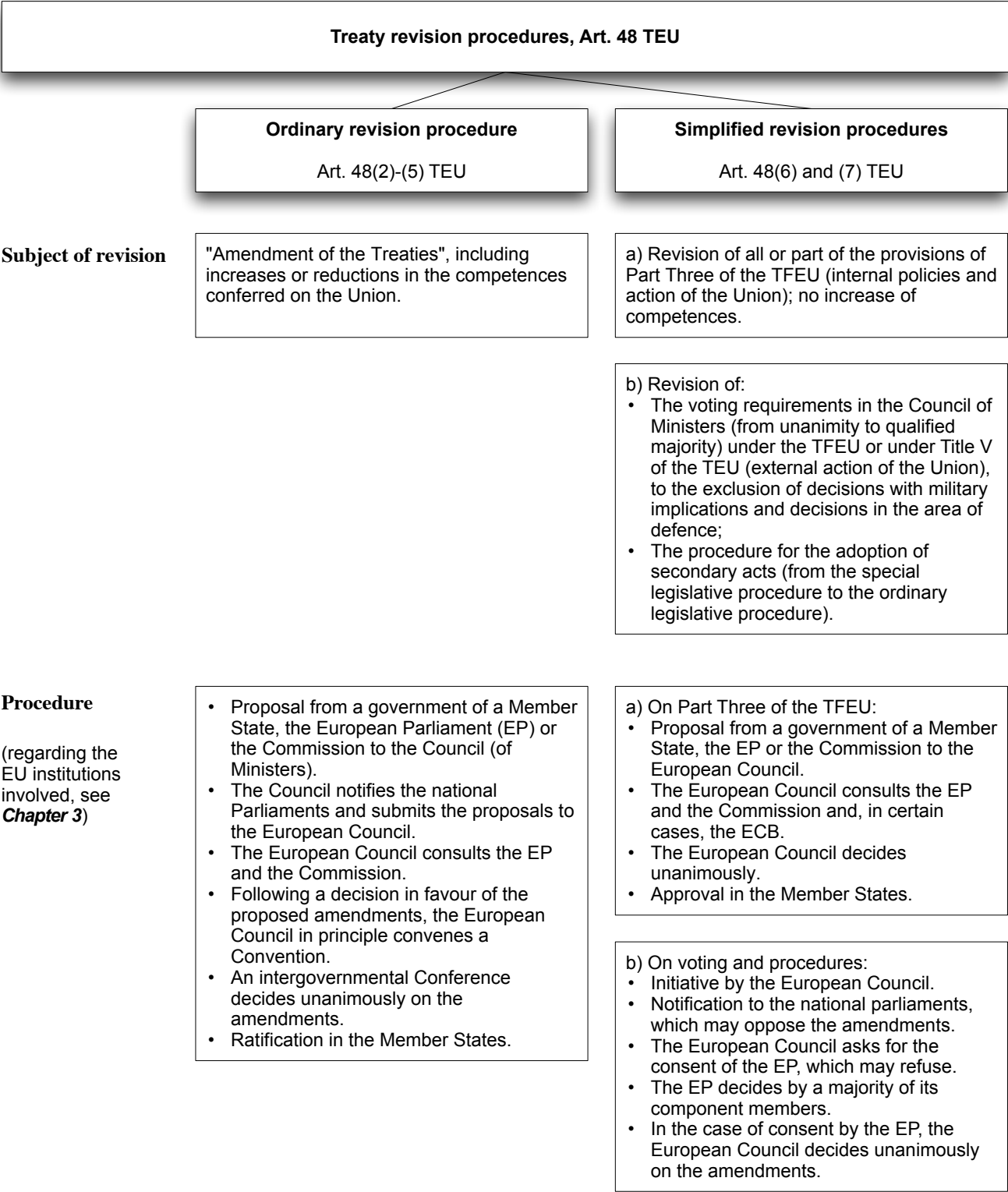
Name of Treaty	Year of signature / entry into force	Main issues
Merger Treaty	1965 / 1 July 1967	Introduction of a single institutional framework for the three Communities. Note: the Communities as such were not merged.
Act concerning the direct election of representatives of the European Parliament	1976 / first applied in 1979	Establishment of direct elections to the European Parliament
Single European Act	1986 / 1 July 1987	A new timetable for the internal (common) market, institutional reform
Maastricht Treaty	1992 / 1 November 1993	Revision of the three Communities, setting up of the EU; see Chart 2/7
Amsterdam Treaty	1997 / 1 May 1999	Revision of the EU and of the Communities; see Chart 2/11
Nice Treaty	2001 / 1 February 2003	Revision of the EU and of the Communities, Amsterdam "left-overs", enlargement
Constitutional Treaty	2004 (not entered into force)	Abolition of the EC, reform of the EU; see Chart 2/15
Lisbon Treaty	2007 / 1 December 2009	Saving parts of the Constitutional Treaty; incorporation of the EC into the EU; see Chart 2/16

The Development of European Integration

Treaty revision procedures

Topic:

Following the Lisbon revision, the TEU and the TFEU can be revised either through an ordinary revision procedure or through simplified revision procedures.



The Development of European Integration

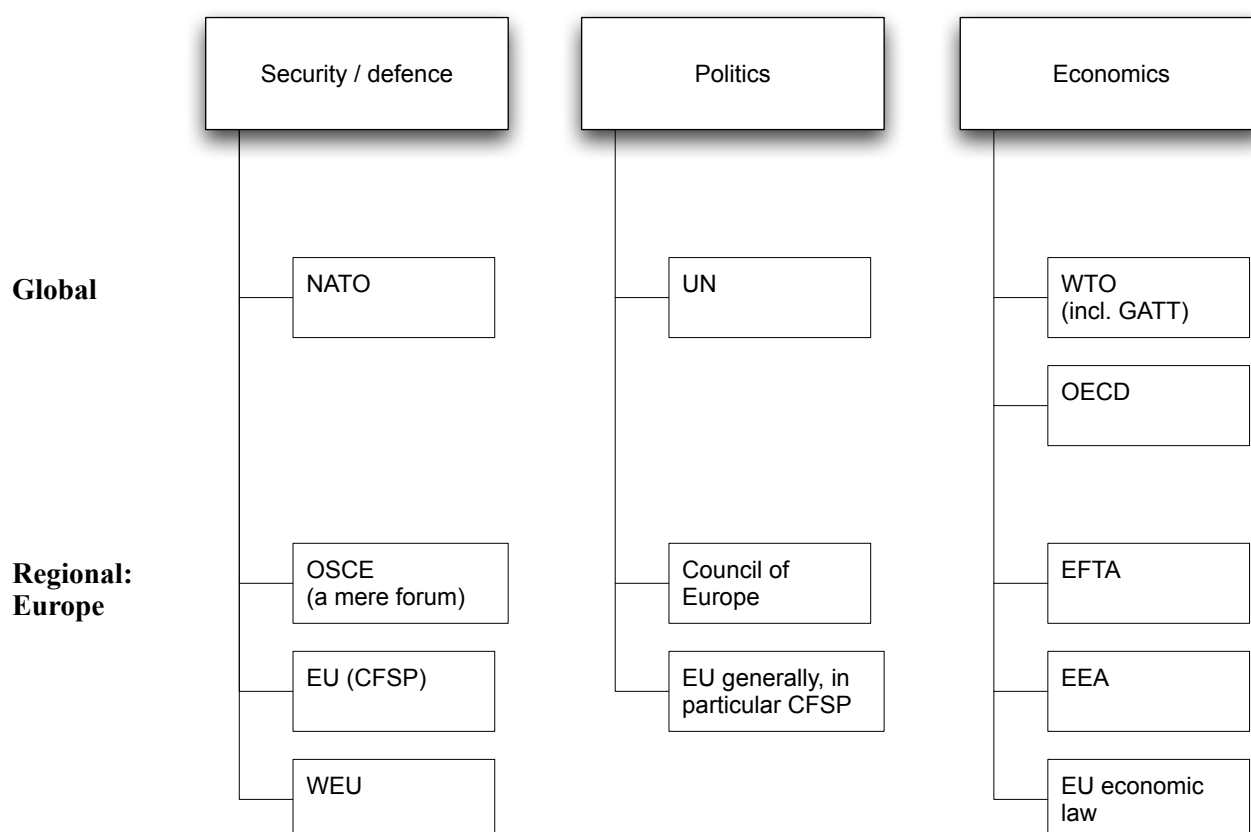
International cooperation and European integration: an overview

Chart 2 | 28

Topic:

As a result of their historical development, the global as well as the European "legal landscapes" are rather complex, with different levels of cooperation and integration within the various levels of activities. The relevant treaty that applies in a given case will depend on the subject matter and on the countries involved.

Important international organisations/fora in the fields of security/defence, politics and economics



Examples:

Relevant multilateral European treaty regarding **trade** issues when the following countries are involved:

- Malta and Ireland: TFEU;
- Finland and Norway: EEA Agreement;
- Switzerland and Iceland: EFTA Agreement.

Note:

There are also bilateral Treaties; e.g.:

- Customs Union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein (1923 - relevant for the EEA);
- Customs Union between France and Monaco (1963 - relevant for the EU);
- Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland (1972 - relevant for the EU);
- Customs Union between the EC and Turkey (1995 - relevant for the EU).