

Treaty	Signer	Content
<p>Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC Treaty), Paris 1951</p>	<p>Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands</p>	<p>The ECSC Treaty brought the countries together in a Community with the aim of organising free movement of coal and steel and free access to sources of production. In addition to this, a common High Authority supervised the market, respect for competition rules and price transparency.</p> <p>The ECSC Treaty established a High Authority, an Assembly, a Council of Ministers and a Court of Justice. The Community had legal personality. For more information about the ECSC Treaty, please use http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/treaties/ecsc_en.htm</p>
<p>Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC Treaty), Rome 1957</p>	<p>See ECSC Treaty</p>	<p>The EEC Treaty provided for the establishment of a common market, a customs union and common policies. Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty directly address these three issues. They state that the Community's primary mission is to create a common market and specify the measures that it must undertake to achieve this objective.</p> <p>The EEC Treaty consists of 240 articles in six separate parts, preceded by a preamble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the first part is devoted to the principles which underline the establishment of the EC via the common market, the customs union and the common policies; • the second part concerns the foundations of the Community. It comprises four titles devoted respectively to the free movement of goods; agriculture; the free movement of persons, services and capital; and finally transport; • the third part concerns Community policy and includes four titles relating to common rules, economic policy, social policy and the European Investment Bank; • the fourth part is devoted to the association of overseas countries and territories; • the fifth part is devoted to the Community institutions, with one title on the institutional provisions and another on the financial provisions; • the final part of the Treaty concerns general and final provisions. <p>The institutional balance is based on a triangle consisting of the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament, all three of which are called upon to work together. The Council prepares the standards, the Commission drafts the proposals and the Parliament plays an advisory role. Another body is also involved in the decision-making procedure in an advisory capacity, namely the Economic and Social Committee. The Commission, an independent college of the governments of the Member States; appointed by common agreement, represents the common interest. It has a monopoly on initiating legislation and proposes Community acts to the Council of Ministers. As guardian of the treaties, it monitors the implementation of the treaties and secondary law. In this connection it has a wide assortment of measures to police the Member States and the business community. In the framework of its mission the Commission has the executive power to implement Community policies.</p>

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Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC Treaty), Rome 1957 (cont.)		<p>The Council of Ministers is made up of representatives of the governments of the Member States and is vested with decision-making powers. It is assisted by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER), which prepares the Council's work and carries out the tasks conferred on it by the Council. The Parliamentary Assembly originally had only an advisory role and its members were not yet elected by direct universal suffrage.</p> <p>The Treaty also provides for the creation of the Court of Justice. For further information, please see http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/treaties/eec_en.htm</p>
Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM Treaty), Rome, 1957	See ECSC	<p>The general objective of the Treaty is to contribute to the formation and development of Europe's nuclear industries, so that all the Member States can benefit from the development of atomic energy, and to ensure security of supply. At the same time, the Treaty guarantees high safety standards for the public and prevents nuclear materials intended principally for civilian use from being diverted to military use. The institutional structure of the Euratom Treaty is broadly similar to that of the EEC Treaty and is built around the same "institutional triangle" (Council, Commission and European Parliament). Thus, the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to the Community is ensured not only by the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council, but also by the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors. Each institution acts within the limits of the powers conferred on it by the Treaty. The Council and the Commission are assisted by an Economic and Social Committee acting in an advisory capacity.</p> <p>The Community institutions are responsible for implementing the Treaty and for the two specific Euratom bodies: the Supply Agency and the Safeguards Office (which carries out physical and accounting checks in all nuclear installations in the Community).</p>
Merger Treaty, Brussels 1965	See ECSC	Provided for a Single Commission and a Single Council of the then three European Communities.
Single European Act (SEA), Luxembourg and The Hague, 1986	See ECSC and Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom	Provided for the adaptations required for the achievement of the Internal Market. For the full text see http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/selected/livre509.html
Treaty on European Union, Maastricht 1992	See SEA	<p>"The Maastricht Treaty changed the name of the European Economic Community to simply "the European Community". It also introduced new forms of co-operation between the Member State governments - for example on defence, and in the area of "justice and home affairs". By adding this inter-governmental co-operation to the existing "Community" system, the Maastricht Treaty created a new structure with three "pillars" which is political as well economic. This is the European Union (EU). The full text is available at http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/dat/EU_treaty.html</p>
Treaty of Amsterdam, 1997	See SEA and Austria, Finland, Sweden	It amended and renumbered the EU and EC Treaties. Consolidated versions of the EU and EC Treaties are attached to it. The Treaty of Amsterdam changed the articles of the Treaty on European Union. For more, please use http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/en/treaties/dat/11997D/hm/11997D.html

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Treaty of Nice, 2001	See Treaty of Amsterdam	It dealt mostly with reforming the institutions so that the Union could function efficiently after its enlargement to 25 Member States. The Treaty of Nice, the former Treaty of the EU and the Treaty of the EC have been merged into one consolidated version. The full text is available at http://europa.eu.int/comm/nice_treaty/index_en.htm
Reform Treaty	See Treaty of Amsterdam and Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia	After the fail of the "Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe" at the request of the European Council in June 2007, the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) 2007 drew up a new Reform Treaty to enable the EU to face the challenges of the 21st century and realise its true potential. This Treaty focuses on the EU's need for modernisation and reform. The signature of the Treaty will be followed by the ratification process in all 27 countries. It is hoped that the new Treaty will come into force before the next European Parliament elections in June 2009.
Treaties of Accession		
Year of signature (Entry into force)	Countries	
1972 (1.1.1973)	Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom	
1979 (1.1.1981)	Greece	
1985 (1.1.1986)	Portugal, Spain	
1994 (1.1.1995)	Austria, Finland, Sweden	
2003 (1.5.2004)	Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia	
2005 (1.1.2007)	Bulgaria, Romania	

Source: EUR-Lex (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/index.htm#accession>), accessed 12.12.2007