

Essential EU Law in Charts - Special 2025 Ukraine limited edition

Release 2024-11.1

*A special subset of the educational Charts developed under the EUR-Charts Project
(EU Law in Charts, www.eur-charts.eu)*

Christa Tobler
Jacques Beglinger

and Veronika Yefremova

*This work has been prepared or adjusted for the Ukraine academic support project of the
University of Leiden (The Netherlands)*



**Universiteit
Leiden**

The Europa Institute
of Leiden University





Table of Contents

<i>Preface</i>	5
<i>Chapter 1 Introduction</i>	7
<i>Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration</i>	21
<i>Chapter 3 The Institutions</i>	55
<i>Chapter 4 Competences of the EU</i> [Chapter 5 not featured]	69
<i>Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law</i> [Chapters 7 - 12 not featured]	77
<i>Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession</i> <i>with the collaboration of Veronika Yefremova</i>	91
<i>Tables (Legislation and Case law)</i>	103

Note by the Authors

The Charts in Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 have already been published in the book

Tobler, Christa; Beglinger, Jacques

Essential EU Law in Charts

5th updated and revised edition (2020)

403 p., paperback

Published by HVG-ORAC, Budapest

ISBN 978-963-258-489-8

and have now been updated by the authors for the present work where necessary.

Along with its companion publication

Tobler, Christa; Beglinger, Jacques

Essential EU Law in Text (with Exercises and Solutions)

5th 'post Brexit' updated and revised edition (2020)

126 p., paperback

Published by HVG-ORAC, Budapest

ISBN 978-963-258-490-4

the book *Essential EU Law in Charts* is marketed on a combined basis as the *EUR-Charts/Text 'Post Brexit' Compendium*.

The Charts in Chapter 13 were developed specifically for the present Ukraine edition.

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From the Preface of Essential EU Law in Charts, 5th edition (2020):

“[...] In the charts book, we have attempted to visualise law. Visualising law provides a very different perspective. It gives an idea of what the blueprint of the edifice of Union law would look like. Not unlike architecture, the basic concepts seem misleadingly simple, but the challenge lies in establishing the connections between the concepts. That is what this book seeks to achieve. At the same time - like “real” blueprints - any picture of the law is an abstract simplification, and is no substitute for conventional methods of study. Just like an architect, who needs to know his or her building materials and how to use them properly, a lawyer needs to know the law, and needs to know how to interpret and apply general rules and principles to a specific case.

The idea behind the charts book is for students, in-house lawyers, and practitioners to benefit from a comprehensive set of charts illustrating the “core” of EU law in addition to the existing legal literature. This concept was developed through the combined professional experience of the authors, in academia and in legal practice. The charts contained in this book serve several different, though largely overlapping, purposes.

Firstly, the charts are intended as a learning tool. Most people tend to more easily understand (and memorise) complex or abstract concepts if presented with some form of visual aid. For students taking courses in EU law for the first time, charts are an excellent way of getting a broad overview of the various topics before going into the detail of the relevant case law and secondary legislation, thus making learning more effective. In particular for beginners in EU law, it is hoped the combined use of the charts with the companion text “Essential EU Law in Text” will be helpful. For those who have previously studied EU law, perhaps as part of the typical curriculum of a law degree, and are in need of a refresher course, a concise and systematic overview of the current state of EU law condensed into chart form mapping out developments and changes in the law should prove a very useful and handy resource, a “vade mecum” perhaps.

Secondly, these charts can be applied as a presentation tool. Whether lecturing EU law in a university, explaining an issue of EU law to a client or making a presentation before the board of directors of a company, visual tools can be extremely useful, and especially so in the (often complex) field of EU law.

The overall structure of this book is designed to guide the (uninitiated) reader towards a specific legal issue through “topic charts” and “decision trees”. In this way, the core of the vast body of primary EU law, secondary EU law, and case law of the European Court of Justice becomes accessible in a quick and practical way. For academics and practitioners who possess specialised knowledge of EU law, the decision trees provide a comprehensive checklist. [...] “

Chapter 1 Introduction

European Union law (and Community law)

Chart 1 | 1

Topic:

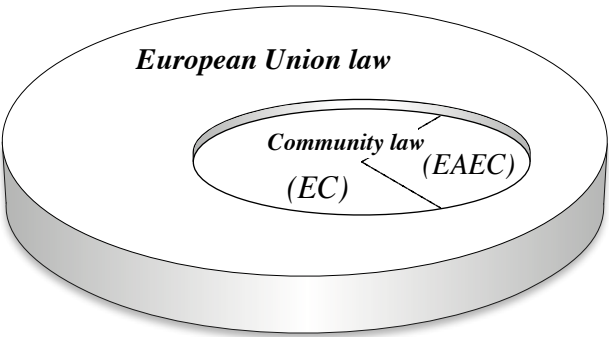
The present materials focus on European Union (EU) law. Alongside EU law there is also Community law. Community law was both larger and more important prior to the Lisbon revision.

EU law before the Lisbon revision

EU law pre-Lisbon

The law relating to the EU, including elements relating to the originally three, later two, European Communities; see **Chart 2/4**.

The EU: an international organisation based on the Treaty on European Union ("Maastricht Treaty"), signed in 1992, in force since 1 November 1993; see **Chart 2/7**; repeatedly revised; see **Chart 2/32**.



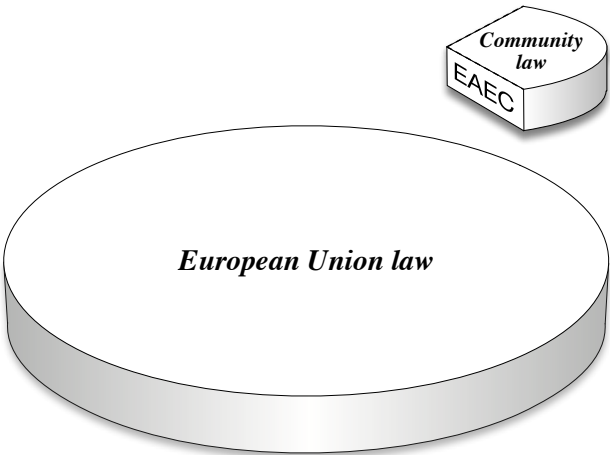
Community law pre-Lisbon

The law relating to the European Communities; see **Chart 2/4**; repeatedly revised; see **Chart 2/32**.

The Communities: originally three, subsequently two, international organisations older than, and separate from, the EU:

- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC); expired in 2002;
- European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC);
- European (Economic) Community (EEC, later EC).

EU law after the Lisbon revision



EU law post-Lisbon

The law relating to the EU, now including the law of the former EC (which no longer exists under this name but has been fully integrated into the EU); see **Chart 2/16**.

The EU: the European Union of 1992/1993, as revised through the Lisbon revision; see **Chart 2/16**.

Community law post-Lisbon

The law relating to the only remaining European Community, namely the EAEC; see **Chart 2/16**.

Chapter 1 Introduction

EU law as a special type of international law

Chart 1 | 2

Topic:

The European Union is an international organisation governed by a very special type of international law. The special nature of this law has its origins in the former European (Economic) Community, which predated the EU, then became one of its sub-parts and now has been integrated into the EU.

A new legal order of international law

The Court of Justice (see **Chart 3/1**) in the cases of *Van Gend en Loos* (1963) and *Costa* (1964), in relation to the then European Economic Community (see **Chart 2/4**):

"The Community constitutes a new legal order of international law for the benefit of which the Member States have limited their sovereign rights, albeit in limited fields [...]."

Indicators used by the Court to demonstrate the unique character of EEC law

More than law between states: the subjects of the treaty include the Member States **and** their nationals (i.e. individuals)

Law relating to a Community of unlimited duration and with its own legal capacity

Law relating to a Community with representative capacity on the international plane

Law relating to a Community with real powers stemming from a transfer of powers from the Member States to the Community

Community law as an integral part of the legal systems of the Member States

Relevance following the Lisbon revision

Following the integration of the former EC into the EU through the Lisbon revision (see **Chart 1/1**), the above indicators now apply to EU law in the following terms:

EU law immediately concerns individuals.

See **Chart 6/3**

The EU is of unlimited duration, Art. 53 TEU.

It has legal personality, Art. 47 TEU.

The EU has representative capacity on the international plane, see e.g. Arts. 21 TEU and 207 TFEU.

The EU has real powers.

See **Chapter 4**

EU law is an integral part of the legal systems of the Member States.

See **Chart 6/1**

Chapter 1 Introduction

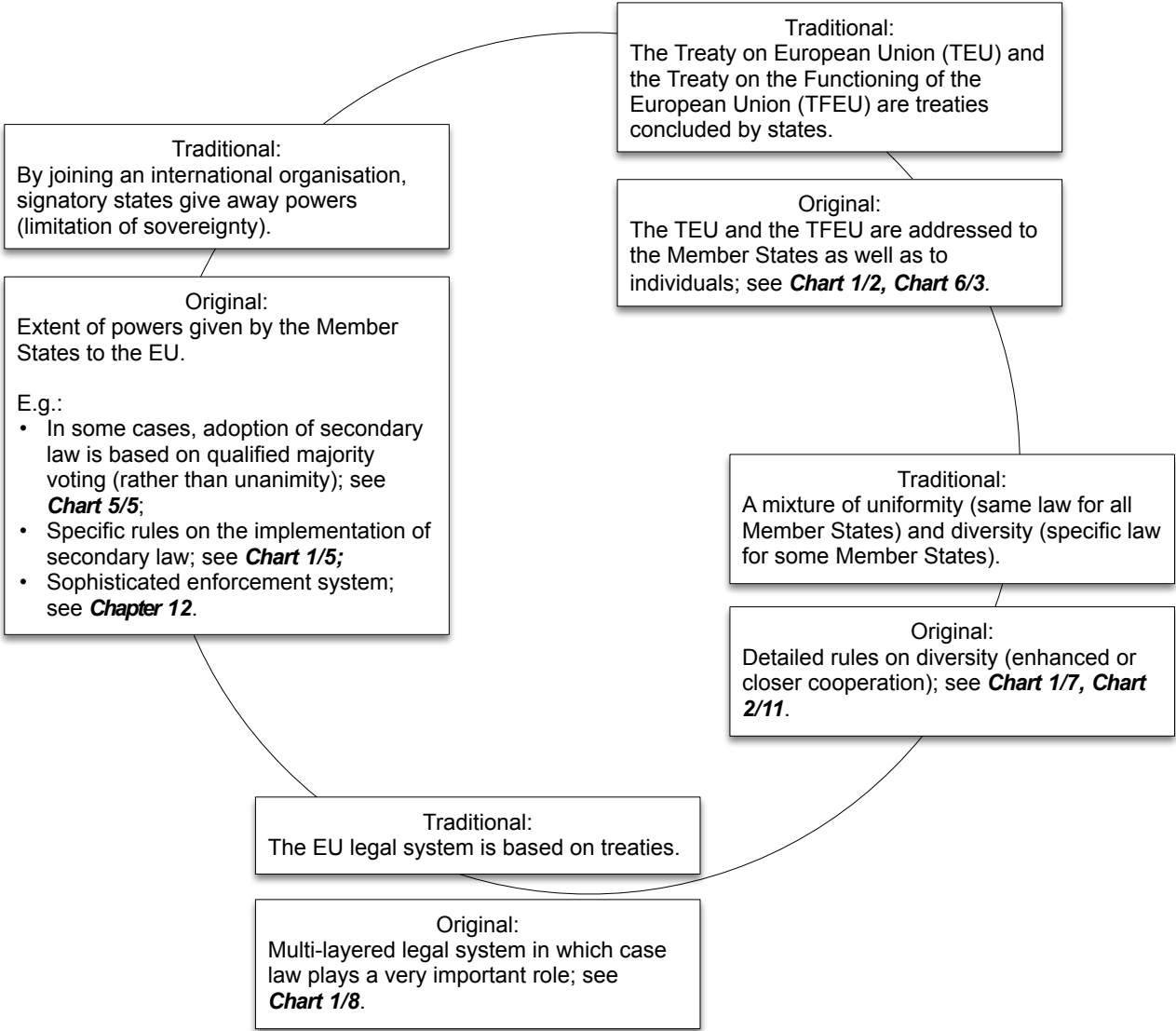
A combination of traditional and original features

Chart 1 | 3

Topic:

EU law is public international law with elements traditionally typical to such law but also with characteristics that were quite original at the time of its inception (i.e. when the European Communities were founded).

Examples of traditional and original features



Chapter 1 Introduction

Signatory states' basic obligations under international treaties

Chart 1 | 4

Topic:

Since the EU is based on international treaties, important principles of public international law apply. The starting point of these obligations is the duty of the signatory states to honour treaties concluded by them.

Signatory states' basic obligations under international treaties

The Court of Justice in *Commission v Portugal* (1999):
"According to the general rules of international law there must be a *bona fide* performance of every agreement. Although each contracting party is responsible for executing fully the commitments which it has undertaken it is nevertheless free to determine the legal means appropriate for attaining that end in its legal system, unless the agreement, interpreted in the light of its subject-matter and purpose, itself specifies those means [...]."

Thus:

Substance

"*Pacta sunt servanda*" (treaties must be honoured)

For the EU, this is explicitly stated in Art. 4(3) TEU; see **Chart 1/12**.

Procedure

Means often left to the signatory states

Implementation

How to make international law part of the national legal order

See **Chart 1/5**

Enforcement

How to make sure that international law is actually respected in and by the individual states

See **Chart 1/6, Chapter 12**

Chapter 1 Introduction

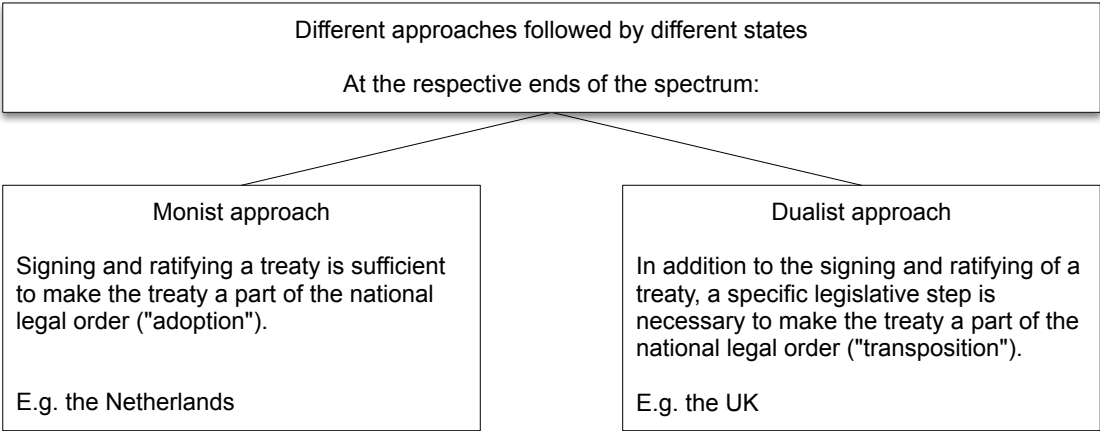
Implementation

Chart 1 | 5

Topic:

With regard to implementation, the legal systems of the EU Member States represent various approaches. However, for some types of measures, EU law prescribes a certain implementation approach.

Implementation of public international law in general



Implementation of EU law

Different approaches under EU law, depending on the level of law

Primary law (Treaties):

- No explicit provision in the TEU and the TFEU. The Member States take different approaches; e.g. implementation of Community / Union law in the UK (dualistic country) during its membership through the European Communities Act 1972 / the European Union (Amendment) Act 2008.
- Strictly speaking, the CJEU's case law appears to imply a preference for a monist approach; compare e.g. *Costa* (1964); see **Chart 6/1**.

Secondary law:

For regulations and directives, specific approaches are prescribed, Art. 288 TFEU; see **Chart 5/1**:

- Regulations: "monist" (no transposition);
- Directives: "dualist" (transposition or "implementation").

Chapter 1 Introduction

Enforcement

Chart 1 | 6

Topic:

When compared to traditional public international law, EU law has very strong enforcement procedures.

Enforcement of public international law is comparatively weak

Often there are no common rules; enforcement is entirely left to the states.

If there are common rules, then enforcement often focuses on states, rather than on individuals.

If there are procedures for individual complaints, then these are often informal.

(Notable exception: the European Convention on Human Rights; see **Chart 1/11**).

Immediate enforceability for individuals in national courts is the exception ("self-executing provisions", similar to direct effect in EU law; see **Chart 6/3**).

If there are international courts, then these often lack the means to have orders and judgments enforced.

Enforcement of EU law

Comparatively strong, in particular regarding the protection of the rights of individuals; e.g.:

- Direct effect of EU law in favour of individuals;
- EU and Member State liability for damage caused to individuals;
- Certain direct as well as indirect actions to the CJEU;
- Cooperation of the CJEU and the national courts in protecting individuals' rights;
- Role of the Commission in the enforcement of EU law.

See **Chart 6/3**, **Chapter 9**, **Chapter 12**

Chapter 1 Introduction

Uniformity and diversity

Chart 1 | 7

Topic:

Treaties concluded under public international law often represent a mixture of uniform law and specific law for the signatory states. In the EU, differences have developed over time. There are now specific rules for the creation of specific law.

Public international law: a combination of uniformity and diversity

- Uniformity as the starting point:
Same/common rules for all states, i.e. the same basic treaty is signed by all signatory states.
- In fact there is often diversity:
Based e.g. on reservations to treaties or optional protocols, not all law of an international organisation applies equally to all its members.

Similar in the EU: A combination of uniformity and diversity

- Uniformity:
The same treaties are signed by all Member States.
- Diversity:
E.g. protocols and accession treaties may lead to differences relating to the applicability of the law (so-called "variable geometry", "Europe of multiple speed", "Europe à la carte", "differentiated integration").

Special in the EU:

Procedural rules for diversity. Since the Amsterdam revision (1997/1999; see **Chart 2/11**), there are rules for the creation of specific law: so-called "closer cooperation" or "enhanced cooperation" (Title IV of the TEU and Arts. 326 TFEU et seq.). First example: Regulation 1259/2010 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation, based on Decision 2010/405 authorising enhanced cooperation in this area; see **Chart 2/11**.

Examples

The area of freedom, security and justice (AFSJ): generally

Ireland and Denmark enjoy opt out /opt in systems; Protocols No 21 and 22.

See **Chart 7/6**

AFSJ:
specifically Schengen

The Schengen law on the abolition of border controls (and flanking measures) applies only within the "Schengen area"; Protocol No 19; e.g. VIS (2010).

The Euro, the European Stability Mechanism

Some Member States do not meet the criteria for the common currency; some do not wish to participate; Protocol No 15.

See **Chart 7/5**

Formerly:
The Social Agreement

The Social Agreement did not apply to the UK. It was adopted based on the Social Protocol.

See **Chart 10/5**

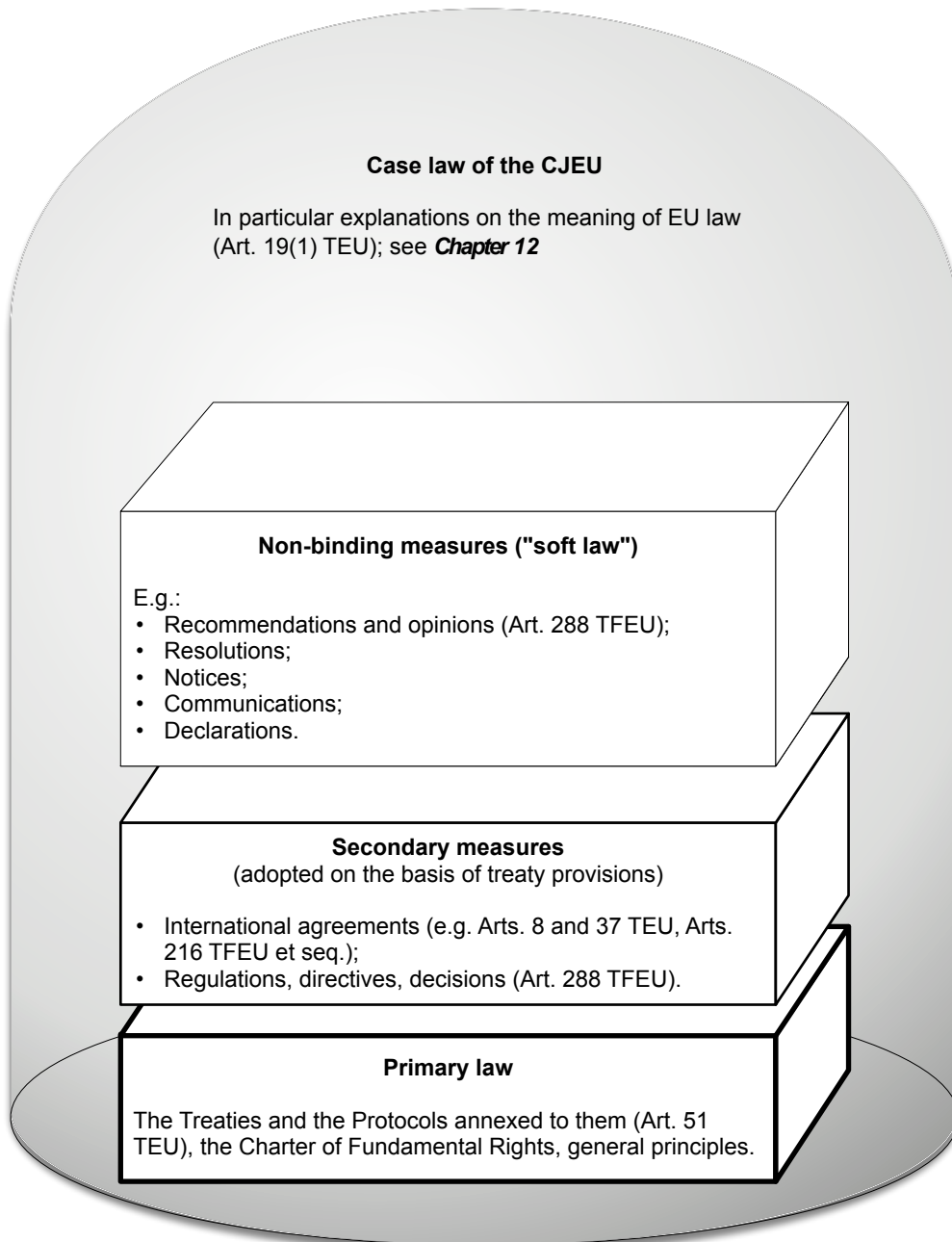
Chapter 1 Introduction

A multi-layered legal system

Chart 1 | 8

Topic:

The EU pursues integration through a multi-layered legal system that includes primary law, secondary law, so-called "soft law" and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.



Note:

Agreements concluded by the EU take precedence over secondary measures within the meaning of Art. 288 TFEU, which must therefore be interpreted in the light of these agreements; *Commission v Germany* (1996), Z (2014).

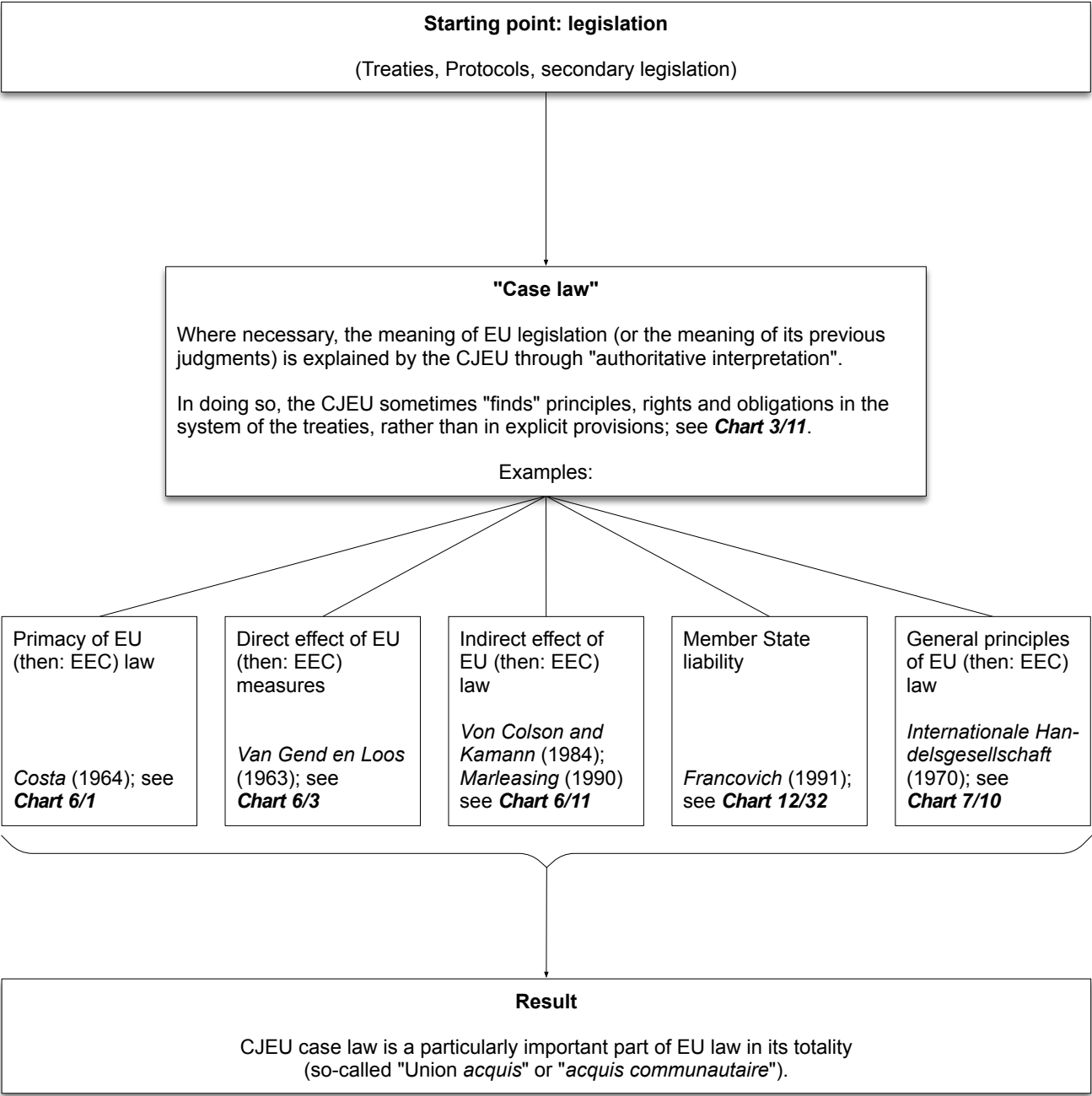
Chapter 1 Introduction

Legislation and case law

Chart 1 | 9

Topic:

One of the particularly striking features of EU law is the importance of the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.



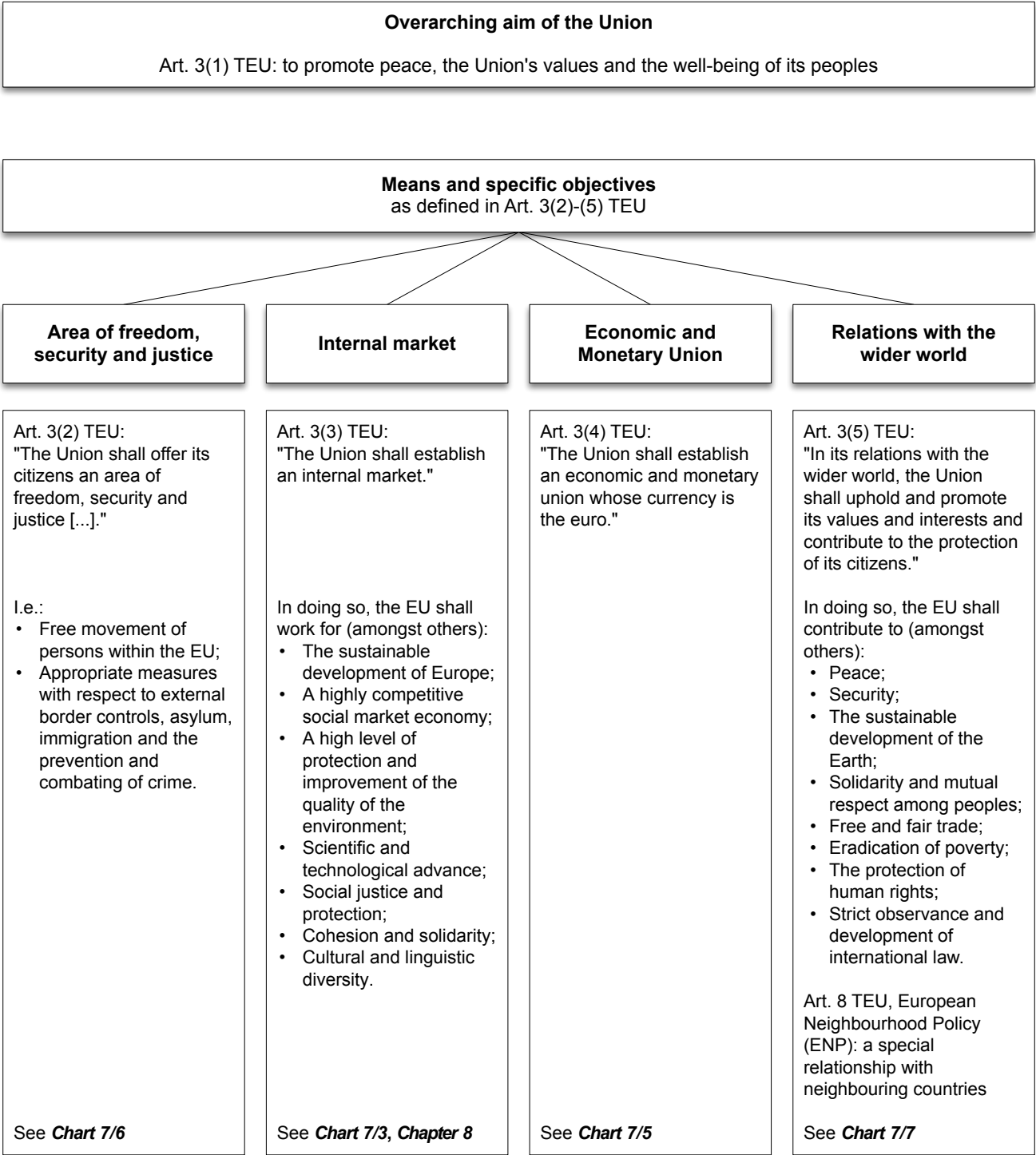
Chapter 1 Introduction

Aims of the European Union

Chart 1 | 10

Topic:

The European Union's overarching aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples. The EU Treaty defines the means to be employed in the pursuit of the fulfilment of this overarching aim as well as a number of further and more specific objectives of the Union.

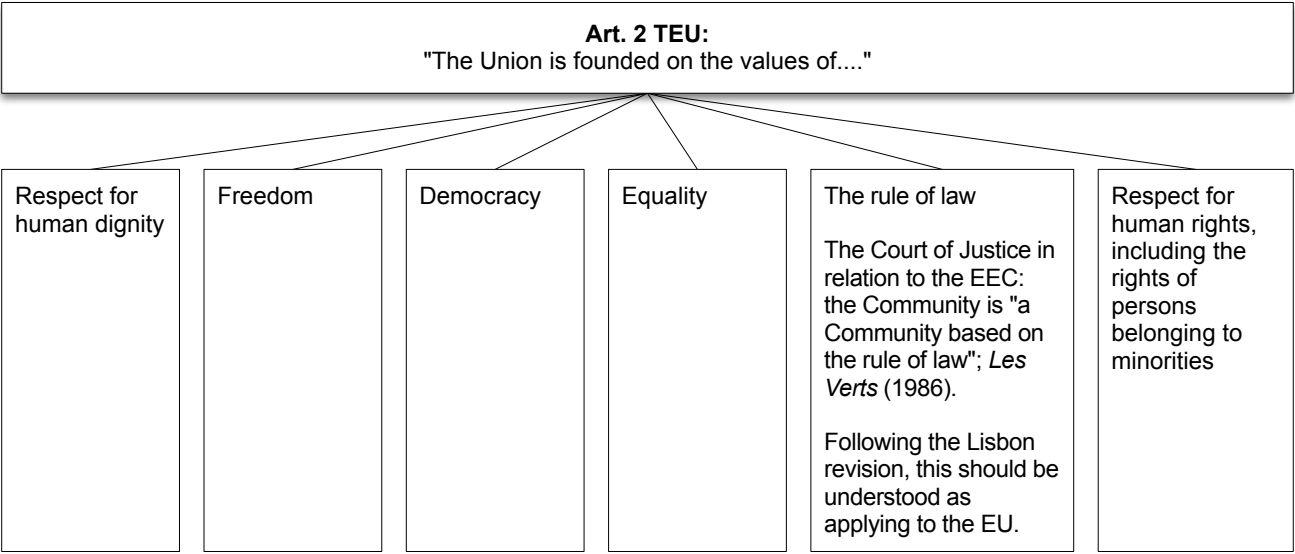


Chapter 1 Introduction

Fundamental values

Chart 1 | 11

Topic:
The European Union is based on a number of fundamental values.



Art. 2 TEU (continued) - **a basis for mutual trust:**

"These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail."

Opinion 2/13 (*ECHR*): implies and justifies the existence of mutual trust between the Member States that those values will be recognised and, therefore, that the law of the EU that implements them will be respected.

Monitoring: Art. 7 TEU

- Art. 7 TEU provides for a mechanism to address situations involving a clear risk of a serious breach / existence of a serious and persistent breach by a Member State of the values referred to in Art. 2 TEU.
- The European Commission has adopted the Rule of Law Framework (2014, 2019).

Specifically: human rights

Pre-Lisbon:

- Originally, the treaties contained no reference to human rights.
- However, the Court of Justice recognised respect for fundamental rights as part of the general principles of the (then) EEC; *Stauder* (1969), *Internationale Handelsgesellschaft* (1970), *Nold* (1974), *Hauer* (1979), *Wachauf* (1989).
- The Maastricht Treaty (1992/1993; see **Chart 2/32**) introduced an explicit reference to human rights and to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), Art. 6 EU.
- In 2000, the Member States adopted a (then) non-binding Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR).

Post-Lisbon:

- Respect for fundamental rights remains part of the general principles of EU law (Art. 6(3) TEU); see **Chart 7/10**.
- There are different sources of human rights, including in particular the (now binding) Charter of Fundamental Rights (as re-enacted in 2007); see **Chart 7/11**.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Sincere cooperation between the Member States and the EU

Chart 1 | 12

Topic:

Art. 4(3) TEU obliges both the Member States and the EU to act in accordance with the principle of sincere cooperation.

The principle of sincere cooperation, Art. 4(3) TEU

Art. 4(3) TEU (formerly Art. 5 of the EEC Treaty, then Art. 10 of the EC Treaty / Art. 10 EC):

- The EU and the Member States:
"Pursuant to the principle of sincere cooperation, the Union and the Member States shall, in full mutual respect, assist each other in carrying out tasks which flow from the Treaties."
- The Member States:
"The Member States shall take all appropriate measures, general or particular, to ensure fulfilment of the obligations arising out of this Treaty or resulting from acts of the institutions of the Union. The Member States shall facilitate the achievement of the Union's tasks and refrain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the Union's objectives."

Influence of the principle on substantive Union law

The principle of sincere cooperation has been instrumental in the CJEU's "creative" case law (see **Chart 3/11**); e.g.:

Indirect effect

The CJEU's finding that, in order to avoid conflicts with Union law, all national law must be interpreted, as far as possible, in the light of Union law

See **Chart 6/11**

Infringement of Art. 34 TFEU

The CJEU's finding that a Member State infringes Art. 34 TFEU (prohibition of quantitative restrictions on imports) if it remains passive in the face of prolonged hindrances to the import of foreign goods by individuals into its territory

See **Chart 8/3**

Member State liability

The CJEU's finding that the Member States must compensate for damages caused by them through breaches of EU law

See **Chart 12/32**

Note:

Specifically for cases of terrorist attacks and natural or man-made disasters, Art. 222 TFEU contains a solidarity clause.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Language versions of EU law

Chart 1 | 13

Topic:

The European Union has 24 official languages. The Treaties, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, secondary measures and case law should be available in all of these languages.

24 official languages

(Regulation No. 1 of 15 April 1958, as amended;
adopted based on Art. 217 of the EEC Treaty, post-Lisbon: Art. 342 TFEU)

Language	Abbreviation	In English
български (Bălgarski)	BG	Bulgarian
Čeština	CS	Czech
Dansk	DA	Danish
Deutsch	DE	German
Eesti	ET	Estonian
Ελληνικά (Ellinika)	EL	Greek
English	EN	English
Español	ES	Spanish
Français	FR	French
Gaeilge	GA	Irish
Hrvatski jezik	HR	Croatian
Italiano	IT	Italian
Latviešu valoda	LV	Latvian
Lietuvių kalba	LT	Lithuanian
Magyar	HU	Hungarian
Malti	MT	Maltese
Nederlands	NL	Dutch
Polski	PL	Polish
Português	PT	Portuguese
Română	RO	Romanian
Slovenčina	SK	Slovak
Slovenščina	SL	Slovene
Suomi	FI	Finnish
Svenska	SV	Swedish

- Notes:
- The EU's official languages do not include all official languages of the Member States (e.g. Luxembourgish).
 - Often, minority languages in the Member States are not official languages of these states (e.g. Basque).

Language versions of official documents

Official documents of the Union and its institutions are published in all official languages (though there are certain limits regarding Irish). E.g. the Treaties: Art. 55 TEU mentions the official languages of the EU Member States when the Lisbon Treaty was signed. The languages of new Member States are added through accession treaties.

- Notes:
- Agencies (see **Chart 3/1**) are not subject to the full language regime; *Kik* (2003).
 - Art. 1d of the Regulation prohibits discrimination on grounds of language. However, there is no general principle of EU law under which anything that might affect the interests of EU citizens must be drawn up in their languages in all circumstances; *Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa* (2011), *Spain v Parliament* (2019).
 - The wording used in one language version of a provision of EU law cannot serve as the sole basis for the interpretation of that provision, or be made to override the other language versions in that regard; *Language Versions* (2012).

Internal working languages of the EU institutions

Internally, the institutions often work in a limited number of languages. E.g.: the CJEU drafts each decision in French, hence important French terms of art, such as "*acquis*", "*effet utile*", "*acte claire*"; see **Chart 1/9**, **Chart 3/11**, **Chart 12/22**.

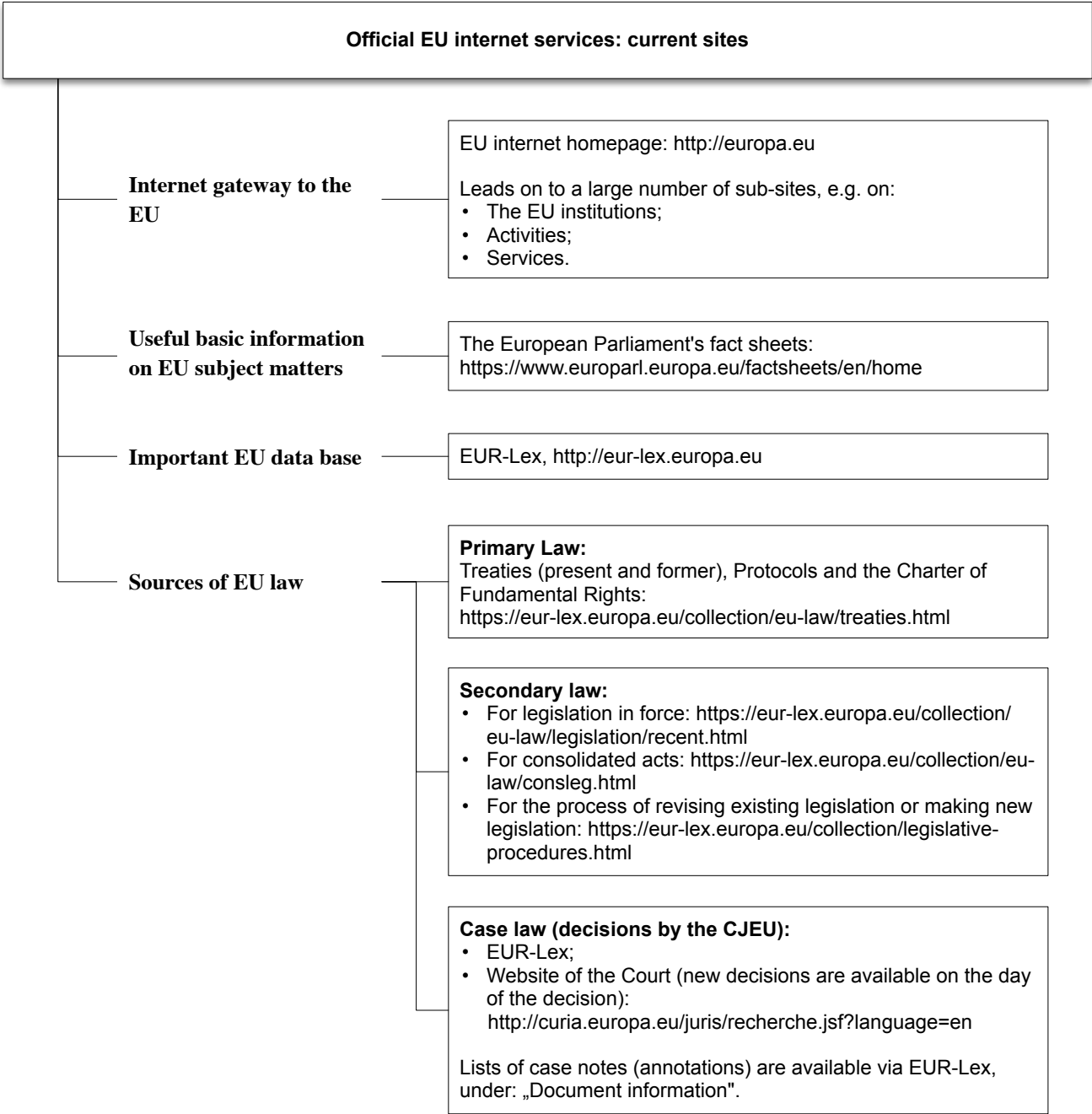
Chapter 1 Introduction

Finding information about the EU and EU law on the internet

Chart 1 | 14

Topic:

A wealth of useful information on the EU may be found on the internet, especially through the EU's official internet services.



For news on the EU (not official EU sources): E.g. <https://www.agenceurope.com>, <https://euobserver.com>,
<https://www.euractiv.com>, <https://www.politico.eu>

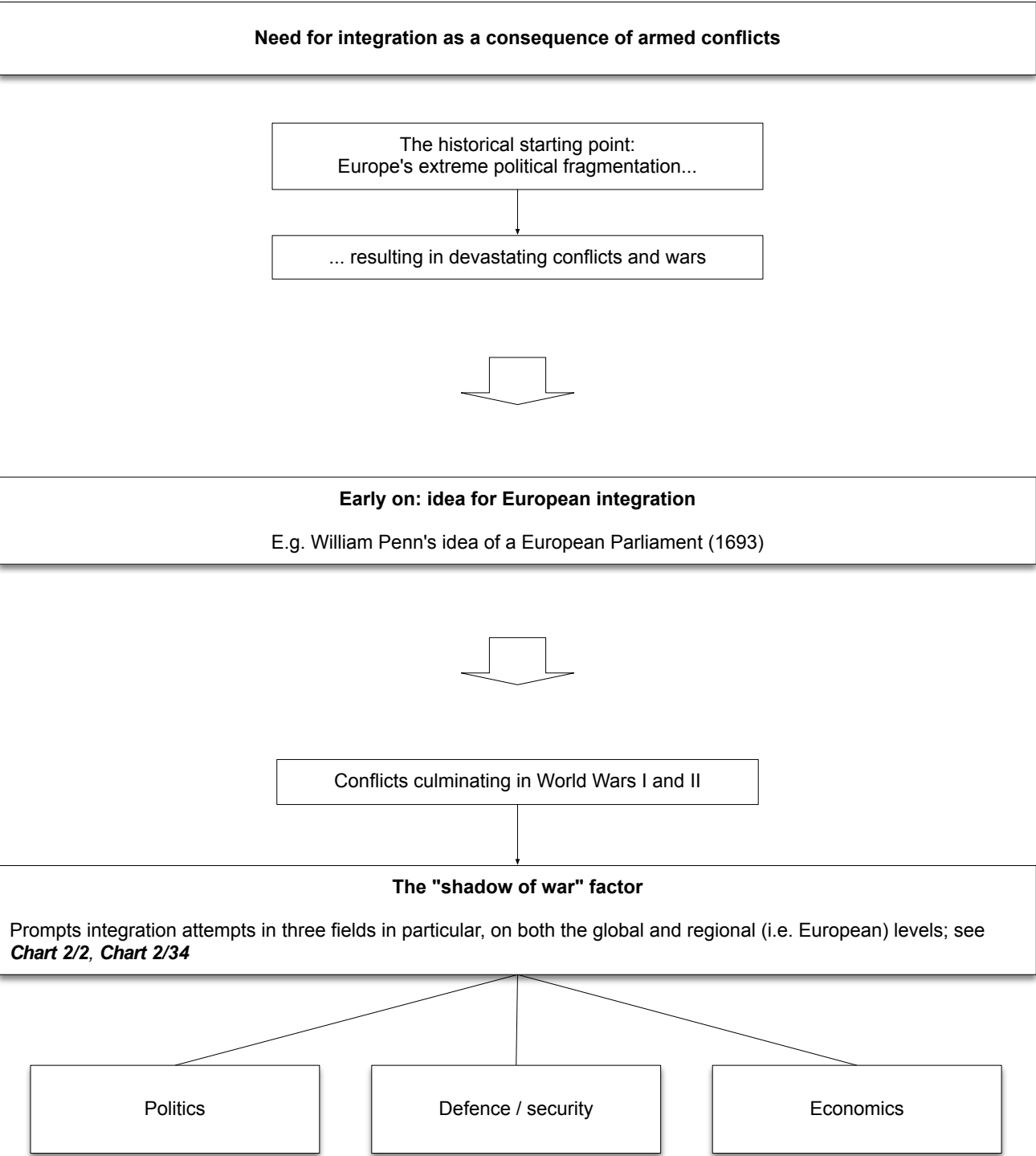
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Chart 2 | 1

The historical background

Topic:

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



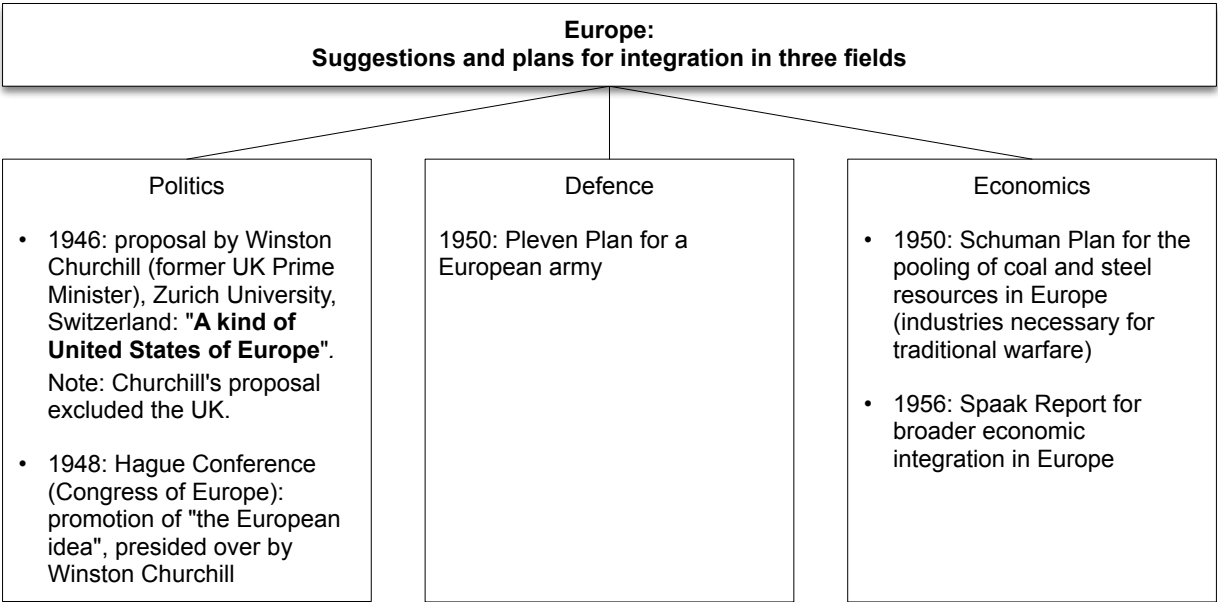
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

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.



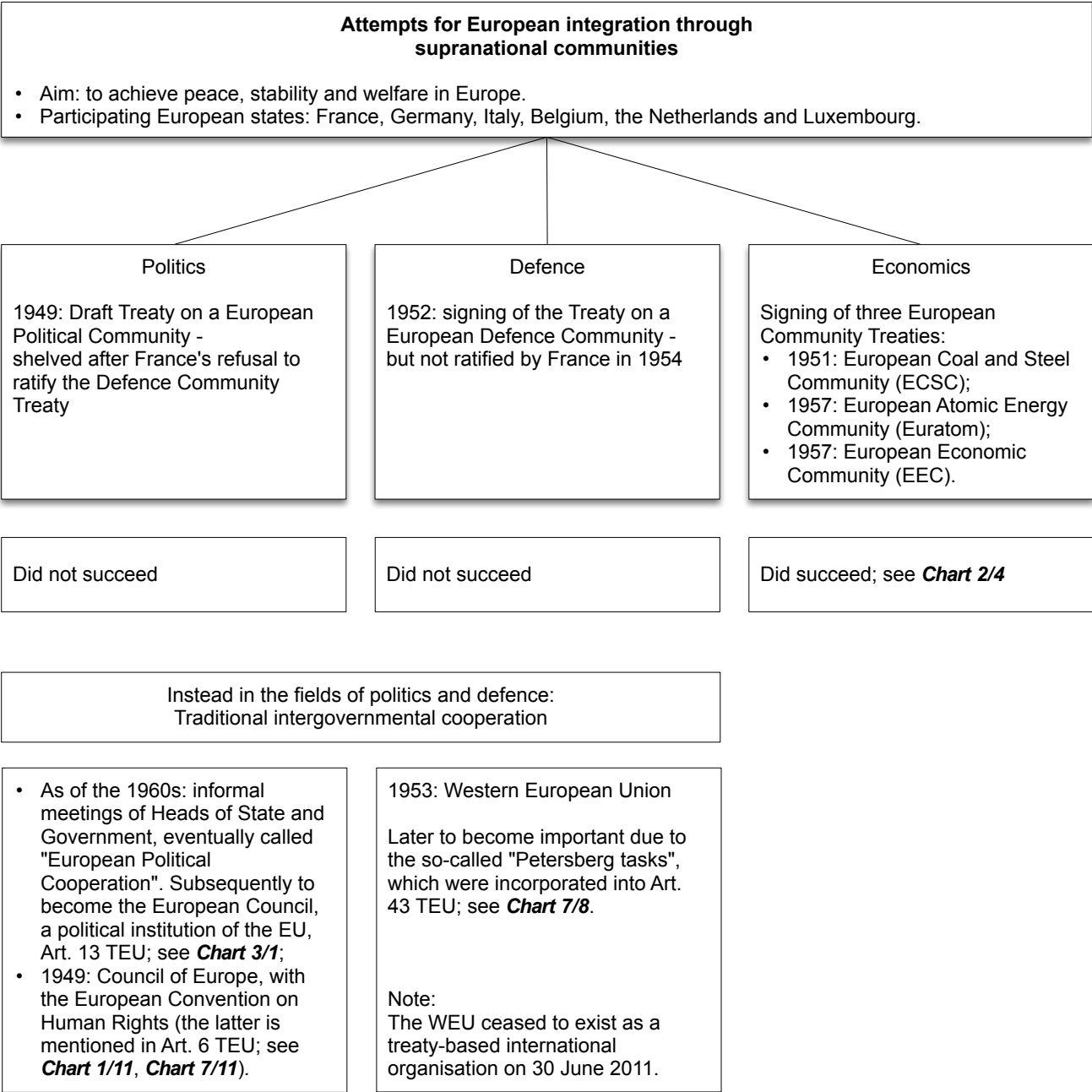
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

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 politics, defence and economics. At the time, only the third succeeded.



Chapter 2 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 (EAEC, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Originally common rules on economic matters other than those covered by the two specific Treaties (ECSC, Euratom);Since the expiry of the ECSC Treaty also coal and steel matters.
Nature	Detailed treaty (French: " <i>traité-loi</i> ", i.e. "law treaty")	Detailed treaty (French: " <i>traité-loi</i> ", i.e. "law treaty")	Due to its broad scope a mere framework treaty (French: " <i>traité-cadre</i> ", i.e. "framework treaty"). Basic rules only, to be fleshed out/complemented by secondary law.
Duration	<p>Concluded for 50 years</p> <p>Expired 23 July 2002</p> <p>Matters formerly covered by this Treaty were then covered by the EC Treaty and are now covered by the TEU and the TFEU.</p>	<p>Concluded for an unlimited period</p> <p>Still in existence</p>	<p>Concluded for an unlimited period</p> <p>As of 1 December 2009 integrated into the EU</p> <p>See Chart 2/16</p>

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

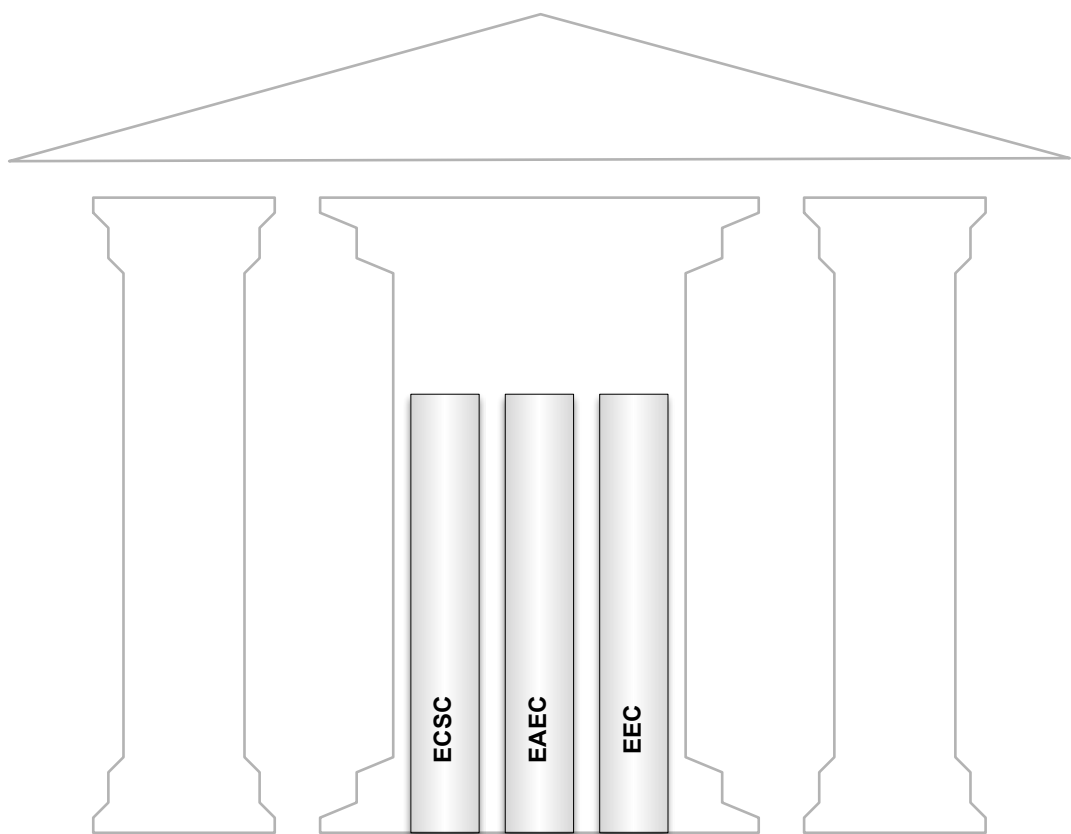
Groundwork for the subsequent European Union

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.

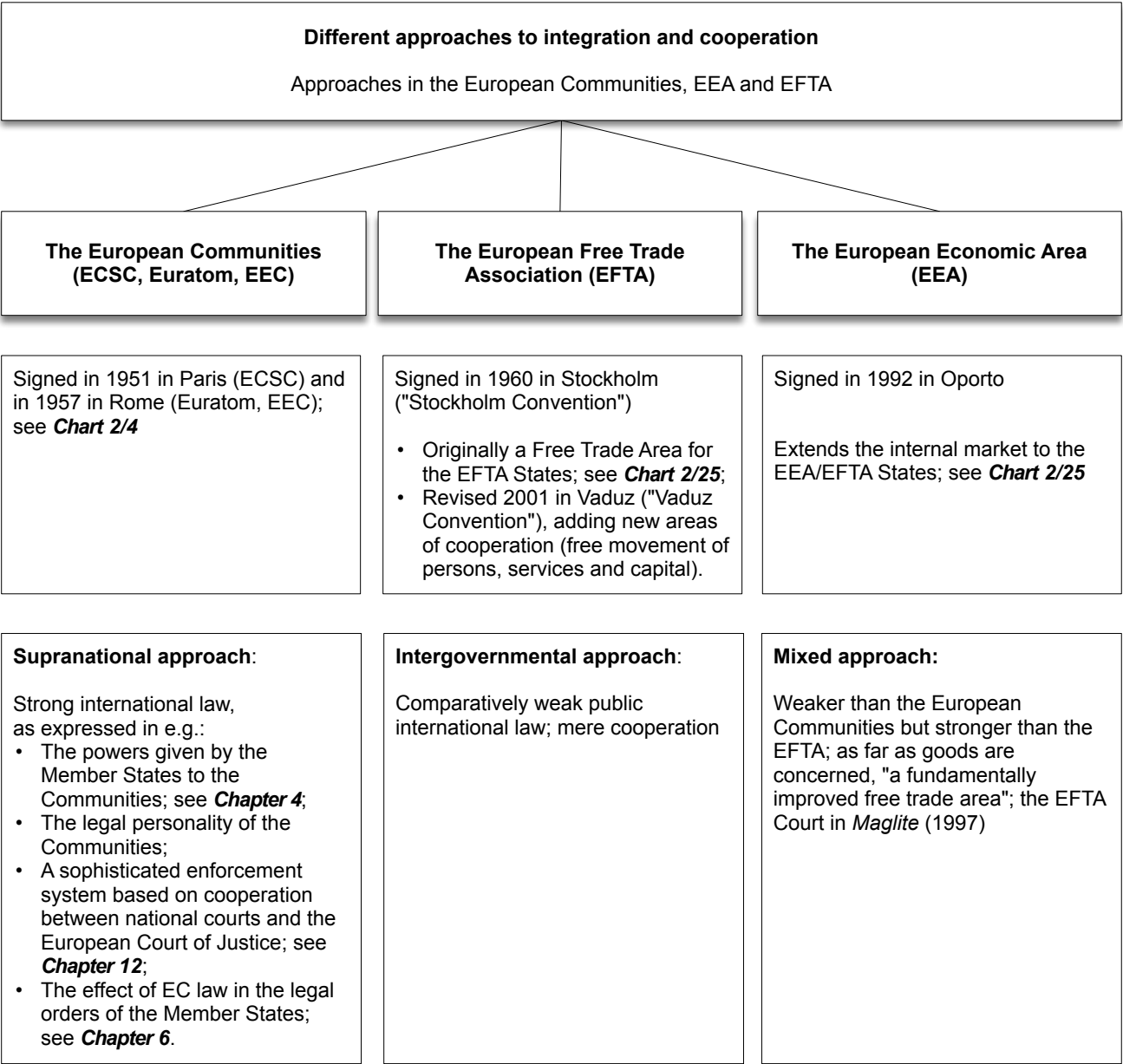
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Different approaches to European integration

Chart 2 | 6

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.



Chapter 2 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**);
- Introduction of the European Monetary Union in three stages (EMU; see **Chart 7/5**).

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);
- European Communities 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" of the German Constitutional Court, *Brunner and Others* (1993).

Entry into force on 1 November 1993

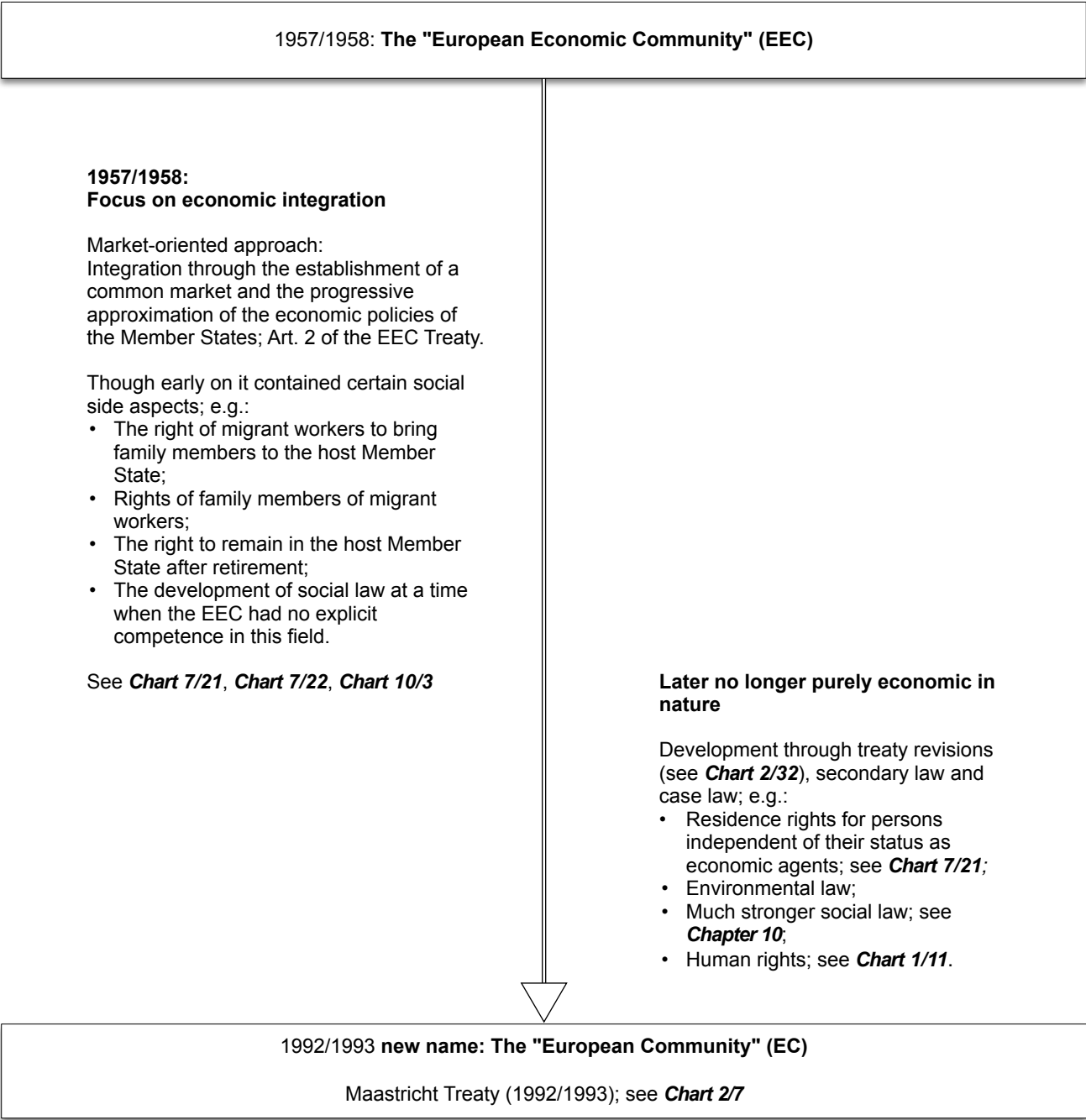
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

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.



Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

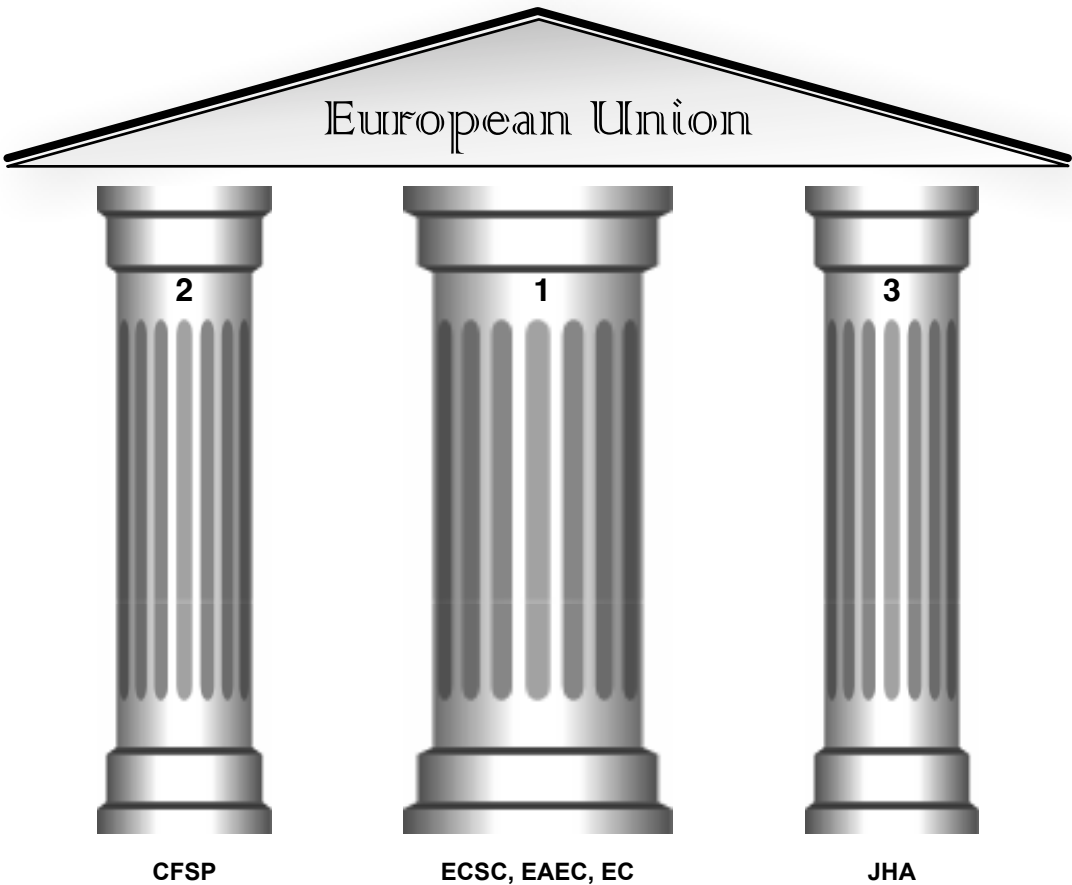
The metaphor of a temple with three pillars

Chart 2 | 9

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:	Common Foreign and Security Policy
ECSC:	European Coal and Steel Community
EAEC ("Euratom"):	European Atomic Energy Community
EC:	European Community (formerly "European Economic Community")
JHA:	Justice and Home Affairs (name later changed; see Chart 2/11)

Treaties:	
For the EU as a whole:	The EU Treaty
Specifically for the ECs:	The three Community Treaties

Nature:	
First pillar:	Supranational
Second and third pillar:	Intergovernmental in principle

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Structure of the original EU Treaty

Chart 2 | 10

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
------------------	--

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

Chapter 2 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", AFSJ).

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 EU framework.

- Not used for some time. In fact, Member States 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.
- First example of closer cooperation: Regulation 1259/2010 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation, based on Decision 2010/405 authorising enhanced cooperation in this area.

Entry into force on 1 May 1999

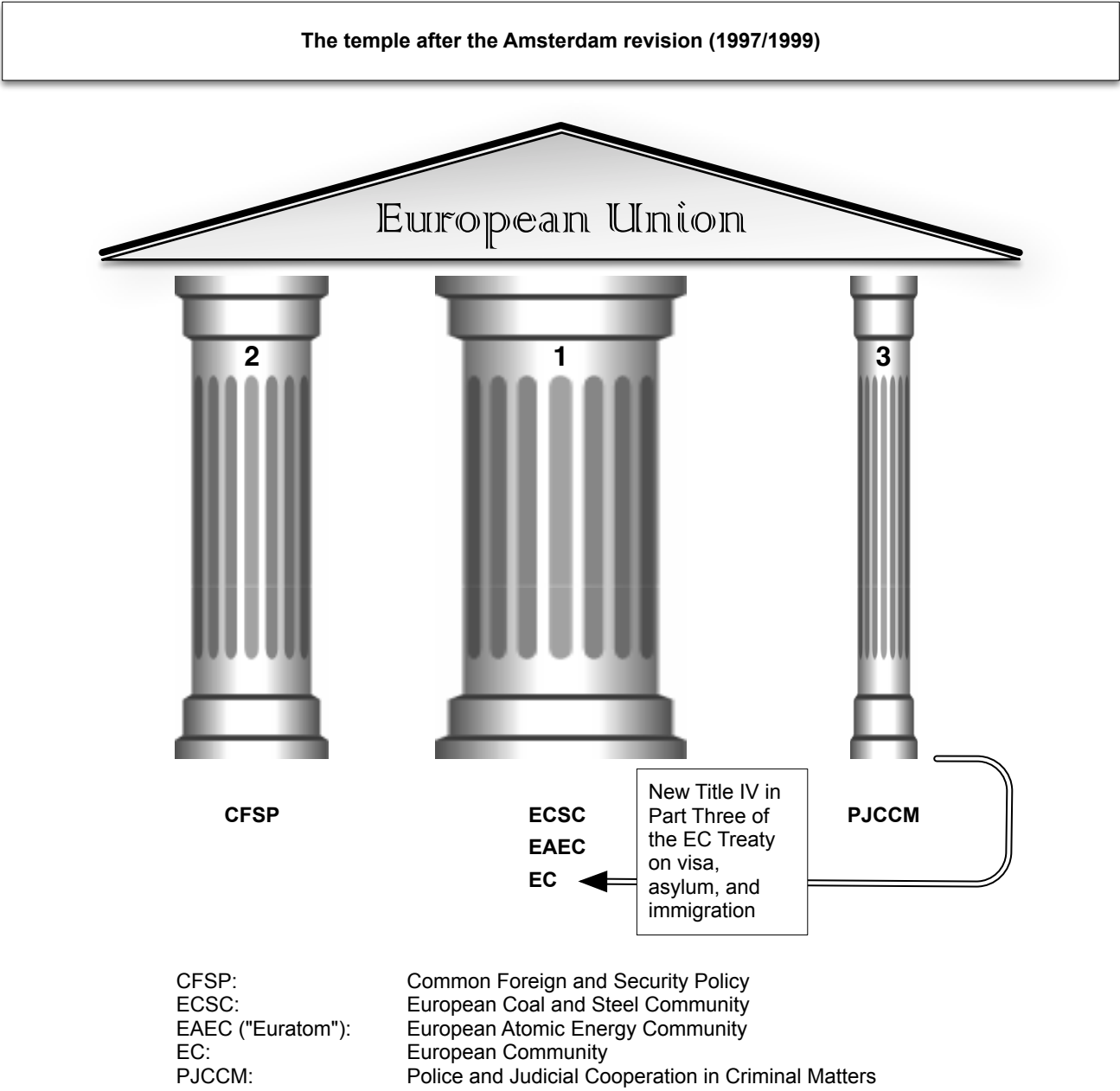
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

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.



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 2/32**. Challenge to the Nice Treaty in Ireland: initially negative popular vote.

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Structure of the EU Treaty after the Amsterdam revision

Chart 2 | 13

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 for 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

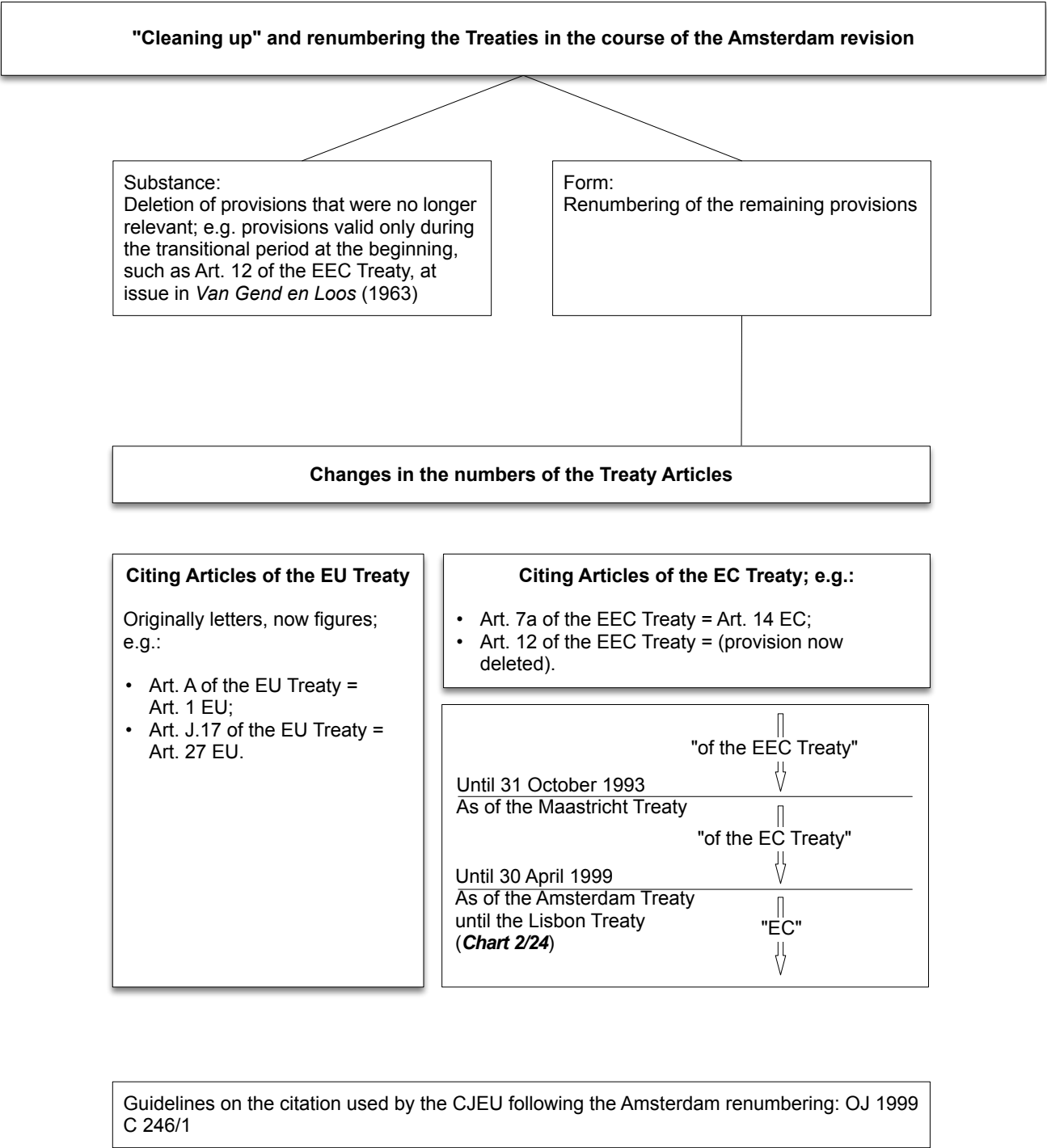
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Amsterdam renumbering

Chart 2 | 14

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.



Chapter 2 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, against the background of the Laeken Declaration of 2001

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."

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

The Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 16

Topic:

In October 2007, the Intergovernmental Conference 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**, **Chart 3/3**), 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 5/9**;
- 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, *Treaty of Lisbon* (2008 and 2009).

Entry into force on 1 December 2009

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Content of the Lisbon Treaty

Chart 2 | 17

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	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), and so are consolidated versions of the texts resulting from the Lisbon revision (most recent versions: OJ 2016 C 202).

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

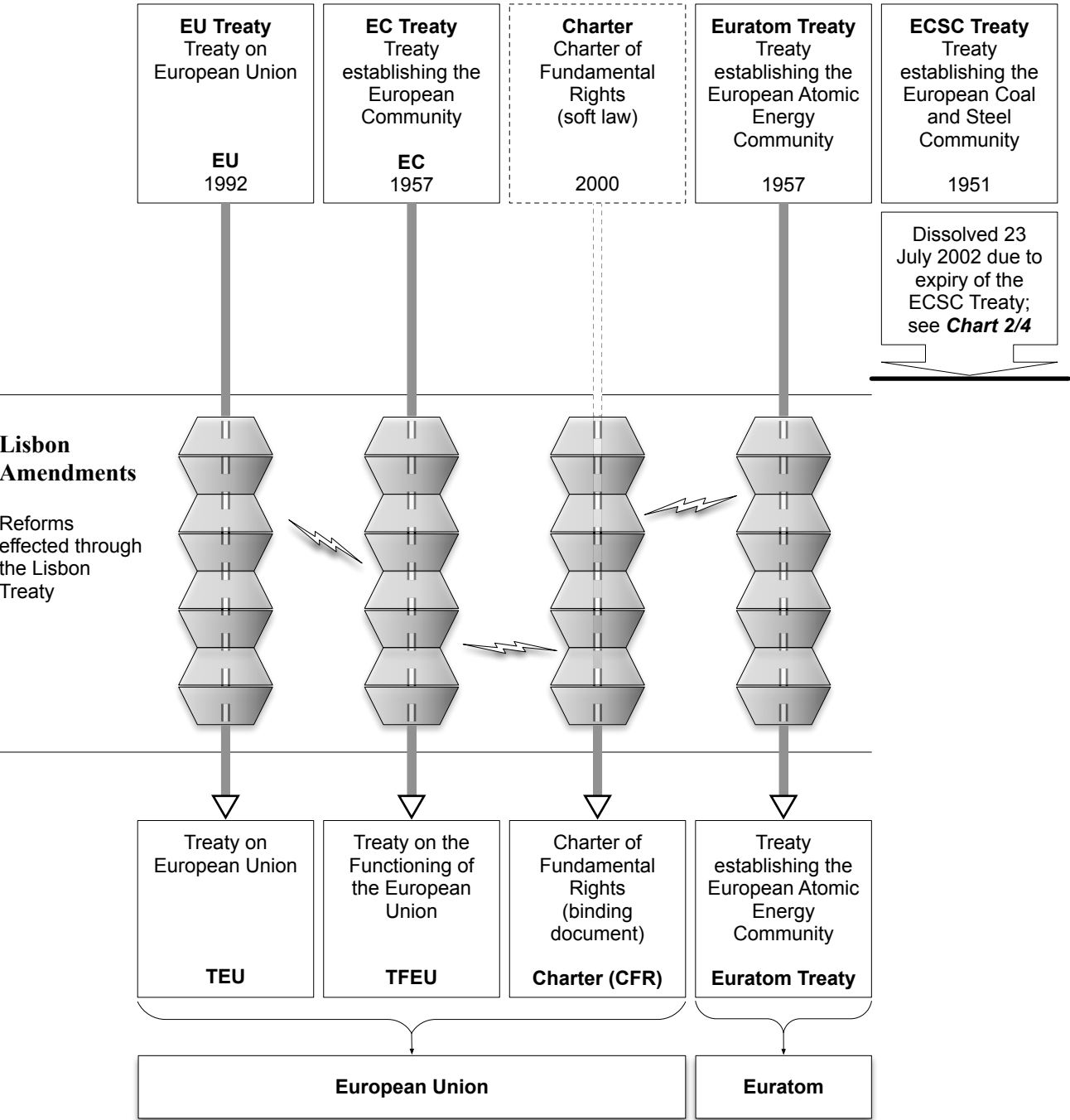
The Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights before and after the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 18

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty transformed the pre-existing Treaties as well as the Charter of Fundamental Rights. It also changed 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



Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration


Structure of the EU Treaty following the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 19

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty radically altered 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 Treaty on European Union (TEU) 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

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Structure of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU following the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 20

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty also altered 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) and the previous changes to the EC Treaty (part of the former first pillar).

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

Part One	Principles
Part Two	Non-discrimination and citizenship of the Union
Part Three	Union policies and internal actions (see Chapter 7) <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>
Part Four	Association of the overseas countries and territories
Part Five	External action by the Union
Part Six	Institutional and budgetary provisions
Part Seven	General and 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. part of the former first pillar of the EU*; see **Chart 2/12**) are incorporated into the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

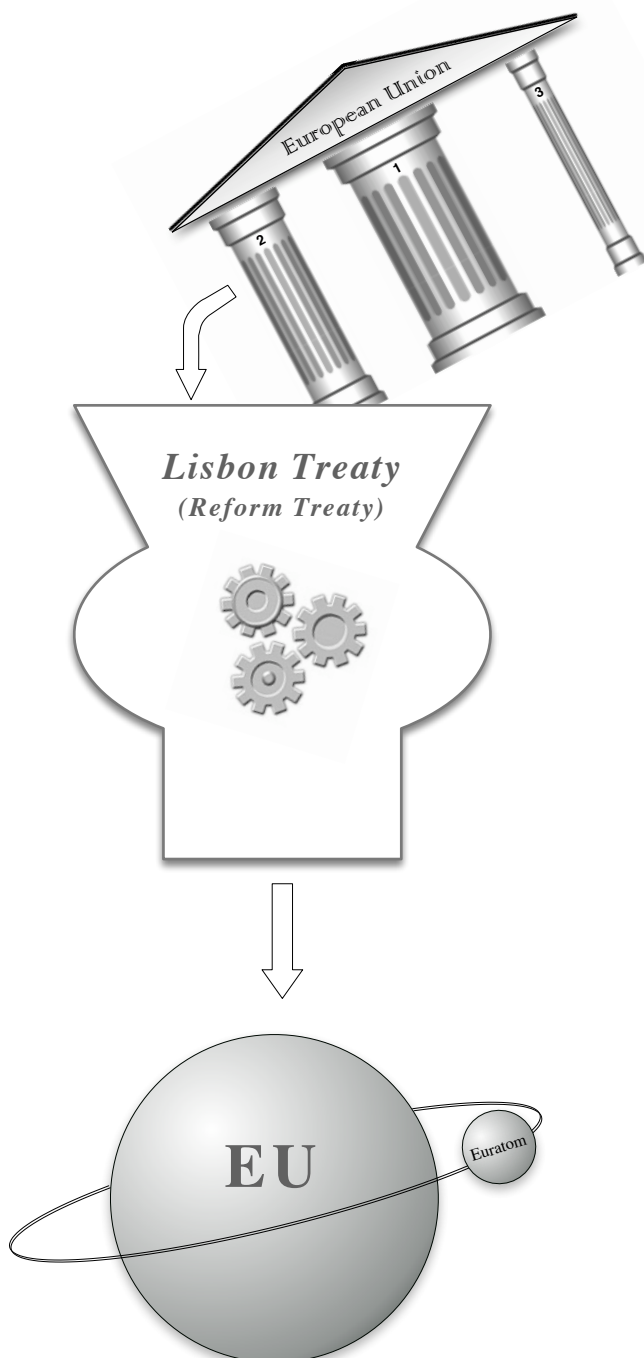
The European Union before and after the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 21

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty did 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 with three pillars);
- 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**

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

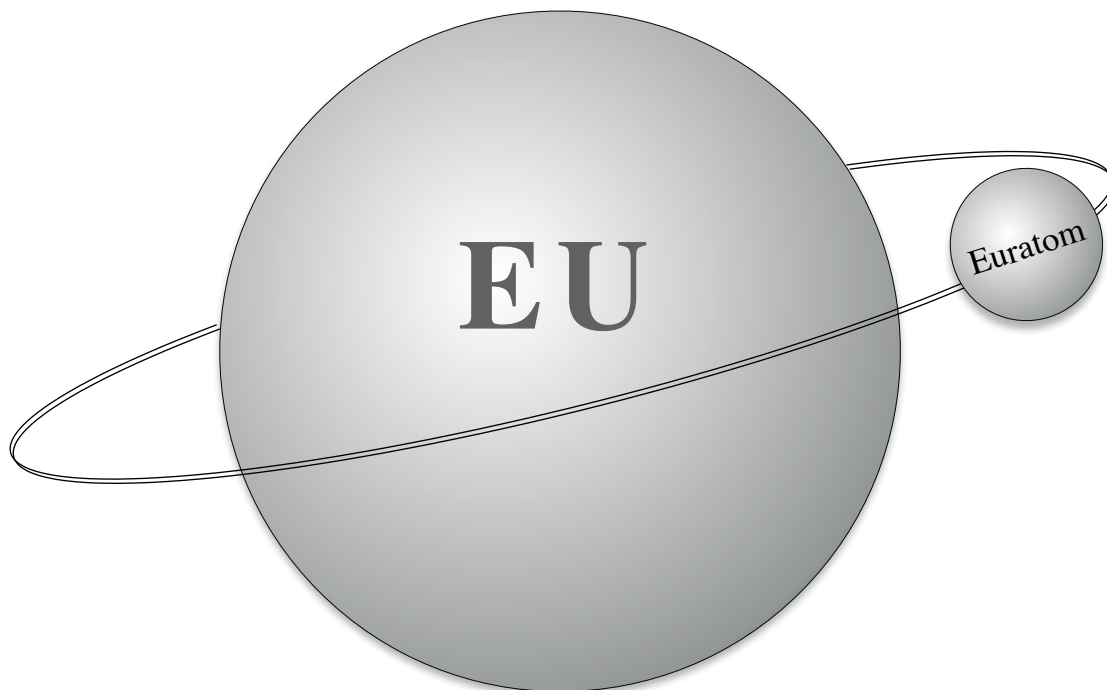
The EU following the Lisbon revision

Chart 2 | 22

Topic:

Following the Lisbon revision, 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.

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

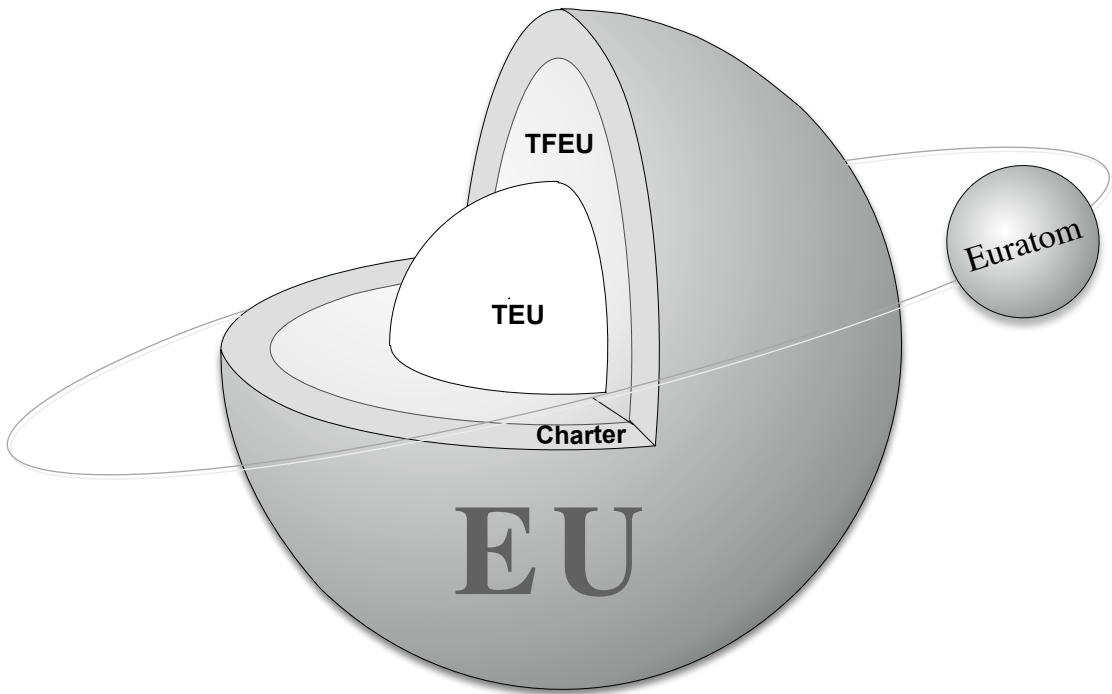
Three fundamental texts of equal value

Chart 2 | 23

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 (CFR)
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.

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Lisbon renumbering

Chart 2 | 24

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty provides for the renumbering of the articles, sections, chapters and parts of the Treaties. After the Amsterdam renumbering, this was 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: Sincere cooperation	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

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Membership

Chart 2 | 25

Topic:

The original number of six EEC Member States first increased to 28 and then decreased to 27 EU Member States. Further enlargement rounds are planned though none are scheduled.

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)
-----------	--------------------	---

Enlargement (Art. 49 TEU); see **Chart 2/26** (in the case of some countries: moving from the EFTA to the E(E)C/EU)

1973	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	Denmark, Ireland, UK (withdrew on 31 January 2020)
1981	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	Greece
1986	ECSC, Euratom, EEC	Portugal, Spain
1995	EU (incl. ECSC, Euratom, EEC)	Austria, Finland, Sweden
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
2013	EU and Euratom	Croatia

(Potential) Candidate States

EU and Euratom	Candidate States: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine
	Potential Candidate States: Kosovo

Withdrawal (Art. 50 TEU); see **Chart 2/27**

2020	EU and Euratom	UK
------	----------------	----

Note regarding the EFTA States (outside the EU):

- Remaining EFTA States: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland ...
- ... of whom some are also EEA States ("EEA EFTA States"): Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway (see **Chart 2/6**).
- Switzerland: 1992 negative popular vote on EEA membership.

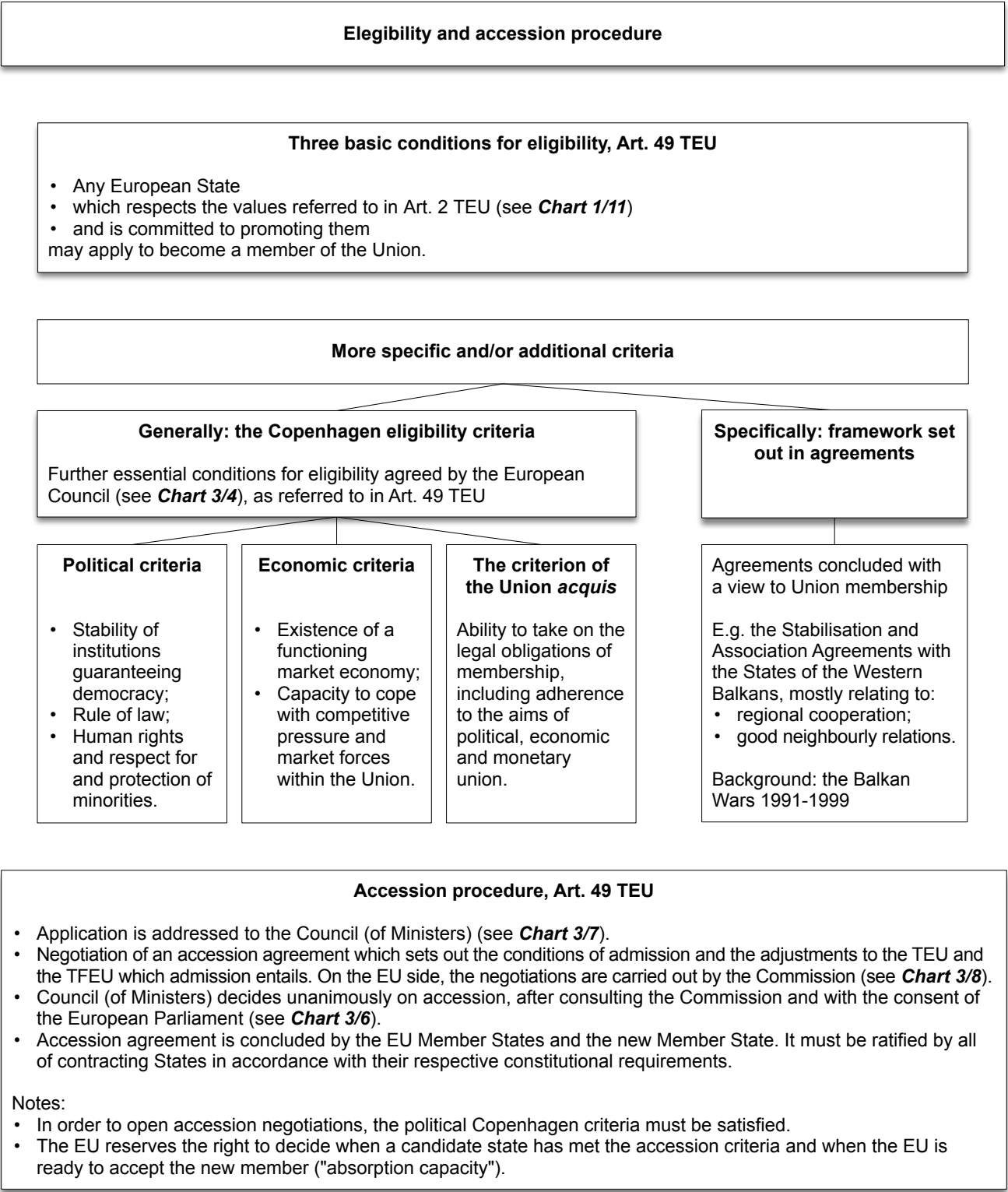
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Accession to the Union

Chart 2 | 26

Topic:

Any European State which respects the Union’s values and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union.



Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Withdrawal from the Union

Chart 2 | 27

Topic:

A Member State may decide to withdraw from the European Union.

Art. 50 TEU on withdrawal from the Union
(introduced through the Lisbon revision)

Issues to be considered by a Member State contemplating withdrawal

Internal decision making on withdrawal

Art. 50(1) TEU:
Decision to withdraw from the Union in accordance with the Member State's own constitutional requirements

See **Chart 2/28**

Arrangements with the Union for the withdrawal

Art. 50(2)-(4) TEU:
Negotiation and conclusion of the withdrawal agreement following the procedural rules under Union law

- There is no guarantee under Art. 50 TEU of a withdrawal agreement.
- Withdrawal may also take effect without such an agreement.

See **Chart 2/28**

Framework for the future relationship with the Union

Not regulated in Art. 50 TEU but referred to in Art. 50(2) TEU:
"To be taken account of" when negotiating and concluding the withdrawal agreement

- There is no guarantee under Art. 50 TEU of a suitable alternative arrangement.
- In principle the future framework for the relationship of the State in question with the Union is to be defined separately, possibly (but not necessarily) through an agreement.

See **Chart 2/30**

Simultaneous negotiation?

In particular from the perspective of the withdrawing Member State, ideally the withdrawal agreement and the framework for the future relationship with the Union are negotiated together.

Note:
Following the advisory referendum on EU membership of 23 June 2016, the UK became the first ever Member State to withdraw ("Brexit"); see **Chart 2/28**.

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Withdrawal procedure

Chart 2 | 28

Topic:

Article 50 TEU defines the withdrawal procedure.

Art. 50 TEU: withdrawal procedure

National decision to withdraw, Art. 50(1) TEU

„Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.“

- E.g. the UK as of 2016:
- Advisory referendum vote of 23 June 2016: 48,1% Remain to 51,9% Leave ("Brexit").
 - It was disputed whether the decision to withdraw, and the right to trigger the EU procedure, is for the UK Government alone or for the UK Parliament and the devolved assemblies of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This was decided by the UK Supreme Court in *Miller et al.* (2017): "Where implementation of a referendum result requires a change in the law [...], and statute has not provided for that change, the change must be made [...] through [UK] Parliamentary legislation."
 - March 2017: European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017 empowers the Prime Minister to notify the Union.

Withdrawal procedure on the level of the EU, Art. 50(2)-(4) TEU

Notification

Member State wishing to withdraw notifies the European Council of its intention (can be withdrawn unilaterally; *Wightman* (2018)).

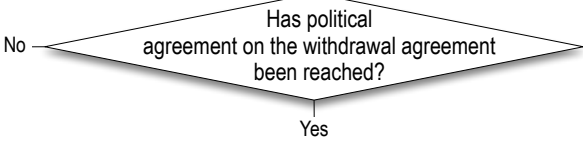
E.g. the UK on 29 March 2017: notification of the intention to withdraw from the EU and from Euratom

Negotiation

Negotiation of the withdrawal agreement in accordance with Art. 218(3) TFEU:

- Arrangements for withdrawal;
- Taking account of the framework for the future relationship withdrawing State – Union; see **Chart 2/30**.

Within two years following notification (extension is possible)



Conclusion

European Parliament consents to negotiation result.

Conclusion of the withdrawal agreement on behalf of the Union by the Council (of Ministers), acting by a qualified majority, defined in accordance with Art. 238(3)(b) TFEU.

Withdrawal without a withdrawal agreement

The Union Treaties cease to apply to the State in question in principle two years after notification; see **Chart 2/29**.

Withdrawal with a withdrawal agreement

The Union Treaties cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement, in accordance with this agreement; see **Chart 2/29**.

E.g. the UK on 31 January 2020 ("Brexit")

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Effects of withdrawal

Chart 2 | 29

Topic:

The withdrawal of a Member State from the European Union has far-reaching legal effects.

Far-reaching legal effects of a withdrawal from the European Union

Legal starting point, Art. 50(3) TEU

"The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the notification referred to in paragraph 2, unless the European Council, in agreement with the Member State concerned, unanimously decides to extend this period."

Notes:

- This implies amendments to Art. 52 TEU (list of Member States) and Art. 355 TFEU (territorial scope of the Treaties).
- The State in question might still be mentioned in the preambles of the TEU and/or the TFEU, which refer to the Member States that signed the original Treaties. A footnote might state the withdrawal.

Consequences of no longer being a Member State: examples

With respect to the Union's means and specific objectives, Art. 3(2)-(5) TEU

Area of freedom, security and justice

E.g.: if it participated in these sub-fields, the State in question is no longer part of the Schengen and Dublin systems.

Internal market

The State in question no longer belongs to the Union's internal market.

Economic and Monetary Union

E.g.: if it had adopted the euro, the State in question can no longer be a member of the Eurozone.

Relations with the wider world

E.g.: treaties concluded by the Union will no longer apply to the State in question. The State can/must conclude its own treaties.

With respect to EU citizenship, Arts. 20 and 21 TFEU

The citizens of the State in question are no longer Union citizens, nor do they enjoy the rights based on that status (e.g. free movement, in particular for those who are not economically active, equal treatment in relation to social assistance, political participation).



Possibilities to address such issues on the level of the EU

See **Chart 2/30**

Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Addressing issues raised by the withdrawal

Chart 2 | 30

Topic:

To some extent, the legal effects of a withdrawal from the European Union may be mitigated through the withdrawal agreement and/or an alternative arrangement for the future relations between the State in question and the Union.

Possibilities to address the legal effects of a withdrawal from the Union

Three main avenues on the level of the EU

Through the withdrawal agreement

Exampels of possible issues:

- Transitional rules;
- The protection of acquired rights, e.g. of citizens having exercised Union rights before the withdrawal of the State in question (maintenance of residence rights etc.). Note: not guaranteed through Art. 50 TEU, different from e.g. Art. 23 of the EU-Swiss Agreement on the free movement of persons;
- Budget and financial obligations of the exiting state / the EU.

E.g. the UK on 31 January 2020

Through an alternative arrangement for post-membership relations

Various possibilities in theory, notably:

- EFTA and EEA membership ("Norway model");
- Customs union ("Turkey model");
- Sectoral agreements ("Switzerland model");
- Free trade and investment agreement of the modern type ("Canada model");
- No special arrangement, WTO law only ("Hong Kong model").

E.g. the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (2021)

Through rejoining the Union

Mentioned in Art. 50(5) TEU, although perhaps politically unlikely:

"If a State which has withdrawn from the Union asks to rejoin, its request shall be subject to the procedure referred to in Article 49 [TEU]."

Potential **challenges**, if based on EU market access rules; see e.g. EU Council Conclusions on a homogeneous extended single market (2014)

Substance

Will an agreement providing for partial market access be possible?

E.g. internal market minus full free movement of persons?

Institutional framework

What will be the rules on updating and interpreting the agreement as well as on international supervision and dispute settlement?

Compare e.g. the negotiations between Switzerland and the EU on these issues

Note:

There may also be arrangements outside the EU, including e.g.:

- National rules on the immigration into the State in question;
- Conclusion of treaties with other states (though in the case of EU Member States only insofar as the EU does not enjoy an exclusive competence in the field in question; see **Chart 4/2**, **Chart 4/7**).

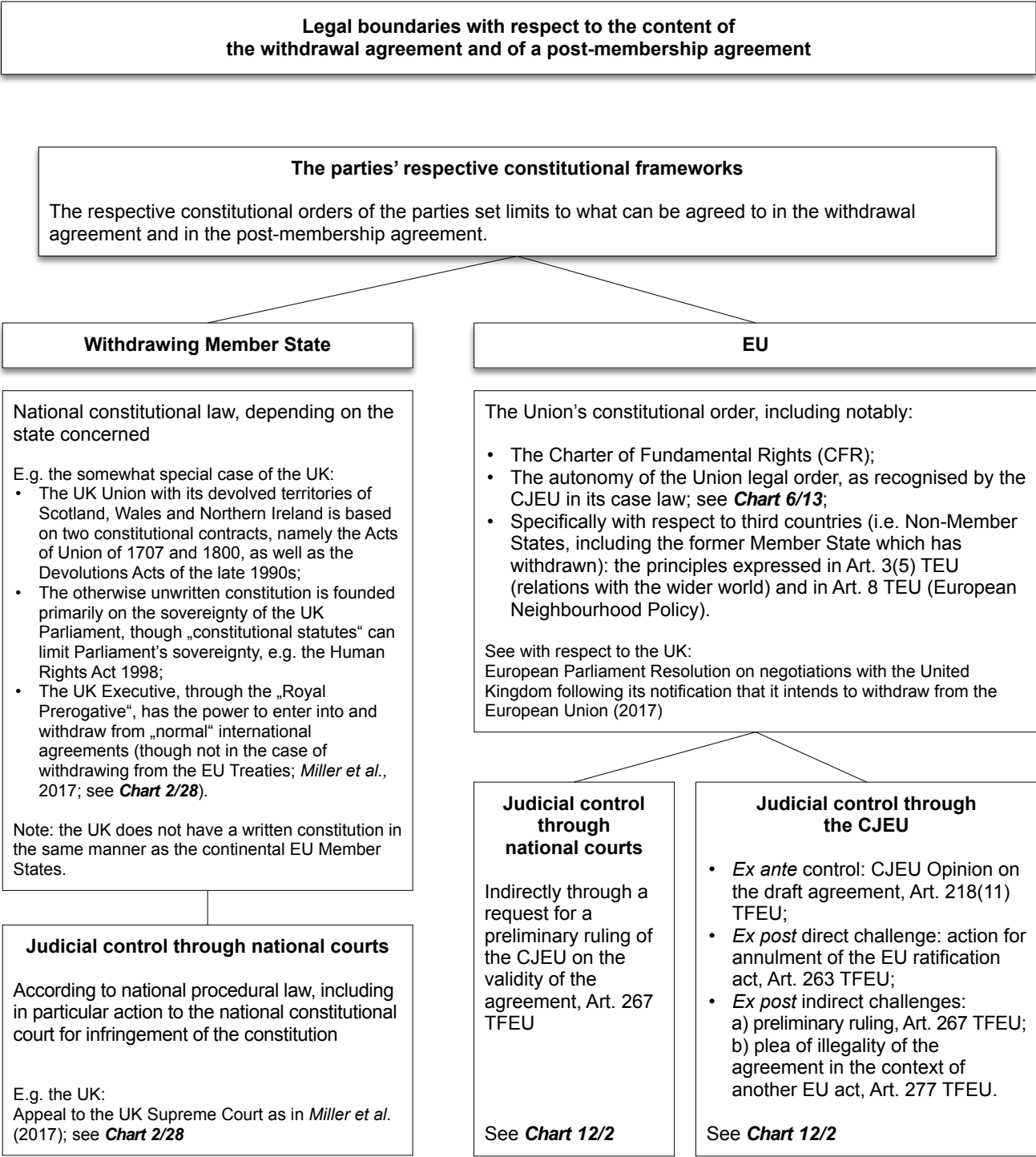
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Constitutional framework for the content of the agreements

Chart 2 | 31

Topic:

The parties’ constitutional orders form the legal limits with respect to the content of both the withdrawal agreement and any agreement for post-membership relations.



Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Important Treaty revisions

Chart 2 | 32

Topic:

Over the decades, the Community Treaties and subsequently also the EU Treaty were repeatedly revised. The most recent encompassing 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

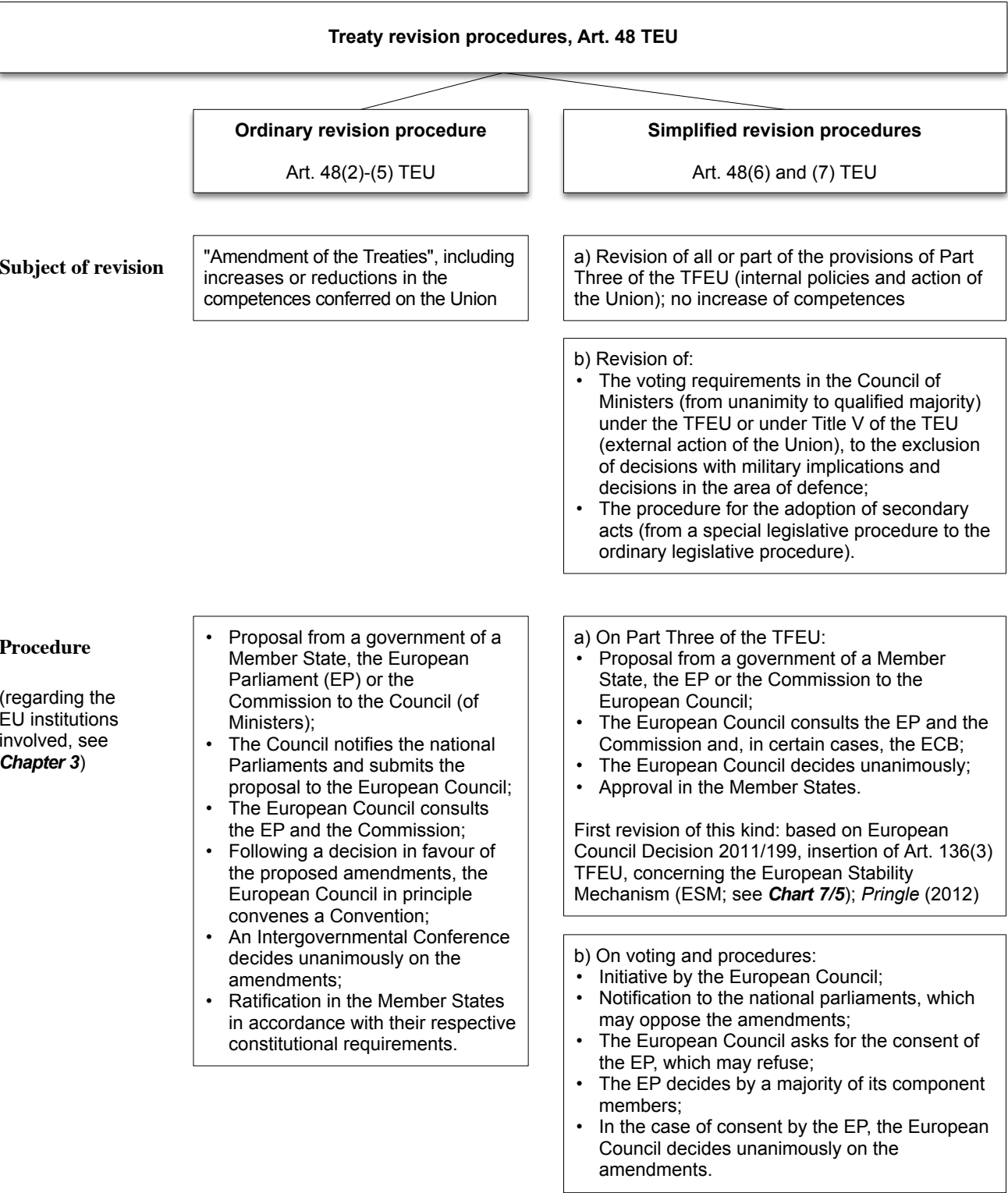
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

Treaty revision procedures

Chart 2 | 33

Topic:

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



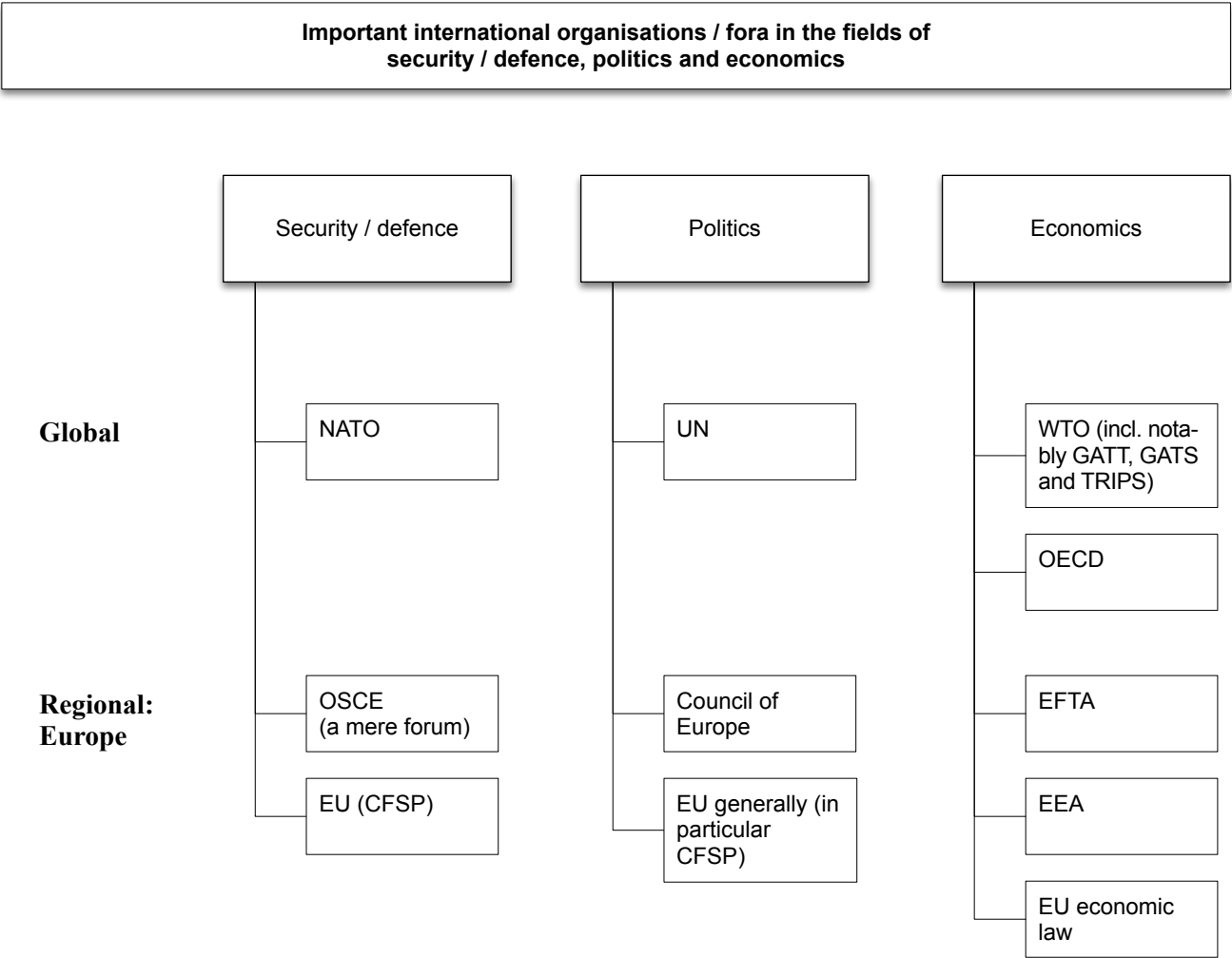
Chapter 2 The Development of European Integration

International cooperation and European integration: an overview

Chart 2 | 34

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.



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.
- Notes:
- There are also bilateral treaties; e.g.:
- Customs Union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein (1923 - relevant for the EEA);
 - Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland (1972 - relevant for the EU);
 - Customs Union between the EEC and San Marino (1991 - relevant for the EU); in the future: Association Agreement);
 - Customs Union between the EC and Turkey (1995 - relevant for the EU);
 - Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Ukraine, which is part of a broader Association Agreement between the EU, its Member States and Ukraine (2014 - relevant for the EU).

Chapter 3 The Institutions

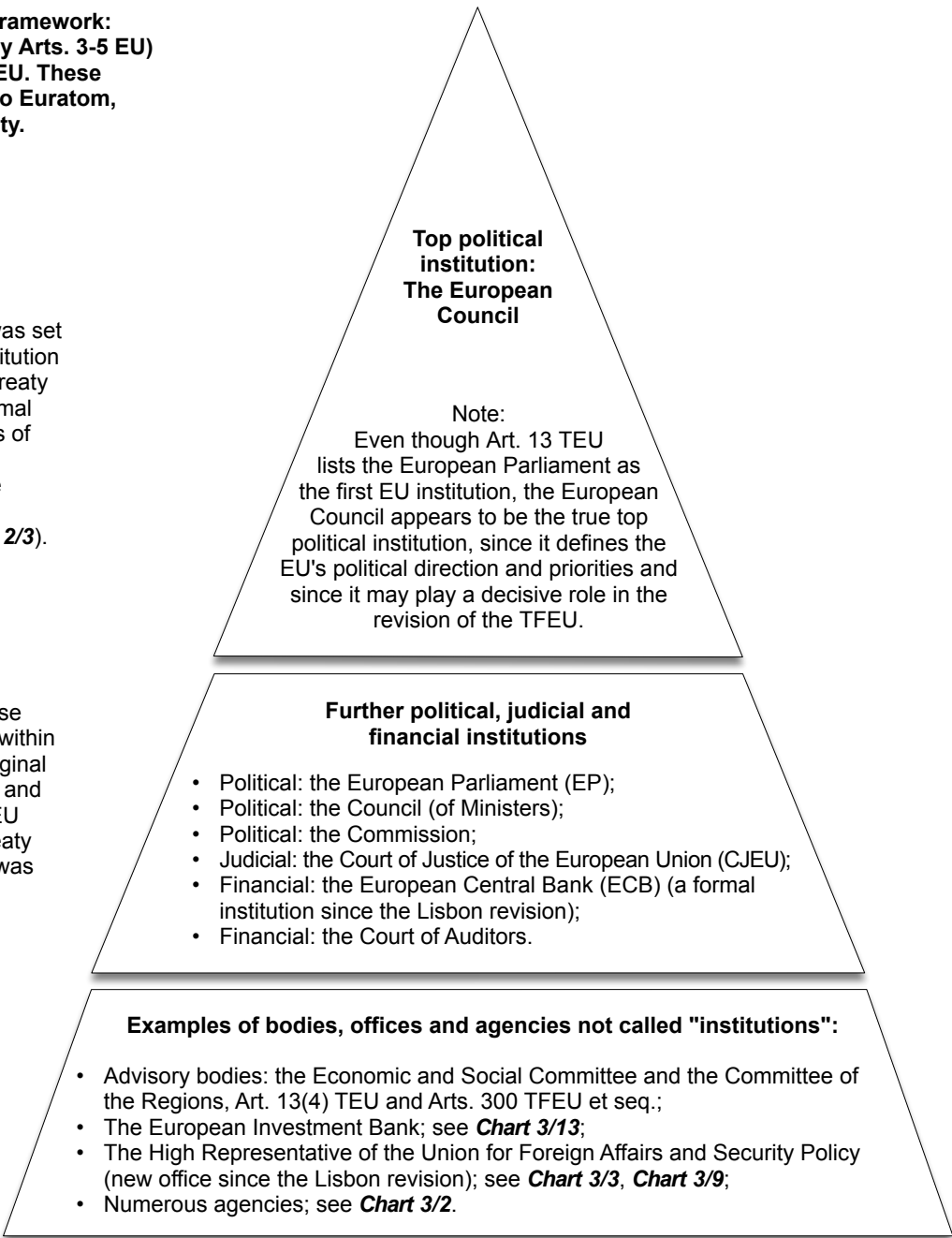
The Union's institutional framework

Chart 3 | 1

The EU's institutional framework:
Art. 13-19 TEU (formerly Arts. 3-5 EU)
plus Part Six of the TFEU. These
provisions also apply to Euratom,
Art. 106a Euratom Treaty.

The European Council was set
up as an original EU institution
through the Maastricht Treaty
(1992/1993). It had informal
origins (namely meetings of
the Member States'
governments outside the
framework of the
Communities; see **Chart 2/3**).

Except for the ECB, these
institutions were set up within
the framework of the original
European Communities and
were also used by the EU
since the Maastricht Treaty
(1992/1993). The ECB was
established through the
Maastricht Treaty; see
Chart 2/32.



Chapter 3 The Institutions

The seats of the institutions (and agencies)

Chart 3 | 2

Topic:

It was only in 1992, during the Edinburgh European Council Meeting, that the Member States formally decided on the seats of the institutions. Following the Lisbon revision, the seats are listed in a Protocol on this issue.

Seats of the institutions to be determined by the Member States, Art. 341 TFEU

- For a long time, only provisional solutions existed.
- 1992 Decision by the Edinburgh Council on definite seats.
- Now codified in Protocol No 6 on the location of the seats of the institutions and of certain bodies, offices, agencies and departments of the European Union:

The European Parliament (EP)	Strasbourg, France - see the disputes in <i>France v Parliament</i> (1997, 2012, 2018)
The Council (of Ministers)	Brussels, Belgium
The Commission	Brussels, Belgium
The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg
The Court of Auditors	Luxembourg, Luxembourg
The European Central Bank (ECB)	Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Seats of some agencies

European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)	Warsaw, Poland
European Environment Agency (EEA)	Copenhagen, Denmark
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)	Parma, Italy
European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)	Vienna, Austria
European Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)	Alicante, Spain
European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)	Vilnius, Lithuania
European Medicines Agency (EMA)	Amsterdam, the Netherlands (formerly London, UK; moved due to “Brexit”; see Chart 2/27)
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL)	The Hague, the Netherlands
European Labour Authority (ELA)	Bratislava, Slovakia

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Important institutional changes following the Lisbon revision of the Treaties

Chart 3 | 3

Topic:

The Lisbon revision brought about important institutional changes, concerning in particular the size of the European Parliament and the structure of the Court of Justice of the European Union. It also introduced the new offices of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and of a semi-permanent President of the European Council.

Semi-permanent President of the European Council

New office, Art. 15(5) TEU: 2.5 year term; see **Chart 3/4**.

Structural changes concerning the European Parliament and the Court of Justice

Smaller European Parliament

Change in the size of the EP; see **Chart 3/6**:

In the future, no more than 750 Members plus the President, Art. 14(2) TEU.

Italy succeeded in negotiating one additional MEP; Declaration No 4.

**New structure of the CJEU,
possibly more Advocates-General**

Change in the structure of the CJEU and in the names of the different component parts of the Court, Art. 19(1) TEU; see **Chart 3/10**:

- The Court of Justice (CJ);
- The General Court (GC; pre-Lisbon: Court of First Instance, CFI);
- Specialised courts.

More Advocates-General (AG); see **Chart 3/10**:

If the CJEU requests an increase by three AGs (from eight to eleven), the Council (of Ministers) will, acting unanimously, agree on such an increase; Declaration No 38 (done through Decision 2013/336).

The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR FASP) and the European External Action Service

- HR FASP: new office, instead of the Foreign Policy Minister proposed by the Constitutional Treaty (see **Chart 2/15**), Art. 18 TEU.
- European External Action Service: new service, assists the HR FASP, Art. 27(3) TEU.

See **Chart 3/9**

Note:

Art. 17(5) TEU provides for a reduction of the Commission to 2/3 of the number of the Member States, unless the European Council decides to alter this number. Following a negative vote in the Irish referendum on the Lisbon Treaty (see **Chart 2/32**), the European Council agreed to retain one Commissioner per Member State.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

The European Council

Chart 3 | 4**Topic:**

The European Council is the European Union's top political institution. The Lisbon Treaty provides for a presidency lasting 2.5 years.

The European Council, Art. 15 TEU

President

A specific person determined by the European Council for a term of 2.5 years; see **Chart 3/3**.

Other members of the European Council

- The Heads of State or Government of the Member States;
- The President of the Commission.

Those participating or assisting in the work of the European Council

- HR FASP: the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (see **Chart 3/9**) takes part in the work of the European Council.
- Ministers or Commission members: the members of the European Council may decide to be assisted by a minister and, in the case of the President of the Commission, by a Commission member.

Function

Discussion of the EU's development and decision making as to its general political guidelines (Art. 15(1) TEU: "to provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and [to] define the general political directions and priorities thereof").

Note:

- This includes in particular the making and revising of the Treaties in accordance with Art. 48 TEU (ordinary or simplified revision procedures); see **Chart 2/33**.
- Conversely, it does not include the making of secondary legislation (Art. 15(1) TEU: "It shall not exercise legislative functions."). Secondary law is made by the other political institutions; see **Chapter 5**.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Other institutions of a political nature

Chart 3 | 5

Topic:

Three of the original Community institutions are of a political nature, namely the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers and the European Commission. They represent different interests.

Political institutions of the EU other than the European Council

Name	The European Parliament	The Council (of Ministers)	The European Commission
Treaty provisions	Art. 14 TEU, Arts. 223 TFEU et seq.	Art. 16 TEU, Arts. 237 TFEU et seq.	Art. 17 TEU, Arts. 244 TFEU et seq.
Represents	<p>The peoples of the Member States</p> <p>In legislative procedures, the EP represents the democratic element; <i>Roquette Frères</i> (1980), <i>Titanium Dioxide</i> (1991), <i>European Investment Bank</i> (2008).</p>	<p>The Member States</p>	<p>The European Union</p>
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring the other institutions (via yearly reports from them, parliamentary questions, Ombudsperson);Important role in the appointment of the Commission (together with the European Council); see Chart 3/8;Participation in most procedures for the making of secondary law; see Chapter 5;Budgetary competences (together with the Council (of Ministers)).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adoption of secondary legislation and decisions; see Chapter 5;Conclusion of treaties with third countries and of withdrawal agreements; see Chart 2/28;Budgetary competences (together with the Parliament); see Chart 3/8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"Motor of integration": legislative planning, near-monopoly on the right of initiative;Implementing and delegated legislative powers; see Chapter 5;"Watchdog"; e.g. competition law, infringement procedures against Member States; see Chapter 9, Chapter 12;Negotiations of treaties with third countries, including on accession; see Chart 2/26; and of withdrawal agreements; see Chart 2/28;Administration of EU funds.

Note:
The above cannot properly be compared to the functions of state organs. The powers of the above political institutions represent a special mixture of legislative, executive and even partially judicative functions.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Structure of the European Parliament

Chart 3 | 6

Topic:

The European Parliament is the largest EU institution. It consists of 705 elected members.

The European Parliament (EP)

President

Elected by the European Parliament

Members of the European Parliament (MEP), 2019-2024

At present 705 members in total (compare Art. 14(2) TEU),* elected by the peoples of all Member States in direct elections, based on a the principle of degressive proportionality, for five years. There is no uniform procedure yet (see Art. 223(1) TFEU). Distribution of seats (including the President):

• Germany	96
• France	79
• Italy	76
• Spain	59
• Poland	52
• Romania	33
• The Netherlands	29
• Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Sweden	21 each
• Austria	19
• Bulgaria	17
• Denmark, Finland, Slovakia	14 each
• Ireland	13
• Croatia	12
• Lithuania	11
• Latvia, Slovenia	8 each
• Estonia	7
• Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta	6 each

* With regard to Brexit (see **Chart 2/27**), the Council adopted a decision on the composition of the European Parliament following the withdrawal of the UK: Decision 2018/937.

On the right to vote in special territories of the Member States, see e.g. *Spain v UK* (2006), concerning the UK and Gibraltar; *Eman and Sevinger* (2006), concerning the Netherlands and Aruba.

Political groups in the European Parliament

The MEPs sit in political groups (fractions), based on their chosen political affiliation. There are currently seven political groups:

- Group of the European People's Party (EPP);
- Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the EP (S&D);
- Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA);
- European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR);
- Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL);
- Identity and Democracy Group (ID);
- Renew Europe Group (Renew).

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Structure of the Council of Ministers ("The Council")

Chart 3 | 7

Topic:

The Council of Ministers consists of different ministers from the Member States' governments, depending on the business to be done.

The Council (of Ministers)

Presidency

- To be determined by the European Council, rotating every six months (see also Declaration No 9)
- Exception: Foreign Affairs Council, whose president is the HR FASP (see **Chart 3/9**), Art. 18(3) TEU

Members of the Council

1 Minister per Member State, depending on the nature of the business.

Configurations to be determined by the European Council (except for the General Affairs Council and the Foreign Affairs Council). List based on Decision 2009/878 of the General Affairs Council:

General affairs (GAC)
Agriculture and fisheries (AGRIFISH)
Competitiveness (COMPET)
Economic and financial affairs (Ecofin)
Education, youth, culture and sport (EYCS)

Employment, social policy, health and consumer affairs (EPSCO)
Environment (ENVI)
Foreign affairs (FAC)
Justice and home affairs (JHA)
Transport, telecommunications and energy (TTE)

Day-to-day business done by Permanent Representatives

Committee of Permanent Representatives, COREPER (French: "Comité des représentants permanents"), Art. 240(1) TFEU

COREPER I

Deputy Permanent Representatives, for technical matters

COREPER II

Permanent Representatives in person, for important political, commercial, economic or institutional matters

Name of the institution:

- According to the Treaties: "Council".
- According to the Council itself (e.g. on the internet): "Council of the European Union".
- The best term in order to avoid confusion with the European Council is: "Council of Ministers".

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Structure of the European Commission

Chart 3 | 8

Topic:

The Commission consists of 27 independent Commissioners, one from each Member State. Under the guidance of a president the Commissioners are organised into a number of different departments.

The European Commission (The Commission)

President

Elected by the European Parliament, upon a proposal from the European Council that takes into account the elections to the European Parliament

In the 2019-2024 Commission, there are 8 Vice-Presidents of which 3 are Executive Vice-Presidents.

College of Commissioners

- 1 Commissioner per Member State (see **Chart 3/3**), including the President and the HR FASP who is one of the Vice-Presidents (see **Chart 3/9**);
- Must be citizens of EU Member States.

Entire body must be approved, together with the president, by the European Parliament, which can reject candidates. Formal election by the European Council for a five year term.

- The Commissioners work in Commissioners' groups, each of which is led by a Vice President.
- Each Commissioner leads a Cabinet, with a Chef de Cabinet and other personnel, and heads one or more Directorates General.

Directorates General (DG) of the 2019-2024 Commission

- Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)
 - Budget (BUDG)
 - Climate Action (CLIMA)
 - Communication (COMM)
 - Communications Networks, Content and Technology (CONNECT)
 - Competition (COMP)
 - Defence, Industry and Space (DEFIS)
 - Economic and Financial Affairs (ECFIN)
 - Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (EAC)
 - Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (EMPL)
 - Energy (ENER)
 - Environment (ENV)
 - European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
 - European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR)
 - Eurostat - European statistics (EUROSTAT)
 - Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (FISMA)
- Health and Food Safety (SANTE)
 - Human Resources and Security (HR)
 - Informatics (DIGIT)
 - Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROW)
 - International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO)
 - Interpretation (SCIC)
 - Joint Research Centre (JRC)
 - Justice and Consumers (JUST)
 - Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MARE)
 - Migration and Home Affairs (HOME)
 - Mobility and Transport (MOVE)
 - Regional and Urban Policy (REGIO)
 - Research and Innovation (RTD)
 - Structural Reform Support (REFORM)
 - Taxation and Customs Union (TAXUD)
 - Trade (TRADE)
 - Translation (DGT)

Chapter 3 The Institutions

The office of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

Chart 3 | 9

Topic:

The Lisbon Treaty created a new and important political position, namely the office of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR FASP)

Arts. 18 TEU

Appointed by the European Council

Function

The HR FASP combines the pre-Lisbon positions of the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and of the Commissioner for External Relations.

The HR FASP:

- Conducts the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) (see **Chart 7/8**) and contributes through proposals to the development of this policy, Arts. 18(2) and 27(1) TEU;
- Represents the Union in matters relating to the CFSP, Arts. 18(3) and 27(2) TEU;
- Is "responsible within the Commission for responsibilities incumbent on it in external relations and for coordinating other aspects of the Union's external action", Art. 18(4) TEU.

This leads to a double-hatted institutional function:

Council (of Ministers)

The HR FASP chairs the Foreign Affairs Council, Art. 18(3) TEU (see **Chart 3/7**).

Commission

The HR FASP is one of the Commission's Vice-Presidents, Art. 18(4) TEU (see **Chart 3/8**).

Relationship with other political institutions

- The HR FASP takes part in the work of the European Council, Art. 15(2) TEU (see **Chart 3/4**);
- The HR FASP regularly consults with and informs the European Parliament, Art. 36(1) TEU (see **Chart 3/6**).

European External Action Service

The HR FASP is assisted by the European External Action Service, Art. 27(3) TEU.

- Consists of officials from relevant departments of the General Secretariat of the Council and of the Commission as well as staff seconded from national diplomatic services.
- This includes e.g. the EU's ambassadors to third countries.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

The Court of Justice of the European Union

Chart 3 | 10

Topic:

The Court of Justice of the European Union consists of several sub-courts: the Court of Justice proper, the General Court and other specialised courts. The Court (as a collective) ensures that in the interpretation and application of the Treaties the law is observed.

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU, "European Court of Justice")

Art. 19 TEU, Arts. 251 TFEU et seq., Protocol No 3 on the Statute of the Court of Justice, Rules of Procedure

Since the Lisbon revision: three possible levels

Court	<div>Specialised courts None at present. Formerly: Civil Service Tribunal (CST); dissolved in 2016, Regulation 2015/2422</div>	<div>General Court (GC) (formerly: Court of First Instance, CFI)</div>	<div>Court of Justice (CJ)</div>
Case numbers	<div>Formerly: e.g. Case F-1/05 (French: "<i>Tribunal de la fonction publique</i>")</div>	<div>E.g. Joined cases T-142/01 and T-283/01 (French: "<i>Tribunal</i>")</div>	<div>E.g. Case C-218/98 (French: "<i>Cour de justice</i>")</div>
Composition	<div>Not applicable at present</div>	<div>To be determined by the Statute of the Court of Justice; at present 2 judges per Member State (see Regulation 2015/2422)</div>	<div>At present 1 judge per Member State, plus 11 Advocates-General; see Chart 3/3</div>
Appointment	<div>Judges and AGs are appointed by common accord of the governments of the Member States, after consultation of the panel mentioned in Art. 255 TFEU (new since the Lisbon revision).</div>		
Function	<div>Art. 19(1) TEU: "To ensure that in the interpretation and application of the Treaties the law is observed."</div>		
Jurisdiction	<div>Actions and proceedings according to Arts. 256 TFEU et seq., see Chapter 12<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In principle, no jurisdiction in the field of CFSP, Art. 275 TFEU.• No jurisdiction to review the validity or proportionality of operations carried out by the law-enforcement services of a Member State or the exercise of Member State responsibilities with regard to the maintenance of law and order and the safeguarding of internal security, Art. 276 TFEU.</div>		
Means	<div>Various procedures, Arts. 258 TFEU et seq.; see Chapter 12</div>		
Applicants	<div>Formerly: EU Staff members</div>	<div>Individuals (incl. companies, EU Staff members), in certain cases also Member States</div>	<div>EU institutions, Member States and national courts; also individuals (in appeals)</div>

Chapter 3 The Institutions

Making law versus interpreting law

Chart 3 | 11

Topic:

In fulfilling its task of interpreting EU law, the Court of Justice has often been "creative". This has led some commentators to criticise it for taking over the role of the lawmaker which the Treaties reserve for the political institutions.

Purposive or teleological interpretation

In interpreting EU law, the CJEU often uses a purposive or teleological interpretation method, using arguments such as:

- The binding nature of EU law;
- The effectiveness of EU law (French: *"effet utile"*);
- The uniformity of EU law;
- The duty of sincere cooperation under Art. 4(3) TEU.

Conversely, other courts more often rely more heavily on the wording of the law (grammatical interpretation) or on the meaning intended by the makers of the law (historical interpretation).

"Creative case law"

The Court as a lawmaker?

This method may lead the CJEU to "findings" that are not obvious from the literal wording of EU law and that seem to introduce new law.

See **Chart 1/9**

Critique: "judicial activism", "judge-made law"

There is a long-standing debate about whether or not the CJEU, by "interpreting" the law in such a broad manner, remains within the limits of its powers. Is the CJEU, to some extent, taking over the lawmaking role of the Member States (primary law) or the political institutions (secondary law) or both?

Historical background:

Sometimes the CJEU, through its case law, has to some extent compensated for the fact that the political institutions did not always act as lawmakers (i.e. 1970s and early 1980s: time of "eurosclerosis"); e.g. regarding the mutual recognition of diplomas; see **Chart 8/58**.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

The European Central Bank

Chart 3 | 12

Topic:

The European Central Bank is the central bank for the EU's single currency, the euro. It is part of the European System of Central Banks.

The European Central Bank (ECB)

Arts. 282 TFEU et seq.

Context

Part of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) which consists of:

- The European Central Bank;
- The national central banks.

Notes:

- The ESCB represents a novel legal construct in EU law in which national institutions and an EU institution cooperate closely with each other, and within which a less marked distinction between the EU legal order and national legal orders prevails; *Rimšēvičs* (2019).
- In accordance with the principle of conferred powers (see **Chart 4/1**), the ESCB must act within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by primary law; e.g. *Weiss* (2018).

Nature

The ECB has legal personality and is independent.

Notes:

- The other institutions do not have legal personality but act for the EU which under Art. 47 TEU has legal personality; see **Chart 1/2**.
- Due to its special status, in particular fields the ECB is explicitly made subject to EU rules that are, in principle, addressed to the Member States, such as the non-discrimination Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78; e.g. *Afari* (2004).

Organisation

Two decision-making bodies

Governing Council:

- Members of the Executive Board (see below);
- Governors of the national central banks whose currency is the euro (see **Chart 1/7**, **Chart 7/5**).

Executive Board:

- President;
- Vice-President;
- Four other members.

Appointed by the European Council after consultation with the European Parliament and the Governing Council of the ECB.

Function

- To authorise the issue of the euro;
- To maintain price stability;
- Together with the national central banks whose currency is the euro: to conduct the monetary policy of the EU.

Chapter 3 The Institutions

The Court of Auditors

Chart 3 | 13

Topic:

The Court of Auditors is a financial institution of the European Union. It carries out the audit of the collection and spending of EU funds.

Court of Auditors

Arts. 285 TFEU et seq.

Composition

1 judge per Member State

Function

Monitoring the EU's financial behaviour (Art. 287 TFEU: "examine the accounts of all revenue and expenditure of the Union"; revenue based on the system of own resources, i.e. the EU must fund itself, Art. 311 TFEU; budget according to Arts. 310 and 314 TFEU)

Means

Annual reports

Special reports

E.g. a very critical report on the EC sugar regime in 2000 (which regime was also subsequently condemned by the WTO: *EC - Export Subsidies on Sugar* (2005)) eventually led to a reform of the EC sugar regime.

Opinions at the request of other institutions

Further financial body, not mentioned in Art. 13 TEU as part of the institutions:

The European Investment Bank, Arts. 308 TFEU et seq.

The EU's financing institution, meant to contribute to the balanced and steady development of the internal market in the interest of the European Union, by granting loans and giving guarantees to facilitate the financing of:

- Projects for developing less-developed regions;
- Projects for modernising or converting undertakings or for developing fresh activities called for by the establishment or the functioning of the internal market;
- Projects of common interest to several Member States.

Set up pursuant to the EEC Treaty (1957/1958); see **Chart 2/4**.

Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Conferral of powers on the EU

Chart 4 | 1

Topic:

The EU may only act within the framework of the competences given to it by the Member States through the Treaties.

The principle of conferral of powers, Arts. 3(6), 4(1), 5 and 13(2) TEU

Attribution of powers to the EU

- The EU enjoys only the powers given to it, Art. 5(2) TEU.
- All competences not conferred upon the Union remain with the Member States, Arts. 4(1) and 5(2) TEU. This implies that, fundamentally, all competences are vested with the Member States.
- But note: there is no negative catalogue of fields entirely excluded from EU law in the Treaties; compare e.g. *Kreil* (2000). However, according to Art. 4(2) TEU, "national security remains the sole responsibility of each Member State."

Consequences

Action of the EU and of its institutions must remain within the limits of its powers, Arts. 3(6) and 13(2) TEU. Where this is not observed, it may be possible to bring an action for annulment before the CJEU; see **Chart 12/5**.

Ways of attributing competences to the EU

Normally: explicit attribution

The powers given to the EU are stated in the Treaties, in legal basis provisions, which *explicitly mention* the fields / areas / topics concerned.

The scope of the legal basis provisions is determined by the CJEU through interpretation of the provisions; see **Chapter 12**.

Exceptionally: implicit attribution

Recognition of the existence of certain powers by the CJEU, though the fields / areas / topics concerned are *not explicitly mentioned* in the Treaties, through an extensive interpretation of legal basis provisions.

See **Chart 4/7**

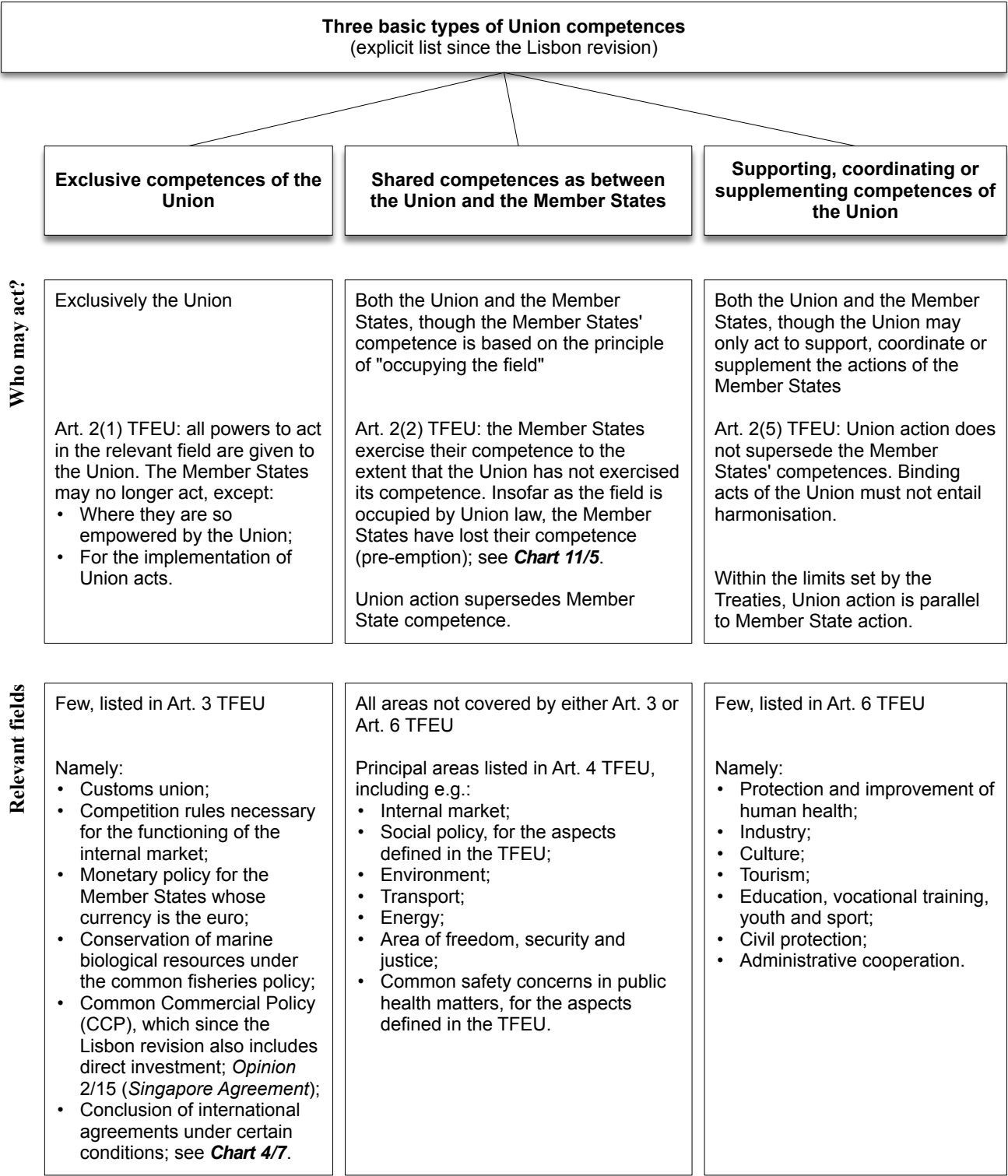
Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Division of competences between the European Union and its Member States

Chart 4 | 2

Topic:

There are different categories of Union competences. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union lists the relevant (principal) fields.



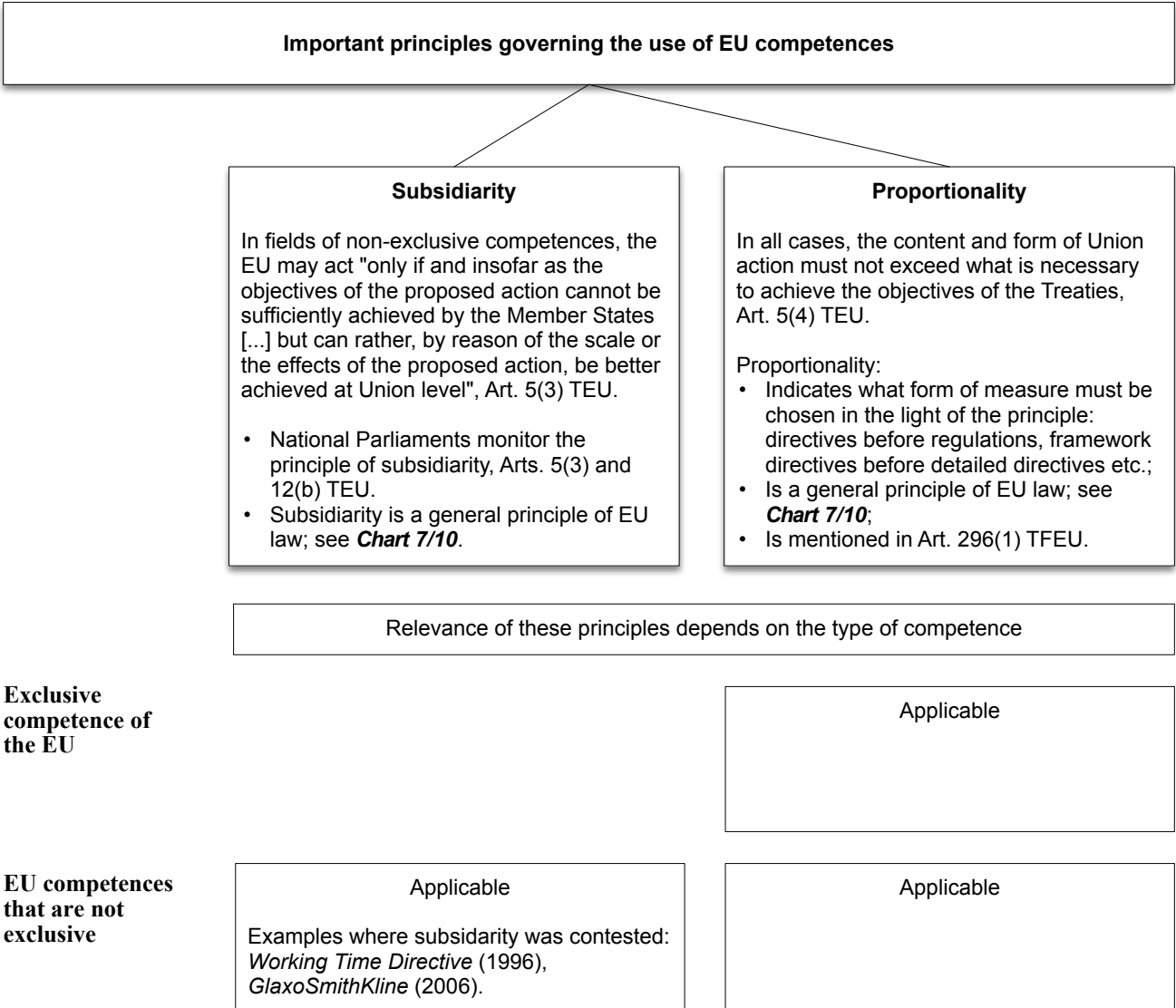
Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Limits to the exercise of EU competences

Chart 4 | 3

Topic:

The use of EU competences is limited. Only in the case of non-exclusive competences (i.e. shared and supporting, coordinating or supplementing competences) does the principle of subsidiarity have to be observed whereas, in all cases, the principle of proportionality applies.



Guidelines concerning their practical application:
Protocol No 1 on the role of the national Parliaments in the EU,
Protocol No 2 on the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality

- Regarding the national Parliaments:
- National Parliaments must be informed about Commission consultation documents and draft legislative acts, Art. 1 of Protocol No 1;
 - So-called "yellow card": national Parliaments may force the Commission to reconsider a legislative proposal on the ground of a breach of subsidiarity, Art. 7(2) of Protocol No 2;
 - "Orange card": following reasoned opinions by the national Parliaments, the matter may end up being referred to the Council (of Ministers) and the European Parliament, Art. 7(3) of Protocol No 2;
 - The matter may lead to annulment proceedings before the CJEU, Art. 8 of Protocol No 2; see **Chart 12/5**.

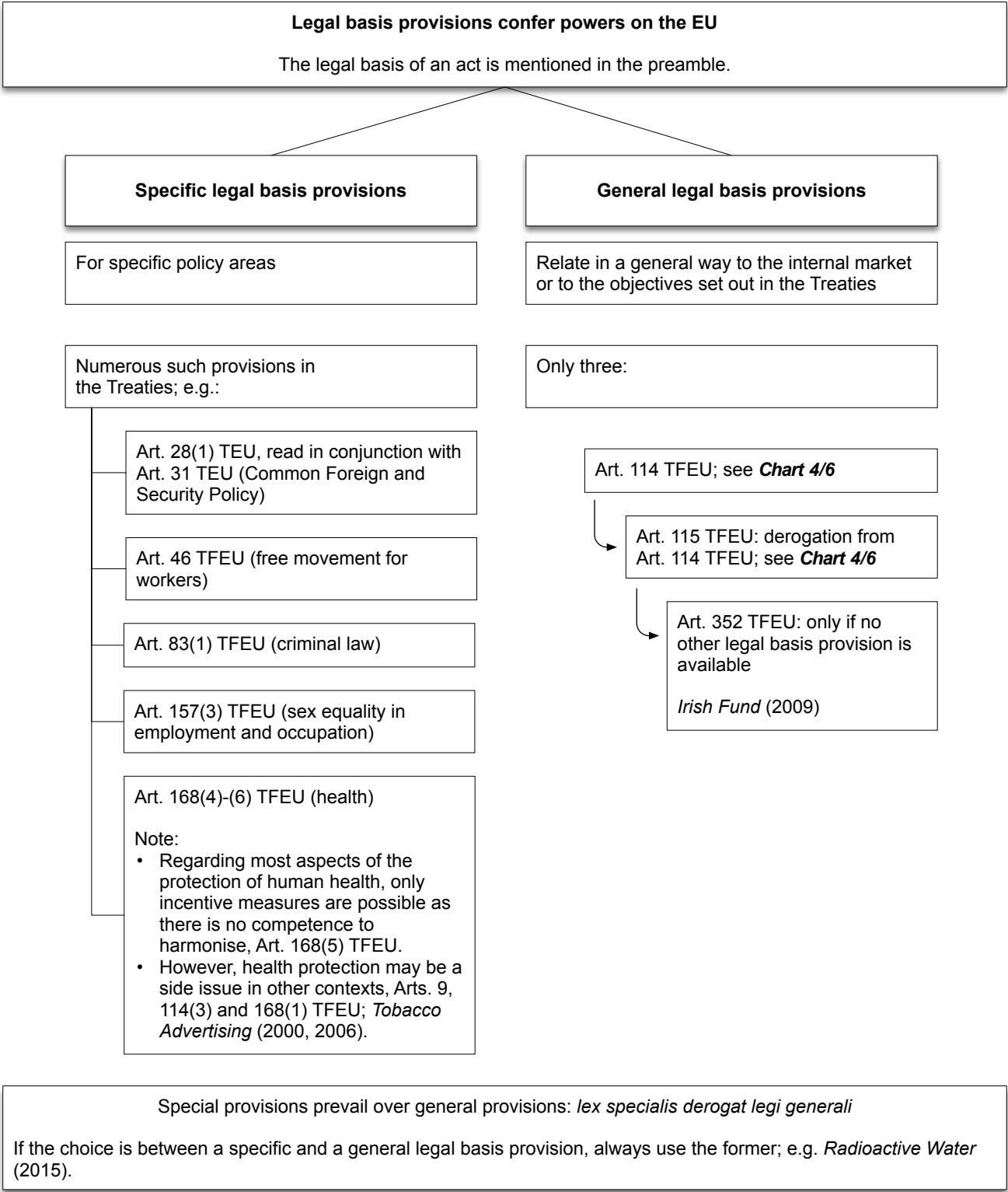
Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Legal basis provisions

Chart 4 | 4

Topic:

Legal basis provisions are the tool for conferring competences upon the EU. A legal basis provision confers upon the EU the power to act in a given area or with respect to a given topic. Legal basis provisions may be found throughout the Treaties. They are either specific or general.



Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Content of legal basis provisions

Chart 4 | 5

Topic:

Legal basis provisions determine important issues such as the type of Union act which they may enable the creation of, the degree or type of harmonisation and the procedure to be followed in adopting such an act.

Issues determined by legal basis provisions

Legal basis provisions determine a number of important issues concerning EU action:

The field in which action by the EU is made possible

See **Chart 4/4**

E.g.:

- Art. 114 TFEU: establishment and functioning of the internal market;
- Art. 157(3) TFEU: sex equality in employment and occupation.

The type of act that is made possible

See **Chart 5/1**

E.g.:

- Art. 153(2)(b) TFEU: directives only;
- Art. 352 TFEU: "measures" in a general sense (compare however **Chart 4/3**, regarding proportionality, and **Chart 5/13**, regarding the closed list of legislative acts).

The procedure to be followed

See **Chart 5/4**

E.g.:

- Arts. 46 and 114 TFEU: ordinary legislative (codecision) procedure;
- Art. 115 TFEU: consultation procedure.

The procedure is defined:

- Either directly, by describing it in the legal basis provision (e.g. Art. 103 TFEU);
- Or indirectly, through reference to the name of a procedure (e.g. Art. 114 TFEU, referring to "the ordinary legislative procedure", which is described in Arts. 289(1) and 294 TFEU).

Rarely:
The degree or type of harmonisation

See **Chart 11/7**

E.g.:

- Art. 83(1) TFEU (criminal law): minimum requirements;
- Art. 153(2)(b) TFEU (social law): minimum requirements.

Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Comparison between Arts. 114 and 115 TFEU

Chart 4 | 6

Topic:

A comparison of Art. 114 TFEU (introduced through the Single European Act and subsequently amended) and Art. 115 TFEU (adopted in 1957) may serve to illustrate the differences that may exist between different legal basis provisions.

For the purpose of illustration: comparison between Arts. 114 and 115 TFEU

	<div>Art. 114 TFEU (formerly Art. 95 EC) Introduced through the Single European Act (1986/1987; see Chart 2/32); subsequently amended</div>	<div>Art. 115 TFEU (formerly Art. 94 EC) Adopted in 1957</div>
Field of action	<div>"Internal market", except:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fiscal provisions;• Free movement of persons;• Rights and interests of employed persons.</div>	<div>"Internal market" (Pre-Lisbon: "common market")</div>
	<div>Note: The references to the internal market do not imply a blank cheque for the regulation of economic issues; e.g. <i>Tobacco Advertising</i> (2000), in the context of what used to be Art. 95 EC; see also <i>Biotechnological Patents</i> (2001), <i>Swedish Match</i> (2004), <i>ESMA</i> (2014).</div>	
Type of act	<div>"Measures" (including e.g. regulations and directives)</div>	<div>Directives</div>
Procedure	<div>Ordinary legislative procedure (codecision procedure); see Chart 5/5, Chart 5/6</div>	<div>"A special legislative procedure" (consultation procedure); see Chart 5/5</div>
Degree of harmonisation	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not indicated, therefore to be decided by the institutions (compare however Chart 4/3, regarding proportionality);• The possibility of a higher degree of protection in individual Member States is afforded through Art. 114(4) and (5) TFEU; e.g. <i>Denmark v Commission</i> (2003), <i>GMO</i> (2005). (Compare e.g. Arts. 82(2), 153(4) and 169(4) TFEU)</div>	<div>Not indicated, therefore to be decided by the institutions (compare however Chart 4/3, regarding proportionality)</div>

Notes:

- Under the EC Treaty, Art. 95 EC was a derogation from Art. 94 EC.
- Under the Lisbon Treaty, the order of the former Arts. 94 and 95 EC is reversed. Art. 115 TFEU (formerly Art. 94 EC) is made a derogation from Art. 114 TFEU (formerly Art. 95 EC).

Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Implied powers of the EU

Chart 4 | 7

Topic:

In some contexts, the EU enjoys powers in particular fields even though these fields are not explicitly mentioned in the Treaties.

Implied powers of the EU

In some contexts, the powers of the EU are not explicitly mentioned in the Treaties, instead they are implied. Examples to date:

External relations competences in the context of internal policies

The *ERTA* doctrine - implied external powers:

- Internal powers imply external powers: the competence of the EU to conclude international agreements arises through express provisions in the Treaties, but it also may flow from other provisions of the Treaties and from measures adopted, within the framework of those provisions, by the Union institutions.
- Whenever the EU adopts common rules, Member States no longer have the right to undertake agreements with third states which affect those rules.
- Depending on the area, the EU's competence is exclusive.

Landmark case: *ERTA* (1971)

Further e.g.:

- Air transport; *Open Skies* (2002);
- Private International Law; *Lugano Convention* (2006);
- Environmental law; *MOX Plant* (2006).

Post-Lisbon, Art. 216(1) TFEU provides:

"The Union may conclude an agreement with one or more third countries or international organizations where the Treaties so provide or where the conclusion of an agreement is necessary in order to achieve [...] one of the objectives referred to in the Treaties, or is provided for in a legally binding Union act or is likely to affect common rules or alter their scope."

See Opinion 2/15 (*Singapore Agreement*)

EU criminal law in the context of other EU policies

Implied criminal law powers:

Specific EU policy powers imply criminal law powers, where necessary in the interest of the effectiveness of EU law.

Landmark case: *EC Criminal Law* (2005):

- The fact that the legal basis provision for environmental protection does not explicitly mention criminal law "does not prevent the [Union] legislature, when the application of effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties by the competent national authorities is an essential measure for combating serious environmental offences, from taking measures which relate to the criminal law of the Member States which it considers necessary in order to ensure that the rules which it lays down on environmental protection are fully effective".
- In such a case, the EU competence flows from the legal basis provision in the relevant policy field (e.g. in *EC Criminal Law* from Art. 175 EC, post-Lisbon Art. 192 TFEU), as now confirmed in Art. 83(2) TFEU.

Regarding effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, see **Chart 12/35**, **Chart 12/36**

Further see *Ship-source Pollution* (2007); compare also *Traffic Offences* (2014)

Chapter 4 Competences of the EU

Finding powers of the EU

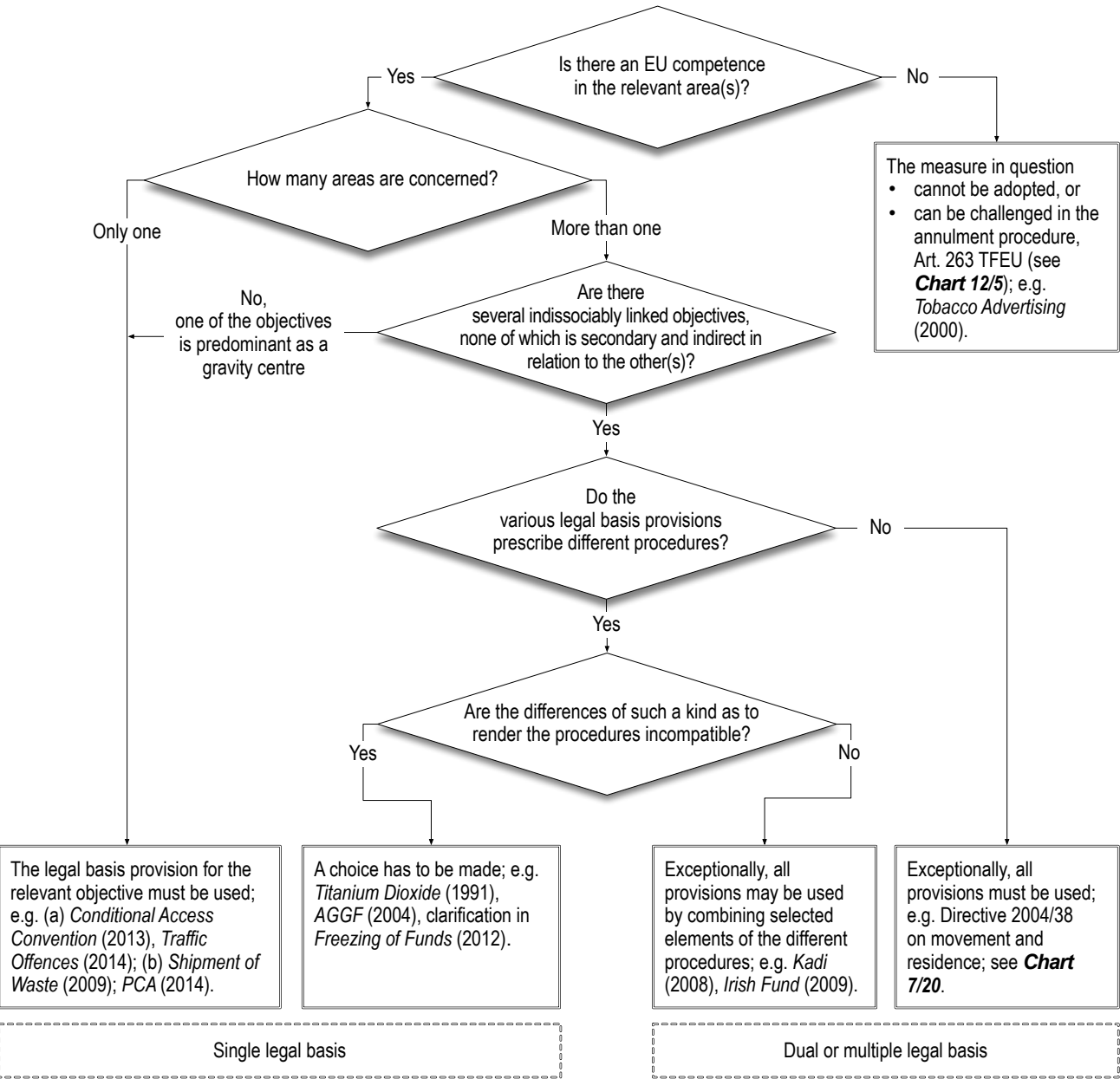
Chart 4 | 8

Topic:

Whether the EU enjoys a competence in a given field and, if so, what is the nature of its ramifications, has to be determined on the basis of objective criteria. An EU measure may have a single, a dual or a multiple legal basis.

Principles relevant for the correct choice of a legal basis

The choice must be based on objective criteria, taking into account the aim and content of the measure; e.g. *Titanium Dioxide* (1991), *Shipments of Waste* (2009), *Freezing of Funds* (2012), *Radioactive Water* (2015)



Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Primacy or supremacy of EU law

Chart 6 | 1

Topic:

The doctrine of primacy was developed by the Court of Justice in the context of Community law, based on the special nature of this law. As a result of the Lisbon revision, there is now a declaration on the primacy of EU law. In practice, primacy means that EU law takes precedence over conflicting national law which cannot then be applied.

Lisbon revision: Declaration No 17 concerning primacy

In the Declaration, the Intergovernmental Conference recalls that "in accordance with well settled case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, the Treaties and the law adopted by the Union on the basis of the Treaties have primacy over the law of Member States, under the conditions laid down by the said case law."

Primacy as a doctrine based on case law

The EEC/EC Treaty did not explicitly mention the relationship between national law and Community law. However, the Court of Justice held that Community law takes precedence over national law; case law beginning with *Costa* (1964).

Reasoning:

- Community law is a special type of public international law;
- Community law is an integral part of the national legal orders;
- The terms and the spirit of the EEC Treaty;
- The need for the uniformity of Community law;
- The need for the effectiveness of Community law (French: "*effet utile*").

Meaning of primacy

As a corollary of the special nature of EU law, national law cannot be incompatible with it. It is thus impossible for the Member States to give precedence to conflicting national law. Thus, there is precedence of all EU law over **all** national law:

- Even over national constitutional law; *Internationale Handelsgesellschaft* (1970), *Melloni* (2013);
- Over both prior and subsequent national law; *Simmenthal* (1978);
- In the framework of interim measures: even when the existence of EU rights is not yet proven ("putative rights"); *Factortame* (1990).

Practical aspects of primacy:

Generally

- Duty of the national courts not to apply national law which conflicts with EU law; no need to wait for such national law to be formally set aside; *Simmenthal* (1978), *Filipiak* (2009).
- Duty of the Member States to repeal or change conflicting national law, in order to avoid an ambiguous state of affairs; *French Merchant Seamen* (1974).
- Duty of all bodies of the Member States to give full effect to EU rules; e.g. *Workplace Relations Commission* (2018); *Popławski* (2019).

Specifically

Duty to protect the rights of individuals under EU law. This includes in particular:

- Indirect effect; see **Chart 6/11**;
- Direct effect; see **Chart 6/3**;
- Member State liability: duty to compensate for damages caused to individuals due to the existence of conflicting national law; see **Chart 12/32**.

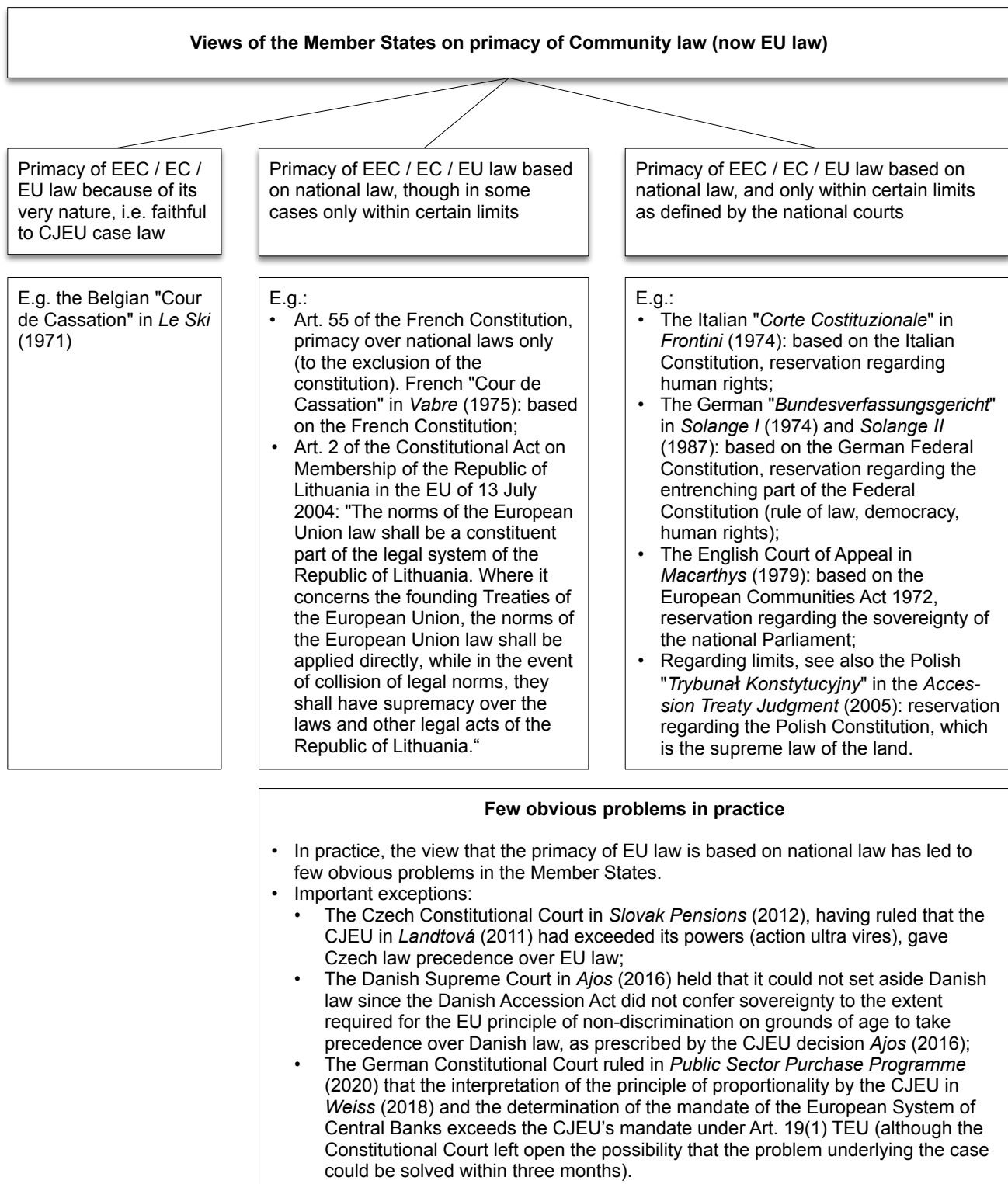
Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Acceptance of primacy by the Member States

Chart 6 | 2

Topic:

The Member States have accepted the primacy of Community / EU law, though usually this is based on their own national law and sometimes only with reservations.



Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Direct effect as a doctrine based on case law

Chart 6 | 3

Topic:

Provisions of EU primary law and of binding secondary measures may be directly effective. This means that individuals may rely on them before national courts in order to claim rights flowing from them. The doctrine of direct effect was developed by the Court of Justice in the context of what was then EEC law.

Direct effect of EU law as a doctrine based on case law

- The EEC Treaty did not mention the practical effect of Community law in the national legal orders in relation to individuals.
- According to the Court: in the event of a conflict between national law and EEC law measures which grant individuals rights, the national courts must protect rights of individuals under EEC law and the right of individuals to rely directly on EEC law in a national court. Reasoning: as distinct from traditional public international law, EEC law concerns not only states, but also individuals; *Van Gend en Loos* (1963).
- Lisbon Treaty: no mention of direct effect in the Treaties. Assumption that the doctrine of primacy now relates to all binding EU law that grants rights to individuals.

In practice, direct effect is usually observed; very few obvious problems in the Member States, except e.g. the French "*Conseil d'État*" in *Cohn-Bendit* (1978); revoked by *Perreux* (2009).

Cumulative preconditions for direct effect of EU law according to the CJEU's case law

The measure must be binding

Binding measures may be directly effective, i.e. treaty provisions as well as the provisions of regulations, directives, decisions and international agreements; see **Chart 6/5**.

+

The measure must grant rights to one or several individuals

E.g. freedom of establishment under Art. 49 TFEU; *Reyners* (1974); see **Chart 8/44**



Non-binding measures, such as recommendations and opinions:

- Do not have direct effect;
- Unless they are in reality another type of measure with binding force (substance prevails over form).

Grimaldi (1989)



Two negative examples:

- *Dahms* (2005): a provision in a regulation stating that awards and medals may be featured on the labels of table wines does not grant rights to individual consumers/traders;
- *Casteels* (2011): Art. 48 TFEU, a legal basis provision (see **Chart 8/40**), does not grant rights to individuals.

The estoppel principle

- Direct effect concerns the protection of rights of individuals.
- Member States whose national law is not in line with EU law cannot rely on their own failure in order to impose obligations on individuals that flow from EU law; *Ratti* (1979).

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Vertical and horizontal direct effect

Chart 6 | 4

Topic:

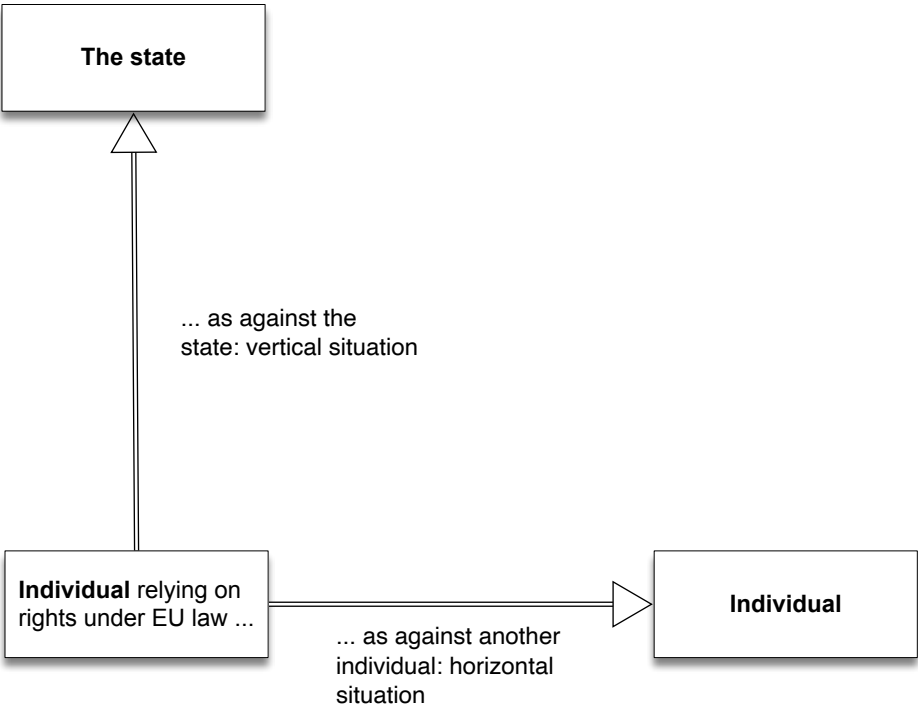
The issue of direct effect may pose itself in both vertical and horizontal situations.

Vertical and horizontal situations

Vertical direct effect

In principle, possible for all types of law and measures (primary and secondary) that bind the state and that grant rights to individuals.

See **Chart 6/5**



Horizontal direct effect

- In principle, possible for all types of law and measures (primary and secondary) that bind individuals and that grant rights to individuals.
- Always excluded in the case of directives.

See **Chart 6/6**

Notes:

- Direct effect usually depends on fulfilment of certain conditions; see **Chart 6/5**.
- These conditions are the same for vertical and horizontal direct effect.

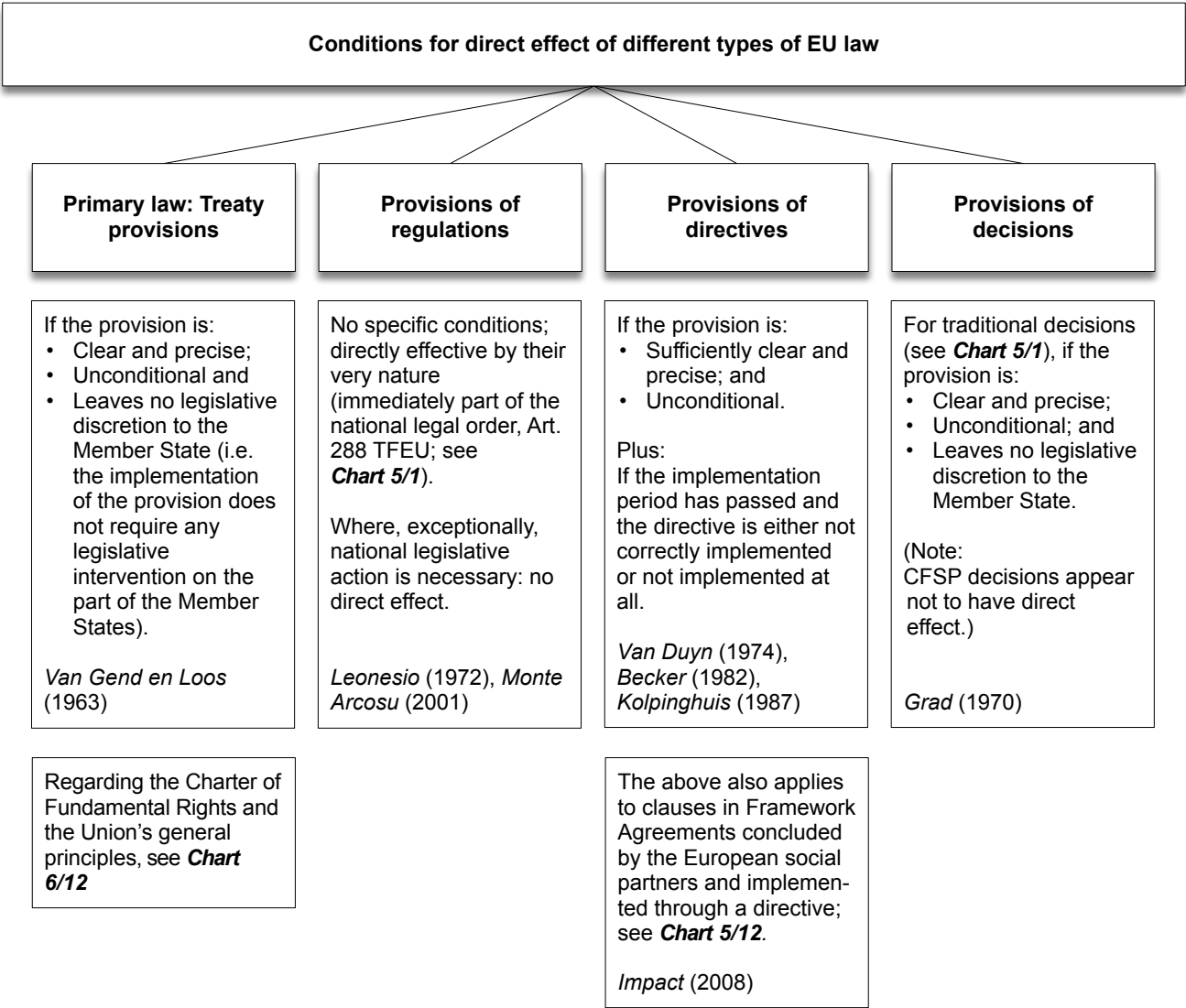
Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Conditions for direct effect

Chart 6 | 5

Topic:

The conditions necessary for direct effect to arise depend on the nature of the measure.



Notes:

- All of the above cases concern vertical situations, i.e. an individual tried to rely on a Community / EU law provision in a dispute against the state (rather than against another individual). In such a situation, directly effective provisions of EU law are binding on all the authorities of the Member States, not merely the national courts but also all administrative bodies, including decentralised authorities; e.g. *Eesti Pagar* (2019).
- Regarding the situation where two individuals are opposed to each other; see **Chart 6/6**.
- Direct effect is also possible in the case of agreements concluded by the EU with third countries, namely if the provision in question contains a clear and precise obligation which is not subject, in its implementation or effects, to the adoption of any subsequent measure; *Demirel* (1987), further e.g. *Simutenkov* (2005); *Lesoochranské* (2011).

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Horizontal direct effect

Chart 6 | 6

Topic:

In the case of directives, it is not possible to rely on the direct effect of a provision in a dispute against another individual. In the case of other EU law provisions, it may be possible.

Horizontal direct effect

Horizontal situation

An individual claims rights derived from EU law **in a dispute with another individual**, before a national court. E.g. an employee claims EU rights against an employer who is also an individual (natural person, company), rather than (an emanation of) the state.

No horizontal direct effect of directives

Reason:
Under Art. 288 TFEU, directives only impose immediate obligations on the Member States (namely the duty to implement), not on individuals. Thus: only vertical direct effect.

Marshall (1986), *Faccini Dori* (1994), *Pfeiffer* (2004), *AMS* (2014), *Smith* (2018)

Limitation mitigated by:

- A wide definition of the term "state" for the present purposes; *Foster* (1990);
- The capacity in which the state is acting (as an authority or like an individual, e.g. as an employer) does not matter for these purposes; *Marshall* (1986). For these purposes, the state is always the state.

Regarding the combined effect of a directive with a general principle / right under the Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR), see **Chart 6/9**.

Horizontal direct effect possible in the case of other types of EU provisions

In particular treaty provisions imposing obligations on individuals, such as Arts. 101 and 102 TFEU.

Based on CJEU case law also certain treaty provisions that do not explicitly impose obligations on individuals or even seem to be addressed to the Member States only:

- Art. 45 TFEU: free movement for workers; *Walrave and Koch* (1974), *Bosman* (1995), *Angonese* (2000), *Raccanelli* (2008);
- Art. 49 TFEU: freedom of establishment; *Viking* (2007);
- Art. 56 TFEU: free movement of services; *Walrave and Koch* (1974);
- Art. 157(1) TFEU: equal pay for men and women; *Defrenne* (1976).

See **Chart 8/3**, **Chart 10/3**

Regarding the Union's general principles and the CFR, see **Chart 6/12**.

Note:

Similarly, decisions addressed to the Member States only impose immediate obligations on the states, not on individuals. Thus: only vertical direct effect; *Molero* (2007).

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Adverse effect of directives on individuals: triangular situations

Chart 6 | 7

Topic:

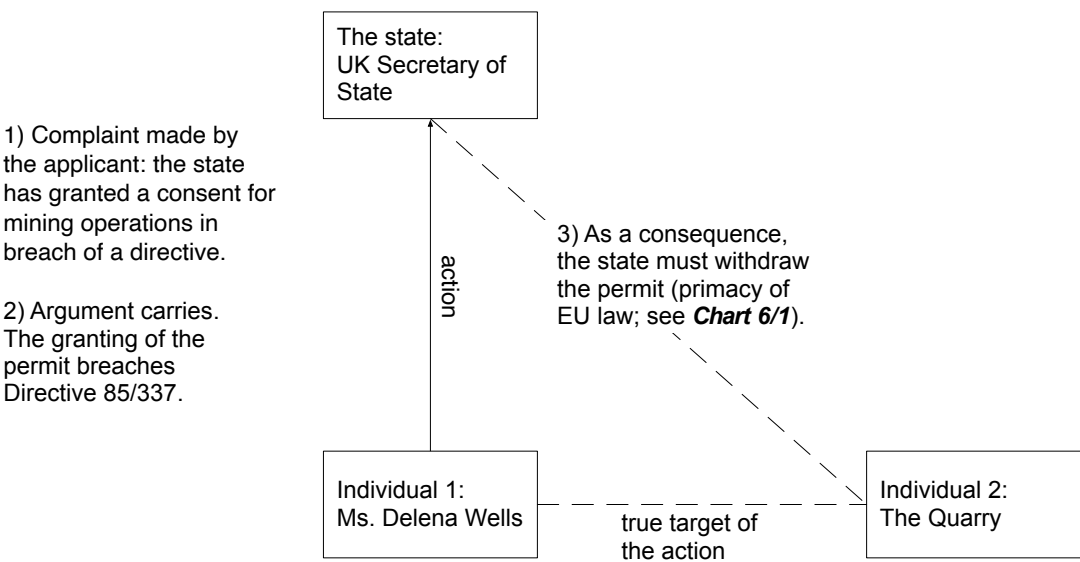
In certain situations other than those in which horizontal direct effect applies, directives may have adverse effects on individuals. One example is the effect of directives in so-called "triangular situations".

Triangular situations

Reliance on the direct effect of provisions of a directive by an individual against the state has negative consequences for another individual, who is not a party to the proceedings in which the national court decides on the issue of direct effect.

Example from case law: *Wells* (2004)

The applicant, who owned a house next to a dormant quarry, contested the grant to the quarry of a new permit for mining operations. Argument of the applicant: granting the consent without an environmental impact assessment having first been carried out breaches an EU directive. The argument carries. Consequence: the consent must be withdrawn from the quarry.



Meaning:

- In such a situation, the fact that individual 1 relies upon a directive has negative consequences for individual 2.
- Note: this is distinct from horizontal direct effect as the action is not explicitly directed against individual 2 but rather against the state.

For a further example, see *Arcor* (2008).

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Adverse effect of directives on individuals: incidental effect

Chart 6 | 8

Topic:

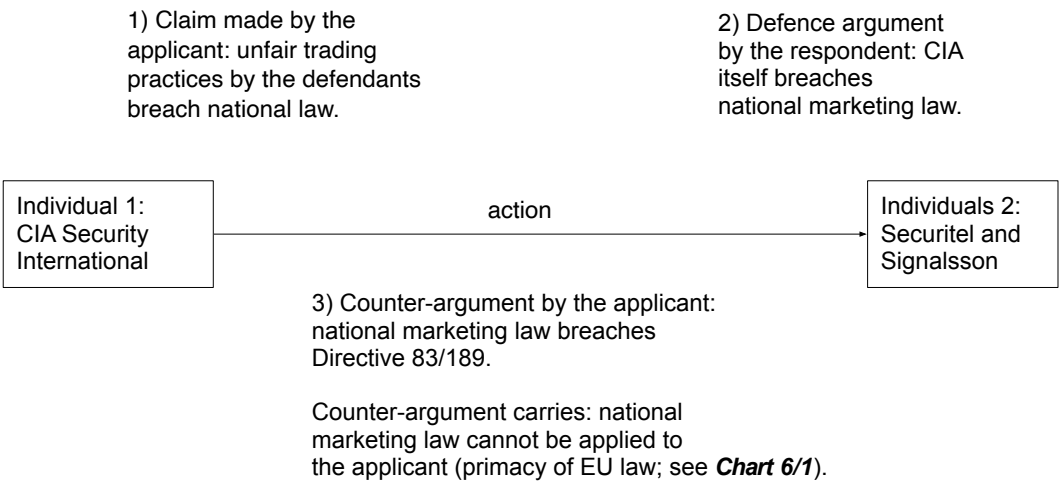
In certain situations other than those in which horizontal direct effect applies, directives may have adverse effects on individuals. Another example is the situation of the so-called "incidental" effect of EU law.

A complex issue: incidental effect of directives

Indirectly, directives may have (other) adverse effects on individuals in situations apart from horizontal direct effect or triangular situations.

Example from case law: CIA (1996)

In a trade dispute, the defendants claimed that the product marketed by the applicant was not approved under national law. Counter-argument by the claimant: the national law breaches an EU directive and can, therefore, not be applied. The counter-argument carries.



Meaning:

- In such a situation, the fact that individual 1 relies upon a directive has negative consequences for individual 2.
- Note: this is distinct from horizontal direct effect as the directive does not impose obligations on individual 2.

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Combined effect of a directive and a general principle / right under the Charter of Fundamental Rights

Chart 6 | 9

Topic:

In certain specific situations, it used to be possible for an individual in a dispute with another individual to rely on the combined effect of a directive with a general principle of EU law or a right under the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

A complex issue: a general principle of non-discrimination / right under the Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) as given expression by Directive 2000/78

The CJEU in *Mangold* (2005):
Directive 2000/78 "does not itself lay down the principle of equal treatment in the field of employment and occupation. Indeed, in accordance with Article 1 thereof, the sole purpose of the directive is 'to lay down a general framework for combating discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation', the source of the actual principle underlying the prohibition of those forms of discrimination being found, as is clear from the third and fourth recitals in the preamble to the directive, in various international instruments and in the constitutional traditions common to the Member States."

Example from case law: *Kücükdeveci* (2010)

The applicant contests the notice period for her dismissal which was calculated based on the length of service and on the rule that periods prior to the completion of the employee's 25th year of age are not taken into account. Argument of the applicant: age discrimination. The argument carries. The Court declares the general principle of non-discrimination on grounds of age as given expression by the Directive to be the relevant law. Accordingly, it is not a problem that the dispute is between individuals.

1) Claim made by the applicant: age discrimination in calculation of notice period.

2) Defence argument by the respondent: calculation is made based on German law.

Individual 1:
Ms. Seda
Kücükdeveci

action

Individual 2:
Swedex

3) Question by the national court: breach of the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of age, "in particular primary law or Directive 2000/78"?

CJEU: interprets the provisions of the Directive, including notably Art. 6(1) on objective justification for different treatment on grounds of age, and finds age discrimination contrary to "the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of age as given expression by Directive 2000/78", and as laid down in Art. 21 CFR.

Meaning:

- In such a situation, individual 1 relies upon the combined effect of a general principle of EU law / a right under the CFR and a directive.
- Note: this is distinct from horizontal direct effect of the directive as, in the Court's construction, it is not the directive that imposes obligations on individual 2 but rather the general principle / the right under the Charter; see **Chart 6/12**.

In more recent case law, the Court focuses on the general principle / the Charter provision as being "sufficient in itself" to confer on individuals a right that they can rely on; see **Chart 6/12**.

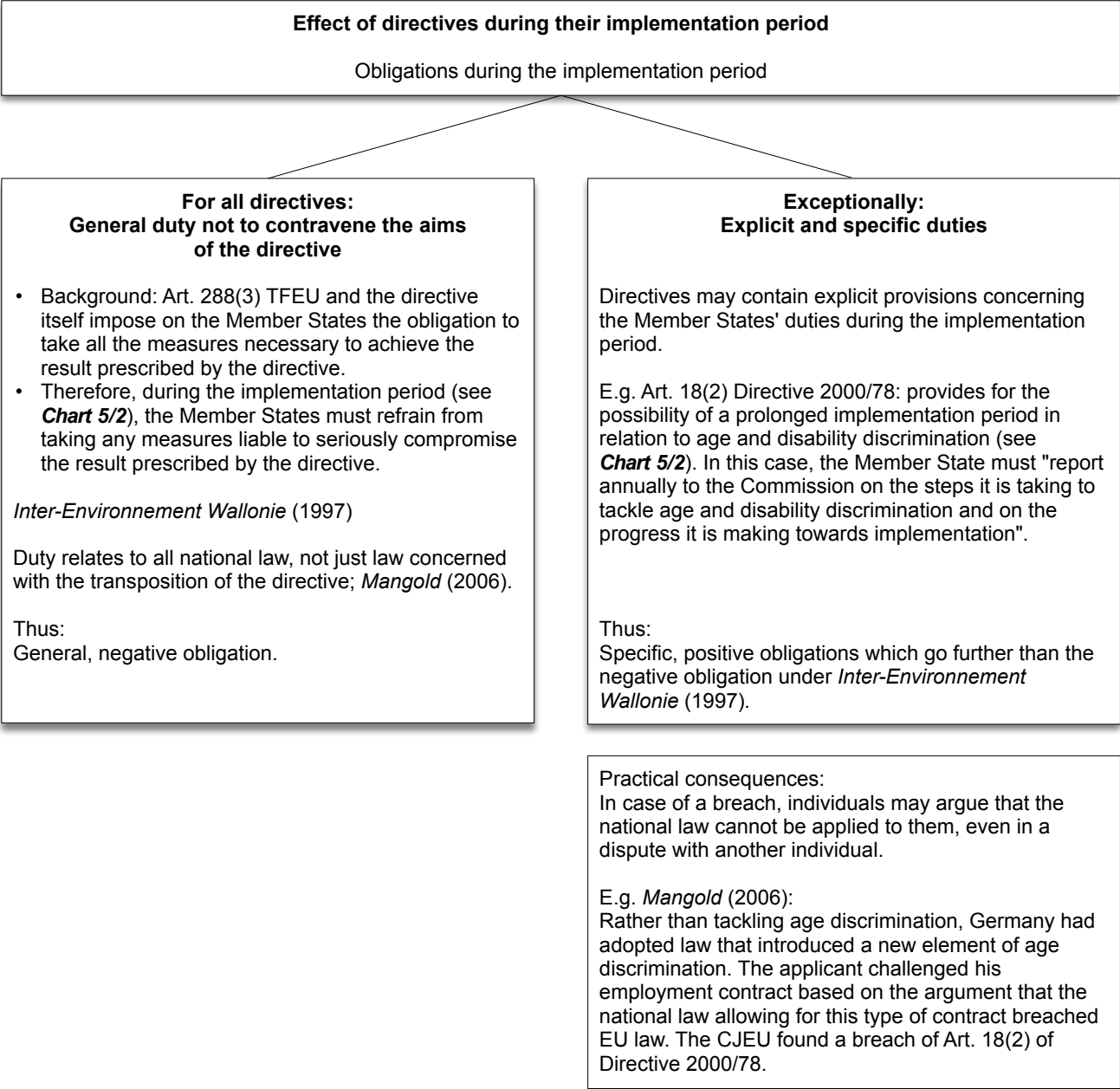
Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Effect of directives during their implementation period

Chart 6 | 10

Topic:

During the implementation period, the Member States must not take actions that are liable to seriously compromise the result prescribed by the directive.



Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Absence of direct effect: indirect effect and Member State liability

Chart 6 | 11

Topic:

In situations where there is no direct effect, the individual may be able to invoke the duty of EU-consistent interpretation in the national court or to claim damages or both.

If there is no direct effect

What options remain if there is no direct effect (e.g. due to a lack of sufficient clarity of the provision; or, in the case of directives, due to a horizontal situation)?

Methods to protect individuals' rights in such a situation

Indirect effect, consistent interpretation

Duty of the national court to interpret the national law, as far as possible, in the light of EU law

- *Von Colson and Kamann* (1984), *Marleasing* (1990), based on Art. 288 TFEU and Art. 4(3) TEU, in relation to what was then EEC law;
- *Pupino* (2005), based on the EU's obligation to respect fundamental rights, in relation to what was then the third pillar of EU law (see **Chart 2/12**).

This requires a certain flexibility within the national law (i.e. room for interpretation). Negative example: *AMS* (2014).

Extent in terms of substance:

- Goes very far: national court must consider the whole body of rules of national law and to apply methods of interpretation that are recognised by those rules in order to interpret it, so far as possible, in the light of the wording and the purpose of the directive concerned in order to achieve the result sought by the directive; e.g. *Pfeiffer* (2004), *Ajos* (2016), *Popławski* (2019), *CCOO* (2020).
- Limit: no such obligation if it would lead to the imposition on an individual of an obligation under an unimplemented directive or, more specifically, if it would determine or aggravate liability under criminal law; e.g. *Arcaro* (1996).

Extent in terms of time:

In the case of directives, the duty of consistent interpretation exists only after the expiry of the implementation period; *Adeneler* (2006), contrary to the earlier case of *Kolpinghuis* (1987).

Member State liability

Duty of the Member States to compensate for damage caused by national law infringing EU law

No explicit treaty provision, based on case law: *Francovich* (1991)

See **Chart 12/32**

Notes:

- The obligation to compensate for damage exists only under certain conditions; *Brasserie du Pêcheur* (1996), *Köbler* (2003).
- The obligation to compensate for damage exists in all cases, not just in the cases of unimplemented directives or of directives that are incorrectly implemented; *Brasserie du Pêcheur* (1996).

Note:

Both are more general obligations on Member States, and not limited to the absence of direct effect. In fact, an interpretation in conformity with EU law can avoid conflict with EU law (no need for direct effect).

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

Effect of general principles and the CFR in favour of individuals

Chart 6 | 12

Topic:

The Court has recognised that general principles and provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights may confer rights on individuals that may be relied on by them before national courts, even in horizontal situations.

General principles of the Union, the CFR and individuals

General starting point

Fundamental rights guaranteed in the EU legal order and general principles more generally are applicable in all situations governed by EU law; see **Chart 7/10**, **Chart 7/11**.

Rights for individuals that they may rely on

General principles

As a last resort, general principles of Union law can be relied on by individuals, even in horizontal situations, where they are sufficient in themselves to confer rights on these individuals.

E.g. the general principle of non-discrimination on grounds of religion; *Egenberger* (2018). (Reminder: some general principles have found expression in the CFR; see **Chart 7/13**.)

Presupposes the existence of a general principle



No such principle with respect to e.g.:

- The protection of minority shareholders; *Audiolux* (2009);
- Non-discrimination on grounds of obesity (however, depending on the circumstances, obesity may lead to disability); *Kaltoft* (2014).

Charter of Fundamental Rights

As a last resort, CFR provisions can be relied on by individuals, even in horizontal situations, where they are sufficient in themselves to confer rights on these individuals and do not need to be made more specific by provisions of EU or national law.

E.g. Art. 21 CFR (non-discrimination): *Ajos* (2016), *Egenberger* (2018); Art. 47 CFR (effective judicial protection): *Egenberger* (2018); Art. 31(2) CFR (annual leave): *Shimizu* (2018), *Bauer* (2018; note that here the CJEU applies the CFR provision only in the horizontal case, not also in the vertical case).



No such effect of e.g. Art. 27 CFR, which guarantees the right of workers to information and consultation "under the conditions provided for by [Union] law and national laws and practices"; *AMS* (2014).

Terminology: "mandatory effect" - direct effect

The Court does not use the term "direct effect". However, *Egenberger* (2018) points in that direction: "As regards its mandatory effect, Article 21 of the Charter is no different, in principle, from the various provisions of the founding Treaties prohibiting discrimination on various grounds, even where the discrimination derives from contracts between individuals [...]"; compare **Chart 6/6**.

Chapter 6 The Nature of EU Law

The autonomy of Union law

Chart 6 | 13

Topic:

The Court of Justice is increasingly emphasising the importance of the autonomy of Union law.

European Union law: an autonomous legal order

Starting point in early case law

- *Van Gend en Loos* (1963): the EEC constitutes a new legal order of international law.
- *Costa* (1964): the EEC Treaty has created its own legal system; the law stemming from the Treaty is an independent source of law (in the French original: "*issu d'une source autonome*").



"The autonomy of the Community / Union legal order"

First mentioned in Opinions 1/91 (*EEA I*) and 1/92 (*EEA II*); subsequently in other important rulings, e.g. Opinion 1/09 (*Patent Court*), Opinion 2/13 (*Accession to the ECHR*), *Achmea* (2018), *Wightman* (2018), Opinion 1/17 (*CETA*).

Rationale according to *Achmea* (2018):

- The autonomy of Union law is linked to Art. 4(3) TEU (see **Chart 1/12**).
- Para. 33: "[T]he autonomy of EU law with respect both to the law of the Member States and to international law is justified by the essential characteristics of the EU and its law, relating in particular to the constitutional structure of the EU and the very nature of that law. EU law is characterised by the fact that it stems from an independent source of law, the Treaties, by its primacy over the laws of the Member States, and by the direct effect of a whole series of provisions which are applicable to their nationals and to the Member States themselves. Those characteristics have given rise to a structured network of principles, rules and mutually interdependent legal relations binding the EU and its Member States reciprocally and binding its Member States to each other."

Two particularly important practical aspects or consequences:

The role of the national courts in the preliminary ruling procedure (see **Chart 12/19**):

Where Union law is at issue, it must be possible for the court or tribunal in charge to make a reference to the CJEU. This may exclude e.g. the use of ordinary arbitration tribunals (see **Chart 12/21**) in investment treaties between the EU and third States; *Achmea* (2018).

The role of the CJEU in ensuring the uniform interpretation of Union law (Art. 19 TEU):

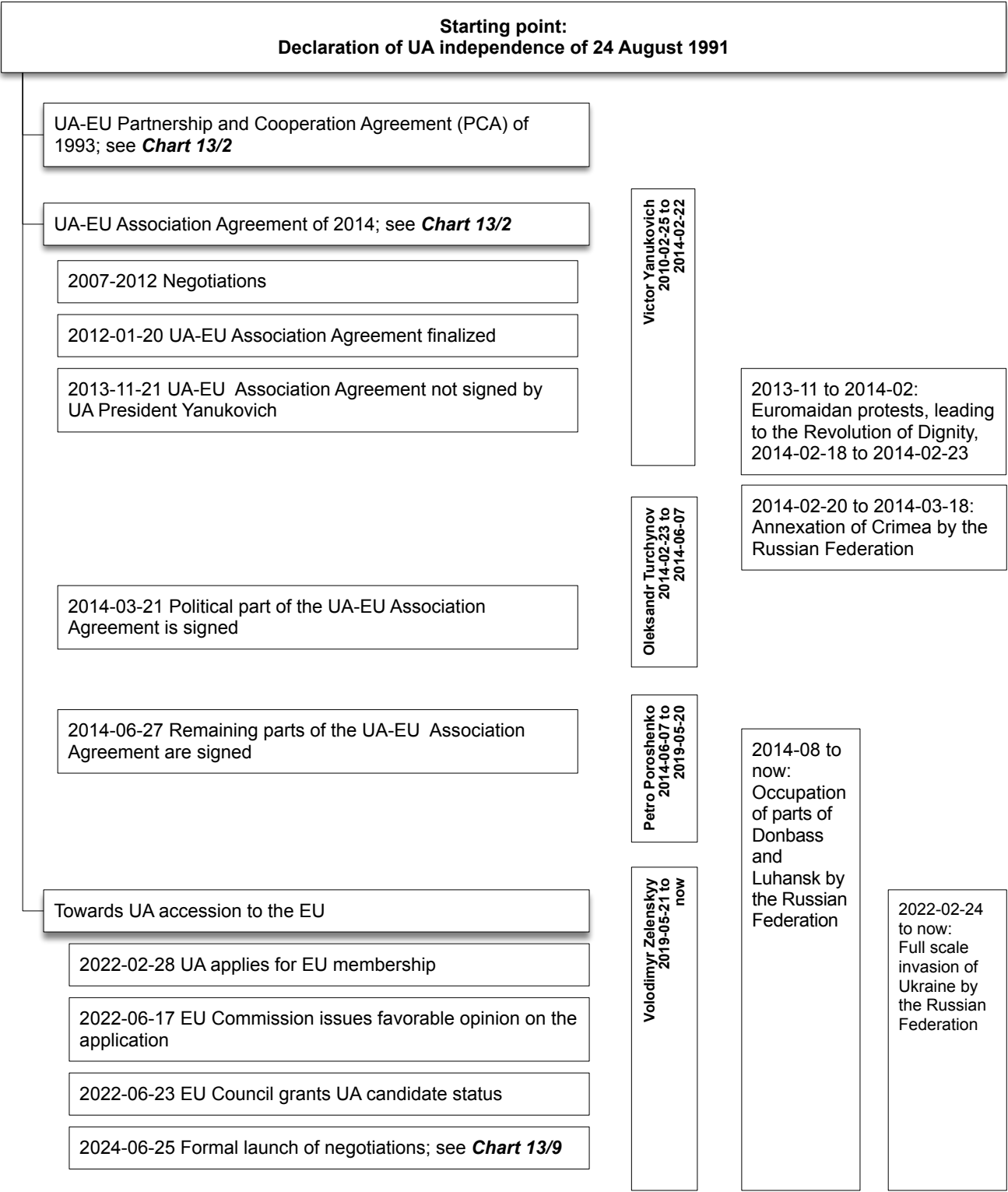
Where Union law is at issue, it must be possible for the CJEU to rule on its authoritative interpretation. This may have consequences e.g. for the state-to-state dispute settlement mechanism in treaties with third States; Opinions 1/91 (*EEA I*) and 1/92 (*EEA II*). For an example of a mechanism accepted by the CJEU, see Art. 111 EEA.

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

Development of UA-EU relations: an overview

Topic:

The development of UA-EU relations is characterised by a succession of historic events, meaningful political decisions and subsequent international legal instruments.



Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

From a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement to an Association Agreement

Chart 13 | 2

Topic:
The current Association Agreement replaces the former Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The Association Agreement is more ambitious than was the former Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

Agreements of Ukraine with the EU 1994 and 2014

1994 Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	2014 Association Agreement	Towards EU Accession Agreement
Content (overview)	Content (overview)	
Preamble: Notably recognising the wish to establish a partnership and cooperation which would "strengthen and widen the relations established in the past" (with a reference to the 1989 trade and commercial and economic cooperation Agreement with the USSR).	Preamble: Notably recognising "the close historical relationship and progressively closer links between the Parties as well as their desire to strengthen and widen relations in an ambitious and innovative way."	
10 titles, 109 articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Principles;• Political Dialogue;• Trade in Goods;• Provisions affecting Business and Investment;• Current Payments and Capital;• Competition, Intellectual, Industrial and Commercial Property Protection and Legislative Cooperation;• Economic Cooperation;• Cultural Cooperation;• Financial Cooperation;• Institutional, General and Final Provisions.	7 titles, 486 articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Principles;• Political Cooperation and Foreign and Security Policy;• Justice Freedom and Security;• Trade and Trade related matters (DCFTA = Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement); see Chart 13/3;• Economic and Sector Cooperation;• Financial Cooperation with Anti-Fraud Provisions;• Institutional, General and Final Provisions.	
5 Annexes on various matters	44 Annexes setting out EU legislation to be taken over by a specific date.	
1 Protocol on mutual administrative assistance in customs matters	3 Protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protocol I concerning the definition of the concept of "originating products" and methods of administrative co-operation;• Protocol II on mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;• Protocol III on a framework agreement between the European Union and Ukraine on the general principles for the participation of Ukraine in Union programmes.	

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: economic cooperation

Chart 13 | 3

Topic:

Among the objectives of the UA-EU AA are enhanced economic and trade relations through a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. The relevant rules have been provisionally applied since January 2016.

Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA)

Title IV UA-EU AA on "Trade and Trade-related Matters", provisionally applied since January 2016

- Aim: to offer to UA a framework for modernising its trade relations and for economic development.
- Means: opening of markets via the progressive removal of customs tariffs and quotas; harmonisation of rules in various trade-related sectors; aligning key sectors of the UA economy to EU standards.

Examples in terms of EU internal market categories:

Goods: chapters 1-5

Persons, establishment: chapter 6
Establishment for legal persons; to the exclusion of natural persons, Art. 85(5) AA

Services: chapter 6

Capital and payments: chapter 7
(including foreign direct investment):
Aimed at UA liberalisation equivalent to EU liberalisation

Competition: chapter 10
Aimed at legislative approximation (LA)

Subject to **market access conditionality** (key characteristic of the UA-EU AA); see **Charts 13/4-13/6**

Link with **market access conditionality** for financial services; see **Chart 13/6**

LA is also used in other fields; e.g. public procurement (chapter 8), here also including **market access conditionality** (see **Chart 13/5**); and intellectual property (chapter 9).

Persons, workers – very limited approach:
No market access; merely non-discrimination regarding nationality for workers legally employed in the EU, Art. 17 AA

Border control (Schengen law):
Visa liberalisation for all natural persons, Art. 19(3) AA

Note:

In addition to the DCFTA, the UA-EU AA also contains Title V on Economic and Sector Co-operation.

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: enhanced conditionality

Chart 13 | 4

Topic:

Compared to the previous Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the UA-EU AA reflects an enhanced form of conditionality, both with respect to common values and to market access. The latter is closely linked to legislative alignment of UA's legal order with EU law in selected fields.

A key characteristic of the UA-EU AA: enhanced conditionality

Conditionality in general

The EU makes cooperation with a non-Member State subject to respect of certain conditions.

Conditionality in the UA-EU Association Agreement

Preamble to the Agreement: "ACKNOWLEDGING that the political association and economic integration of Ukraine with the European Union will depend on progress in the implementation of this Agreement as well as Ukraine's track record in ensuring respect for common values, and progress in achieving convergence with the EU in political, economic and legal areas;"

Two types of conditionality:

**For the AA as a whole:
Common values conditionality**

Common values

Preamble to the AA: "COMMITTED to a close and lasting relationship that is based on common values, namely respect for democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, non-discrimination of persons belonging to minorities and respect for diversity, human dignity and commitment to the principles of a free market economy, which would facilitate the participation of Ukraine in European policies; [...]."

Conditionality

- Art. 2 AA: common values are part of the essential elements of the Agreement.
- Art. 478 AA: non-observance may lead to the suspension of (parts of) the Agreement.

So-called **negative conditionality**: withdrawal of a benefit where a predetermined condition is not fulfilled

**Specifically for the DCFTA part:
Market access conditionality**

Legislative approximation commitments

UA undertakes commitments of legislative approximation of its legal order to EU law.

See **Charts 13/5-13/6**

Conditionality

UA will be granted additional access to parts of the EU internal market if the EU decides that UA has successfully implemented its legislative approximation commitments.

See **Charts 13/5-13/6**

So-called **positive conditionality**: granting a benefit in return for the fulfilment of a predetermined condition

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: market access conditionality

Chart 13 | 5

Topic:
Market access conditionality is linked to legislative alignment in certain sectors.

Market access conditionality as linked to legislative approximation

An important issue in the AA in general: legislative approximation

- Art. 474 AA: general clause on legislative approximation; monitoring of UA's progress according Art. 475 AA.
- In addition, there are numerous specific and sometimes rather different clauses for different fields, resulting in a complex patchwork of different mechanisms for legislative approximation.

Market access conditionality as linked to legislative approximation
in the DCFTA

In certain parts of the DCFTA, additional market access and sometimes even "internal market treatment" is granted to UA upon the achievement of legislative approximation in the relevant field.

Three examples:

Technical standards for goods

Perspective of an additional agreement, Art. 57(1) AA:

"The Parties agree to add an [Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products] as a Protocol to this Agreement, covering one or more sectors listed in Annex III to this Agreement once they have agreed that the relevant Ukrainian sectoral and horizontal legislation, institutions and standards have been fully aligned with those of the EU."

Public procurement

Perspective of gradual market access linked with gradual legislative approximation, Art. 154(1) AA:

"The Parties agree that the effective and reciprocal opening of their respective markets shall be attained gradually and simultaneously. During the process of legislative approximation, the extent of the market access mutually granted shall be linked to the progress made in this process as stipulated in Annex XXI-A to this Agreement."

Selected services sectors

Perspective of internal market treatment in the fields of Financial Services, Telecommunication Services, Postal and Courier Services and International Maritime Transport Services

Various provisions of the AA and Annex XVII

See **Chart 13/6**

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: market access conditionality for selected services

Chart 13 | 6

Topic:

Market conditionality as provided under Annex XVII of the UA-EU AA is particularly noteworthy.

By way of example: market conditionality under Annex XVII

Field of application: selected services

Art. 1(1) of Annex XVII: Financial Services, Telecommunication Services, Postal and Courier Services and International Maritime Transport Service ("sectors concerned by regulatory approximation")

Main elements of the mechanism

Legislative approximation

- Various provisions of the Agreement: commitments by UA to approximate its legislation to EU law in the relevant fields.
- Fleshed out in Annex XVII, including lists of relevant EU law and timeframes.

Assessment and monitoring

Art. 4(1) of Annex XVII: regular assessment and monitoring of the gradual transition of Ukraine to full enactment and complete and full implementation of all applicable provisions for the sectors concerned by regulatory approximation in accordance with Appendix XVII-6.

Internal market treatment

Art. 4(2) and (3) of Annex XVII: where legislative approximation is achieved, a defined procedure may lead the joint Trade Committee (see **Chart 13/8**) to decide "that the Parties shall grant each other internal market treatment with respect to the services sector(s) concerned by regulatory approximation".

Meaning of internal market treatment:

- No restrictions on the freedom of establishment of legal persons of the EU or Ukraine in the territory of either of them; same treatment as legal persons of the parties;
- no restrictions on freedom to provide services by a legal person within the territory of the other Party in respect of persons of EU Member States and UA who are established in the EU or UA.



For financial services:
link with capital movements

Art. 145(3) AA: a positive assessment of UA's legislation on capital movements, its implementation and continued enforcement "is a necessary precondition of any decision by the Trade Committee to grant internal market treatment with respect to financial services."

The example of
financial services

Art. 133 AA:
"1. Ukraine shall ensure that its existing laws and future legislation will be gradually made compatible with the EU acquis.
2. Such approximation will start on the date of signing of this Agreement, and will gradually extend to all the elements of the EU acquis referred to in Annex XVII to this Agreement."

Detailed rules in Appendix XVII-2: relevant EU legislation and expected timeframe for implementation

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: dispute settlement

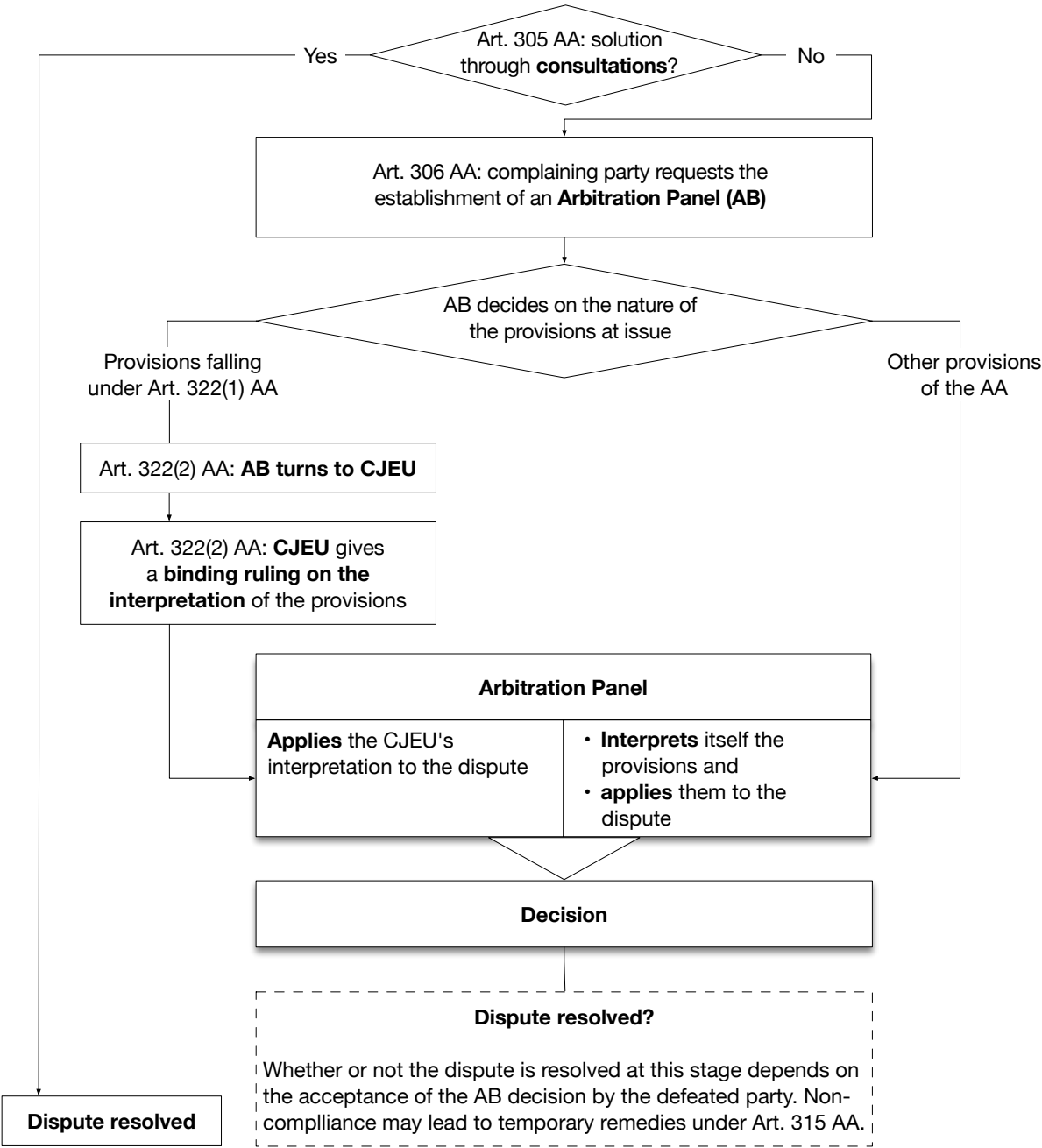
Chart 13 | 7

Topic:

Art. 322(2) in the dispute resolution chapter 14 of the AA UA-EU provides for a special role of the Court of Justice of the European Union for disputes concerning provisions of EU law as listed in Art. 322(1).

Dispute settlement procedure regarding the interpretation and application of provisions of the AA UA-EU falling under Art. 322(1) AA UA-EU

Concerns provisions relating to regulatory approximation contained in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 or 10 or which otherwise impose upon a party an obligation defined by reference to a provision of EU law



Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

UA-EU Association Agreement: institutional framework

Chart 13 | 8

Topic:

Compared to the previous Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the UA-EU Association Agreement provides for a reinforced institutional framework.

A reinforced institutional framework

UA-EU Summit, Art. 460 AA

The highest level of political and policy dialogue between the Parties, at ministerial level.

Association Council, Art. 461 et seq. AA

Consists of members of the Council of the European Union and members of the European Commission, on the one hand, and of members of the Government of Ukraine, on the other.

- Supervises and monitors the application and implementation of the AA and periodically reviews its functioning in the light of its objectives;
- Examines any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest;
- Has an important role in the gradual process of legislative approximation: the Association Council may update or amend the Annexes to the AA.

Association Committee, Art. 464 et seq. AA

Operates at senior civil servant level and assists the Association Council.

With various sub-committees, Art. 466 AA; e.g. the Trade Committee for the DCFTA; see **Chart 13/6**

Parliamentary Association Committee, Art. 467 et seq. AA

A forum for Members of the European Parliament and of the *Verkhovna Rada* of Ukraine to meet and exchange views

Civil Society Platform, Art. 470 AA

Bilateral platform; must be informed of the decisions and recommendations of the Association Council and may make recommendations to it. Association Committee and Parliamentary Association Committee obtain the views of the Civil Society Platform on how to attain the objectives of this Agreement.

Novelty in the EU's association practice

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

EU accession procedure: negotiations

Chart 13 | 9

Topic:

Accession negotiations with Ukraine formally started on 25 June 2024. Accession negotiations are conducted on the basis of chapters on different subjects. In the case of Ukraine, these are yet to be opened following preparatory work.

EU-Ukraine accession negotiations

- 25 June 2024: first intergovernmental conference marks the formal start of the negotiations
- Followed by the first bilateral screening meetings (start of the practical work)

At present 35 negotiation chapters

Accession negotiations are conducted based on chapters corresponding to the different areas of the Union acquis for which reforms are needed on the side of Ukraine in order to meet the accession conditions. In the case of Ukraine, these chapters are yet to be opened.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Free movement of goods | 24. Justice, freedom and security |
| 2. Free movement for workers | 25. Science and research |
| 3. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services | 26. Education and culture |
| 4. Free movement of capital | 27. Environment |
| 5. Public procurement | 28. Consumer and health protection |
| 6. Company law | 29. Customs Union |
| 7. Intellectual property law | 30. External relations |
| 8. Competition policy | 31. Foreign security and defence policy |
| 9. Financial services | 32. Financial control |
| 10. Information society and media | 33. Financial and budgetary provisions |
| 11. Agriculture and rural development | 34. Institutions |
| 12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy | 35. Other issues |
| 13. Fisheries | |
| 14. Transport policy | |
| 15. Energy | |
| 16. Taxation | |
| 17. Economic and monetary policy | |
| 18. Statistics | |
| 19. Social policy and employment | |
| 20. Enterprise and industrial policy | |
| 21. Trans-European networks | |
| 22. Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments | |
| 23. Judiciary and fundamental rights | |



A note of realism: potential problems and delays

Problems in one or more particular areas or chapters can delay or even stall the entire negotiation process; e.g. Turkey according to the European Commission:

- Until Turkey agrees to apply the Additional Protocol of the Ankara Association Agreement to Cyprus, eight negotiation chapters will not be opened and no chapter will be provisionally closed.
- In 2018, due to continuing backsliding in reforms in the key areas of the enlargement strategy, in particular in the functioning of the democratic system, respect for fundamental rights and independence of the judiciary, the Council decided that accession negotiations were at a standstill.

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

EU accession procedure: time frames

Chart 13 | 10

Topic:
The procedure for accession to the EU takes time and may depend on various circumstances relating to a particular country or group of countries.

Time frame of accession procedure:
Ukraine, its neighbours and (potential) Candidate States

Country	Application	Formal decision on candidate status*	Begin of negotiations	Accession
Türkiye (Turkey)	1987	1999	2005	
Hungary	1994		1998	2004
Poland	1994		1998	2004
Slovakia	1995		2000	2004
Romania	1995		2000	2007
North Macedonia	2004	2005	2022	
Montenegro	2008	2010	2012	
Serbia	2009	2012	2014	
Albania	2009	2014	2022	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016	2022		
Ukraine	2022	2022	2024	
Moldova	2022	2022	2024	
Georgia	2022	2023		
Kosovo	2022			

*** Formal decision on candidate status:**
Where applicable. It would appear that official candidate status has not been formally granted in all cases/accession rounds. Of the present candidates, only Kosovo does not yet hold this status; it remains a "potential candidate state".

Chapter 13 Ukraine – The Road to EU Accession

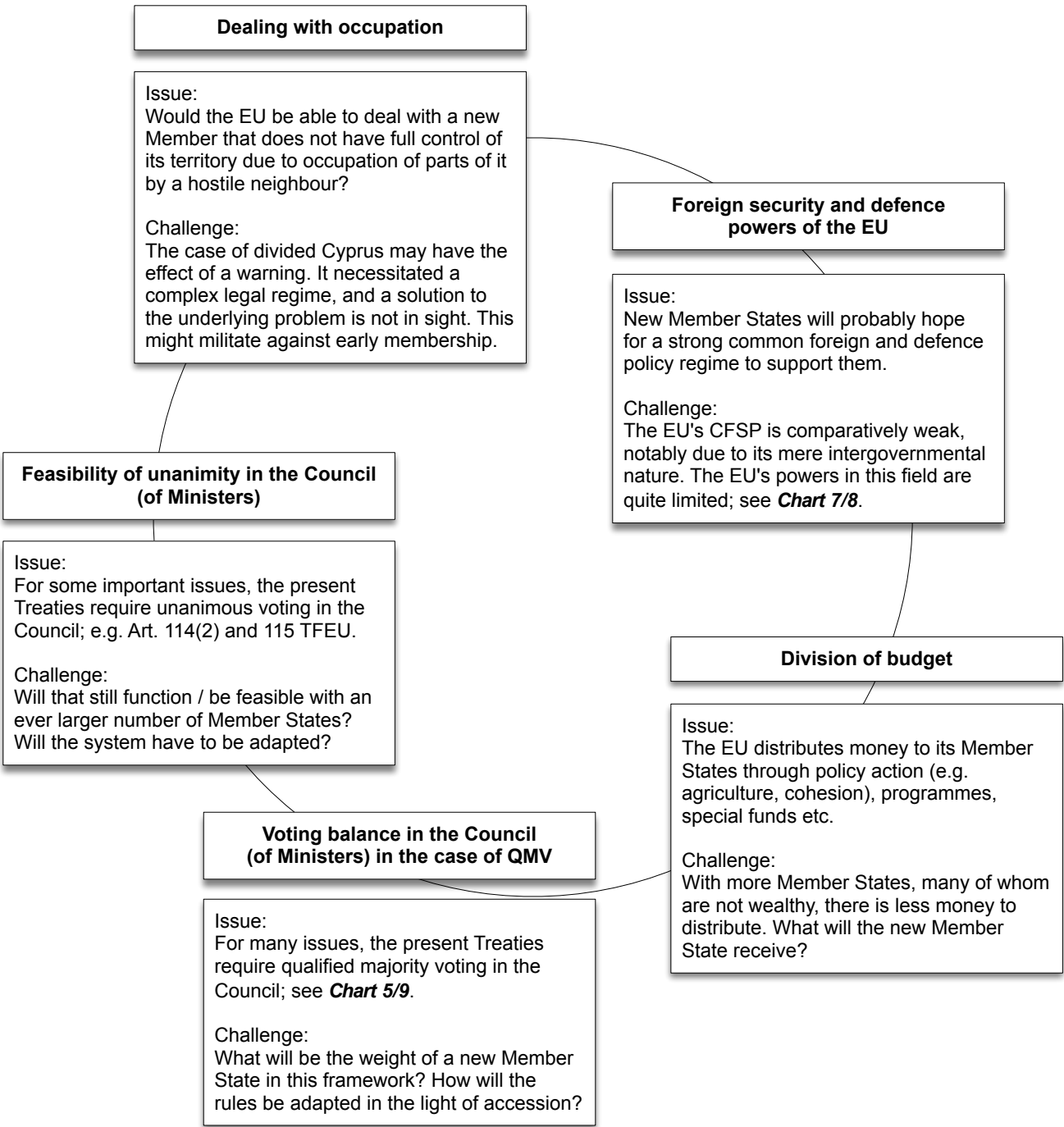
Institutional challenges post-accession

Chart 13 | 11

Topic:

Accession of a new Member States may lead to a number of institutional challenges that need to be addressed.

Examples of important institutional challenges



Tables

of Legislation and Case Law

I. Treaties, Charter of Fundamental Rights, Protocols and Declarations

1.1. Community and EU Treaties, Charter of Fundamental Rights, Protocols and Declarations

- Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, signed in 1951, not published in the OJ (expired 23 July 2002; "Paris Treaty")
- Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, signed in 1957, not published in the OJ in its original version (as amended; "Rome Treaty"), most recent consolidated version: OJ 2016 C 203/1
- Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, signed in 1957, not published in the OJ in its original version (as amended; "Rome Treaty"); later renamed "Treaty Establishing the European Community", since 1 December 2009 "Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union", most recent consolidated version: OJ 2016 C 202/47
- Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, signed in 1965, OJ 1967 152/2 ("Merger Treaty")
- Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, signed in 1976, attached to Council Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom, OJ 1976 L 278/5
- Single European Act, signed in 1986, OJ 1987 L 169/1
- Treaty on European Union, signed in 1992, OJ 1992 C 191/1, most recent consolidated version: OJ 2016 C 202/13
- Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and related acts, signed in 1997, OJ 1997 C 340/1 ("Amsterdam Treaty")
- Treaty of Nice amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts, signed in 2001, OJ 2001 C 80/1 ("Nice Treaty"; consolidated versions: OJ 2002 C 325/01)
- Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, signed in 2004, OJ 2004 C 310/1 (not entered into force; "Constitutional Treaty")
- Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, signed in 2007, OJ 2007 C 306 ("Lisbon Treaty")
- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, signed in 1957 (as amended and renamed), most recent consolidated version: OJ 2016 C 202/47
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, OJ 2016 C 202/389 (originally, before being reenacted: OJ 2000 C 364/01, subsequently reenacted: OJ 2007 C 303/1), including the Explanations relating to the interpretation of the Charter of 11 October 2000, OJ 2007 C 303/08
- Protocol on social policy, OJ 1992 C 191/90 (no longer in force)
- Protocol on protection and welfare of animals, OJ 1997 C 340/110 (no longer in force)
- Protocol (No 1) (annexed to the Lisbon Treaty) amending the Protocols annexed to the Treaty on European Union, to the Treaty establishing the European Community and/or to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, OJ 2007 C 306/165
- Protocol (No 2) (annexed to the Lisbon Treaty) amending the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, OJ 2007 C 306/199
- Protocol (No 1) on the role of national parliaments in the European Union, OJ 2016 C 202/203
- Protocol (No 2) on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, OJ 2016 C 202/206
- Protocol (No 3) on the Statute of the Court of Justice, OJ 2016 C 202/210 (as amended)
- Protocol (No 6) on the location of the seats of the institutions and of certain bodies, offices, agencies and departments of the European Union, OJ 2016 C 202/265
- Protocol (No 8) relating to Article 6(2) of the Treaty on European Union on the accession of the Union to the European Convention on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, OJ 2016 C 202/273
- Protocol (No 12) on the excessive deficit procedure, OJ 2016 C 202/279
- Protocol (No 13) on the convergence criteria, OJ 2016 C 202/281
- Protocol (No 15) on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, OJ 2016 C 202/284

- Protocol (No 16) on certain provisions relating to Denmark, OJ 2016 C 202/287
- Protocol (No 19) on the Schengen *Acquis* integrated into the framework of the European Union, OJ 2016 C 202/290
- Protocol (No 26) on services of general interest, OJ 2016 C 202/307
- Protocol (No 27) on the internal market and competition, OJ 2016 C 202/308
- Protocol (No 30) on the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union to Poland and the United Kingdom, OJ 2016 C 202/312
- Protocol (No 36) on transitional provisions, OJ 2016 C 202/321
- Declaration (No 4) on the composition of the European Parliament, OJ 2016 C 202/337
- Declaration (No 7) on Article 16(4) of the Treaty on European Union and Article 238(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, OJ 2016 C 202/338
- Declaration (No 9) on Article 16(9) of the Treaty on European Union concerning the European Council decision on the exercise of the Presidency of the Council, OJ 2016 C 202/341
- Declaration (No 17) concerning primacy, OJ 2016 C 202/344
- Declaration (No 18) in relation to the delimitation of competences, OJ 2016 C 202/344
- Declaration (No 38) on Article 222 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union regarding the number of Advocates-General in the Court of Justice, OJ 2016 C 202/350

1.2. Other Treaties

- Customs Union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, signed in 1923: Vertrag vom 29. März 1923 zwischen der Schweiz und Liechtenstein über den Anschluss des Fürstentums Liechtenstein an das schweizerische Zollgebiet, see: http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c0_631_112_514.html
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed on 4 November 1950 ("European Convention on Human Rights", ECHR), see: https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention_ENG
- Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), signed in 1960 ("Stockholm Convention"; as amended notably by the "Vaduz Convention"), see: <https://www.efta.int/Legal-Text/EFTA-Convention-1152>
- Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Turkey, of the other part, signed in 1963, OJ 1964 217/3687 (German, Italian, French, Dutch), OJ 1973 C 113/1 ("Ankara Agreement") (as amended in particular through the customs union of 1995)
- Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation, signed in 1972, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1972 L 300/191 (as amended)
- United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, signed in 1980 ("Vienna Sales Convention" or CISG), see: https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/19-09951_e_ebook.pdf
- Agreement on co-operation and customs union between the European Economic Community and the Republic of San Marino, signed 1991, OJ 2002 L 084/43 (as amended)
- European Economic Area Agreement, signed in 1992, OJ 1994 L 1/3 (as amended)
- Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part, signed in 1996, OJ 2000 L 70/2 (replaces an earlier cooperation agreement of 1976)
- Agreement between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Swiss Confederation, of the other, on the free movement of persons, signed in 1999, OJ 2002 L 114/6, as amended
- Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation concerning the criteria and mechanisms for establishing the State responsible for examining a request for asylum lodged in a Member State or in Switzerland, OJ 2008 L 53/5 (as amended)
- Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, OJ 2008 L 53/52 (as amended)
- Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, signed in 2005 ("Prüm Convention"), see: <https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/docs/body/prumtr.pdf>; see also the Prüm Decision: Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of

cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, OJ 2008 L 210/1

- Treaty on stability, coordination and governance in the Economic and Monetary Union between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden of 2 May 2012 (including, among others, the so-called Fiscal Compact), http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/20399/st00tscg26_en12.pdf
- Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, OJ 2014 L 161/13 (as corrected and amended)
- Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, OJ 2020 L 29/7 (as amended)
- Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part, OJ 2021 L 149/10 (as amended)

II. Secondary EU law

II.1. Regulations

- EEC Regulation No. 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community, OJ 1958 17/385 (as amended)
- EEC Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers, OJ 1958 30/561 (German, French, Italian, Dutch; no longer in force)
- EEC Regulation No. 4 laying down implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No 3, OJ 1958 30/597 (German, French, Italian, Dutch; no longer in force)
- EEC Regulation No. 15 on the first steps for attainment of freedom of movement for workers within the Community, OJ 1961 57/1073 (German, French, Italian, Dutch; no longer in force)
- EEC Regulation No. 17 First Regulation implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty ("Regulation 17"), OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1959-1962, p. 87 (no longer in force in its entirety)
- Regulation 141/62/EEC exempting transport from the application of Council Regulation No 17, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1959-1962, p. 291 (no longer in force)
- EEC Regulation 38/64/EEC on freedom of movement for workers within the Community, OJ 1964 62/965 (German, French, Italian, Dutch; no longer in force)
- Regulation 259/68/EEC, Euratom, ECSC laying down the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities and instituting special measures temporarily applicable to officials of the Commission, OJ 1968 L 56/1, Special Edition 1968 (as amended and corrected)
- Regulation 1612/68/EEC on freedom of movement for workers within the Community, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1968(II), p. 475 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 1251/70/EEC on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State, OJ 1970 L 142/24 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 1408/71/EEC on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community, OJ English Special Edition 1971(II), p. 416 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 574/72/EEC fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1972(I), p. 159 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 2838/72/EEC concluding an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden and adopting provisions for its implementation, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1972 L 300/98 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 4055/86/EEC applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport between Member States and between Member States and third countries, OJ 1986 L 378/1 (as amended and corrected)
- Regulation 3322/88/EEC on certain chlorofluorocarbons and halons which deplete the ozone layer, OJ 1988 L 297/1 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 4064/89/EEC on the control of concentrations between undertakings, whole text republished: OJ 1989 L 257/1 (no longer in force)

- Regulation 3577/92/EEC applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport within Member States (maritime cabotage), OJ 1992 L 364/7 (as amended and corrected)
- Regulation 1467/97/EC on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, OJ 1997 L 209/6 (as amended)
- Regulation 45/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data, OJ 2001 L 8/1 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 2157/2001/EC on the Statute for a European company (SE), OJ 2001 L 294/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 6/2002/EC on Community designs, OJ 2002 L 3/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 1/2003/EC on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty, OJ 2003 L 1/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 139/2004/EC on the control of concentrations between undertakings (EC Merger Regulation), OJ 2004 L 24/1 (as corrected)
- Regulation 773/2004/EC relating to the conduct of proceedings by the Commission pursuant to Articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty, OJ 2004 L 123/18 (as amended)
- Regulation 794/2004/EC implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty, OJ 2004 L 140/1 (as amended and corrected)
- Regulation 883/2004/EC on the coordination of social security systems, OJ 2004 L 166/1 (as amended and corrected)
- Regulation 635/2006/EC repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1251/70 on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State, OJ L 112/9
- Regulation 1107/2006/EC concerning the rights of disabled persons and persons with reduced mobility when travelling by air, OJ 2006 L 204/1 (as corrected)
- Regulation 1184/2006/EC applying certain rules of competition to the production of, and trade in, agricultural products, OJ 2006 L 214/7 (amended, codified version)
- Regulation 1459/2006/EC on the application of Article 81(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices consultation on passenger tariffs on scheduled air services and slot allocation at airports, OJ 2006 L 272/3 (transitional regime)
- Regulation 1628/2006 on national regional investment on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid, OJ 2006 L 302/29 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 1907/2006/EC concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, OJ 2006 L 396/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 1234/2007/EC establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation), OJ 2007 L 299/1 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 1370/2007/EC on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1191/69 and 1107/70, OJ 2007 L 315/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 1008/2008/EC on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community (Recast), OJ 2008 L 293/3 (as amended)
- Regulation 169/2009/EC applying rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway (codified version), OJ 2009 L 61/1
- Regulation 487/2009/EC on the application of Article 81(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector (codified version), OJ 2009 L 148/1
- Regulation 906/2009/EC on the application of Article 81(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices between liner shipping companies (consortia), OJ 2009 L 256/31 (no longer in force)
- Regulation 987/2009/EC laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems, OJ 2009 L 284/1 (as amended and corrected)
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- Regulation 1259/2010/EU of 20 December 2010 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation, OJ 2010 L 343/10
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- Regulation 211/2011/EU on the citizens' initiative, OJ 2011 L 65/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 492/2011/EU on freedom of movement for workers within the Union, OJ 2011 L 141/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 1173/2011/EU on the effective enforcement of budgetary surveillance in the euro area, OJ 2011 L 306/1 (as corrected)
- Regulation 1174/2011/EU on enforcement measures to correct excessive macroeconomic imbalances in the euro area, OJ 2011 L 306/8
- Regulation 1176/2011/EU on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, OJ 2011 L 306/25
- Regulation 1177/2011/EU amending Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, OJ 2011 L 306/33 (as amended)
- Regulation 741/2012/EU, Euratom amending the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union and Annex I thereto, OJ 2012 L 228/1
- Regulation 472/2013/EU on the strengthening of economic and budgetary surveillance of Member States in the euro area experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability, OJ 2013 L 140/1 (as corrected)
- Regulation 473/2013/EU on common provisions for monitoring and assessing draft budgetary plans and ensuring the correction of excessive deficit of the Member States in the euro area, OJ 2013 L 140/11
- Regulation 952/2013/EU laying down the Union Customs Code, OJ 2013 L 269/1 (as corrected and amended)
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- Regulation 651/2014/EU declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, OJ 2014 L 187/1 (as amended; end of validity: 31 December 2026)
- Regulation 2015/478/EU on common rules for imports (Codification), OJ 2015 L 83/16
- Regulation 2015/755/EU on common rules for imports from certain third countries, OJ 2015 L 123/33 (as amended)
- Regulation 2015/936/EU on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Union import rules, OJ 2015 L 160/1 (as amended)
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- Regulation 2017/1001/EU on the European Union trade mark (Codification), OJ 2017 L 154/1 (as amended)
- Regulation 2018/1725/EU on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ 2018 L 295/39
- Regulation 2019/515/EU on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008, OJ 2019 L 91/1
- Regulation 2019/629/EU, Euratom amending Protocol No 3 on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, OJ 2019 L 111/1
- Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC, OJ 2019 L 4/43
- Regulation (EU) 2022/720 on the application of Article 101(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to categories of vertical agreements and concerted practices, OJ 2022 L 134/4 (end of validity: 31.5.2034)
- Implementing Regulation 2023/914/EU implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 802/2004, OJ 2023 L 119/22
- Regulation (EU) 2023/1066 on the application of Article 101(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to certain categories of research and development agreements, OJ 2023 L 143/9 (end of validity: 30.6.2035)
- Regulation (EU) 2023/1067 on the application of Article 101(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to certain categories of specialisation agreements, OJ 2023 L 143/20 (end of validity: 30.6.2035)
- Regulation (EU) 2023/2831 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid, OJ L, 2023/2831 (end of validity: 31.12.2030)
- Regulation (EU) 2023/2832 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid granted to undertakings providing services of general economic interest, OJ L, 2024/2832 (end of validity: 31.12.2030)
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1263 on the effective coordination of economic policies and on multilateral budgetary surveillance and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97, OJ L, 2024/1263
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1264 amending Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, OJ L, 2024/1264, 30.4.2024 Regulation (EC) No 1466/97, OJ L, 2024/1263

II.2. Directives

- Directive 64/221/EEC on the co-ordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security and public health, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1963-1964, p. 117 (no longer in force)
- Directive 68/360/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1968(II), p. 485 (no longer in force)
- Directive 70/50/EEC based on the provisions of Article 33 (7), on the abolition of measures which have an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports and are not covered by other provisions adopted in pursuance of the EEC Treaty, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1970(I), p. 17
- Directive 70/157/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound level and the exhaust system of motor vehicles, OJ English Special Edition Series I Chapter 1970(I), p. 111 (as amended; end of validity: 30 June 2027)
- Directive 73/148/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States with regard to establishment and the provision of services, OJ 1973 L 172/14 (no longer in force)
- Directive 73/241/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption, OJ 1973 L 228/23 (no longer in force)
- Directive 75/34/EEC concerning the right of nationals of a Member State to remain in the territory of another Member State after having pursued therein an activity in a self-employed capacity, OJ 1975 L 14/10 (no longer in force)
- Directive 75/117/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women, OJ 1975 L 45/19 (no longer in force)

- Directive 76/207/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions, OJ 1976 L 39/40 (as amended; no longer in force)
- Directive 77/249/EEC to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services, OJ 1977 L 78/17 (as amended)
- Directive 79/7/EEC on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security, OJ 1979 L 6/24
- Directive 83/189/EEC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations, OJ 1983 L 109/8 (no longer in force)
- Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, OJ 1985 L 175/40 (no longer in force)
- Directive 86/378/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security, OJ 1986 L 225/40 (no longer in force)
- Directive 86/613/EEC on the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in an activity, including agriculture, in a self-employed capacity, and on the protection of self-employed women during pregnancy and motherhood, OJ 1986 L 359/56 (no longer in force)
- Directive 88/361/EEC for the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty, OJ 1988 L 178/5 (formally no longer relevant)
- Directive 89/48/EEC on a general system for the recognition of higher-education diplomas awarded on completion of professional education and training of at least three year's duration, OJ 1989 L 19/16 (no longer in force)
- Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, OJ 1989 L 183/1 (as amended and corrected)
- Directive 89/428/EEC on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry, OJ 1989 L 201/56 (no longer in force)
- Directive 89/654/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace (first individual directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), OJ 1989 L 393/ 1 (as amended)
- Directive 90/364/EEC on the right of residence, OJ 1990 L 180/26 (no longer in force)
- Directive 90/365/EEC on the right of residence for employees and self-employed persons who have ceased their occupational activity, OJ 1990 L 180/28 (no longer in force)
- Directive 92/51/EEC on a second general system for the recognition of professional education and training to supplement Directive 89/48/EEC, OJ 1992 L 209/25 (no longer in force)
- Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), OJ 1992 L 348/1 (as amended)
- Directive 93/96/EEC on the right of residence for students, OJ 1993 L 317/59 (no longer in force)
- Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work, OJ 1994 L 216/12 (as amended)
- Directive 95/46/EC on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, OJ 1995 L 281/31 (no longer in force)
- Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services, OJ 1997 L 18/1 (as amended)
- Directive 97/7/EC on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts, OJ 1997 L 144/19 (no longer in force)
- Directive 97/80/EC on the burden of proof in cases of discrimination based on sex, OJ 1998 L 14/6 (no longer in force)
- Directive 97/81/EC concerning the Framework Agreement on part-time work concluded by UNICE, CEEP and the ETUC, OJ 1998 L 14/9 (as amended)
- Directive 98/5/EC to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained, OJ 1998 L 77/36 (as amended)
- Directive 98/43/EC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products, OJ 1998 L 213/9 (annulled)
- Directive 98/59/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies, OJ 1990 L 225/16 (as amended)
- Directive 1999/70/EC concerning the framework agreement on fixed-term work concluded by ETUC, UNICE and CEEP, OJ 1999 L 175/43 (as corrected)

- Directive 2000/31/EC on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market, OJ 2000 L 178/1 (as amended)
- Directive 2000/36/EC relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption, OJ 2000 L 197/19 (as amended)
- Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, OJ 2000 L 180/22 (as amended as of 19.6.2026)
- Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation, OJ 2000 L 303/16
- Directive 2001/23/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the safeguarding of employees' rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, businesses or parts of undertakings or businesses, OJ 2001 L 82/16 (as amended and corrected)
- Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use, OJ 2001 L 311/67 (as amended)
- Directive 2002/14/EC establishing a general framework for informing and consulting employees in the European Community - Joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on employee representation, OJ 2002 L 80/29 (as amended)
- Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in animal feed, OJ 2002 L 140/10 (as amended)
- Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications), OJ 2001 L 201/37 (as amended)
- Directive 2003/33/EC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products, OJ 2003 L 152/16 (as amended and corrected)
- Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification, OJ 2003 L 251/12
- Directive 2003/88/EC concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time, OJ 2003 L 299/9
- Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, OJ 2004 L 16/44 (as amended)
- Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC, OJ 2004 L 158/77 (as corrected and amended)
- Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services, OJ 2004 L 373/37 (as amended as of 19.6.2026)
- Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications, OJ 2005 L 255/22 (as amended and corrected)
- Directive 2006/54/EC on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation (recast), OJ 2006 L 204/23 (as amended as of 19.6.2026)
- Directive 2006/111/EC on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings as well as on financial transparency within certain undertakings (codified version), OJ 2006 L 318/17 (as corrected)
- Directive 2006/112 on the common system of value added tax, OJ 2006 L 347/1 (as corrected and amended)
- Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market, OJ 2006 L 376/36 (as amended)
- Directive 2006/126/EC driving licences (recast), OJ 2006 L 403/18 (as amended)
- Directive 2008/94/EC on the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer (codified version), OJ 2008 L 283/36 (as amended)
- Directive 2008/104/EC on temporary agency work, OJ 2008, L 327/9 (as corrected)
- Directive 2009/38/EC on the establishment of a European Works Council or a procedure in Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings for the purposes of informing and consulting employees, OJ 2009 L 122/28 (as amended)
- Directive 2009/133/EC on the common system of taxation applicable to mergers, divisions, partial divisions, transfers of assets and exchanges of shares concerning companies of different Member States and to the transfer of the registered office of an SE or SCE between Member States, OJ 2009 L 310/34 (as amended)
- Directive 2010/13/EU on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive), OJ 2010 L 95/1 (as corrected and amended)

- Directive 2010/41/EU on the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in an activity in a self-employed capacity and repealing Council Directive 86/613/EEC, OJ 2010 L 180/1 (as amended as of 19.6.2026)
- Directive 2011/16 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Directive 77/799/EEC, OJ 2011 L 64/1 (as amended)
- Directive 2011/85/EU on requirements for budgetary frameworks of the Member States, OJ 2011 L 306/41 (as amended)
- Directive 2011/96/EU on the common system of taxation applicable in the case of parent companies and subsidiaries of different Member States (recast), OJ 2011 L 345/8 (as amended)
- Directive 2011/98/EU on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State, OJ 2011 L 343/1
- Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, OJ 2014 L 94/65 (as amended)
- Directive 2014/25/EU on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC, OJ 2014 L 94/243 (as amended)
- Directive 2014/40/EU on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC, OJ 2014 L 127/1 (as corrected and amended)
- Directive 2014/54/EU on measures facilitating the exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement for workers, OJ 2014 L 128/8
- Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (recast), OJ 2014 L 173/349 (as corrected and amended)
- Directive 2014/67/EU on the enforcement of Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System ('the IMI Regulation'), OJ 2014 L 159/11
- Directive 2014/104/EU on certain rules governing actions for damages under national law for infringements of the competition law provisions of the Member States and of the European Union, OJ 2014 L 349/1
- Directive 2014/107/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, OJ 2014 L 359/1
- Directive 2015/1535/EU laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services, OJ L 2015 241/1
- Directive 2016/680/EU on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA, OJ 2016 L 119/89 (as corrected)
- Directive 2017/1132/EU relating to certain aspects of company law, OJ 2017 L 169/46 (as amended)
- Directive 2018/957/EU amending Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services, OJ 2018 L 173/16
- Directive 2019/1/EU to empower the competition authorities of the Member States to be more effective enforcers and to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market, OJ 2019 L 11/3
- Directive 2019/882/EU on the accessibility requirements for products and services, OJ 2019 L 151/70
- Directive 2019/1158/EU on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU, OJ 2019 L 188/79
- Directive 2019/2161/EU amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directives 98/6/EC, 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the better enforcement and modernisation of Union consumer protection rules, OJ 2019 L 328/7
- Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2020 on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers and repealing Directive 2009/22/EC, OJ 2020 L 409/1 (as amended)
- Directive 2021/1883/EU on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment, and repealing Council Directive 2009/50/EC, OJ 2021 L 382/1
- Directive (EU) 2024/1499 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment between persons irrespective of their racial or ethnic origin, equal treatment in matters of employment and occupation between persons irrespective of their religion or belief, disability, age or sexual

orientation, equal treatment between women and men in matters of social security and in the access to and supply of goods and services, and amending Directives 2000/43/EC and 2004/113/EC, OJ L, 2024/1499

- Directive (EU) 2024/1500 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation, and amending Directives 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU, OJ L, 2024/1500
- Directive (EU) 2023/970 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms, OJ 2023 L 132/21

II.3. Framework Decision

- Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, OJ 2008 L 350/60 (no longer in force)

II.4. Proposed secondary law

- Proposal for a Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, COM(2008) 426 final
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications), COM(2017) 10 final

III. Decisions

III.1. Decisions of the European Council

- European Council Decision 2011/199/EU of 25 March 2011 amending Article 136 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union with regard to a stability mechanism for Member States whose currency is the euro, OJ 2011 L 91/1

III.2. Decisions of the Council (of Ministers)

- Decision 1999/468 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission, OJ 1999 L 184/23 (no longer in force)
- Decision 2009/878/EU establishing the list of Council configurations in addition to those referred to in the second and third subparagraphs of Article 16(6) of the Treaty on European Union, OJ 2009 L 315/46 (as amended)
- Decision 2010/405/EU authorising enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation, OJ 2010 L 189/12
- Decision 2013/336/EU increasing the number of Advocates-General of the Court of Justice of the European Union, OJ 2013 L 179/92
- Decision 2018/937 establishing the composition of the European Parliament, OJ 2018 L 165/1

III.3. Commission Decisions (competition law)

- Decision 76/743/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Reuter/BASF), OJ 1976 L 254/40
- Decision 78/516/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (RAI/UNITEL), OJ 1978 L 157/39
- Decision 84/381/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Carlsberg), OJ 1984 L 207/26 (no longer in force)
- Decision 85/410/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Velcro/Aplix), OJ 1985 L 233/22
- Decision 89/512/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Dutch banks), OJ 1989 L 253/1
- Decision 92/33/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Yves Saint Laurent Parfums), OJ 1992 L 12/24 (no longer in force)
- Decision 93/48/EEC relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (Fiat/Hitachi), OJ 1993 L 20/10 (no longer in force)
- Decision 2000/12/EC relating to a proceeding under Article 82 of the EC Treaty and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement (1998 Football World Cup), OJ 2000 L 5/55
- Decision of 10 December 2001 declaring a concentration to be compatible with the common market (3i/CONSORS/100 WORLD), OJ 2002 C 49/16
- Decision 2002/742/EC relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 81 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement (Citric acid), OJ 2002 L 239/18

- Decision 2003/2/EC relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 81 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement (Vitamins), OJ 2003 L 6/1
- Decision 2003/437/EC relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 81 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement (Zinc phosphate), OJ 2003 L 153/1
- Decision 2004/134/EC declaring a concentration to be incompatible with the common market and the EEA Agreement (General Electric/Honeywell), OJ 2004 L 48/1
- Decision 2005/842/EC on the application of Article 86(2) of the EC Treaty to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest, OJ 2005 L 312/67 (no longer in force)
- Decision 2007/403/EC declaring a concentration compatible with the common market and the functioning of the EEA Agreement (Glatfelter/Crompton Assets), OJ 2007 L 151/41
- Decision of 17 July 2009 declaring a concentration to be compatible with the common market (Glaxo Smith Kline/Stiefel Laboratories), OJ 2009 C 246/6
- Decision 2012/21/EU on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest OJ 2012 L 7/3
- Decision of 12 December 2012 declaring a concentration compatible with the internal market and the functioning of the EEA Agreement (Case COMP/M.6497 - Hutchison 3G Austria/Orange Austria), summary published in OJ 2013 C 224/12
- Decision of 27 February 2013 declaring a concentration incompatible with the internal market and the EEA Agreement, COMP/M.6663 - Ryanair/Aer Lingus III, C(2013) 1106 final
- Decision of 3 October 2014, M.7217 – Facebook/Whatsapp, C(2014) 7239 final
- Decision of 11 May 2016, M.7612 - Hutchinson 3G UK/Telefonica UK, C(2016) 2796 final
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- Commission Notice on cooperation within the Network of Competition Authorities, OJ 2004 C 101/43
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VI. Case law

VI.1. Court of Justice of the European Union

Notes:

- The following references use the ECLI (European Case Law Identifier) system that has been developed by the CJEU; see: https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_case_law_identifier_ecli-175-en.do
- In all its public documents relating to requests for preliminary rulings brought after 1 July 2018, the Court replaces the name of natural persons involved in the case by initials. Similarly, any additional element likely to permit identification of the persons concerned is removed. In order to facilitate the citation and identification of anonymised cases, each is given, by the Court, a name by which it will be usually known. Where applicable, these names are included in the references below.

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<i>Barr</i> (1991):	Case C-355/89 Department of Health and Social Security v Christopher Stewart Barr and Montrose Holdings, ECLI:EU:C:1991:287 12/21
<i>Bartsch</i> (2008):	Case C-427/06 Birgit Bartsch v Bosch und Siemens Hausgeräte (BSH) Altersfürsorge GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:2008:517 (Grand Chamber)..... 7/10
<i>BASF</i> (1992):	Joined Cases T-79/89, T-84/89, T-85/89, T-86/89, T- 89/89, T-91/89, T-92/89, T-94/89, T-96/89, T-98/89, T- 102/89 and T-104/89 BASF AG and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1992:26..... 12/10
<i>BASF</i> (1994):	Case C-137/92 P Commission v BASF AG and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1994:247 12/10
<i>BASF</i> (2006):	Case T-15/02 BASF AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:74..... 9/15
<i>BAT</i> (2002):	Case C-491/01 The Queen v Secretary of State for Health, ex parte British American Tobacco (Investments) Ltd and Imperial Tobacco Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2002:741 .. 12/26, 12/34
<i>Bauer</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-569/16 and C-570/16 Stadt Wuppertal v Maria Elisabeth Bauer and Volker Willmeroth v Martina Broßonn, ECLI:EU:C:2018:871 6/12
<i>Bauhuis</i> (1977):	Case 46-76 W. J. G. Bauhuis v The Netherlands State, ECLI:EU:C:1977:6 8/10
<i>Baumbast</i> (2002):	Case C-413/99 Baumbast and R, ECLI:EU:C:2002:493..... 7/18
<i>Bayer</i> (2000):	Case T-41/96 Bayer AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2000:242..... 9/8
<i>Bayer</i> (2004):	Joined Cases C-2/01 P and C-3/01 P Bundesverband der Arzneimittel-Importeure and Commission v Bayer AG, ECLI:EU:C:2004:2 9/8
<i>Bayerische HNL</i> (1978):	Joined Cases 83 and 94/76, 4, 15 and 40/77 Bayerische HNL Vermehrungsbetriebe GmbH & Co. KG and Others v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1978:113 12/29, 12/30
<i>Beamglow</i> (2005):	Case T-383/00 Beamglow Ltd v Parliament, Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:453 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/27, 12/29, 12/30
<i>Becker</i> (1982):	Case 8/81 Ursula Becker v Finanzamt Münster- Innenstadt, ECLI:EU:C:1982:7 6/5
<i>Belasco</i> (1989):	Case 246/86 SC Belasco and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1989:301 9/1, 9/9
<i>Belgian Minerval</i> (1988):	Case 293/85 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:1988:40... 12/16, 12/17
<i>Belgian Universities</i> (2004):	Case C-65/03 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:2004:402 7/16
<i>Belgium v Commission</i> (2018):	Case C-16/16 P Belgium v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2018:79 (Grand Chamber)..... 5/1
<i>Belov</i> (2013):	Case C-394/11 Valeri Hariev Belov v CHEZ Elektro Bulgaria AD a.o., ECLI:EU:C:2013:48..... 12/21
<i>Benedetti</i> (1977):	Case 52-76 Luigi Benedetti v Munari F.lli s.a.s., ECLI:EU:C:1977:16 12/25
<i>Bergaderm</i> (2000):	Case C-352/98 Bergaderm SA and Goupil v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2000:361 12/30
<i>Bettray</i> (1989):	Case 344/87 I. Bettray v Staatssecretaris van Justitie, ECLI:EU:C:1989:226 8/41
<i>Bidar</i> (1995):	Case C-209/03 The Queen (on the application of Dany Bidar) v London Borough of Ealing, Secretary of State for Education and Skills, ECLI:EU:C:2005:169 7/15
<i>Biffi</i> (2019):	Case C-22/18 TopFit e.V. and Daniele Biffi v Deutscher Leichtathletikverband e.V., ECLI:EU:C:2019:497 7/15, 7/19

<i>Bilka</i> (1986):	Case 170/84 Bilka-Kaufhaus GmbH v Karin Weber von Hartz, ECLI:EU:C:1986:2047/14, 10/12
<i>Biotechnological Patents</i> (2001):	Case C-377/98 Netherlands v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2001:5234/6
<i>Banco Bilbao</i> (2011):	Case C-157/10 Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA v Administración General del Estado, ECLI:EU:C:2011:81312/20
<i>Bevola</i> (2018):	Case C-650/16 A/S Bevola and Jens W. Trock ApS v Skatteministeriet, ECLI:EU:C:2018:424 (Grand Chamber).....8/36, 8/46
<i>Bluhme</i> (1998):	Case C-67/97 Ditlev Bluhme, ECLI:EU:C:1998:5848/2, 8/5
<i>BNIC</i> (1985):	Case 123/83 Bureau national interprofessionnel du cognac (BNIC) v Guy Clair, ECLI:EU:C:1985:339/9
<i>Boehringer Mannheim</i> (1972):	Case 7-72 Boehringer Mannheim GmbH v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1972:1259/29
<i>Bond van Adverteerders</i> (1988):	Case 351/85 Bond van Adverteerders and Others v The Netherlands State, ECLI:EU:C:1988:1968/36
<i>Bonsignore</i> (1975):	Case 67-74 Carmelo Angelo Bonsignore v Oberstadtdirektor der Stadt Köln, ECLI:EU:C:1975:347/23
<i>Bordessa</i> (1995):	Joined Cases C-358 and C-416/93 Aldo Bordessa and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1995:548/62
<i>Bosman</i> (1995):	Case C-415/93 Union royale belge des sociétés de football association ASBL v Jean-Marc Bosman, ECLI:EU:C:1995:463 6/6, 8/3, 8/35, 8/41, 8/42
<i>Bouanich</i> (2006):	Case C-265/04 Margaretha Bouanich v Skatteverket, ECLI:EU:C:2006:518/67
<i>Bouchereau</i> (1977):	Case 30-77 Regina v Regina gegen Pierre Bouchereau, ECLI:EU:C:1977:1727/23
<i>Bouchoucha</i> (1990):	Case C-61/89 Marc Gaston Bouchoucha, ECLI:EU:C:1990:3438/56
<i>Bouagnaoui</i> (2017):	Case C-188/15 Asma Bouagnaoui, Association de défense des droits de l'homme (ADDH) v Micropole SA, ECLI:EU:C:2017:204 (Grand Chamber).....10/13
<i>Bouhelier</i> (1977):	Case 53-76 Procureur de la République de Besançon v Les Sieurs Bouhelier and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1977:178/28
<i>Boukhalfa</i> (1996):	Case C-214/94 Ingrid Boukhalfa v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:1996:1748/2
<i>Boussac</i> (1980):	Case 22/80 Boussac Saint-Frères S.A. v Brigitte Gerstenmeier, ECLI:EU:C:1980:2517/16
<i>Brasserie du Pêcheur</i> (1996):	Case C-46 & 48/93 Brasserie du Pêcheur SA v Bundesrepublik Deutschland and The Queen v Secretary of State for Transport, ex parte: Factortame Ltd and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1996:79 6/11, 12/30, 12/32, 12/33
<i>Brey</i> (2013):	Case C-140/12 Pensionsversicherungsanstalt v Peter Brey, ECLI:EU:C:2013:565.....7/21
<i>Briheche</i> (2004):	Case C-319/03 Serge Briheche v Ministre de l'Intérieur, Ministre de l'Éducation nationale and Ministre de la Justice, ECLI:EU:C:2004:57410/13
<i>Britannia Alloys</i> (2007):	Case C-76/06 P Britannia Alloys Ltd & Chemicals v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2007:3269/15
<i>British Airways</i> (2016):	Case C-122/16 P British Airways plc v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2017:861 (Grand Chamber).....12/8
<i>Bronner</i> (1998):	Case C-7/97 Oscar Bronner GmbH & Co. KG v Mediaprint Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenverlag GmbH & Co. KG and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1998:569.....9/23
<i>BRT v SABAM</i> (1974):	Case 127-73 Belgische Radio en Televisie v SV SABAM and NV Fonior, ECLI:EU:C:1974:25.....9/7, 9/20
<i>Brzeziński</i> (2007):	Case C-313/05 Maciej Brzeziński v Dyrektor Izby Celnej w Warszawie, ECLI:EU:C:2007:33.....8/10, 8/14
<i>Burtscher</i> (2005):	Case C-213/04 Ewald Burtscher v Josef Stauderer, ECLI:EU:C:2005:731 7/12, 8/63, 8/65
<i>Buy Irish</i> (1982):	Case 249/81 Commission v Ireland, ECLI:EU:C:1982:402.....8/3
<i>Buyl</i> (1982):	Case 817/79 Roger Buyl and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1982:3612/11

<i>Calfa</i> (1999):	Case C-348/96 Donatella Calfa, ECLI:EU:C:1999:67/23
<i>Calì</i> (1997):	Case C-343/95 Diego Calì & Figli Srl v Servizi ecologici porto di Genova SpA (SEPG), ECLI:EU:C:1997:1609/3
<i>Camar</i> (2000):	Joined Cases T-79/96, T-260/97 and T-117/98 Camar Srl and Tico Srl v Commission and Council, ECLI:EU:T:2000:147 12/30
<i>Camar</i> (2002):	Case C-312/00 P Commission v Camar Srl and Tico Srl, ECLI:EU:C:2002:736 12/30
<i>Camar</i> (2005):	Case T-260/97 Camar Srl v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:283 12/30
<i>Camera Care</i> (1980):	Case 792/79 R Camera Care Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1980:189/28
<i>Campina</i> (2009):	Case C-519/07 P Commission v Koninklijke Friesland Campina NV, ECLI:EU:C:2009:556 12/8
<i>Canadian Oil</i> (2016):	Case C-472/14: Canadian Oil Company Sweden AB and Anders Rantén v Riksåklagaren, ECLI:EU:C:2016:1718/1
<i>Cantina sociale</i> (2008):	Case C-51/05 P Commission v Cantina sociale di Dolianova and others, ECLI:EU:C:2008:409 12/28
<i>Capolongo</i> (1973):	Case 77-72 Carmine Capolongo v Azienda Agricola Maya, ECLI:EU:C:1973:65 8/7, 8/10, 9/39
<i>Car Registration Tax</i> (2017):	Case C-552/15 Commission v Ireland, ECLI:EU:C:2017:698 (Grand Chamber)8/50, 8/51
<i>Carbonati</i> (2004):	Case C-72/03 Carbonati Apuani Srl v Comune di Carrara, ECLI:EU:C:2004:506 8/2, 8/10, 8/11
<i>Carbone</i> (2002):	Case C-296/00 Prefetto Provincia di Cuneo v Silvano Carbone, ECLI:EU:C:2002:3168/29
<i>Care Insurance</i> (2008):	Case C-212/06 Government of Communauté française and Gouvernement wallon v Gouvernement flamand, ECLI:EU:C:2008:178 (Grand Chamber) 8/2, 8/4, 12/17
<i>Carni Ovine</i> (2008):	Case C-534/06 Industria Lavorazione Carni Ovine Srl v Regione Lazio, ECLI:EU:C:2008:3197/12
<i>Carrefour</i> (2010):	Case T-94/08 Centre de coordination Carrefour SNC v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2010:98 12/6
<i>Cartes Bancaires</i> (2014):	Case C-67/13 P Groupement des cartes bancaires (CB) v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2014:22049/11
<i>Cartesio</i> (2008):	Case C-210/06 Cartesio Oktató és Szolgáltató bt, ECLI:EU:C:2008:7238/45, 12/21
<i>Casati</i> (1981):	Case 203/80 Guerrino Casati, ECLI:EU:C:1981:2618/62
<i>Cassis de Dijon</i> (1979):	Case 120/78 Rewe-Zentral AG v Bundesmonopolverwaltung für Branntwein, ECLI:EU:C:1979:42 8/18, 8/20-8/23, 8/25, 8/28, 11/2
<i>Casteels</i> (2011):	Case C-379/09 Maurits Casteels v British Airways plc, ECLI:EU:C:2011:1316/3
<i>Caves Krier</i> (2012):	Case C-379/11 Caves Krier Frères Sàrl v Directeur de l'Administration de l'emploi, ECLI:EU:C:2012:97908/3, 8/37
<i>CBEM</i> (1985):	Case 311/84 Centre belge d'études de marché - Télémarcheting (CBEM) v SA Compagnie luxembourgeoise de télédiffusion (CLT) and Information publicité Benelux (IPB), ECLI:EU:C:1985:3949/23
<i>CCOO</i> (2019):	Case C-55/18 Federación de Servicios de Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) v Deutsche Bank SAE, ECLI:EU:C:2019:402 (Grand Chamber)6/11
<i>CEES</i> (2006):	Case C-217/05 Confederación Española de Empresarios de Estaciones de Servicio (CEES), ECLI:EU:C:2006:7849/7
<i>CELF</i> (2008):	Case C-199/06 CELF and Ministre de la Culture et de la Communication v SIDE, ECLI:EU:C:2008:79 (Grand Chamber)9/44, 9/46
<i>CELF</i> (2010):	Case C-1/09 CELF and Ministre de la Culture et de la Communication v SIDE, ECLI:EU:C:2010:1369/44
<i>Centrafarm</i> (1974):	Case 15-74 Centrafarm BV and Adriaan de Peijper v Sterling Drug Inc., ECLI:EU:C:1974:1149/7
<i>Centro di Musicologia Werner</i>	

<i>Stauffer</i> (2006):	Case C-386/04 Centro di Musicologia Walter Stauffer v Finanzamt München für Körperschaften, ECLI:EU:C:2006:5688/63, 8/66
<i>Centros</i> (1999):	Case C-212/97 Centros Ltd v Erhvervs- og Selskabsstyrelsen, ECLI:EU:C:1999:1268/45
<i>CEPSA</i> (2008):	Case C-279/06 CEPSA Estaciones de Servicio SA v LV Tobar e Hijos SL, ECLI:EU:C:2008:4859/7
<i>Cestas</i> (2008):	Case T-260/04 Centro di educazione sanitaria e tecnologie appropriate sanitarie (Cestas) v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2008:11512/7
<i>ČEZ</i> (2009):	Case C-115/08 Land Oberösterreich v ČEZ as, ECLI:EU:C:2009:660 (Grand Chamber)7/13
<i>Chartered Accountants</i> (2013):	Case C-1/12 Ordem dos Técnicos Oficiais de Contas v Autoridade da Concorrência, ECLI:EU:C:2013:1279/8
<i>Chatzi</i> (2010):	Case C-149/10 Zoi Chatzi v Ypourgos Oikonomikon, ECLI:EU:C:2010:5345/1, 7/13, 10/14
<i>Chemical Farmaceutici</i> (1981):	Case 140/79 Chemical Farmaceutici SpA v DAF SpA, ECLI:EU:C:1981:18/12
<i>Chernobyl</i> (1991):	Case C-70/88 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1991:37312/6
<i>Chocolate</i> (2003):	Case C-12/00 Commission v Spain, ECLI:EU:C:2003:218/20, 8/23, 11/3
<i>Christian Dior</i> (1997):	Case C-337/95 Parfums Christian Dior SA and Parfums Christian Dior BV v Evora BV, ECLI:EU:C:1997:51712/21
<i>Christmas Turkeys</i> (1984):	Case 40/82 Commission v UK, ECLI:EU:C:1984:338/16, 8/24
<i>Chronopost</i> (2003):	Joined Cases C-83/01 P, C-93/01 P and C-94/01 P Chronopost SA and Others v Union française de l'express (Ufex) and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2003:3889/35
<i>Chronopost</i> (2008):	Joined Cases C-341/06 P and C-342/06 P Chronopost SA and La Poste v Union française de l'express (UFEX) and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2008:375 (Grand Chamber)9/35
<i>Chuck</i> (2008):	Case C-331/06 K.D. Chuck v Raad van Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank, ECLI:EU:C:2008:18810/17
<i>CIA</i> (1996):	Case C-194/94 CIA Security International SA v Signalson SA and Securitel SPRL, ECLI:EU:C:1996:172 (Grand Chamber)6/8
<i>CIF</i> (2003):	Case C-198/01 Consorzio Industrie Fiammiferi (CIF) v Autorità Garante della Concorrenza e del Mercato, ECLI:EU:C:2003:4309/37
<i>CILFIT</i> (1982):	Case 283/81 Srl CILFIT and Lanificio di Gavardo SpA v Ministry of Health, ECLI:EU:C:1998:20512/22
<i>Cinéthèque</i> (1985):	Joined Cases 60/84 and 61/84 Cinéthèque SA and Others v Fédération nationale des cinémas français, ECLI:EU:C:1985:3298/20
<i>City Motors</i> (2007):	Case C-421/05 City Motors Groep NV v Citroën Belux NV, ECLI:EU:C:2007:3812/3
<i>Clean Car</i> (1998):	Case C-350/96 Clean Car Autoservice GmbH v Landeshauptmann von Wien, ECLI:EU:C:1998:2058/3
<i>Clinique</i> (1994):	Case C-315/92 Verband Sozialer Wettbewerb eV v Clinique Laboratoires SNC et Estée Lauder Cosmetics GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:1994:348/20
<i>CMVRO</i> (2018):	Case C-297/16 Colegiul Medicilor Veterinari din România (CMVRO) v Autoritatea Națională Sanitară Veterinară și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor, ECLI:EU:C:2018:1418/58, 8/59
<i>Codorníu</i> (1994):	Case C-309/89 Codorníu SA v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1994:19712/8, 12/9
<i>Cofaz</i> (1986):	Case 169/84 Compagnie française de l'azote (Cofaz) SA and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1990:30112/9
<i>Co-Frutta</i> (1987):	Case 193/85 Cooperative Co-Frutta Srl v Amministrazione delle finanze dello Stato, ECLI:EU:C:1987:2108/12
<i>Collins</i> (1993):	Case C-92/92 Phil Collins v Imtrat Handelsgesellschaft mbH and Patricia Im- und Export

	Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and Leif Emanuel Kraul v EMI Electrola GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:1993:847	7/16
<i>Collins</i> (2004):	Case C-138/02 Brian Francis Collins v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, ECLI:EU:C:2004:172	7/16, 7/19
<i>Colruyt</i> (2016):	Case C-221/15 Etablissements Fr. Colruyt NV, ECLI:EU:C:2016:704	8/23
<i>Comafrica</i> (2005):	Case T-139/01 Comafrica SpA and Dole Fresh Fruit Europe Ltd & Co. v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:32	5/13
<i>Coman</i> (2018):	Case C-673/16 Relu Adrian Coman and Others v Inspectoratul General pentru Imigrări and Ministerul Afacerilor Interne, ECLI:EU:C:2018:385 (Grand Chamber)	7/20, 7/22
<i>Comet</i> (1976):	Case Case 45-76 Comet BV v Produktschap voor Siergewassen, ECLI:EU:C:1976:191	12/3, 12/36
<i>Commercial Solvents</i> (1974):	Joined Cases 6-73 and 7/73 Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano S.p.A. and Commercial Solvents Corporation v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1974:18	9/21, 9/23
<i>Commerzbank</i> (1993):	Case C-330/91 The Queen v Inland Revenue Commissioners, ex parte Commerzbank AG, ECLI:EU:C:1993:303	7/2
<i>Commission v Austria</i> (2005):	Case C-320/03 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2005:684 (Grand Chamber)	7/12
<i>Commission v Austria</i> (2006):	Case C-168/04 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2006:595	8/32
<i>Commission v Austria</i> (2008):	Case C-161/07 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2008:759	8/46
<i>Commission v Belgium</i> (1998):	Case C-323/97 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:1998:347	7/18
<i>Commission v Belgium</i> (2006):	Case C-433/04 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:2006:702	12/17
<i>Commission v Belgium</i> (2009):	Case C-219/08 Commission v Kingdom of Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:2009:599	8/37
<i>Commission v Belgium</i> (2019):	Case C-543/17 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:2019:573 (Grand Chamber)	12/17
<i>Commission v Council</i> (2013):	Case C-121/10 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2013:784 (Grand Chamber)	9/45
<i>Commission v Denmark</i> (1980):	Case 171/78 Commission v Denmark, ECLI:EU:C:1980:54	8/11, 8/12
<i>Commission v ECB</i> (2003):	Case C-11/00 Commission v European Central Bank, ECLI:EU:C:2003:395	12/26
<i>Commission v France</i> (1969):	Joined Cases 6-69 and 11-69 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:1969:68	9/39
<i>Commission v France</i> (2004):	Case C-334/02 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:2004:129	8/63, 8/64, 8/67
<i>Commission v France</i> (2005):	Case C-304/02 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:2005:444 (Grand Chamber)	12/18
<i>Commission v France</i> (2006):	Case C-255/04 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:2006:401	8/37
<i>Commission v France</i> (2018):	Case C-416/17 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:2018:811	12/17, 12/22
<i>Commission v Germany</i> (1996):	Case C-61/94 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1996:313	1/8
<i>Commission v Germany</i> (1998):	Case C-191/95 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1998:441	12/16
<i>Commission v Germany</i> (2007):	Case C-490/04 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:2007:430	8/36
<i>Commission v Germany</i> (2008):	Case C-141/07 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:2008:492	8/21, 8/23
<i>Commission v Greece</i> (1988):	Case 147/86 Commission v Greece, ECLI:EU:C:1988:150	8/45
<i>Commission v Greece</i> (1993):	Case C-183/91 Commission v Greece, ECLI:EU:C:1993:233	12/17

<i>Commission v Greece</i> (2006):	Case C-65/05 <i>Commission v Greece</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2006:6738/5
<i>Commission v Hungary</i> (2019):	Case C-235/17 <i>Commission v Hungary</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2019:432 (Grand Chamber).....8/64, 8/67
<i>Commission v Hungary</i> (2019):	Case C-78/18 <i>Commission v Hungary</i> , CLI:EU:C:2020:476 (Grand Chamber)8/64
<i>Commission v Ireland</i> (2007):	Case C-532/03 <i>Commission v Ireland</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2007:801 (Grand Chamber).....12/17
<i>Commission v Ireland</i> (2017):	Case C-552/15 <i>Commission v Ireland</i> , CLI:EU:C:2017:698 (Grand Chamber)12/16
<i>Commission v Ireland</i> (2019):	Case C-261/18 <i>Commission v Ireland</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2019:955 (Grand Chamber).....12/18
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (1961):	Case 7-61 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1961:318/24
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (1974):	Case C-173-73 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1974:719/40
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (1984):	Case 51/83 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1984:26112/17
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (1997):	Case C-279/94 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1997:396 ...12/16, 12/17
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (1998):	Case C-35/96 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1998:3039/37
<i>Commission v Italy</i> (2007):	Case C-173/05 <i>Commission v Italy</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2007:3628/2, 8/10
<i>Commission v Luxembourg</i> (2005):	Case C-23/05 <i>Commission v Luxembourg</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2005:66012/11
<i>Commission v Netherlands</i> (1997):	Case C-157/94 <i>Commission v Netherlands</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1997:4999/36
<i>Commission v Netherlands</i> (2006):	Joined Cases C-282/04 and C-283/04 <i>Commission v</i> <i>Netherlands</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2006:608.....8/65
<i>Commission v Netherlands</i> (2007):	Case C-50/06 <i>Commission v Netherlands</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2007:3257/23
<i>Commission v Portugal</i> (1999):	Case C-149/96 <i>Commission v Portugal</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1999:5741/4
<i>Commission v Portugal</i> (2006):	Case C-345/05 <i>Commission v Portugal</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2006:6857/15
<i>Commission v Portugal</i> (2009):	Case C-438/08 <i>Commission v Portugal</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2009:6518/45
<i>Commission v Spain</i> (2004):	Case C-304/01 <i>Commission v Spain</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2004:4957/13
<i>Commission v Spain</i> (2006):	Joined Cases C-485/03 to C-490/03 <i>Commission v</i> <i>Spain</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2006:77712/17
<i>Commission v Sweden</i> (2008):	Case C-167/05 <i>Commission v Sweden</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2008:2028/11, 8/12
<i>Commission v UK</i> (2006):	Case C-484/04 <i>Commission v UK</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2006:52612/17
<i>Commission v UK</i> (2011):	Case C-52/08 <i>Commission UK</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2011:337 (Grand Chamber).....12/17
<i>Compagnie Maritime Belge</i> (2000):	Joined Cases C-395/96 P and C-396/96 P .. <i>Compagnie Maritime</i> <i>Belge Transports SA, Compagnie Maritime Belge SA and</i> <i>Dafra-Lines A/S v Commission</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2000:132.....9/20
<i>Compagnie Royale Asturienne</i> (1984):	Joined Cases 29/83 and 30/83 <i>Compagnie Royale</i> <i>Asturienne des Mines SA and Rheinzink GmbH v</i> <i>Commission</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1984:1309/11
<i>Conditional Access Convention</i> (2013):	Case C-137/12 <i>Commission v Council</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2013:675 (Grand Chamber).....4/8
<i>Conegate</i> (1986):	Case 121/85 <i>Conegate Limited v HM Customs & Excise</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1986:1148/24
<i>Consorti Sanitari</i> (2015):	Case C-203/14 <i>Consorti Sanitari del Maresme v</i> <i>Corporació de Salut del Maresme i la Selva</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2015:66412/21
<i>Consten and Grundig</i> (1966):	Joined Cases 56-64 and 58-64 <i>Établissements Consten</i> <i>S.à.R.L. and Grundig-Verkaufs-GmbH</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1966:418/19, 9/1, 9/8
<i>Continental Can</i> (1973):	Case 6-72 <i>Europemballage Corporation and Continental</i> <i>Can Company Inc. v Commission</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1973:22 ...9/5, 9/21
<i>Corbeau</i> (1993):	Case C-320/91 <i>Paul Corbeau</i> , ECLI:EU:C:1993:1989/35

<i>Corbiau</i> (1993):	Case C-24/92 Pierre Corbiau v Administration des Contributions, ECLI:EU:C:1993:118.....	12/21
<i>Costa</i> (1964):	Case 6-64 Flaminio Costa v E.N.E.L., ECLI:EU:C:1964:66	1/2, 1/5, 1/9, 6/1, 9/39, 12/20
<i>Courage Crehan</i> (2001):	Case C-453/99 Courage Ltd v Crehan and Crehan v Courage Ltd and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2001:465	9/46, 12/32
<i>Cowan</i> (1989):	Case 186/87 Ian William Cowan v Trésor public, ECLI:EU:C:1989:47	8/51
<i>Cresco</i> (2019):	Case C-193/17 Cresco Investigation GmbH v Markus Achatzi, ECLI:EU:C:2019:43 (Grand Chamber).....	10/13, 10/15, 12/36
<i>Crespelle</i> (1994):	Case C-323/93 Société Civile Agricole du Centre d'Insémination de la Crespelle v Coopérative d'Elevage et d'Insémination Artificielle du Département de la Mayenne, ECLI:EU:C:1994:368	9/35
<i>Criel-Donckerwolcke</i> (1976):	Case 41-76 Suzanne Criel, née Donckerwolcken and Henri Schou v Procureur de la République au tribunal de grande instance de Lille and Director General of Customs, ECLI:EU:C:1976:182.....	8/29
<i>D'Hoop</i> (2002):	Case C-224/98 Marie-Nathalie D'Hoop v Office national de l'emploi, ECLI:EU:C:2002:432	7/19
<i>Da Costa</i> (1963):	Joined Cases 28 to 30-62 Da Costa en Schaake NV, Jacob Meijer NV, Hoechst-Holland NV v Netherlands Inland Revenue Administration, ECLI:EU:C:1963:6....	12/22, 12/25
<i>Dahms</i> (2005):	Case C-379/04 Richard Dahms GmbH v Fränkischer Weinbauverband eV, ECLI:EU:C:2005:609	6/3
<i>Daiichi</i> (2006):	Case T-26/02 Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:75.....	9/15
<i>DaimlerChrysler</i> (2001):	Case C-324/99 DaimlerChrysler AG v Land Baden-Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:2001:682	11/1
<i>Danish Beer Bottles</i> (1988):	Case 302/86 Commission v Denmark, ECLI:EU:C:1988:421	8/16, 8/20
<i>Dano</i> (2014):	Case C-333/13 Elisabeta Dano and Florin Dano v Jobcenter Leipzig, ECLI:EU:C:2014:2358.....	7/21
<i>Dansk Supermarket</i> (1981):	Case 58/80 Dansk Supermarked AS v AS Imerco, ECLI:EU:C:1981:17	8/3
<i>Danske Slagterier</i> (2009):	Case C-445/06 Danske Slagterier v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:2009:178 (Grand Chamber)	12/3
<i>Dassonville</i> (1974):	Case 8-74 Procureur du Roi v Benoît and Gustave Dassonville, ECLI:EU:C:1974:82.....	8/16, 8/18-8/23
<i>Data-processing Contracts</i> (1989):	Case C-3/88 Commission v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:1989:606	8/46
<i>De Capitani</i> (2018):	Case T-540/15 Emilio De Capitani v Parliament, ECLI:EU:T:2018:167.....	5/7
<i>De Cuyper</i> (2006):	Case C-406/04 Gérald De Cuyper v Office national de l'emploi, ECLI:EU:C:2006:491	7/19
<i>De Groot</i> (2002):	Case C-385/00 F.W.L. de Groot v Staatssecretaris van Financiën, ECLI:EU:C:2002:750 (Grand Chamber).....	7/2, 8/2, 8/35
<i>De Peijper</i> (1976):	Case 104-75 Adriaan de Peijper, Managing Director of Centrafarm BV, ECLI:EU:C:1976:67	8/24
<i>Decker</i> (1998):	Case C-120/95 Nicolas Decker v Caisse de maladie des employés privés, ECLI:EU:C:1998:167	8/25
<i>Deficit Data</i> (2017):	Case C-521/15 <i>Spain v Council</i> , ECLI:EU:C:2017:982 (Grand Chamber).....	5/14
<i>Deficit Procedure</i> (2004):	Case C-27/04 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2004:436 (Full Court)	7/5, 12/13
<i>Defrenne</i> (1976):	Case 43-75 Gabrielle Defrenne v SABENA, ECLI:EU:C:1976:56	6/6, 10/3, 12/25
<i>Defrenne</i> (1978):	Case 149/77 Gabrielle Defrenne v SABENA, ECLI:EU:C:1978:130	7/10, 10/14
<i>Dekker</i> (1990):	Case C-177/88 Elisabeth Johanna Pacifica Dekker v Stichting Vormingscentrum voor Jong Volwassenen (VJV-Centrum) Plus, ECLI:EU:C:1990:383	10/12

<i>Deliège</i> (2000):	Joined Cases C-51/96 and C-191/97 Christelle Deliège v Ligue francophone de judo et disciplines associées ASBL and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2000:199 12/23
<i>Delimitis</i> (1991):	Case C-234/89 Stergios Delimitis v Henninger Bräu AG, ECLI:EU:C:1991:91 9/24
<i>Demirel</i> (1979):	Case 12/86 Meryem Demirel v Stadt Schwäbisch Gmünd, ECLI:EU:C:1987:400 6/5
<i>Denkavit</i> (1982):	Case 233/81 Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH v Federal Republic of Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1982:292 8/3
<i>Denmark v Commission</i> (2003):	Case C-3/00 Denmark v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2003:167 4/6
<i>Denuit and Cordenier</i> (2005):	Case C-125/04 Guy Denuit and Betty Cordenier v Transorient - Mosaïque Voyages and Culture SA, ECLI:EU:C:2005:69 12/21
<i>Dereci</i> (2011):	Case C-256/11 Murat Dereci and Others v Bundesministerium für Inneres, ECLI:EU:C:2011:734 (Grand Chamber) 7/18
<i>Der Grüne Punkt</i> (2009):	Case C-385/07 Der Grüne Punkt, ECLI:EU:C:2009:456 (Grand Chamber) 7/11, 12/30
<i>Detiček</i> (2009):	Case C-403/09 PPU Jasna Detiček v Maurizio Sgueglia, ECLI:EU:C:2009:810 12/24
<i>Deufil</i> (1987):	Case 310/85 Deufil GmbH & Co. KG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1987:96 9/44
<i>Deutsche Bahn</i> (2006):	Case T-351/02 Deutsche Bahn AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:104 12/8
<i>Deutsche Bahn</i> (2015):	Case C-583/13 P Deutsche Bahn AG and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2015:404 9/27
<i>Deutsche Parkinson Vereinigung</i> (2016):	Case C-148/15 Deutsche Parkinson Vereinigung eV v Zentrale zur Bekämpfung unlauteren Wettbewerbs eV, ECLI:EU:C:2016:776 8/23
<i>Deutsche Post</i> (2008):	Case T-266/02 Deutsche Post AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2008:235 9/43
<i>Deutsche Post</i> (2010):	Case C-399/08 P Commission v Deutsche Post AG, ECLI:EU:C:2010:481 9/43
<i>Deutsche Umwelthilfe</i> (2019):	Case C-752/18 Deutsche Umwelthilfe eV v Freistaat Bayern, ECLI:EU:C:2019:1114 (Grand Chamber) 7/11
<i>Diamond Workers</i> (1969):	Joined Cases 2-69 and 3-69 Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v SA Ch. Brachfeld and Sons and Chougol Diamond Co., ECLI:EU:C:1969:30 8/10
<i>Dillenkofer</i> (1996): Joined Cases C-178/94, C-179/94, C-188/94, C-189/94 and C-190/94 Erich Dillenkofer and Others v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1996:375 12/33
<i>Dilly's Wellness Hotel</i> (2016):	Case C-493/14 Dilly's Wellnesshotel GmbH v Finanzamt Linz, ECLI:EU:C:2016:577 9/42
<i>Diritti LGBTI</i> (2020):	Case C-507/18 NH v Associazione Avvocatura per i diritti LGBTI - Rete Lenford, ECLI:EU:C:2020:289 (Grand Chamber) 10/14
<i>DLD Trading</i> (2003):	Case T-146/01 DLD Trading Co. v Council, ECLI:EU:T:2003:344 12/29
<i>DocMorris</i> (2003):	Case C-322/01 Deutscher Apothekerverband eV v 0800 DocMorris NV and Jacques Waterval, ECLI:EU:C:2003:664 8/20, 8/21, 8/23, 11/1
<i>Donau Chemie</i> (2013):	Case C-536/11 Bundeswettbewerbsbehörde v Donau Chemie AG and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2013:366 9/46, 12/3
<i>Donner</i> (1983):	Case 39/82 Andreas Matthias Donner v Netherlands State, ECLI:EU:C:1983:3 8/10
<i>Dorsch Consult</i> (1998):	Case T-184/95 Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1998:74 12/29, 12/30
<i>Dumortier</i> (1979):	Joined Cases 64 and 113/76, 167 and 239/78, 27, 28 and 45/79 P. Dumortier frères SA and Others v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1982:184 12/29

<i>Dyestuffs</i> (1972):	Case 48-69 Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1972:709/8
<i>Dynamic Medien</i> (2008):	Case C-244/06 Dynamic Medien Vertriebs GmbH v Avides Media AG, ECLI:EU:C:2008:858/20
<i>E.ON</i> (2012):	Case C-89/11 P E.ON Energie AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2012:7389/27
<i>E.B.</i> (2019):	Case C-258/17 E.B. v Versicherungsanstalt öffentlich Bediensteter BVA, ECLI:EU:C:2019:17 (Grand Chamber)10/8
<i>Ebert</i> (2011):	Case C-359/09 Donat Cornelius Ebert v Budapesti Ügyvédi Kamara, ECLI:EU:C:2011:448/54
<i>EC Criminal Law</i> (2005):	Case C-176/03 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2005:542 (Grand Chamber).....4/7, 5/15
<i>Echternach and Moritz</i> (1989):	Case 389/87 G. B. C. Echternach and A. Moritz v Minister van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen, ECLI:EU:C:1989:1308/41
<i>EDF</i> (2012):	Case C-124/10 P Commission v Électricité de France (EDF), established in Paris (France), ECLI:EU:C:2012:318, Grand Chamber9/40
<i>Eesti Pagar</i> (2019):	Case C-349/17 Eesti Pagar AS v Ettevõtlike Arendamise Sihtasutus and Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium, ECLI:EU:C:2019:172 (Grand Chamber).....6/5, 7/10, 9/42, 9/44
<i>Efler</i> (2017):	Case T-754/14 Michael Efler and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2017:323.....7/18
<i>Egenberger</i> (2018):	Case C-414/16 Vera Egenberger v Evangelisches Werk für Diakonie und Entwicklung eV, ECLI:EU:C:2018:257 (Grand Chamber).....6/12, 7/13, 10/12, 10/13, 10/14
<i>Elegktiko Synedrio</i> (2012):	Case C-363/11 Epitropos tou Elegktikou Sinedriou sto Ipourgio Politismou kai Tourismou v Ipourgio Politismou kai Tourismou – Ipiresia Dimosionomikou Elenchou, ECLI:EU:C:2012:82512/21
<i>Eman and Sevinger</i> (2006):	Case C-300/04 M. G. Eman and O. B. Sevinger v College van burgemeester en wethouders van Den Haag, ECLI:EU:C:2006:545 (Grand Chamber).....3/6, 7/13
<i>Emmott</i> (1991):	Case C-208/90 Theresa Emmott v Minister of Social Welfare and Attorney General, ECLI:EU:C:1991:33312/3
<i>Engineers</i> (2019):	Case C-209/18 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2019:6328/59
<i>Enirisorse</i> (2003):	Case C-34/01 Enirisorse SpA and Ministero delle Finanze, ECLI:EU:C:2003:6408/14, 12/23
<i>Environmental Noise</i> (2006):	Case C-138/06 Commission v UK, ECLI:EU:C:2006:79412/17
<i>Ernst and Young</i> (2018):	Case C-633/16 Ernst & Young P/S v Konkurrencerådet, ECLI:EU:C:2018:3719/31
<i>ERTA</i> (1971):	Case 22-70 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1971:324/7, 5/1, 12/7
<i>Erzberger</i> (2017):	Case C-566/15 Konrad Erzberger v TUI AG, ECLI:EU:C:2017:5627/15, 8/31
<i>Escuelas Pías</i> (2017):	Case C-74/16 Congregación de Escuelas Pías Provincia Betania v Ayuntamiento de Getafe, ECLI:EU:C:2017:496 (Grand Chamber).....9/40, 9/41, 9/44
<i>ESMA</i> (2014):	Case C-270/12 UK v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2014:18 (Grand Chamber).....4/6, 5/14
<i>Essent Netwerk</i> (2008):	Case C-206/06 Essent Netwerk Noord BV v Aluminium Delfzijl BV, ECLI:EU:C:2008:4139/1
<i>Eturas</i> (2016):	Case C-74/14 ‘Eturas’ UAB and Others v Lietuvos Respublikos konkurencijos taryba, ECLI:EU:C:2016:429/8
<i>European Investment Bank</i> (2008):	Case C-155/07 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2008:6053/5
<i>European Night Services</i> (1998):	Joined Cases T-374/94, T-375/94, T-384/94 and T-388/94 European Night Services Ltd (ENS) and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1998:198.....9/23
<i>EURES network</i> (2014):	Case C-65/13 Parliament v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2014:22895/14

<i>Evans</i> (2003):	Case C-63/01 Samuel Sidney Evans v The Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions and The Motor Insurers' Bureau, ECLI:EU:C:2003:650 12/3, 12/33
<i>Evonik Degussa</i> (2017):	Case C-162/15 P Evonik Degussa GmbH v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2017:2059/27
<i>Expedia</i> (2012):	Case C-226/11 Expedia Inc. v Autorité de la concurrence and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2012:795.....9/2, 9/11
<i>Expertise comptable</i> (2011):	Case C-119/09 Société fiduciaire nationale d'expertise comptable v Ministre du Budget, des Comptes publics et de la Fonction publique, ECLI:EU:C:2011:208.....8/59
<i>Extramet</i> (1991):	Case C-358/89 Extramet Industrie SA v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1992:25712/8, 12/9
<i>Faccini Dori</i> (1994):	Case C-91/92 Paola Faccini Dori v Recreb Srl, ECLI:EU:C:1994:2926/6
<i>Factortame</i> (1990):	Case C-213/89 The Queen v Secretary of State for Transport, ex parte Factortame Ltd and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1990:2576/1
<i>Factortame</i> (1991):	Case C-221/89 The Queen v Secretary of State for Transport, ex parte Factortame Ltd and others, ECLI:EU:C:1991:3208/45
<i>Familiapress</i> (1997):	Case C-368/95 Vereinigte Familiapress Zeitungsverlags- und vertriebs GmbH v Bauer Verlag, ECLI:EU:C:1997:3258/20
<i>Fashion ID</i> (2019):	Case C-40/17 Fashion ID GmbH & Co. KG v Verbraucherzentrale NRW eV, ECLI:EU:C:2019:62912/25
<i>Fedesa</i> (1990):	Case 331/88 The Queen v Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, ex parte Fedesa and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1990:3917/12
<i>Felixstowe</i> (2014):	Case C-80/12 Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company Ltd and Others v The Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, ECLI:EU:C:2014:200 (Grand Chamber).....8/36
<i>Femarbel</i> (2013):	Case C-57/12 Fédération des maisons de repos privées de Belgique (Femarbel) ASBL v Commission communautaire commune de Bruxelles-Capitale, ECLI:EU:C:2013:5178/58
<i>FENIN</i> (2003):	Case T-319/99 Federación Nacional de Empresas de Instrumentación Científica, Médica, Técnica y Dental (FENIN) v Commission of the European Communities, ECLI:EU:T:2003:50.....9/3
<i>FENS</i> (2018):	Case C-305/17 FENS spol. s r.o. v Slovenská republika, ECLI:EU:C:2018:9868/5
<i>Fern Olivieri</i> (2003):	Case T-326/99 Nancy Fern Olivieri v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2003:351.....12/7
<i>Festersen</i> (2007):	Case C-370/05 Uwe Kay Festersen, ECLI:EU:C:2007:598/64
<i>FIH</i> (2018):	Case C-579/16 P Commission v FIH Holding A/S and FIH Erhvervsbank A/S, ECLI:EU:C:2018:159 (Grand Chamber).....9/40
<i>Fidium Finanz</i> (2006):	Case C-452/04 Fidium Finanz AG v Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, ECLI:EU:C:2006:631 (Grand Chamber).....7/3, 8/49, 8/67
<i>FIFA</i> (2011):	Case C-385/07 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2011:4212/9
<i>Filipiak</i> (2009):	Case C-314/08 Krzysztof Filipiak v Dyrektor Izby Skarbowej w Poznaniu, ECLI:EU:C:2009:7196/1
<i>Fink-Frucht</i> (1968):	Case 27-67 Fink-Frucht GmbH v Hauptzollamt München-Landsbergerstrasse, ECLI:EU:C:1968:228/7
<i>First and Franex</i> (2002):	Case C-275/00 European Community, represented by the Commission v First NV and Franex NV, ECLI:EU:C:2002:71112/28
<i>Förster</i> (2008):	Case C-158/07 Jacqueline Förster v Hoofddirectie van de Informatie Beheer Groep, ECLI:EU:C:2008:630 (Grand Chamber).....7/15, 7/17

<i>Foglia</i> (1981):	Case 244/80 Pasquale Foglia v Mariella Novello, ECLI:EU:C:1981:302 12/23
<i>Fokus Invest</i> (2010):	Case C-541/08 Fokus Invest AG v Finanzierungsberatung-Immobilientreuhand und Anlageberatung GmbH (FIAG), ECLI:EU:C:2010:74 8/66
<i>Forum 187</i> (2006):	Joined Cases C-182/03 and C-217/03 Kingdom of Belgium and Forum 187 ASBL v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2006:416 12/11
<i>Foster</i> (1990):	Case C-188/89 A. Foster and Others v British Gas, ECLI:EU:C:1990:313 6/6
<i>Foto-Frost</i> (1987):	Case 314/85 Foto-Frost v Hauptzollamt Lübeck-Ost, ECLI:EU:C:1987:452 12/1, 12/5
<i>Fra.bo</i> (2012):	Case C-171/2011 Fra.bo SpA v Deutsche Vereinigung des Gas- und Wasserfaches eV (DVGW), – Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Verein, ECLI:EU:C:2012:453 8/3, 11/1
<i>France v Parliament</i> (1997):	Case C-345/95 France v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:1997:450 3/2
<i>France v Parliament</i> (2005):	Case C-244/03 France v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2005:299 (Grand Chamber) 12/12
<i>France v Parliament</i> (2012):	Joined Cases C-237/11 and C-238/11 France v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:2012:796 3/2
<i>France v Parliament</i> (2018):	Case C-73/17 France v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:2018:787 (Grand Chamber) 3/2
<i>France v UK</i> (1979):	Case 141/78 France v UK, ECLI:EU:C:1979:225 12/15
<i>Francovich</i> (1991):	Joined Cases C-6/90 and C-9/90 Andrea Francovich and Danila Bonifaci and Others v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:1991:428 1/9, 6/11, 12/32, 12/33
<i>Freezing of Funds</i> (2012):	Case C-130/10 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2012:472 (Grand Chamber) 4/8, 5/15
<i>French Merchant Seamen</i> (1974):	Case 167/73 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:1974:35 6/1, 8/51
<i>French Tourist Guides</i> (1991):	Case C-154/89 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:1991:76 8/35, 8/37, 8/49
<i>Fresh Marine</i> (2003):	Case C-472/00 P Commission v Fresh Marine Company A/S, ECLI:EU:C:2003:399 12/30
<i>Fricarnes</i> (1997):	Case Fazenda Pública v Fricarnes SA, ECLI:EU:C:1997:412 8/14
<i>Fruits et légumes</i> (1962):	Joined Cases 16-62 and 17-62 Confédération nationale des producteurs de fruits et légumes and Others v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1962:47 5/1
<i>G.</i> (2014):	Case C-400/12 Secretary of State for the Home Department v M.G., ECLI:EU:C:2014:9 7/23
<i>Gambelli</i> (2003):	Case C-243/01 Piergiorgio Gambelli and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2003:597 8/37, 8/50, 11/3
<i>García Blanco</i> (2005):	Case C-225/02 Rosa García Blanco v Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social (INSS) and Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social (TGSS), ECLI:EU:C:2005:34 12/23
<i>Gardinia Home Decor</i> (2020):	Case C-670/19 Gardinia Home Decor GmbH v Hauptzollamt Ulm, ECLI:EU:C:2020:117 12/24
<i>Gaumain-Cerri</i> (2004):	Joined Cases C-502/01 and C-31/02 Silke Gaumain- Cerri and Maria Barth v Kaufmännische Kranken- Pflegekasse and Others, Kranken-Pflegekasse and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2004:413 7/19
<i>Gauweiler</i> (2015):	Case C-62/14 Peter Gauweiler and Others v Deutscher Bundestag, ECLI:EU:C:2015:400 (Grand Chamber) 7/12, 12/23
<i>GB-INNO-BM</i> (1977):	Case 13-77 SA G.B.-INNO-B.M. v Association des détaillants en tabac (ATAB), ECLI:EU:C:1977:185 9/37
<i>Gebhard</i> (1995):	Case C-55/94 Reinhard Gebhard v Consiglio dell'Ordine degli Avvocati e Procuratori di Milano, ECLI:EU:C:1995:411 8/37, 8/45, 8/46, 8/49, 8/60
<i>Geologists</i> (2013):	Case C-136/12 Consiglio nazionale dei geologi v Autorità garante della concorrenza e del mercato and Autorità

	garante della concorrenza e del mercato v Consiglio nazionale dei geologi, ECLI:EU:C:2013:489.....	9/8
<i>Georgsmarienhütte</i> (2018):	Case C-135/16 Georgsmarienhütte GmbH and Others v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:2018:582 (Grand Chamber).....	12/34
<i>Germany v Commission</i> (1987):	Case C-248/84 Germany v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1987:437	9/41
<i>Geurts and Vogten</i> (2007):	Case C-464/05 Maria Geurts and Dennis Vogten v Administratie van de BTW, registratie en domeinen and Belgische Staat, ECLI:EU:C:2007:631	8/46
<i>Gibraltar</i> (1993):	Case C-298/89 Government of Gibraltar v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1993:267	12/6, 12/8
<i>Gibraltar Betting and Gaming</i> (2017):	Case C-591/15 The Queen, on the application of: The Gibraltar Betting and Gaming Association Limited v Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, Her Majesty's Treasury, ECLI:EU:C:2017:449 (Grand Chamber).....	8/2
<i>Giersch</i> (2013):	Case C-20/12 Elodie Giersch, Benjamin Marco Stemper, Julien Taminiaux, Xavier Renaud Hodin, Joëlle Hodin v État du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, ECLI:EU:C:2013:411	8/42
<i>Gingerbread</i> (1962):	Joined Cases 2 and 3-62 Commission v Luxembourg and Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:1962:45	8/10, 8/14
<i>GlaxoSmithKline</i> (2006):	Case T-168/01 GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:265.....	4/3
<i>GMO</i> (2007):	Joined Cases C-439/05 P and C-454/05 P Land Oberösterreich and Republic of Austria v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2007:510	4/6
<i>Gold and Gold Alloy</i> (2004):	Case C-166/03 Commission v France, ECLI:EU:C:2004:422	8/5
<i>Google Android</i> (2022):	Case T-604/18 Google and Alphabet v Commission (Google Android), ECLI:EU:T:2022:541 (appeal pending: Case C-738/22 P)	9/29
<i>Gottwald</i> (2009):	Case C-103/08 Arthur Gottwald v Bezirkshauptmannschaft Bregenz, ECLI:EU:C:2009:5977/16, 7/17	
<i>Gourmet International</i> (2001):	Case C-405/98 Konsumentombudsmannen (KO) v Gourmet International Products AB (GIP), ECLI:EU:C:2001:135	8/23
<i>Grad</i> (1970):	Case 9-70 Franz Grad v Finanzamt Traunstein, ECLI:EU:C:1970:78	6/5
<i>Grado and Bashir</i> (1997):	Case C-291/96 Martino Grado and Shahid Bashir, ECLI:EU:C:1997:479	12/20
<i>Granaria</i> (1979):	Case 101/78 Granaria BV v Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, ECLI:EU:C:1979:38	12/1, 12/12
<i>Gravier</i> (1985):	Case 293/83 Françoise Gravier v Ville de Liège, ECLI:EU:C:1985:69	7/15, 7/16
<i>Greece v Commission</i> (2016):	Case C-431/14 P Greece v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2016:145 (Grand Chamber).....	9/2, 9/42
<i>Greek Maize</i> (1989):	Case 68/88 Commission v Greece, ECLI:EU:C:1989:339	12/36
<i>Grimaldi</i> (1989):	Case C-322/88 Salvatore Grimaldi v Fonds des maladies professionnelles, ECLI:EU:C:1989:646	6/3
<i>Groener</i> (1989):	Case C-379/87 Anita Groener v Minister for Education and the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee, ECLI:EU:C:1989:599	8/42
<i>Groenveld</i> (1979):	Case 15/79 Groenveld BV v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, ECLI:EU:C:1979:253	8/27
<i>Grogan</i> (1991):	Case C-159/90 The Society for the Protection of Unborn Children Ireland Ltd v Stephen Grogan and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1991:378	8/49
<i>Groupe Gascogne</i> (2013):	Case C-58/12 P Groupe Gascogne SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2013:770 (Grand Chamber).....	12/35

<i>Grünewald</i> (2015):	Case C-559/13 Finanzamt Dortmund-Unna v Josef Grünewald, ECLI:EU:C:2015:109.....	8/66
<i>Grunkin and Paul</i> (2008):	Case C-353/06 Stefan Grunkin and Dorothee Regina Paul v Standesamt Niebüll, ECLI:EU:C:2008:559 (Grand Chamber).....	7/16, 7/19
<i>Grzelczyk</i> (2001):	Case C-184/99 Rudy Grzelczyk v Centre public d'aide sociale d'Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve, ECLI:EU:C:2001:458	7/15, 7/16, 7/18
<i>Gül</i> (1986):	Case 131/85 Emir Gül v Regierungspräsident Düsseldorf, ECLI:EU:C:1986:200	7/22
<i>Guérin</i> (1997):	Case T-38/96 Guérin automobiles v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1997:110.....	9/26
<i>Gullung</i> (1988):	Case 292/86 Claude Gullung v Conseils de l'ordre des avocats du barreau de Colmar et de Saverne, ECLI:EU:C:1988:15	8/56
<i>Gysbrechts and Santurel</i> (2008):	Case C-205/07 Lodewijk Gysbrechts and Santurel Inter BVBA (Grand Chamber), ECLI:EU:C:2008:730 ...	7/12, 8/27, 8/28
<i>Haim</i> (2000):	Case C-424/97 Salomone Haim v Kassenzahnärztliche Vereinigung Nordrhein.....	12/32
<i>Hartlauer</i> (2009):	Case C-169/07 Hartlauer Handelsgesellschaft mbH v Wiener Landesregierung and Oberösterreichische Landesregierung, ECLI:EU:C:2009:141 (Grand Chamber).....	8/37, 8/46
<i>Hauer</i> (1979):	Case 44/79 Liselotte Hauer v Land Rheinland-Pfalz, ECLI:EU:C:1979:290	1/11
<i>Hay</i> (2013):	Case C-267/12 Frédéric Hay v Crédit agricole mutuel de Charente-Maritime et des Deux-Sèvres, ECLI:EU:C:2013:823	10/12, 10/13, 10/14
<i>Hayes and Hayes</i> (1997):	Case C-323/95 David Charles Hayes and Jeannette Karen Hayes v Kronenberger GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:1997:169	7/15
<i>Hedley Lomas</i> (1996):	Case C-5/94 The Queen v Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, ex parte: Hedley Lomas (Ireland) Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:1996:205	12/32
<i>Heimdienst</i> (2000):	Case C-254/98 Schutzverband gegen unlauteren Wettbewerb v TK-Heimdienst Sass GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:2000:1	8/23, 8/24
<i>Henn and Darby</i> (1979):	Case 34/79 Regina v Maurice Donald Henn and John Frederick Ernest Darby, ECLI:EU:C:1979:295.....	8/18
<i>Hervis Sport</i> (2014):	Case C-385/12 Hervis Sport- és Divatkereskedelmi Kft. v Nemzeti Adó- és Vámhivatal Közép-dunántúli Regionális Adó Főigazgatósága, ECLI:EU:C:2014:47 (Grand Chamber).....	8/46
<i>Heubach</i> (2005):	Case T-64/02 Dr. Hans Heubach GmbH & Co. KG v Commission of the European Communities, ECLI:EU:T:2005:431.....	7/13, 9/4
<i>Hilti</i> (1991):	Case T-30/89 Hilti AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1991:70.....	9/23
<i>Hilti</i> (1994):	Case C-53/92 Hilti AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1994:77	9/23
<i>Hoffmann-La Roche</i> (1979):	Case 85/76 Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1979:36	9/5, 9/22, 9/23
<i>Hoffmann-La Roche</i> (2018):	Case C-179/16 F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd and Others v Autorità Garante della Concorrenza e del Mercato, ECLI:EU:C:2018:25 (Grand Chamber).....	9/11, 9/18
<i>Höfner</i> (1991):	Case C-41/90 Klaus Höfner and Fritz Elser v Macrotron GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:1991:161.....	9/3, 9/35
<i>Hoekstra</i> (1965):	Case 75-63 M.K.H. Hoekstra (née Unger) v Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten, ECLI:EU:C:1964:19	8/41
<i>Højgaard</i> (2016):	Case C-396/14 MT Højgaard A/S, Züblin A/S v Banedanmark, ECLI:EU:C:2016:347 (Grand Chamber).....	12/21

<i>Holböck</i> (2007):	Case C-157/05 Winfried L. Holböck v Finanzamt Salzburg-Land, ECLI:EU:C:2007:2978/66, 8/67
<i>Holland Malt</i> (2009):	Case T-369/06 Holland Malt BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2009:319.....9/39
<i>Hornbach-Baumarkt</i> (2018):	Case C-382/16 Hornbach-Baumarkt AG v Finanzamt Landau, ECLI:EU:C:2018:36611/3
<i>Huber</i> (2008):	Case C-524/06 Heinz Huber v Bundesrepublik, ECLI:EU:C:2008:724 (Grand Chamber).....7/15
<i>Huijbrechts</i> (2018):	Case C-679/17 Vlaams Gewest, Vlaams Gewest v Johannes Huijbrechts, ECLI:EU:C:2018:9408/64
<i>Humblot</i> (1985):	Case 112/84 Michel Humblot v Directeur des services fiscaux, ECLI:EU:C:1985:1858/12
<i>Hungary v Slovakia</i> (2012):	Case C-364/10 Hungary v Slovak Republic, ECLI:EU:C:2012:3798 (Grand Chamber).....12/15
<i>i-21 Germany</i> (2006):	Joined Cases C-392/04 and C-422/04 i-21 Germany GmbH and Arcor AG & Co. KG v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:2006:586 (Grand Chamber)12/3
<i>Ianelli and Volpi</i> (1977):	Case 74/76 Ianelli & Volpi SpA v Ditta Paolo Meroni, ECLI:EU:C:1977:518/7
<i>IATA</i> (2006):	Case C-344/04 The Queen, on the application of International Air Transport Association and European Low Fares Airline Association v Department for Transport, ECLI:EU:C:2006:10.....12/5
<i>IAZ International Belgium</i> (1983):	Joined Cases 96 to 102, 104, 105, 108 and 110/82 NV IAZ International Belgium and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1983:3109/8
<i>IBM</i> (1981):	Case 60/81 International Business Machines Corporation v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1981:26412/7
<i>ICC</i> (1981):	Case 66/80 SpA International Chemical Corporation v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato, ECLI:EU:C:1981:10212/25
<i>Iida</i> (2012):	Case C-40/11 Yoshikazu Iida v Stadt Ulm, ECLI:EU:C:2012:79977/20
<i>Impact</i> (2008):	Case C-268/06 Impact v Minister for Agriculture and Food, Minister for Arts, Sport and Tourism, Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and Minister for Transport, ECLI:EU:C:2008:2236/5
<i>Impala</i> (2008):	Case C-413/06 P Bertelsmann AG and Sony Corporation of America v Independent Music Publishers and Labels Association (Impala), ECLI:EU:C:2008:392 (Grand Chamber).....9/20, 12/9
<i>IMS Health</i> (2004):	Case C-418/01 IMS Health GmbH & Co. OHG v NDC Health GmbH & Co. KG, ECLI:EU:C:2004:2579/23
<i>Infront</i> (2005):	Case T-33/01 Infront Infront WM AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:461.....12/8
<i>Infront</i> (2008):	Case C-125/06 P Commission v Infront WM AG, ECLI:EU:C:2008:15912/9
<i>Inspire Art</i> (2003):	Case C-167/01 Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam v Inspire Art Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2003:5128/45
	<i>Insurance and Co-insurance</i> (1986): Case 205/84 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1986:4638/50, 8/60
<i>Intel</i> (2017):	Case C-413/14 P Intel Corporation Inc. v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2017:632 (Grand Chamber).....9/3, 9/22, 9/23
<i>Inter-Environnement Wallonie</i> (1997):	Case C-129/96 Inter-Environnement Wallonie v Région Wallone, ECLI:EU:C:1997:6286/10
<i>International Fruit Company</i> (1971):	Joined Cases 41 to 44-70 NV International Fruit Company and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1971:5312/8
<i>Internationale Handelsge-</i>	

<i>sellschaft</i> (1970):	Case 11-70 Internationale Handelsgesellschaft mbH v Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, ECLI:EU:C:1970:114 1/9, 1/11, 6/1
<i>International Jet Management</i> (2014):	Case C-628/11 Jet Management GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:2014:171 (Grand Chamber).....7/15, 7/17
<i>Intertanko</i> (2008):	Case C-308/06 The Queen, on the application of International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (Intertanko) and Others v Secretary of State for Transport, ECLI:EU:C:2008:312 (Grand Chamber) 12/20
<i>Interzuccheri</i> (1977):	Case 105-76 Interzuccheri S.p.A. v Società Rezzano e Cavassa, ECLI:EU:C:1977:928/11, 8/14
<i>Inuit</i> (2011):	Case T-18/10 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Others v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:T:2011:419..... 12/8
<i>Inuit</i> (2013):	Case C-583/11 P Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Others v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2013:625 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/8
<i>Ioannidis</i> (2005):	Case C-258/04 Office national de l'emploi v Ioannis Ioannidis, ECLI:EU:C:2005:559.....7/19
<i>Irish Fund</i> (2009):	Case C-166/07 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2009:4994/4, 4/8
<i>Irish Souvenirs</i> (1981):	Case 113/80 Commission v Ireland, ECLI:EU:C:1981:139.....8/16, 8/24
<i>Ismeri</i> (1999):	Case T-277/97 Ismeri Europa Srl v Court of Auditors, ECLI:EU:T:1999:124..... 12/29
<i>Italian Art Treasures</i> (1968):	Case 7-68 Commission v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:1968:518/5
<i>Italian Flat Glass</i> (1992):	Case T-68/89, 77/89 and 78/89 Società Italiana Vetro SpA, Fabbrica Pisana SpA and PPG Vernante Pennitalia SpA v Commission9/20
<i>Italian Refrigerators</i> (1963):	Case 13-63 Italy v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1963:207/13
<i>Italy v Commission</i> (2005):	Case C-400/99 Italy v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2005:275 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/11
<i>Italy v Commission</i> (2009):	Case T-211/05 Italy v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2009:3049/41
<i>ITC</i> (2007):	Case C-208/05 ITC Innovative Technology Center GmbH v Bundesagentur für Arbeit, ECLI:EU:C:2007:168/3
<i>Jägerskiöld</i> (1999):	Case C-97/98 Peter Jägerskiöld and Torolf Gustavsson, ECLI:EU:C:1999:5158/5
<i>Jany</i> (2001):	Case C-268/99 Aldona Malgorzata Jany and Others v Staatssecretaris van Justitie, ECLI:EU:C:2001:67/23
<i>Jégo-Quéré</i> (2002):	Case T-177/01 Jégo-Quéré & Cie SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2004:210 12/9
<i>Jégo-Quéré</i> (2004):	Case C-263/02 P Commission v Jégo-Quéré & Cie SA 12/9
<i>Jersey Potatoes</i> (2005):	Case C-293/02 Jersey Produce Marketing Organisation Ltd v States of Jersey, Jersey Potato Export Marketing Board, and Top Produce Ltd, Fairview Farm Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2005:664 (Grand Chamber).....8/28, 8/30
<i>Jia</i> (2007):	Case C-1/05 Yunying Jia v Migrationsverket, ECLI:EU:C:2007:1 (Grand Chamber).....7/20, 7/22
<i>Jippes</i> (2001):	Case C-189/01 H. Jippes, Afdeling Groningen van de Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Dieren and Afdeling Assen en omstreken van de Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Dieren v Minister van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, ECLI:EU:C:2001:420 12/24
<i>Job Centre</i> (1997):	Case C-55/96 Job Centre coop. arl., ECLI:EU:C:1997:6039/3
<i>John Walker</i> (1986):	Case 243/84 Walker v Ministeriet for Skatter og Afgifter, ECLI:EU:C:1986:1008/12
<i>Johnston</i> (1986):	Case 222/84 Marguerite Johnston v Chief Constable of the RUC, ECLI:EU:C:1986:206 10/15
<i>Jonkman</i> (2007):	Joined Cases C-231/06 to C-233/06 Office national des pensions v Emilienne Jonkman and Hélène Vercheval; Noëlle Permesaen v Office national des pensions, ECLI:EU:C:2007:373 10/15

<i>Josemans</i> (2010):	Case C-137/09 Marc Michel Josemans v Burgemeester van Maastricht, ECLI:EU:C:2010:7748/5
<i>Juízes Portugueses</i> (2018):	Case C-64/16 Associação Sindical dos Juízes Portugueses v Tribunal de Contas, ECLI:EU:C:2018:117 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/1, 12/21, 12/23
<i>K. and H.F.</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-331/16 and C-366/16 K. v Staatssecretaris van Veiligheid en Justitie (C-331/16), and H. F. v Belgische Staat (C-366/16) (Right of residence and alleged war crimes), ECLI:EU:C:2018:296 (Grand Chamber).....7/23
<i>Kadi</i> (2008):	Joined Cases C-402/05 P and C-415/05 P Yassin Abdullah Kadi and Al Barakaat International Foundation v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2008:461 (Grand Chamber).....4/8
<i>Kadzoev</i> (2009):	Case C-357/09 PPU Said Shamilovich Kadzoev (Huchbarov), ECLI:EU:C:2009:741 (Grand Chamber).....12/24
<i>Kakavetsos-Fragkopoulos</i> (2011):	Case C-161/09 Kakavetsos-Fragkopoulos AE Epexergasias kai Emporias Stafidas v Nomarchiaki Aftodioikisi Korinthias, ECLI:EU:C:2011:110.....8/28
<i>Kaltoft</i> (2014):	Case C-354/13 Fag og Arbejde (FOA), acting on behalf of Karsten Kaltoft, v Kommunernes Landsforening (KL), ECLI:EU:C:2014:24636/12
<i>Kampffmeyer</i> (1976):	Joined Cases 56 to 60-74 Kurt Kampffmeyer Mühlenvereinigung KG and Others v Commission and Council, ECLI:EU:C:1976:7812/29
<i>Kawala</i> (2007):	Case C-134/07 Piotr Kawala v Gmina Miasta Jaworzna, ECLI:EU:C:2007:77012/24
<i>Keck</i> (1993):	Joined Cases C-267/91 and C-268/91 Bernard Keck and Daniel Mithouard, ECLI:EU:C:1993:905 7/13, 8/18, 8/21-8/23, 8/25, 8/35, 8/64
<i>Kempf</i> (1986):	Case 139/85 R. H. Kempf v Staatssecretaris van Justitie, ECLI:EU:C:1986:2238/41
<i>Kempter</i> (2008):	Case C-2/06 Willy Kempter KG v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas, ECLI:EU:C:2008:78 (Grand Chamber)12/19
<i>Kik</i> (2003):	Case C-361/01 P Christina Kik v OHIM, ECLI:EU:C:2003:4341/13
<i>Klopp</i> (1984):	Case 107/83 Ordre des Avocats au Barreau de Paris v Onno Klopp, ECLI:EU:C:1984:2708/45
<i>KME</i> (2011):	Case C-389/10 P KME Germany AG, KME France SAS and KME Italy SpA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2011:81612/35
<i>Köbler</i> (2003):	Case C-224/01 Gerhard Köbler v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2003:513 6/11, 8/34, 8/42, 12/22, 12/33
<i>Kohll</i> (1998):	Case C-158/96 Raymond Kohll v Union des caisses de maladie, ECLI:EU:C:1998:1718/36
<i>Kolpinghuis</i> (1987):	Case 80/86 Kolpinghuis Nijmegen BV, ECLI:EU:C:1987:4316/5, 6/11
<i>Koninklijke Scholten-Honig</i> (1979):	Case 143/77 Koninklijke Scholten-Honig NV v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1979:27412/30
<i>Konle</i> (1999):	Case C-302/97 Klaus Konle v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:1999:2718/63, 8/64
<i>Kotnik</i> (2016):	Case C-526/14 Tadej Kotnik and Others v Državni zbor Republike Slovenije, ECLI:EU:C:2016:570 (Grand Chamber).....9/41
<i>Kranemann</i> (2005):	Case C-109/04 Karl Robert Kranemann v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, ECLI:EU:C:2005:1878/35
<i>Kratzer</i> (2016):	Case C-423/15 Nils-Johannes Kratzer v R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG, ECLI:EU:C:2016:60412/34
<i>Kraus</i> (1993):	Case C-19/92 Dieter Kraus v Land Baden-Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:1993:125 8/35, 8/37, 8/45, 8/56, 8/57
<i>Kreil</i> (2000):	Case C-285/98 Tanja Kreil v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:2000:24/1, 10/13
<i>Kristiansen</i> (2003):	Case C-92/02 Nina Kristiansen v Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening, ECLI:EU:C:2003:65212/25

<i>Krüger</i> (2004):	Case C-253/01 S.A. Krüger v Directie van de rechtspersoonlijkheid bezittende Dienst Wegverkeer, ECLI:EU:C:2004:5912/24
<i>Kücükdeveci</i> (2010):	Case C-555/07 Seda Küçükdeveci v Swedex GmbH & Co. KG., ECLI:EU:C:2010:21 (Grand Chamber).....6/9, 10/14
<i>Kwekerij Gebroeders van der Kooy</i> (1988):	Joined Cases 67, 68 and 70/85 Kwekerij Gebroeders van der Kooy BV and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1988:389/41
<i>La Cinq</i> (1992):	Case T-44/90 La Cinq SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1992:5.....9/28
<i>Ladbroke Racing</i> (1997):	Joined Cases C-359/95 P and C-379/95 P Commission and French Republic v Ladbroke Racing Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:1997:5319/37
<i>Lahorge</i> (2017):	Case C-99/16 Jean-Philippe Lahorgue v Ordre des avocats du barreau de Lyon, Conseil national des barreaux (CNB), Conseil des barreaux européens (CCBE), Ordre des avocats du barreau de Luxembourg, ECLI:EU:C:2017:3918/52
<i>Lamberts</i> (2004):	Case C-234/02 P Ombudsman v Frank Lamberts, ECLI:EU:C:2004:17412/29
<i>Language Versions</i> (2012):	Case C-41/09 Commission v the Netherlands, ECLI:EU:C:2011:1081/13
<i>Landtová</i> (2011):	Case C-399/09 Marie Landtová v Česká správa sociálního zabezpečení, ECLI:EU:C:2011:4156/2
<i>Las</i> (2013):	Case C-202/11 s ECLI:EU:C:2013:239 (Grand Chamber)8/42
<i>Laval</i> (2007):	Case C-341/05 Laval und Partneri Ltd v Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet a.o., ECLI:EU:C:2007:809 (Grand Chamber).....8/36
<i>Lawrie-Blum</i> (1986):	Case 66/85 Deborah Lawrie-Blum v Land Baden- Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:1986:2847/14, 8/41, 8/42
<i>Leeuwarder Papierfabriek</i> (1985):	Joined Cases 296 and 318/82 Kingdom of the Netherlands and Leeuwarder Papierwarenfabriek BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1985:1139/40
<i>Legros</i> (1992):	Case C-163/90 Administration des Douanes et Droits Indirects v Léopold Legros and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1992:32612/25
<i>Lenz</i> (2004):	Case C-315/02 Anneliese Lenz v Finanzlandesdirektion für Tirol, ECLI:EU:C:2004:4468/66
<i>Lenzing</i> (2004):	Case T-36/99 Lenzing AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2004:312.....12/8, 12/9
<i>Leone</i> (2014):	Case C-173/13 Maurice Leone and Blandine Leone v Garde des Sceaux, ministre de la Justice and Caisse nationale de retraite des agents des collectivités locales, ECLI:EU:C:2014:209010/11
<i>Leonesio</i> (1972):	Case 93-71 Orsolina Leonesio v Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry of the Italian Republic, ECLI:EU:C:1972:396/5
<i>Les Commissionnaires Réunis</i> (1978):	Case 80/77 Société Les Commissionnaires Réunis SARL v Receveur des douanes, ECLI:EU:C:1978:878/3
<i>Les Verts</i> (1986):	Case 294/83 Parti Écologiste "Les Verts" v Parlement, ECLI:EU:C:1986:1661/11, 12/5, 12/7
<i>Lesoochranárske</i> (2011):	Case C-240/09 Lesoochranárske zoskupenie VLK v Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky, ECLI:EU:C:2011:125 (Grand Chamber).....6/5
<i>Leur-Bloem</i> (1997):	Case C-28/95 A. Leur-Bloem v Inspecteur der Belastingdienst/Ondernemingen Amsterdam, ECLI:EU:C:1997:36912/20
<i>Levez</i> (1998):	Case C-326/96 B.S. Levez v Jennings (Harlow Pools) Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:1998:57712/3
<i>Levin</i> (1982):	Case 53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie, ECLI:EU:C:1982:1058/41

<i>LIBRO</i> (2009):	Case C-531/07 Fachverband der Buch- und Medienwirtschaft v LIBRO Handelsgesellschaft mbH, ECLI:EU:C:2009:2768/23, 8/25
<i>Lidl Magyarország</i> (2009):	Case C-132/08 Lidl Magyarország Kereskedelmi bt v Nemzeti Hírközlési Hatóság Tanácsa, ECLI:EU:C:2009:281 11/1
<i>Libert</i> (2013):	Joined Cases C-197/11 and C-203/11 Eric Libert and Others v Gouvernement flamand and All Projects & Developments NV and Others v Vlaamse Regering, ECLI:EU:C:2013:2888/58
<i>Liga Portuguesa</i> (2009):	Case C-42/07 Liga Portuguesa de Futebol Profissional and Bwin International Ltd v Departamento de Jogos da Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, ECLI:EU:C:2009:519 (Grand Chamber)..... 7/12, 8/1, 8/49
<i>Liga van Moskeeën</i> (2018):	Case C-426/16 Liga van Moskeeën en Islamitische Organisaties Provincie Antwerpen, VZW and Others v Vlaams Gewest, ECLI:EU:C:2018:335 (Grand Chamber) 12/23
<i>L.N.</i> (2013):	Case C-46/12 L.N. v Styrelsen for Videregående Uddannelser og Uddannelsesstøtte, ECLI:EU:C:2013:977/15
<i>Lommers</i> (2002):	Case C-476/99 H. Lommers v Minister van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, ECLI:EU:C:2002:183 10/13
<i>Lorenz</i> (1973):	Case 120-73 Gebrüder Lorenz GmbH v Federal Republic of Germany and Land Rheinland-Pfalz, ECLI:EU:C:1973:1529/44
<i>Lounes</i> (2017):	Case C-165/16 Toufik Lounes v Secretary of State for the Home Department, ECLI:EU:C:2017:862 (Grand Chamber).....7/20
<i>Lufthansa</i> (2013):	Case C-284/12 Deutsche Lufthansa AG v Flughafen Frankfurt-Hahn GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:2013:7559/44
<i>Lugano Convention</i> (2006):	Opinion 1/03 (New Lugano Convention), ECLI:EU:C:2006:814/7
<i>Luisi and Carbone</i> (1984):	Joined Cases 286/82 and 26/83 Graziana Luisi and Giuseppe Carbone v Ministero dello Tesoro, ECLI:EU:C:1984:35 8/49, 8/50, 8/68
<i>Lütticke</i> (1971):	Case 4-69 Alfons Lütticke GmbH v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1971:40 8/7, 8/13, 12/13, 12/27, 12/29
<i>Lyckeskog</i> (2002):	Case C-99/00 Kenny Roland Lyckeskog, ECLI:EU:C:2002:329 12/22
<i>Lyyski</i> (2007):	Case C-40/05 Kaj Lyyski v Umeå universitet, ECLI:EU:C:2007:107/12, 7/15
<i>Magill</i> (1991):	Case T-76/89 Independent Television Publications Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1991:41.....9/21
<i>Magill</i> (1995):	Joined Cases C-241/91 P and C-242/91 P Radio Telefis Eireann (RTE) and Independent Television Publications Ltd (ITP) v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1995:989/21
<i>Magorrian</i> (1997):	Case C-246/96 Mary Teresa Magorrian and Irene Patricia Cunningham v Eastern Health and Social Services Board and Department of Health and Social Services, ECLI:EU:C:1997:605 12/3
<i>Manfredi</i> (2006):	Joined Cases C-295/04 to C-298/04 Vincenzo Manfredi v Lloyd Adriatico Assicurazioni Ltd, Antonio Cannito v Fondiaria Sai SpA and Pasqualina Murgolo v Assitalia SpA, ECLI:EU:C:2006:461 9/1, 9/9, 9/46
<i>Mangold</i> (2005):	Case C-144/04 Werner Mangold v Rüdiger Helm, ECLI:EU:C:2005:709 (Grand Chamber).....5
<i>Manieri</i> (2009):	/2, 6/9, 6/10, 7/10, 7/12, 7/14, 10/13, 10/14 Case T-125/06 Centro Studi Antonio Manieri Srl v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2006:461 12/10
<i>Marks & Spencer</i> (2002):	Case C-62/00 Marks & Spencer plc v Commissioners of Customs & Excise, ECLI:EU:C:2002:435 12/3

<i>Marleasing</i> (1990):	Case C-106/89 Marleasing SA v La Comercial Internacional de Alimentacion SA, ECLI:EU:C:1990:395..1/9, 6/11
<i>Marshall</i> (1986):	Case 152/84 M. H. Marshall v Southampton and South-West Hampshire Area Health Authority (Teaching), ECLI:EU:C:1986:846/6
<i>Marshall</i> (1993):	Case C-271/91 M. Helen Marshall v Southampton and South-West Hampshire Area Health Authority, ECLI:EU:C:1993:335 10/15
<i>Martínez Sala</i> (1998):	Case C-85/96 María Martínez Sala v Freistaat Bayern, ECLI:EU:C:1998:2177/15
<i>Maruko</i> (2008):	Case C-267/06 Tadao Maruko v Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Bühnen, ECLI:EU:C:2008:179 (Grand Chamber).....10/8, 10/12
<i>Masdar</i> (2006):	Case T-333/03 Masdar (UK) Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:348..... 12/30
<i>Masdar</i> (2008):	Case C-47/07 P Masdar (UK) Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2008:726 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/31
<i>Master Card</i> (2014):	Case C-382/12 P MasterCard Inc., MasterCard International Inc., MasterCard Europe SPRL v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2014:22019/8
<i>Mathot</i> (1987):	Case 98/86 Ministère public v Arthur Mathot, ECLI:EU:C:1987:898/2
<i>MB</i> (2018):	Case C-451/16 MB v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (Change of gender and retirement pension), ECLI:EU:C:2018:492 (Grand Chamber)..... 10/10, 10/18
<i>McCarthy</i> (2011):	Case C-434/09 Shirley McCarthy v Secretary of State for the Home Department, ECLI:EU:C:2011:2777/18
<i>Meca-Medina</i> (2006):	Case C-519/04 P David Meca-Medina and Igor Majcen v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2006:4929/8
<i>Medisanus</i> (2017):	Case C-296/15 Medisanus d.o.o. v Splošna Bolnišnica Murska Sobota, ECLI:EU:C:2017:4317/15
<i>Meister</i> (2012):	Case C-415/10 Galina Meister v Speech Design Carrier Systems GmbH, ECLI:EU:C:2012:217 10/9
<i>Melki and Abdeli</i> (2013):	Joined Cases C-188/10 and C-189/10 Aziz Melki and Sélim Abdeli, ECLI:EU:C:2010:363 (Grand Chamber) 12/22
<i>Melloni</i> (2013):	Case C-399/11 Stefano Melloni v Ministerio Fiscal, ECLI:EU:C:2013:107 (Grand Chamber).....6/1
<i>Merci convenzionali</i> (1991):	Case C-179/90 Merci convenzionali porto di Genova SpA v Siderurgica Gabrielli SpA, ECLI:EU:C:1991:464.....9/22, 9/23
<i>Merida</i> (2004):	Case C-400/02 Gerard Merida v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:2004:5377/13
<i>Metallgesellschaft</i> (2001):	Joined Cases C-397/98 and C-410/98 Metallgesellschaft Ltd and others and Hoechst AG and Hoechst (UK) Ltd v Commissioners of Inland Revenue and HM Attorney General, ECLI:EU:C:2001:1348/36
<i>Meroni I</i> (1958):	Case 9-56 Meroni & Co., Industrie Metallurgiche, SpA v High Authority of the ECSC, ECLI:EU:C:1958:75/14
<i>Meroni II</i> (1958):	Case 10-56 Meroni & Co., Industrie Metallurgiche, società in accomandita semplice v High Authority of the ECSC, ECLI:EU:C:1958:85/14
<i>Metock</i> (2008):	Case C-127/08 Blaise Baheten Metock and Others v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, ECLI:EU:C:2008:449 (Grand Chamber).....7/22, 12/24
<i>Metro</i> (1977):	Case 26-76 Metro SB-Großmärkte GmbH & Co. KG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1977:1679/1, 12/9
<i>Métropole Télévision</i> (2001):	Case T-112/99 Métropole télévision (M6) and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2001:215.....9/11, 9/18
<i>Michel</i> (2001):	Case C-80/01 Société Michel v Recettes des douanes, ECLI:EU:C:2001:632 12/24
<i>Michelin</i> (1983):	Case 322/81 NV Nederlandsche Banden Industrie Michelin v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1983:313 9/21-9/23
<i>Mickelsson and Roos</i> (2009):	Case C-142/05 Åklagaren v Percy Mickelsson and Joakim Roos, ECLI:EU:C:2009:3368/22, 8/23

<i>Microban</i> (2011):	Case T-262/10 Microban International Ltd and Microban (Europe) Ltd v European Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2011:623.....	12/8
<i>Microsoft</i> (2007):	Case T-201/04 Microsoft Corp. v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2007:289 (Grand Chamber).....	9/23
<i>Milkova</i> (2017):	Case C-406/15 Petya Milkova v Izpalnitelen direktor na Agentsiata za privatizatsia i sledprivatizatsionen control, ECLI:EU:C:2017:198	10/13, 10/15
<i>Mobistar and Belgacom</i> (2005):	Case C-544/03 Mobistar SA v Commune de Fléron and Belgacom Mobile SA v Commune de Schaerbeek, ECLI:EU:C:2005:518.....	8/35, 8/50
<i>Moleri</i> (2007):	Case C-80/06 Carp Snc di L. Moleri e V. Corsi v Ecorad Srl, ECLI:EU:C:2007:327	6/6
<i>Monachos Eirinaios</i> (2019):	Case C-431/17 Monachos Eirinaios, kata kosmon Antonios Giakoumakis tou Emmanouil v Dikigorikos Syllogos Athinon, ECLI:EU:C:2019:368 (Grand Chamber).....	8/56
<i>Monte Arcosu</i> (2001):	Case C-403/98 Azienda Agricola Monte Arcosu Srl v Regione Autonoma della Sardegna, Organismo Comprensoriale n° 24 della Sardegna and Ente Regionale per l'Assistenza Tecnica in Agricoltura (ERSAT), ECLI:EU:C:2001:6.....	6/5
<i>Morgenbesser</i> (2003):	Case C-313/01 Christine Morgenbesser v Consiglio dell'Ordine degli avvocati di Genova, ECLI:EU:C:2003:612	8/53, 8/55
<i>Moser Baer India</i> (2006):	Case T-300/03 Moser Baer India Ltd v Council, ECLI:EU:T:2006:289.....	12/9
<i>MOTOE</i> (2008):	Case C-49/07 Motosykletistiki Omospondia Ellados NPID (MOTOE) v Elliniko Dimosio, ECLI:EU:C:2008:376 (Grand Chamber).....	9/3
<i>MOX Plant</i> (2006):	Case C-459/03 Commission v Ireland, ECLI:EU:C:2006:345 (Grand Chamber).....	4/7
<i>Mulder</i> (1992):	Joined Cases C-104/89 and C-37/90 J. M. Mulder and Others and Otto Heinemann v Council and Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1992:217	12/29, 12/30
<i>Murphy</i> (2011):	Joined Cases C-403/08 and C-429/08 Football Association Premier League Ltd (FAPL) and Others v QC Leisure a.o. and Karen Murphy v Media Protection Services Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2011:631 (Grand Chamber).....	8/5, 9/1
<i>My</i> (2004):	Case C-293/03 Gregorio My v Office national des pensions (ONP), ECLI:EU:C:2004:821	12/23
<i>N</i> (2006):	Case C-470/04 N v Inspecteur van de Belastingdienst Oost/kantoor Almelo, ECLI:EU:C:2006:525	7/18
<i>Nachi</i> (2001):	Case C-239/99 Nachi Europe GmbH v Hauptzollamt Krefeld, ECLI:EU:C:2006:525.....	12/34
<i>Neri</i> (2003):	Case C-153/02 Valentina Neri v European School of Economics (ESE Insight World Education System Ltd), ECLI:EU:C:2001:101	8/35, 8/37
<i>Neukirchinger</i> (2011):	Case C-382/08 Michael Neukirchinger v Bezirkshauptmannschaft Grieskirchen, ECLI:EU:C:2011:27 (Grand Chamber).....	7/15-7/17
<i>New Europe Consulting</i> (1999):	Case T-231/97 New Europe Consulting and ...Michael P. Brown v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1999:146.....	12/29
<i>New Valmar</i> (2016):	Case C-15/15 New Valmar BVBA v Global Pharmacies Partner Health Srl, ECLI:EU:C:2016:464 (Grand Chamber).....	8/4, 8/28
<i>Nikoloudi</i> (2005):	Case C-196/02 Vasiliki Nikoloudi v Organismos Tilepikoinonion Ellados AE, ECLI:EU:C:2005:141	10/12
<i>Nikolova</i> (2015):	Case C-83/14 CHEZ Razpredelenie Bulgaria AD v Komisia za zashtita ot diskriminatsia (third parties: Anelia Nikolova, Darzhavna Komisia za energiyno i vodno regulirane), ECLI:EU:C:2015:480 (Grand Chamber) ..	10/11, 10/12

<i>Ninni-Orasche</i> (2003):	Case C-413/01 Franca Ninni-Orasche v Bundesminister für Wissenschaft, Verkehr und Kunst, ECLI:EU:C:2003:600 8/38, 8/41, 8/60
<i>Nold</i> (1974):	Case 4-73 J. Nold, Kohlen- und Baustoffgroßhandlung v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1974:51 1/11
<i>Nordsee</i> (1982):	Case 102/81 Nordsee Deutsche Hochseefischerei GmbH v Reederei Mond Hochseefischerei Nordstern and Reederei Friedrich Busse Hochseefischerei Nordstern AG & Co. KG, ECLI:EU:C:1982:107 12/21
<i>Notaries</i> (2011):	Case C-53/08 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2011:338 (Grand Chamber)..... 8/45, 8/46, 8/58
<i>Nuova Agricast</i> (2008):	Case C-390/06 Nuova Agricast Srl v Ministero delle Attività Produttive, ECLI:EU:C:2008:224 (Grand Chamber)..... 7/13
<i>O. and B.</i> (2014):	Case C-456/12 O. v Minister voor Immigratie, Integratie en Asiel and Minister voor Immigratie, Integratie en Asiel v B., ECLI:EU:C:2014:135 (Grand Chamber) 7/20, 7/22
<i>O'Flynn</i> (1996):	Case C-237/94 John O'Flynn v Adjudication Officer, ECLI:EU:C:1996:206 8/34, 8/42
<i>Öberg</i> (2006):	Case C-185/04 Ulf Öberg v Försäkringskassan, länskontoret Stockholm, ECLI:EU:C:2006:107 8/2
<i>Olympique Lyonnais</i> (2010):	Case C-325/08 Olympique Lyonnais SASP v Olivier Bernard, Newcastle United FC, ECLI:EU:C:2010:143 (Grand Chamber)..... 8/41
<i>Olsen</i> (2005):	Case T-17/02 Fred Olsen SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:218..... 9/36
<i>Omega</i> (2004):	Case C-36/02 Omega Spielhallen- und Automatenaufstellungs-GmbH v Oberbürgermeisterin der Bundesstadt Bonn, ECLI:EU:C:2004:614 7/11, 8/35, 8/36
<i>ONAFTS</i> (2013):	Case C-45/12 Office national d'allocations familiales pour travailleurs salariés (ONAFTS) v Radia Hadj Ahmed, 7/15
<i>One of Us</i> (2018):	Case T-561/14 European Citizens' Initiative One of Us and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2018:210..... 7/18, 12/5, 12/7
<i>Onuekwere</i> (2014):	Case C-378/12 Nnamdi Onuekwere v Secretary of State for the Home Department, ECLI:EU:C:2014:13 7/22
<i>Open Skies</i> (2002):	Case C-466/98 Commission v UK, ECLI:EU:C:2002:624 4/7
<i>Opinion 1/91</i> (1991):	Opinion 1/91 (EEA I), ECLI:EU:C:1991:490 6/13
<i>Opinion 1/92</i> (1992):	Opinion 1/92 (EEA II), ECLI:EU:C:1992:189 6/13
<i>Opinion 1/08</i> (2009):	Opinion 1/08 (GATS), ECLI:EU:C:2009:739 (Grand Chamber)..... 5/15
<i>Opinion 1/09</i> (2011):	Opinion 1/09 (Patent Court), ECLI:EU:C:2011:123 (Full Court)..... 6/13, 12/19
<i>Opinion 2/13</i> (2014):	Opinion 2/13 (Accession to the ECHR), ECLI:EU:C:2014:2454 (Full Court)..... 1/11, 6/13, 7/11
<i>Opinion 2/15</i> (2017):	Opinion 2/15 (Singapore Agreement), ECLI:EU:2017:376 (Full Court)..... 4/2, 4/7
<i>Opinion 1/17</i> (2019):	Opinion 1/17 (CETA), ECLI:EU:C:2019:341 6/13
<i>OPTUC</i> (2004):	Joined Cases T-142/01 and T-283/01 Organización de Productores de Túnidos Congelados (OPTUC) v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2004:25..... 12/10
<i>Orfanopoulos</i> (2004):	Joined Cases C-482/01 and C-493/01 Georgios Orfanopoulos and Others v Land Baden-Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:2004:262 7/19, 8/36
<i>Orkem</i> (1989):	Case 374/87 Orkem v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1989:387 9/27
<i>OSA</i> (2014):	Case C-351/12 OSA - Ochranný svaz autorský pro práva k dílům hudebním o.s. v Léčebné lázně Mariánské Lázně a.s., ECLI:EU:C:2014:110 8/58
<i>Ospelt</i> (2003):	Case C-452/01 Margarethe Ospelt v Schlössle Weissenberg Familienstiftung, ECLI:EU:C:2003:493 8/1
<i>País Vasco</i> (2018):	Cases C-66/16 P to C-69/16 P Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2017:999 9/36, 9/43

<i>Palermo-Toia</i> (1979):	Case 237/78 Caisse régionale d'assurance maladie de Lille (GRAM) v Diamante Palermo, née Toia, ECLI:EU:C:1979:197 10/18
<i>Parliament v Council</i> (1992):	Case C-65/90 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1992:325 5/10
<i>Parliament v Council</i> (2008):	Case C-133/06 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2008:257 (Grand Chamber) 5/15
<i>Parris</i> (2016):	Case C-443/15 David L. Parris v. Trinity College Dublin and Other, ECLI:EU:C:2016:897 10/9
<i>PCA</i> (2014):	Case C-377/12 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2014:1903 (Grand Chamber) 4/8
<i>Pelckmans Turnhout</i> (2014):	Case C-483/12 Pelckmans Turnhout NV v Walter Van Gastel Balen NV, Walter Van Gastel NV, Walter Van Gastel Lifestyle NV and Walter Van Gastel Schoten NV, ECLI:EU:C:2014:304 7/11
<i>Peñarroja</i> (2011):	Joined Cases C-372/09 and C-373/09 Josep Peñarroja Fa., ECLI:EU:C:2011:156 8/49
<i>Peralta</i> (1994):	Case C-379/92 Matteo Peralta, ECLI:EU:C:1994:296 7/15
<i>Persche</i> (2009):	Case C-318/07 Hein Persche v Finanzamt Lüdenscheld, ECLI:EU:C:2009:33 (Grand Chamber) 8/63, 8/64
<i>Petersen</i> (2008):	Case C-228/07 Jörn Petersen v Landesgeschäftsstelle des Arbeitsmarktservice Niederösterreich, ECLI:EU:C:2008:494 11/1
<i>Petersen</i> (2010):	Case C-341/08 Domnica Petersen v Berufungsausschuss für Zahnärzte für den Bezirk Westfalen-Lippe, ECLI:EU:C:2010:4 (Grand Chamber) 10/13
<i>Petruhhin</i> (2016):	Case C-182/15 Aleksei Petruhhin v Latvijas Republikas Ģenerālprokuratūra, ECLI:EU:C:2016:630 (Grand Chamber) 7/19
<i>Pfeiffer</i> (2004):	Joined Cases C-397 to 403/01 Bernhard Pfeiffer and Others v Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, ECLI:EU:C:2004:584 (Grand Chamber) 6/6, 6/11
<i>Pfleiderer</i> (2011):	Case C-360/09 Pfeleiderer AG v Bundeskartellamt, ECLI:EU:C:2011:389 9/2, 9/46
<i>Philip Morris</i> (1980):	Case 730/79 Philip Morris Holland BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1980:209 9/41
<i>Philip Morris</i> (2016):	Case C-547/14 The Queen, on the application of: Philip Morris Brands SARL and Others v The Secretary of State for Health, ECLI:EU:C:2016:325 11/7
<i>Piau</i> (2005):	Case T-193/02 Laurent Piau v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:22 9/5, 9/23
<i>Pierre Fabre</i> (2011):	Case C-439/09 Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique SAS v Président de l'Autorité de la concurrence, Ministre de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et de l'Emploi, ECLI:EU:C:2011:649 9/24
<i>Pigs Marketing Board</i> (1978):	Case 83/78 Pigs Marketing Board v Raymond Redmond, ECLI:EU:C:1978:214 8/7
<i>Piraiki-Patraiki</i> (1985):	Case 11/82 SA Piraiki-Patraiki and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1985:18 12/9
<i>Placanica</i> (2007):	Joined Cases C-338/04, C-359/04 and C-360/04 Massimiliano Placanica, Christian Palazzese and Angelo Sorricchio, ECLI:EU:C:2007:133 (Grand Chamber) ... 12/20, 12/23
<i>Plaumann</i> (1963):	Case 25-62 Plaumann & Co. v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1963:17 12/9
<i>Poland v Council</i> (2007):	Case C-273/04 Poland v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2007:622 (Grand Chamber) 7/13
<i>Polat</i> (2007):	Case C-349/06 Murat Polat v Stadt Rüsselsheim, ECLI:EU:C:2007:581 7/22
<i>Polbud</i> (2017):	Case C-106/16 Polbud - Wykonawstwo sp. z o.o., in liquidation, ECLI:EU:C:2017:804 (Grand Chamber) 8/36, 8/45
<i>Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa</i> (2011):	Case C-410/09 Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa sp. z o.o. v Prezes Urzędu Komunikacji Elektronicznej, ECLI:EU:C:2011:294 1/13

<i>Popławski</i> (2019):	Case C-573/17 Daniel Adam Popławski, ECLI:EU:C:2019:530 (Grand Chamber).....6/1, 6/11
<i>Portuguese Golden Shares</i> (2002):	Case C-367/98 Commission v Portugal, ECLI:EU:C:2002:326 8/63, 8/64, 8/66
<i>Portuguese Golden Shares</i> (2010):	Case C-543/08 Commission v Portugal, ECLI:EU:C:2010:6698/64, 8/67
<i>Post Danmark</i> (2012):	Case C-209/10 Post Danmark A/S v Konkurrencerådet, ECLI:EU:C:2012:17 (Grand Chamber).....9/22
<i>Posting of Workers</i> (2008):	Case C-319/06 Commission v Luxembourg, ECLI:EU:C:2008:3508/58
<i>Poucet</i> (1993):	Joined Cases C-159/91 and C-160/91 Christian Poucet v Assurances Générales de France and Caisse Mutuelle Régionale du Languedoc-Roussillon, ECLI:EU:C:1993:639/3
<i>Presidente del Consiglio</i> (2009):	Case C-169/08 Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri v Regione Sardegna, ECLI:EU:C:2009:709 (Grand Chamber)..... 8/51, 8/59, 9/1
<i>Pretore di Salò</i> (1987):	Case 14/86 Pretore di Salò v Persons Unknown, ECLI:EU:C:1987:275 12/21, 12/22
<i>PreussenElektra</i> (2001):	Case C-379/98 PreussenElektra AG v Schleswag AG, ECLI:EU:C:2001:1608/5
<i>Pringle</i> (2012):	Case C-370/12 Thomas Pringle v Government of Ireland, Ireland and The Attorney General, ECLI:EU:C:2012:2493 (Full Court).....2/33, 7/5
<i>Prigge</i> (2011):	Case C-447/09 Reinhard Prigge and Others v Deutsche Lufthansa AG, ECLI:EU:C:2011:573 10/12, 10/13
<i>projektart</i> (2011):	Case C-476/10 projektart Errichtungsgesellschaft mbH, Eva Maria Pepic and Herbert Hilbe, ECLI:EU:C:2011:4227/3, 8/66
<i>Promoimpresa</i> (2016):	Joined Cases C-458/14 and C-67/15, Promoimpresa srl v Consorzio dei comuni della Sponda Bresciana del Lago di Garda e del Lago di Idro, Regione Lombardia, and Mario Melis and Others v Comune di Loiri Porto San Paolo, Provincia di Olbia Tempio, Alessandro Piredda and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2016:5588/58
<i>Pronuptia</i> (1986):	Case 161/84 Pronuptia de Paris GmbH v Pronuptia de Paris Irmgard Schillgallis, ECLI:EU:C:1986:419/11
<i>Providence agricole</i> (1980):	Case 4/79 Société coopérative "Providence agricole de la Champagne" v Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), ECLI:EU:C:1980:232 12/25
<i>Pupino</i> (2005):	Case C-105/03 Maria Pupino, ECLI:EU:C:2005:386 (Grand Chamber).....6/11, 12/19
<i>Puppink</i> (2019):	Case C-418/18 P Patrick Grégor Puppink and Others v European Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2019:1113 (Grand Chamber).....7/18
<i>Pusa</i> (2004):	Case C-224/02 Heikki Antero Pusa v Osuuspankkien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö, ECLI:EU:C:2004:2737/19
<i>Queisser Pharma</i> (2017):	Case C-282/15 Queisser Pharma GmbH & Co. KG v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:2017:268/28
<i>Raccanelli</i> (2008):	Case C-94/07 Andrea Raccanelli v Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften eV, ECLI:EU:C:2008:4256/6, 8/3
<i>Radioactive Water</i> (2015):	Case C-48/14 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2015:91 .4/4, 4/8, 5/15
<i>Rahman</i> (2012):	Case C-83/11 Secretary of State for the Home Department v Muhammad Sazzadur Rahman and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2012:519 (Grand Chamber).....7/22
<i>Ratti</i> (1979):	Case 148/78 Tullio Ratti, ECLI:EU:C:1979:1106/3
<i>Rau</i> (1982):	Case 261/81 Walter Rau Lebensmittelwerke v De Smedt PVBA, ECLI:EU:C:1982:382 8/2, 8/20
<i>Raugevicius</i> (2018):	Case C-247/17 Denis Raugevicius, ECLI:EU:C:2018:898 (Grand Chamber).....7/19
<i>RB</i> (2020):	Case C-581/18 RB v TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH, Allianz IARD SA, ECLI:EU:C:2020:453 (Grand Chamber).....7/15

<i>Recheio Cash & Carry</i> (2004):	Case C-30/02 Recheio - Cash & Carry SA v Fazenda Pública/Registo Nacional de Pessoas Colectivas, and Ministério Público, ECLI:EU:C:2004:373 12/3
<i>Reed</i> (1986):	Case 59/85 State of the Netherlands v Ann Florence Reed, ECLI:EU:C:1986:157 8/42
<i>Regione Siciliana</i> (2007):	Case C-15/06 P Regione Siciliana v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2007:183 12/6, 12/9
<i>Reiff</i> (1993):	Case C-185/91 Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr v Gebrüder Reiff GmbH & Co. KG, ECLI:EU:C:1993:886 9/37
<i>Reinheitsgebot</i> (1987):	Case 178/84 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1987:126 8/16, 8/20
<i>Remia</i> (1985):	Case 42/84 Remia BV and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1985:327 9/11
<i>Rewe Saarland</i> (1976):	Case 33-76 Rewe-Zentralfinanz and Rewe-Zentral AG v Landwirtschaftskammer für das Saarland, ECLI:EU:C:1976:188 12/3, 12/36
<i>Rewe Westphalen-Lippe</i> (1973):	Case 39/73 Rewe Zentralfinanz v Landwirtschaftskammer Westphalen-Lippe, ECLI:EU:C:1973:105 8/10
<i>Reyes</i> (2014):	Case C-423/12 Flora May Reyes v Migrationsverket, ECLI:EU:C:2014:16 7/22
<i>Reyners</i> (1974):	Case 2-74 Jean Reyners v Belgian State, ECLI:EU:C:1974:68 6/3, 8/34, 8/44-8/46, 8/52
<i>Reynolds Tobacco</i> (2006):	Case C-131/03 P R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, Inc. and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2006:541 (Grand Chamber) 12/7
<i>RH</i> (2020):	Case C-836/18 Subdelegación del Gobierno en Ciudad Real v RH (Spouse of a Union citizen), ECLI:EU:C:2020:119 7/18
<i>Rheinmühlen-Düsseldorf</i> (1974):	Case 166-73 Rheinmühlen-Düsseldorf v Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, ECLI:EU:C:1974:3 12/22
<i>Rina</i> (2015):	<i>Rimšēvičs</i> (2019):. Joined Cases C-202/18 and C-238/18 Ilmārs Rimšēvičs v Latvia, ECLI:EU:C:2019:1391 (Grand Chamber) 3/12
<i>Rinau</i> (2008):	Case C-593/13 Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri and Others v Rina Services SpA and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2015:399 (Grand Chamber) 8/45
<i>Ring</i> (2013):	Case C-195/08 PPU Inga Rinau, ECLI:EU:C:2008:406 12/24
	Joined Cases C-335/11 and C-337/11 HK Danmark, acting on behalf of Jette Ring, v Dansk almennyttigt Boligselskab and HK Danmark, acting on behalf of Lone Skouboe Werge, v Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening, ECLI:EU:C:2013:222 10/13
<i>Ritter-Coulais</i> (2006):	Case C-152/03 Hans-Jürgen Ritter-Coulais and Monique Ritter-Coulais v Finanzamt Germersheim, ECLI:EU:C:2006:123 (Grand Chamber) 8/62, 12/23
<i>Robins</i> (2007):	Case C-278/05 Carol Marilyn Robins and Others v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, ECLI:EU:C:2007:56 12/33
<i>Römer</i> (2011):	Case C-147/08 Jürgen Römer v Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg ECLI:EU:C:2011:286 (Grand Chamber) 10/14
<i>Roquettes Frères</i> (1980):	Case 138/79 SA Roquettes Frères v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1980:249 3/5, 5/10, 12/11
<i>Roquettes Frères</i> (2002):	Case C-94/00 Roquette Frères v Directeur général de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes, and Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2002:603 9/27
<i>Rosengren</i> (2007):	Case C-170/04 Klas Rosengren and Others v Riksåklagaren, ECLI:EU:C:2007:313 (Grand Chamber) 7/12, 8/18
<i>Rothley</i> (2004):	Case C-167/02 P Willi Rothley and Others v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:2004:193 12/9
<i>Rottmann</i> (2010):	Case C-135/08 Janko Rottmann v Freistaat Bayern, ECLI:EU:C:2010:104 (Grand Chamber) 7/18

<i>Royal Pharmaceutical Society</i> (1989):	Case 266/87 The Queen v Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, ex parte Association of Pharmaceutical Importers, ECLI:EU:C:1989:2058/3
<i>Royal Scholten-Honig</i> (1978):	Joined Cases 103/77 and 145/77 Royal Scholten-Honig (Holdings) Limited v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce; Tunnel Refineries Limited v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce ECLI:EU:C:1978:1867/13
<i>Rüffler</i> (2009):	Case C-544/07 Uwe Rüffler v Dyrektor Izby Skarbowej we Wrocławiu Ośrodek Zamiejscowy w Wałbrzychu, ECLI:EU:C:2009:2587/2, 7/19
<i>Ruiz-Picasso</i> (2004):	Case T-185/02 Claude Ruiz-Picasso and Others v OHIM, ECLI:EU:T:2004:189.....12/6
<i>Ruiz Zambrano</i> (2011):	Case C-34/09 Gerardo Ruiz Zambrano v Office national de l'emploi, ECLI:EU:C:2011:124 (Grand Chamber)7/18
<i>Rush Portuguesa</i> (1990):	Case C-113/89 Rush Portuguesa Lda v Office national d'immigration, ECLI:EU:C:1990:142.....8/32, 8/50
<i>Ruska Federacija</i> (2020):	Case C-897/19 PPU Ruska Federacija v I.N., ECLI:EU:C:2020:262 (Grand Chamber)..... 7/16, 8/1, 12/20, 12/24
<i>S. and G.</i> (2014):	Case C-457/12 S. v Minister voor Immigratie, Integratie en Asiel and Minister voor Immigratie, Integratie en Asiel v G., ECLI:EU:C:2014:136 (Grand Chamber).....7/20
<i>Sabbatini</i> (1972):	Case 20-71 Luisa Sabbatini, née Bertoni, v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:1972:487/14
<i>Sacchi</i> (1974):	Case 155-73 Giuseppe Sacchi, ECLI:EU:C:1974:409/35
<i>Säger</i> (1991):	Case C-76/90 Manfred Säger v Denemeyer & Co. Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:1991:331 8/35, 8/37, 8/60
<i>Safeway</i> (2019):	Case C-171/18 Safeway Ltd v Andrew Richard Newton, Safeway Pension Trustees Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2019:839 (Grand Chamber).....10/15
<i>Safir</i> (1998):	Case C-118/96 Jessica Safir v Skattemyndigheten i Dalarnas Län, formerly Skattemyndigheten i Kopparbergs Län, ECLI:EU:C:1998:1708/36
<i>Sahin</i> (2008):	Case C-242/06 Deniz Sahin v Bundesminister für Inneres, ECLI:EU:C:2009:55412/24
<i>Salamander</i> (2000):	Joined Cases T-172/98, T-175/98 to T-177/98 Salamander AG and Others v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:T:2000:168.....12/8
<i>Saldanha</i> (1997):	Case C-122/96 Stephen Austin Saldanha and MTS Securities Corporation v Hiross Holding AG, ECLI:EU:C:1997:4587/17
<i>Salgado Alonso</i> (2005):	Case C-306/03 Cristalina Salgado Alonso v Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social (INSS) and Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social (TGSS), ECLI:EU:C:2005:4412/20
<i>Salzburger Landeskliniken</i> (2013):	Case C-514/12 Zentralbetriebsrat der gemeinnützigen Salzburger Landeskliniken Betriebs GmbH v Land Salzburg, ECLI:EU:C:2013:799.....8/4, 11/1
<i>San Giorgio</i> (1983):	Case 199/82 Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v SpA San Giorgio, ECLI:EU:C:1983:31812/3
<i>Santander</i> (2020):	Case C-274/14 Banco de Santander SA, ECLI:EU:C:2020:17 (Grand Chamber).....12/21
<i>Sanz de Lera</i> (1995):	Joined Cases C-163/94, C-165/94 and C-250/94 Lucas Emilio Sanz de Lera, Raimundo Díaz Jiménez and Figen Kapanoglu, ECLI:EU:C:1995:4518/62, 12/20
<i>Saunders</i> (1979):	Case 175/78 The Queen v Vera Ann Saunders, ECLI:EU:C:1979:888/2, 8/41
<i>SC Petrotel-Lukoil</i> (2018):	Case C-76/17 SC Petrotel-Lukoil SA and Other v Ministerul Economiei and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2018:1398/10, 8/11, 8/14
<i>Schaible</i> (2013):	Case C-101/12 Herbert Schaible v Land Baden-Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:2013:6617/12
<i>Scheunemann</i> (2012):	Case C-31/11 Marianne Scheunemann v Finanzamt Bremerhaven, ECLI:EU:C:2012:4818/67

<i>Schilling and Fleck-Schilling</i> (2003):	Case C-209/01 Theodor Schilling and Angelika Fleck-Schilling v Finanzamt Nürnberg-Süd, ECLI:EU:C:2003:6108/2
<i>Schindler</i> (1994):	Case C-275/92 Her Majesty's Customs and Excise v Gerhart Schindler and Jörg Schindler, ECLI:EU:C:1994:119 8/5, 8/35, 8/50, 11/3
<i>Schindler</i> (2013):	Case C-501/11 P Schindler Holding Ltd and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2013:52 12/35
<i>Schmidberger</i> (2003):	Case C-112/00 Eugen Schmidberger, Internationale Transporte und Planzüge and Republik Österreich, ECLI:EU:C:2003:3337/11, 8/20
<i>Schneider</i> (2004):	Case C-380/01 Gustav Schneider v Bundesminister für Justiz, ECLI:EU:C:2004:73 12/23
<i>Schneider</i> (2007):	Case T-351/03 Schneider Electric SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2007:212 12/30
<i>Schneider</i> (2009):	Case C-440/07 P Commission v Schneider Electric SA, (Grand Chamber), ECLI:EU:C:2009:459 12/30
<i>Schnitzer</i> (2003):	Case C-215/01 Bruno Schnitzer, ECLI:EU:C:2003:6628/60
<i>Schöppenstedt</i> (1971):	Case 5-71 Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1971:116 12/30
<i>Scholz</i> (1994):	Case C-419/92 Ingetraut Scholz v Opera Universitaria di Cagliari and Cinzia Porcedda, ECLI:EU:C:1994:628/34
<i>School Fees</i> (2007):	Case C-318/05 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:2007:4957/2, 8/49
<i>Schrems</i> (2015):	Case C-362/14 Maximillian Schrems v Data Protection Commissioner, joined party: Digital Rights Ireland Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:2015:650 (Grand Chamber)7/24
<i>Schrems</i> (2020):	Case C-311/18 Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland Limited, Maximillian Schrems, ECLI:EU:C:2020:559 (Grand Chamber)7/25
<i>Schröder</i> (2000):	Case C-50/96 Deutsche Telekom AG, formerly Deutsche Bundespost Telekom v Lilli Schröder, ECLI:EU:C:2000:727/13, 10/3
<i>Schumacker</i> (1995):	Case C-279/93 Finanzamt Köln-Altstadt v Roland Schumacker, ECLI:EU:C:1995:317/2, 8/66
<i>Schwarze</i> (1965):	Case 16-65 Firma G. Schwarze v Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, ECLI:EU:C:1965:117 12/25
<i>Scotch Whisky Association</i> (2015):	Case C-333/14 Scotch Whisky Association and Others v Lord Advocate, Advocate General for Scotland, ECLI:EU:C:2015:845 7/12, 8/23, 8/24, 8/30
<i>Scuola Elementare</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-622/16 P to C-624/16 P Case Scuola Elementare Maria Montessori Srl v European Commission, European Commission v Scuola Elementare Maria Montessori Srl and European Commission v Pietro Ferracci, ECLI:EU:C:2018:873 (Grand Chamber)7/10
<i>Sectoral Traffic Prohibition</i> (2012):	Case C-28/09 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2011:854 (Grand Chamber)8/37
<i>SEGRO</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-52/16 and C-113/16 'SEGRO' Kft. v Vas Megyei Kormányhivatal Sárvári Járási Földhivatala and Günther Horváth v Vas Megyei Kormányhivatal, ECLI:EU:C:2018:157 (Grand Chamber)8/63, 8/64
<i>SEP</i> (1994):	Case C-36/92 P Samenwerkende Elektriciteits-Productiebedrijven (SEP) NV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1994:2059/27
<i>Servizi Ausiliari</i> (2006):	Case C-451/03 Servizi Ausiliari Dottori Commercialisti Srl v Giuseppe Calafiori, ECLI:EU:C:2006:208 12/23
<i>SEVIC</i> (2005):	Case C-411/03 SEVIC Systems AG, ECLI:EU:C:2005:762 (Grand Chamber) 8/35, 8/37, 8/45, 8/46, 8/52
<i>Seymour-Smith</i> (1999):	Case C-167/97 Regina v Secretary of State for Employment, ex parte Nicole Seymour-Smith and Laura Perez, ECLI:EU:C:1999:60 12/25

<i>SFEI</i> (1996):	Case C-39/94 Syndicat français de l'Express international (SFEI) and others v La Poste and Others, ECLI:EU:C:1996:2859/46
<i>SGL Carbon</i> (2007):	Case C-328/05 P SGL Carbon AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2007:2779/29
<i>Shell</i> (1992):	Case T-11/89 Shell International Chemical Company Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1992:33.....9/3
<i>Shimizu</i> (2018):	Case C-684/16 Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften eV v Tetsuji Shimizu, ECLI:EU:C:2018:874 (Grand Chamber).....6/12
<i>Shipments of Waste</i> (2009):	Case C-411/06 Commission v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2009:518 (Grand Chamber).....4/8
<i>Ship-source Pollution</i> (2007):	Case C-440/05 Commission v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2007:625 (Grand Chamber).....4/7
<i>SIC</i> (2004):	Joined Cases T-297/01 and T-298/01 SIC - Sociedade Independente de Comunicação, SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2004:48.....12/13
<i>SIC</i> (2008):	Case T-442/03 SIC – Sociedade Independente de Comunicação, SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2008:228.....9/40
<i>Simmenthal</i> (1978):	Case 70/77 Simmenthal SpA v Amministrazione delle finanze dello Stato, ECLI:EU:C:1978:1396/1
<i>Simmenthal</i> (1979):	Case 92/78 Simmenthal SpA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1979:5312/26, 12/34
<i>Simutenkov</i> (2005):	Case C-265/03 Igor Simutenkov v Ministerio de Educación y Cultura and Real Federación Española de Fútbol, ECLI:EU:C:2005:213 (Grand Chamber)6/5
<i>Singh</i> (1992):	Case C-370/90 The Queen v Immigration Appeal Tribunal et Surinder Singh, ex parte Secretary of State for Home Department, ECLI:EU:C:1992:2968/2, 8/42
<i>Sint Servatius</i> (2009):	Case C-567/07 Minister voor Wonen, Wijken en Integratie v Woningstichting Sint Servatius, ECLI:EU:C:2009:5938/65, 12/23
<i>Sirdar</i> (1999):	Case C-273/97 Angela Maria Sirdar v The Army Board, Secretary of State for Defence, ECLI:EU:C:1999:52310/13
<i>Skatteverket</i> (2007):	Case C-101/05 Skatteverket v A, ECLI:EU:C:2007:8048/62
<i>Sloman Neptun</i> (1993):	Joined Cases C-72/91 and C-73/91 Firma Sloman Neptun Schiffahrts AG v Seebetriebsrat Bodo Ziesemer der Sloman Neptun Schiffahrts AG, ECLI:EU:C:1993:979/40, 9/41
<i>Slovakia and Hungary v Council</i> (2017):	Joined Cases C-643/15 and 647/15 Slovakia and Hungary v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2017:631 (Grand Chamber).....5/5, 5/13
<i>Slovenia v Croatia</i> (2020):	Case C-457/18 Slovenia v Croatia, ECLI:EU:C:2020:65 (Grand Chamber).....12/15
<i>Smith</i> (2018):	Case C-122/17 David Smith v Patrick Meade and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2018:631 (Grand Chamber).....5/1, 6/6
<i>Social Security</i> (2007):	Case C-299/05 Commission v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2007:60812/10
<i>Schecke and Eifert</i> (2010):	Joined Cases C-92/09 and C-93/09 Volker und Markus Schecke GbR and Hartmut Eifert v Land Hessen, ECLI:EU:C:2010:66212/25
<i>Société Générale</i> (1995):	Case T-34/93 Société Générale v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1995:46.....9/27
<i>Société Générale</i> (2019):	Case C-565/18 Société Générale S.A. v Agenzia delle Entrate – Direzione Regionale Lombardia Ufficio Contenzioso, Opinion of AG Hogan, ECLI:EU:C:2019:10298/35, 8/67
<i>Société Technique Minière</i> (1966):	Case 56-65 Société Technique Minière (L.T.M.) v Maschinenbau Ulm GmbH (M.B.U.), ECLI:EU:C:1966:38 9/9, 9/11
<i>Sociétés d'Assurance</i> (1995):	Case C-244/94 Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurance, Société Paternelle-Vie and Others v Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, ECLI:EU:C:1995:3929/3

<i>Solvay</i> (1989):	Case 27/88 Solvay & Cie v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1989:3889/27
<i>Sotgiu</i> (1974):	Case 152-73 Giovanni Maria Sotgiu v Deutsche Bundespost, ECLI:EU:C:1974:137/14, 8/41
<i>Soysal</i> (2009):	Case C-228/06 Mehmet Soysal and Ibrahim Savatli v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ECLI:EU:C:2009:10112/19
<i>SPCM</i> (2009):	Case C-558/07 The Queen, on the application of S.P.C.M. SA, C.H. Erbslöh KG, Lake Chemicals and Minerals Ltd and Hercules Inc. v Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, (Grand Chamber), ECLI:EU:C:2009:4307/13
<i>Spain v Council</i> (2008):	Case C-442/04 Spain v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2008:27612/26
<i>Spain v Parliament</i> (2019):	Case C-377/16 P Spain v Parliament, ECLI:EU:C:2019:249 (Grand Chamber).....1/13
<i>Spain v UK</i> (2006):	Case C-145/04 Spain v UK, ECLI:EU:C:2006:543 (Grand Chamber).....3/6, 12/15
<i>Stadtgemeinde Frohnleiten</i> (2007):	Case C-221/06 Stadtgemeinde Frohnleiten, Gemeindebetriebe Frohnleiten GmbH v Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, ECLI:EU:C:2007:657 8/5, 8/14, 8/25
<i>Staelen</i> (2017):	Case C-337/15 P European Ombudsman v Claire Staelen, ECLI:EU:C:2017:256 (Grand Chamber)7/18
<i>Standesamt Stadt Niebüll</i> (2006):	Case C-96/04 Standesamt Stadt Niebüll, ECLI:EU:C:2006:25412/21
<i>Stanleyparma</i> (2020):	Case C-788/18 Stanleyparma Sas di Cantarelli Pietro & C. and Stanleybet Malta Ltd v Agenzia delle Dogane e dei Monopoli UM Emilia Romagna – SOT Parma, ECLI:EU:C:2020:1108/35, 11/3
<i>Star Fruit</i> (1989):	Case 247/87 Star Fruit SA Company v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1989:58 12/15, 12/16
<i>Statens Kontrol</i> (1978):	Case 142/77 Statens Kontrol med ædle Metaller v Preben Larsen; Flemming Kjerulff v Statens Kontrol med ædle Metaller, ECLI:EU:C:1978:1448/11
<i>Statistical Levy</i> (1969):	Case 24-68 Commission v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:1969:298/10
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<i>Telefónica</i> (2013):	Case C-274/12 P Telefónica SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2013:852 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/8, 12/34
<i>Tepea</i> (1978):	Case 28/77 Tepea BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1978:133 9/3, 9/9
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<i>Tetra Pak</i> (1994):	Case T-83/91 Tetra Pak International SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1994:246 9/23
<i>Tetra Pak</i> (1996):	Case C-333/94 P Tetra Pak International SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1996:436 9/23
<i>Tetra Pak Rausing</i> (1990):	Case T-51/89 Tetra Pak Rausing SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1990:41 9/23
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<i>Thijssen</i> (1993):	Case C-42/92 Adrianus Thijssen v Controledienst voor de verzekeringen, ECLI:EU:C:1993:304 8/45
<i>Thompson</i> (1978):	Case 7/78 Regina v Ernest George Thompson, Brian Albert Johnson and Colin Alex Norman Woodiwiss, ECLI:EU:C:1978:209 8/5, 8/27
<i>Tillack</i> (2006):	Case T-193/04 R Hans-Martin Tillack v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2006:292 12/29
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<i>Tinted Films</i> (2008):	Case C-265/06 Commission v Portugal, ECLI:EU:C:2008:210 11/1
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<i>T-Mobile</i> (2009):	Case C-8/08 T-Mobile Netherlands BV, KPN Mobile NV, Orange Nederland NV and Vodafone Libertel NV v Raad van bestuur van de Nederlandse Mededingingsautoriteit, ECLI:EU:C:2009:3439/1, 9/8
<i>Tobacco Advertising</i> (2000):	Case C-376/98 Germany v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2000:544 4/4, 4/6, 4/8, 5/15, 12/11
<i>Tobacco Advertising</i> (2006):	Case C-380/03 Germany v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2006:772 (Grand Chamber).....4/4, 5/15
<i>Tod's</i> (2005):	Case C-28/04 Tod's SpA, Tod's France SARL v Heyraud SA, ECLI:EU:C:2005:4187/17
<i>Torresi</i> (2014):	Joined Cases C-58/13 and C-59/13 Angelo Alberto Torresi and Pierfrancesco Torresi v Consiglio dell'Ordine degli Avvocati di Macerata, ECLI:EU:C:2014:2088 (Grand Chamber)..... 8/52, 12/21, 12/22, 12/34
<i>Towing Trailers</i> (2009):	Case C-110/05 Commission v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:2009:66 (Grand Chamber)..... 7/12, 8/18, 8/22, 8/23
<i>Traffic Offences</i> (2014):	Case C-43/12 Commission v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2014:298 (Grand Chamber)..... 4/7, 4/8, 5/15
<i>Traghetti</i> (2006):	Case C-173/03 Traghetti del Mediterraneo SpA v Italy, ECLI:EU:C:2006:391 (Grand Chamber)..... 12/33
<i>Traghetti</i> (2010):	Case C-140/09 Fallimento Traghetti del Mediterraneo SpA v Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, ECLI:EU:C:2010:3359/43, 12/33
<i>Transport Fees</i> (2012):	Case C-75/11 Commission v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2012:37837/16, 7/17
<i>Transport Policy</i> (1985):	Case 13/83 Parliament v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1985:2208/51, 12/13, 12/14
<i>Trijber</i> (2015):	Joined Cases C-340/14 R.L. Trijber v College van burgemeester en wethouders van Amsterdam and J. Harmsen v Burgemeester van Amsterdam, ECLI:EU:C:2015:6418/58, 8/59
<i>Trojani</i> (2004):	Case C-456/02 Michel Trojani v Centre public d'aide social de Bruxelles (CPAS), ECLI:EU:C:2004:4887/15, 8/41
<i>Trummer and Mayer</i> (1999):	Case C-222/97 Manfred Trummer and Peter Mayer, ECLI:EU:C:1999:1438/64
<i>Tsakouridis</i> (2010):	Case C-145/09 Land Baden-Württemberg v Panagiotis Tsakouridis, ECLI:EU:C:2010:708 (Grand Chamber)7/23
<i>TSN</i> (2019):	Joined Cases C-609/17 and C-610/17 Terveys- ja sosiaalialan neuvottelujärjestö (TSN) ry v Hyvinvointialan liitto ry and Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto AKT ry v Satamaoperaattorit ry, ECLI:EU:C:2019:981 (Grand Chamber).....7/11, 11/7
<i>Tulliasiamies</i> (2002):	Case C-101/00 Tulliasiamies and Antti Siilin, ECLI:EU:C:2002:5058/11, 8/13
<i>Turpeinen</i> (2006):	Case C-520/04 Pirkko Marjatta Turpeinen, ECLI:EU:C:2006:7037/2, 7/19
<i>TV 2/Danmark</i> (2008):	Joined Cases T-309/04, T-317/04, T-329/04 and T-336/04 TV 2/Danmark A/S and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2008:4579/43
<i>TWD</i> (1994):	Case C-188/92 TWD Textilwerke Deggendorf GmbH v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1994:9012/20, 12/34
<i>Uber Spain</i> (2017):	Case C-434/15 Asociación Profesional Élite Taxi v Uber Systems Spain SL, ECLI:EU:C:2017:981 (Grand Chamber).....8/49, 8/58
<i>UEAPME</i> (1998):	Case T-135/96 Union Européenne de l'Artisanat et des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises v Council, ECLI:EU:T:1998:128 5/12, 12/8
<i>Überseering</i> (2002):	Case C-208/00 Überseering BV v Nordic Construction Company Baumanagement GmbH (NCC), ECLI:EU:C:2002:6328/46

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<i>UK v Council</i> (2014):	Case C-656/11 UK v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2014:97,7/6
<i>Ullens de Schooten</i> (2016):	Case C-268/15 Fernand Ullens de Schooten v État belge, ECLI:EU:C:2016:874 (Grand Chamber).....8/2
<i>Union Pigments</i> (2005):	Case T-62/02 Union Pigments AS v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2005:430.....9/15
<i>United Brands</i> (1978):	Case 27/76 United Brands Company and United Brands Contnentaal BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1978:229/3, 9/21-9/23
<i>UPA</i> (2002):	Case C-50/00 P Unión de Pequeños Agricultores v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2002:4627/11, 12/9
<i>UPS Europe</i> (2002):	Case T-175/99 UPS Europe SA v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2002:78.....9/36
<i>UTECA</i> (2009):	Case C-222/07 Unión de Televisiones Comerciales Asociadas (UTECA) v Administración General del Estado, ECLI:EU:C:2009:1247/15
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<i>VALE</i> (2012):	Case C-378/10 VALE Építési kft, ECLI:EU:C:2012:4408/45
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<i>Van der Woude</i> (2000):	Case C-222/98 Hendrik van der Woude v Stichting Beatrixoord, ECLI:EU:C:2000:475.....9/7
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<i>Van Gend en Loos</i> (1963):	Case 26-62 N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming van Gend & Loos v Nederlandse administratie der belastingen, ECLI:EU:C:1963:1 1/2, 1/9, 2/14, 6/3, 6/5, 8/7, 8/9
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<i>Vander Elst</i> (1994):	Case C-43/93 Raymond Vander Elst v Office des Migrations Internationales, ECLI:EU:C:1994:3108/32
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<i>Vatsouras</i> (2009):	Joined Cases C-22/08 and C-23/08 Athanasios Vatsouras and Josif Koupatantze v Arbeitsgemeinschaft (ARGE) Nürnberg 900, ECLI:EU:C:2009:344 7/15, 7/19, 7/21
<i>Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren</i> (1972):	Case 8/72 Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1972:849/8, 9/9
<i>Viacom</i> (2005):	Case C-134/03 Viacom Outdoor Srl v Giotto Immobiliare SARL, ECLI:EU:C:2005:94.....12/23
<i>Viasat</i> (2017):	Case C-660/15 P Viasat Broadcasting UK Ltd v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2017:1789/36, 9/43
<i>Viho</i> (1996):	Case C-73/95 Viho Europe BV v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1996:4059/7
<i>Viking</i> (2007):	Case C-438/05 International Transport Workers' Federation and Finnish Seamen's Union v Viking Line

	ABP and OÜ Viking Line Eesti, ECLI:EU:C:2007:772 (Grand Chamber)..... 6/6, 8/3, 8/35, 8/37, 8/45, 8/46, 12/23
<i>Ville Vesuviane</i> (2009)	Joined Cases C-445/07 P and C-455/07 P Commission v Ente per le Ville Vesuviane and Ente per le Ville Vesuviane v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2009:529 12/9
<i>VIS</i> (2010):	Case C-482/08 United Kingdom v Council, ECLI:EU:C:2010:631 (Grand Chamber)..... 1/7
<i>Vischim</i> (2009):	Case T-420/05 Vischim Srl v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2009:391..... 12/9
<i>Visser Vastgoed</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-360/15 and C-31/16 College van Burgemeester en Wethouders van de gemeente Amersfoort v X BV and Visser Vastgoed Beleggingen BV v Raad van de gemeente Appingedam, ECLI:EU:C:2018:44 (Grand Chamber)..... 8/58, 8/59
<i>Vlaamse Reisbureaus</i> (1987):	Case 311/85 ASBL Vereniging van Vlaamse Reisbureaus v ASBL Sociale Dienst van de Plaatselijke en Gewestelijke Overheidsdiensten, ECLI:EU:C:1987:418 8/3
<i>Vlassopoulou</i> (1991):	Case C-340/89 Irène Vlassopoulou v Ministerium für Justiz, Bundes- und Europaangelegenheiten Baden- Württemberg, ECLI:EU:C:1991:193 8/53, 8/55
<i>Völk</i> (1969):	Case 5-69 Franz Völk v S.P.R.L. Ets J. Vervaecke v Vervaecke, ECLI:EU:C:1969:35 9/11
<i>Volkswagen</i> (2000):	Case T-62/98 Volkswagen AG v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2000:180..... 9/4, 9/21
<i>Von Colson and Kamann</i> (1984):	Case 14/83 Sabine von Colson and Elisabeth Kamann v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, ECLI:EU:C:1984:153 1/9, 5/1, 6/11, 12/35
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<i>Wallonian Waste</i> (1992):	Case C-2/90 Commission v Belgium, ECLI:EU:C:1992:310 8/5, 8/25
<i>Walrave and Koch</i> (1974):	Case 36-74 B.N.O. Walrave and L.J.N. Koch v Association Union cycliste internationale, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Wielren Unie et Federación Española Ciclismo, ECLI:EU:C:1974:140 6/6, 8/3
<i>Walt Wilhelm</i> (1969):	Case 14-68 Walt Wilhelm and Others v Bundeskartellamt, ECLI:EU:C:1969:4 7/13
<i>Waypoint Aviation</i> (2011):	Case C-9/11 Waypoint Aviation SA v État belge – SPF Finances, ECLI:EU:C:2011:658 8/49
<i>Weapons Directive</i> (2019):	Case C-482/17 Czech Republic v Parliament and Council, ECLI:EU:C:2019:1035 (Grand Chamber) 7/13
<i>Webb</i> (1994):	Case C-32/93 Carole Louise Webb v EMO Air Cargo (UK) Ltd, ECLI:EU:C:1994:300..... 8/57
<i>Weiss</i> (2018):	Case C-493/17 Heinrich Weiss and Others, Bernd Lucke and Others, Peter Gauweiler, Johann Heinrich von Stein and Others, ECLI:EU:C:2018:1000 (Grand Chamber)..... 3/12, 6/2, 7/12, 12/23
<i>Wells</i> (2004):	Case C-201/02 The Queen, on the application of Delena Wells v Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, ECLI:EU:C:2004:12 6/7
<i>Welte</i> (2013):	Case C-181/12 Yvon Welte v Finanzamt Velbert, ECLI:EU:C:2013:662 8/63, 8/66
<i>Werhahn</i> (1973):	Joined Cases 63 to 69/72 Wilhelm Werhahn Hansamühle and Others v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1973:121 12/28
<i>Wienstrom</i> (2003):	Case C-448/01 EVN AG and Wienstrom GmbH v Austria, ECLI:EU:C:2003:651 12/23
<i>Wightman</i> (2018):	Case C-621/18 Andy Wightman and Others v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union, ECLI:EU:C:2018:999 (Full Court) 2/28, 6/13, 12/24
<i>Windsurfing International</i> (1986):	Case 193/83 Windsurfing International Inc. v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1986:75 9/9

<i>Wine Distillation</i> (1990):	Case C-217/88 Commission v Germany, ECLI:EU:C:1990:29012/17
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<i>Wöhrmann</i> (1962):	Joined Cases 31/62 and 33/62 Milchwerke Heinz Wöhrmann & Sohn KG and Alfons Lütticke GmbH v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1962:4912/26
<i>Wolzenburg</i> (2009):	Case C-123/08 Dominic Wolzenburg, ECLI:EU:C:2009:616 (Grand Chamber).....7/17, 12/19
<i>Woodpulp</i> (1988):	Joined Cases 89, 104, 114, 116, 117 and 125 to 129/85 A. Ahlström Osakeyhtiö and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1988:4479/3, 9/8
<i>Woodpulp</i> (1994):	Joined Cases C-89/85, C-104/85, C-114/85, C-116/85, C-117/85, C-125 to 129/85 A. Ahlström Osakeyhtiö and Others v Commission, ECLI:EU:C:1993:1209/8
<i>Working Time Directive</i> (1996):	Case C-84/94 UK v Council, ECLI:EU:C:1996:4314/3, 12/11
<i>Workplace Relations Commission</i> (2018):	Case C-378/17 The Minister for Justice and Equality and The Commissioner of the Garda Síochána v Workplace Relations Commission, ECLI:EU:C:2018:979 (Grand Chamber).....6/1
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<i>X</i> (2017):	Case C-317/15 X v Staatssecretaris van Financiën, ECLI:EU:C:2017:1198/63, 8/66
<i>X</i> (2019):	Case C-135/17 X GmbH v Finanzamt Stuttgart – Körperschaften (Controlled companies established in third countries), ECLI:EU:C:2019:136 (Grand Chamber).....8/66
<i>X and X</i> (2018):	Joined Cases C-398/16 and C-399/16 X BV and X NV v Staatssecretaris van Financiën, ECLI:EU:C:2018:11011/3
<i>XC</i> (2018):	Case C-234/17 XC, YB, ZA, ECLI:EU:C:2018:853 (Grand Chamber).....12/3
<i>X-Steuerberatungsgesellschaft</i> (2015):	Case C-342/14 X-Steuerberatungsgesellschaft v Finanzamt Hannover-Nord, ECLI:EU:C:2015:8278/58
<i>Ymeraga</i> (2013):	Case C-87/12 Kreshnik Ymeraga and Others v Ministre du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, ECLI:EU:C:2013:2917/11
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VI.2. EFTA Court

<i>Campbell</i> (2020):	Case E-4/19 Campbell and The Norwegian Government, https://eftacourt.int/cases/e-4-19/7/20
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<i>Norwegian Waterfalls</i> (2007):	Case E-2/06 EFTA Surveillance Authority v The Kingdom of Norway [2007] EFTA Court Report 1648/64
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VI.3. European Court of Human Rights

<i>Dhabi</i> (2014):	<i>Dhabi v. Italy</i> (Application no. 17120/09), judgment of 8 April 201412/22
<i>Schipani</i> (2015):	<i>Schipani v. Italy</i> (Application no. 38369/09), judgment of 21 July 2015)12/22

VI.4. National courts

<i>Ministre des Affaires Economiques v S.A. Fromagerie Franco-Suisse Le Ski</i> , judgment of the Belgian <i>Cour de Cassation</i> of 21 May 1971 [1972] CMLR 3306/2
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