

A Union of law: from Paris to Lisbon — Tracing the treaties of the EU (March 2012)

Caption: This brochure, produced by the General Secretariat of the Council and published in March 2012, looks back at the history of European integration through the treaties, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Lisbon.

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ARCHIVE SERIES

A Union of law: from Paris to Lisbon

Tracing the treaties of the European Union



MARCH 2012

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Tracing the treaties of the European Union





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Foreword

This brochure traces the history of the European Union through the treaties. It was published to accompany the poster produced for the 'Historical series' collection, 'The treaties of the European Union', which you can find in the Council archives.

The booklet is aimed at academics and researchers but is also for anyone who is interested in the history of European integration.

The annex contains a chronological table of the treaties.

You can access the full text of the treaties at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

If you like, you can e-mail comments or suggestions to us at:
dgf2.transparency@consilium.europa.eu



Introduction

The treaties are the foundation of the European Union (EU). They are negotiated by the representatives of the governments of the Member States and adopted by common accord. They are signed by all Member States and ratified in accordance with their own constitutional requirements. They enter into force only when this process has been concluded and provided each step has been completed.

If we look back over the history of the treaties, we can:

- see how the Union has evolved into an economic and political community which is active in a growing number of increasingly complex areas;
- see how Member States have responded, every step of the way, to new internal and international challenges; and
- trace the development of a Union of peoples and states for whom the rule of law is both a core value and a basic aspiration.

The 1950s and 1960s: from the founding treaties to the merger of the executives

Following Robert Schuman's declaration on 9 May 1950 in which he called on France and Germany to pool the production of coal and steel, the **Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)** was signed on 18 April 1951 in Paris. After ratification by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands ('the Inner Six'), the treaty entered into force on 23 July 1952 and would remain in force for 50 years. It expired on 22 July 2002.

The immediate objective of this first treaty was to establish a common market for coal and steel, which were strategic raw materials at the time. It also aimed to lay the foundations of an economic community which would gradually become a political union. This treaty, which established a High Authority, a Common Assembly, a Special Council of Ministers and a Court of Justice, was the basis for the institutions of the European Union as we now know them.

Shortly after the establishment of the ECSC, France presented a proposal for supranational military integration. And so, on 27 May 1952, the six ECSC members met in Paris and signed the **Treaty establishing the European Defence Community (EDC)**. This treaty provided for the establishment of a European army. However, the French National Assembly refused to ratify it and, on 30 August 1954, it adjourned discussions indefinitely. The EDC Treaty did not therefore enter into force. Its rejection meant that the related draft Treaty on the Statute of the European Community was also aborted. The draft treaty had been worked out by the ad hoc assembly of the ECSC which, on 10 March 1953, presented it to the governments of the Inner Six.

After the failure of the European Defence Community, the economy became the focus of the European project. Following a conference held in Messina on 1 and 2 June 1955, a committee chaired by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paul-Henri Spaak, was tasked with modelling a European common market. The committee produced two draft texts which were to become known as the Treaties of Rome, after the city in which the Inner Six signed them on 25 March 1957. They entered into force on 1 January 1958.



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*Signing of the EEC and Euratom Treaties
(Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii at the Capitol in Rome, 25 March 1957)*

The first treaty established the **European Economic Community (EEC)**. The EEC Treaty extended the principles established in the ECSC Treaty to new areas. It provided for the establishment of a common market founded on the free movement of persons, services, goods and capital, a customs union and the introduction of common policies, such as the agricultural policy and the trade policy. By setting and achieving economic goals, the treaty sought to contribute towards the construction of a political Europe. In the preamble to the

EEC Treaty, the signatories declared that they were ‘determined to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe’.

The second treaty established the **European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom)**. The objective of the EAEC Treaty was to coordinate and pool Member States’ research programmes on the civilian use of nuclear energy.

Italian poster celebrating the signing of the Treaties of Rome on 25 March 1957



That same day, 25 March 1957, saw the signing of the **Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities**. This convention established a Common Assembly, a Court of Justice and an Economic and Social Committee for the EEC, EAEC and ECSC.

The EEC Treaty arrangements for the association of overseas countries and territories ⁽¹⁾ were rendered applicable to the Netherlands Antilles regarding petroleum products by the **Protocol on the Netherlands Antilles**, which was signed on 13 November 1962 in Brussels, and which entered into force on 1 October 1964.

On 1 July 1967, after the episode known as the ‘empty chair crisis’, during which France boycotted the meetings of the Council and of Council bodies, the first major institutional reform took place. The **Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities**, better known as the Merger Treaty, entered into force, having been signed by the Inner Six in Brussels on 8 April 1965. The three Communities would now have a single Council, a single Commission and a single budget. Article 4 of this treaty formalised the role of the Permanent Representatives Committee (Coreper) by providing that a committee consisting of the permanent representatives of the Member States would be responsible for preparing the work of the Council and for carrying out the tasks assigned to it by the Council.

⁽¹⁾ Annex IV to the EEC Treaty: Overseas countries and territories to which the provisions of Part Four of the Treaty apply.

The 1970s: financial and institutional treaties; the first accession treaty

Institutional reforms continued during the 1970s and financial reforms were born.

Following a Council Decision on 21 April 1970 replacing the system whereby the Communities were funded by contributions from Member States with that of own resources, two treaties were signed.

- On 22 April 1970, the **Treaty of Luxembourg, amending certain budgetary provisions**. It entered into force on 1 January 1971. It granted the European Parliament certain budgetary powers and established two main kinds of own resources: agricultural levies and customs duties ⁽²⁾.
- On 22 July 1975, the **Brussels Treaty, amending certain financial provisions**. It entered into force on 1 June 1977. It gave the European Parliament the power to reject the budget as a whole and to grant the Commission a discharge for its implementation. It created the Court of Auditors.

These two treaties amending the Treaty of Rome marked the beginning of budgetary power-sharing between the Council and the European Parliament.

The **Treaty of 10 July 1975 amending certain provisions of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank** was also signed in Brussels and entered into force on 1 October 1977. In the context of an international economic crisis, this treaty authorised the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank (EIB) to alter the definition of the unit of account and change the method of converting units of account into national currencies.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 70/243/ECSC, EEC, Euratom on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources (21 April 1970).

In the course of the same period, the **Treaty concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the EEC and the EAEC** was signed on 22 January 1972 and entered into force on 1 January 1973. A Council Decision of 22 January 1972 also provided for accession to the ECSC. Meanwhile, following a negative referendum result on 25 September 1972, Norway withdrew from the accession process ⁽³⁾.



*Edward Heath signing the UK Accession Treaty
(Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, 22 January 1972)*

⁽³⁾ Council Decision of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 adjusting the documents concerning the accession of the new Member States to the European Communities.

The 1980s: Single European Act and accession treaties

From 1979, changes swept through the political regimes of southern Europe. In order to stabilise restored democracy in Greece and to bolster the Greek economy, the **Treaty on the Accession of Greece** to the European Communities was signed in Athens on 28 May 1979. It entered into force on 1 January 1981. Likewise, the **Treaty on the Accession of Spain and Portugal** was signed in Madrid and Lisbon on 12 June 1985 and came into force on 1 January 1986. The Europe of the Six, then of the Nine and of the Ten, henceforth became known as the Europe of the Twelve.



Following the referendum held by the government of Greenland on 23 February 1982, the **Greenland Treaty** was signed on 13 March 1984, which allowed Greenland to withdraw from the Community treaties and gave it the status of an overseas territory.

On 17 February in Luxembourg and on 28 February 1986 in The Hague, the Twelve signed the **Single European Act** to give fresh political and economic impetus to the European integration process. The act came into force on 1 July 1987. The then President of the Commission, Jacques Delors, summed up the objectives of the Single European Act as follows, in a speech before the European Parliament in February 1987: ‘To put it in a nutshell, the Single Act means the obligation to proceed simultaneously with creating the frontierless single market, greater economic and social cohesion and a European research and technology policy, with strengthening the European Monetary System, making a start on creating a European social area and carrying out significant environmental action.’

The Single European Act provided for an internal market to be put in place and for the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital to be established by 1 January 1993. Community powers were extended (on the environment, research and technological development) and the areas in which the Council could vote by qualified majority also increased. The European Parliament saw its law-making powers strengthened with the creation of the assent and cooperation procedures. This signalled the start of a progressive increase, with each new treaty, in the powers of the European Parliament as co-legislator with the Council in tandem with an increase in the number of areas where the Council could decide by qualified majority rather than unanimously.

The Single European Act referred for the first time to the European Council. It included provisions on European political cooperation (EPC) — cooperation on foreign policy — which were kept separate from the provisions relating to Community matters.

The 1990s: Treaty on European Union and accession treaties

Following two intergovernmental conferences (IGCs) launched in Rome on 15 December 1990, the **Treaty on European Union** was signed on 7 February 1992 in Maastricht. It entered into force on 1 November 1993.

The treaty created a European Union based on a structure of three pillars: the three European Communities (EC), the common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs (JHA).

Economic and monetary union (EMU) was launched under the first pillar. This culminated in the issuing of a single currency, the euro, on 1 January 2002. Community powers were extended in the areas of the environment, research, industry and cohesion policy. Regarding law-making, the creation of the co-decision procedure gave the European Parliament the power to adopt legal acts jointly with the Council. The assent and cooperation procedures were extended to new areas, as was qualified majority voting in the Council. The Court of Auditors, established in 1975, became the fifth European institution, and the Committee of the Regions was set up.

Under the second pillar, the CFSP brought together and developed the mechanisms and achievements of EPC, sketching the outlines of a common security and defence policy.

Under the third pillar (JHA), the treaty contains provisions relating to controls at the external borders, combating terrorism, the creation of Europol, the establishment of a common asylum policy, combating illegal immigration and judicial cooperation in criminal and civil cases.

In order to stimulate economic growth, the **European Investment Fund** was set up by an act signed on 25 March 1993. It entered into force on 1 May 1994.

The **Treaty on the Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden** was signed on 24 June 1994 in Corfu and entered into force on 1 January 1995. As had happened in 1972, Norway, which had also signed the treaty, withdrew from the accession process following the referendum of 28 November 1994.



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*Family photo, Corfu European Council
(24 June 1994)*

On 29 March 1996, a new IGC was launched in Turin to make preparations for a revision of the treaties as provided for in Article N of the Treaty on European Union. Upon its completion, the **Treaty of Amsterdam** was signed on 2 October 1997 and entered into force on 1 May 1999. It was intended to meet the need to adapt the institutions and the decision-making process. It also signalled the Member States' desire to bring the Union closer to citizens and, to that end, provided for measures on transparency.

Emphasis was also placed on sustainable development and gender equality, while the principles of respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law were enshrined as preconditions for accession to the EU.

The powers of the European Parliament were increased once more with the extension of the co-decision procedure to new areas and the possibility of approving or rejecting the nomination of the President-designate of the Commission. Also, the CFSP was strengthened by the creation of a High Representative ⁽⁴⁾ and the establishment of closer links with the Western European Union (WEU).

The Schengen *acquis* (comprising the Schengen Agreement signed on 14 June 1985, the Schengen Convention adopted on 19 June 1990 and several sets of implementing measures) was incorporated into the EU framework by means of a protocol annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam. This *acquis* consists of two major components: harmonisation of external border controls and enhanced police and judicial cooperation. It provided for the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice. Provisions on visas, asylum, immigration and judicial cooperation on civil matters were transferred from the third pillar to the first and thus governed by the Community method.

The treaty also defined the conditions under which Member States that intend to cooperate more closely with one another might be authorised to do so.

⁽⁴⁾ Position held by the Secretary-General of the Council.

Twenty-first century treaties

A declaration annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam stated that ‘reinforcing the institutions ... is an indispensable condition for the conclusion of the first accession negotiations’. A new IGC was therefore held to revise the treaties when accession negotiations with the candidate countries of eastern and southern Europe were launched in 1998. As a result, the **Treaty of Nice** was signed on 26 February 2001 and entered into force on 1 February 2003. It altered the EU’s institutional arrangements with a view to enlargement to 25 members. The **Treaty on the Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia** was signed on 16 April 2003 in Athens. It entered into force on 1 May 2004.



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*Family photo on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Nice
(Nice, 26 February 2001)*

A ‘Declaration on the future of the Union’, annexed to the Treaty of Nice, provided for an IGC to be held in 2004. Arrangements were made for a Convention on the Future of the European Union during the Laeken European Council in December 2001 in order to draw

up a document that would ‘provide a starting point for discussions in the Intergovernmental Conference, which will take the ultimate decisions’. The convention, chaired by Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, drew up and proposed a draft **Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe**. The treaty, negotiated by a new IGC in 2003 and 2004, was signed on 29 October 2004 in Rome. It was intended to repeal the preceding treaties — with the exception of the Euratom Treaty — and to replace them with a single, constitutional text. However, following negative referendum results on 29 May 2005 in France and on 1 June 2005 in the Netherlands, the ratification process was suspended.

In the interim, on 25 April 2005, the **Treaty on the Accession of Bulgaria and Romania** was signed in Luxembourg. It entered into force on 1 January 2007.

As it was not possible for the Constitutional Treaty to enter into force, fresh negotiations were launched in 2007 leading to the signing on 13 December 2007, and the entry into force on 1 December 2009, of the **Treaty of Lisbon**.



Family photo on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty on the Accession of Bulgaria and Romania (Luxembourg, 25 April 2005)

The Treaty of Lisbon was intended to improve institutional efficiency and to strengthen the democratic nature of the Union. The Union was henceforth founded on two treaties: the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which replaced the Treaty establishing the European Community. The Euratom Treaty, which was also amended by the Treaty of Lisbon, continued to exist for an indefinite period ⁽⁵⁾.

The Treaty of Lisbon conferred legal personality on the EU and created two new institutions: the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Council, with a President elected for two and a half years. The system of pillars set up by the Treaty of Maastricht was removed.

The rules on voting in the Council were amended with the introduction of the dual-majority system (of Member States and of population). The role of the European Parliament as co-legislator with the Council was strengthened as the co-decision procedure became the ordinary legislative procedure. The treaty comprised a set of measures aimed at strengthening the democratic nature of the Union. In addition to strengthening the powers of the European Parliament, there were also provisions on involving national parliaments in the decision-making process and on citizen participation (for example through the citizens' initiative ⁽⁶⁾). The Treaty of Lisbon gave the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union the same legal value as the treaties.

For the first time, provision was made for the possibility of a Member State leaving the Union: 'Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.' ⁽⁷⁾

The **Treaty on the Accession of Croatia** was signed on 9 December 2011 in Brussels. It is due to enter into force on 1 July 2013 ⁽⁸⁾.

Several amendments to the Treaty of Lisbon are currently being discussed.

To be continued ...

⁽⁵⁾ The ECSC Treaty expired on 23 July 2002.

⁽⁶⁾ Article 11(4) TEU.

⁽⁷⁾ Article 50(1) TEU.

⁽⁸⁾ Provided that all the instruments of ratification have been deposited before that date.

THE EUROPEAN UNION



1951–2011: 60 YEARS
A UNION OF LAW

THE TREATIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

2011

Lisbon: 13 December 2007

- The European Council becomes an institution
- Law-making parity between the European Parliament and the Council
- Involvement of national parliaments
- Legal personality of the EU
- Charter of Fundamental Rights



13 December 2007 in Lisbon when the Treaty was signed

Nice: 26 February 2001

- Reform of the institutions for the future Union of 27

Amsterdam: 2 October 1997

- Area of freedom, security and justice
- Integration of the Schengen *acquis*
- Human rights
- Equality between men and women
- Sustainable development
- High Representative for the CFSP
- Crisis management capacity



25 April 2005 in Luxembourg during the signing ceremony for the Treaty of Accession of Romania and Bulgaria

Maastricht: 7 February 1992

- Birth of the European Union
- Economic and monetary union
- Move towards the euro
- Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)
- Justice and home affairs (JHA)

Single Act: 17 and 28 February 1986

- Qualified majority voting
- Beginning of legislative cooperation between the Council and the European Parliament
- Towards a large internal market
- Foreign policy cooperation
- First mention of the European Council



25 March 1957 in Rome during the signing ceremony for the EEC and Euratom Treaties

Rome: 25 March 1957

- Two founding treaties: '... an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe' (EEC preamble)
- Gradual establishment of a general common market (EEC)
- European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom)



18 April 1951: the Treaty of Paris establishes the ECSC: Paul van Zeland, Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister; Joseph Bech, Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister; Joseph Meurice, Belgian Foreign Trade Minister; Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Affairs Minister; Robert Schuman, French Foreign Affairs Minister; Konrad Adenauer, German Federal Chancellor and Federal Foreign Affairs Minister; Dirk Stikker, Netherlands Federal Foreign Affairs Minister; Johannes van den Brink, Minister for Economic Affairs of the Netherlands

Paris: 18 April 1951

- First founding treaty:
- Common market for the strategic products of the time: coal and steel

The treaties are the foundation of the Union. They are: negotiated and signed by the representatives of the Member States, ratified by the national parliaments and approved by the European Parliament.

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- Treaty of Accession of Croatia, 9 December 2011
ratification in progress
- Lisbon Treaty, 1 December 2009
- Treaty of Accession of Bulgaria and Romania, 1 January 2007
- Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, signed on 29 October 2004
did not come into force
- Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, 1 May 2004
- Treaty of Nice, 1 February 2003
- Treaty of Amsterdam, 1 May 1999
- Treaty of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, 1 January 1995
- Act amending the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB: European Investment Fund, 1 May 1994
- Treaty on European Union (TEU), 1 November 1993
- Single European Act, 1 July 1987
- Treaty of Accession of Spain and Portugal, 1 January 1986
- Treaty on Greenland, 1 January 1985
- Treaty of Accession of Greece, 1 January 1981
- Treaty amending the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank (EIB): Modification of the unit of account; conversion method, 1 October 1977
- Treaty amending certain financial provisions, 1 June 1977
- Treaty of Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, 1 January 1973
- Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions: 'Own resources', 1 January 1971
- Treaty merging the executive bodies, 1 July 1967
- Convention on the Netherlands Antilles, 1 October 1964
- Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities: Assembly, Court of Justice, Economic and Social Committee, 1 January 1958
- Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC), 1 January 1958
- Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), 1 January 1958
- Treaty establishing the European Defence Community, signed on 27 May 1952
did not come into force
- Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), 23 July 1952
expired on 23 July 2002

CHRONOLOGY AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

1951



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Poster: 'The European Union, 1951–2011: 60 years of the rule of law', published in 2011, 60 years after the first treaty (ECSC) was signed

From Paris to Lisbon: timeline of the treaties

Preliminary remarks:

- The original versions of the treaties and the respective national instruments of ratification were deposited in the archives of the Government of the Italian Republic (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic Affairs Office) unless otherwise indicated under 'Further information'.
- In addition to the above, 'Further information' indicates whether the document in question constitutes a founding treaty, the addition of an annex to a treaty, the expiry of a treaty, an unsigned draft treaty, the non-ratification of a treaty or exemptions provided for by the treaties.
- New authentic languages arising from the successive enlargements are shown in bold when they first appear as authentic languages.
- The dates of ratification by each Member State correspond to the dates on which the instruments of ratification or accession were deposited.
- The signatories listed are the plenipotentiaries of their respective states.
- Further information can be obtained from the database of the Council of the European Union's Agreements Office at the following address: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/accords-recherche>
- This timeline ends with the Treaty of Lisbon. Subsequent treaties under discussion or in the process of ratification ⁽⁹⁾ are not included. They will be included in a future edition.
- A list of the ISO codes for all official languages of the European Union is provided at the end of the brochure.

⁽⁹⁾ For example the Treaty on the Accession of Croatia, signed on 9 December 2011 in Brussels.

1*Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
'Paris Treaty'***Date and place of signature**

18 April 1951, Clock Room, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, France

Signatories

Konrad ADENAUER, Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Paul VAN ZEELAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Joseph Meurice, Minister for Foreign Trade (BE)

Robert SCHUMAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Carlo SFORZA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Joseph BECH, Minister for Foreign Affairs (LU)

Dirk STIKKER, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jan VAN DEN BRINK, Minister for Economic Affairs (NL)

Entry into force

23 July 1952

Authentic languages

FR

Further information

- Founding treaty
- Expired on 23 July 2002
- The original versions of the treaty and the national instruments of ratification, as well as the successive instruments of accession, were deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

2

Treaty establishing the European Defence Community 'EDC Treaty'

Date and place of signature

27 May 1952, Clock Room, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, France

Signatories

Konrad ADENAUER, Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Paul VAN ZEELAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Robert SCHUMAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Alcide DE GASPERI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Joseph BECH, Minister for Foreign Affairs (LU)

Dirk STIKKER, Minister for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Entry into force

Did not enter into force

Authentic languages

DE, FR, IT, NL

Further information

The original versions of the treaty and the national instruments of ratification, as well as the successive instruments of accession, were deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

The draft EDC Treaty was linked to the draft treaty on the statute of a European Political Community (EPC), adopted by the ECSC ad hoc assembly on 10 March 1953 (submitted to the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the ECSC on 9 March 1953). The draft EPC Treaty was rendered void by the rejection of the EDC.

3 — 4 — 5

*Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, 'EEC Treaty' ⁽¹⁰⁾
Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community
'EAEC Treaty' or 'Euratom Treaty' ⁽¹¹⁾
Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities*

Date and place of signature

25 March 1957, Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii, Capitol, Rome, Italy

Signatories

Paul-Henri SPAAK, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean-Charles SNOY ET D'OPPUERS, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Head of the Belgian delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference (BE)

Konrad ADENAUER, Federal Chancellor; Walter HALLSTEIN, State Secretary of the Federal Foreign Office (DE)

Christian PINEAU, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Maurice FAURÉ, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Antonio SEGNI, President of the Council of Ministers; Gaetano MARTINO, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Joseph BECH, Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lambert SCHAUS, Ambassador, Head of the Luxembourg delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference (LU)

Joseph LUNS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Hans LINTHORST HOMAN, Head of the Netherlands delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference (NL)

Entry into force

1 January 1958

Authentic languages

DE, FR, IT, NL

Further information

EEC and Euratom: founding treaties

⁽¹⁰⁾ Unlike the other protocols annexed to the EEC Treaty from the outset, the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Economic Community was signed in Brussels on 17 April 1957. In addition to the amendments made to it by subsequent treaties, the protocol was amended by the Council Decision of 24 October 1988 establishing a Court of First Instance of the European Communities (OJ L 319, 25.11.1988).

⁽¹¹⁾ The Protocol on the statute of the Court of Justice of the European Atomic Energy Community, annexed to the Euratom Treaty, was signed in Brussels on 17 April 1957.

6

*Convention of 13 November 1962 amending the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community with a view to rendering applicable to the Netherlands Antilles the special conditions of association laid down in Part Four of that Treaty
'Netherlands Antilles Convention'*

Date and place of signature

13 November 1962, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Henry FAYAT, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Rolf LAHR, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DE)

Jean-Marc BOEGNER, Ambassador, Head of the French Delegation to the Conference (FR)

Carlo RUSSO, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IT)

Eugène SCHAUS, Vice-President of the Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs (LU)

Hans VAN HOUTEN, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NL)

Wim LAMPE, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands Antilles

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 October 1964

OJ 150, 1.10.1964

Authentic languages

DE, FR, IT, NL

Further information

Under the convention, a protocol on imports of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles was annexed to the EEC Treaty.

7

*Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission
of the European Communities
'Merger Treaty' ⁽¹²⁾*

Date and place of signature

8 April 1965, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Paul-Henri SPAAK, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Kurt SCHMUECKER, Minister for Economic Affairs (DE)

Maurice COUVE DE MURVILLE, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Amintore FANFANI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Pierre WERNER, President of the Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs (LU)

Joseph LUNS, Minister for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 July 1967

OJ 152, 13.7.1967

Authentic languages

DE, FR, IT, NL

⁽¹²⁾ The Decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States on the provisional location of certain institutions and departments of the Communities (OJ 152, 13.7.1967) was signed and entered into force on the same days as the Merger Treaty.

8

Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities
'Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions'

Date and place of signature

22 April 1970, Alcide de Gasperi Building, European Parliament, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Signatories

Pierre HARMEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Walter SCHEEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Maurice SCHUMANN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Aldo MORO, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Gaston THORN, Minister for Foreign Affairs and for External Trade (LU)

Hans DE KOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1971

OJ L 2, 2.1.1971

Authentic languages

DE, FR, IT, NL

9

Treaty concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community
'Treaty on the Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the UK to the EEC and Euratom' ⁽¹³⁾

Date and place of signature

22 January 1972, Egmont Palace, Brussels, Belgium ⁽¹⁴⁾

Signatories

Gaston EYSKENS, Prime Minister; Pierre HARMEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jan VAN DER MEULEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (BE)

Jens Otto KRAG, Prime Minister; Ivar NØRGAARD, Minister for External Economic Affairs; Jens CHRISTENSEN, Secretary General for External Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DK)

Walter SCHEEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs; H.-G. SACHS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DE)

Maurice SCHUMANN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean-Marc BOEGNER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (FR)

Jack LYNCH, Taoiseach (Prime Minister); Patrick HILLERY, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Emilio COLOMBO, Prime Minister; Aldo MORO, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Giorgio BOMBASSEI FRASCANI DE VETTOR, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (IT)

Gaston THORN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean DONDELINGER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (LU)

⁽¹³⁾ Regarding accession to the ECSC, see the Decision of the Council of the European Communities of 22 January 1972 concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Coal and Steel Community, OJ L 73, 27.3.1972 (Documents concerning the accession to the European Communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Due to the non-ratification of the Accession Treaty by Norway, the Accession Treaty and other documents relating to accession were subject to the Council Decision of the European Communities of 1 January 1973 adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Communities, OJ L 2, 1.1.1973.



Norbert SCHMELZER, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tjerk WESTERTERP, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Maan SASSEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (NL)

Trygve BRATTELI, Prime Minister; Andreas CAPPELEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Søren C. SOMMERFELT, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (Norway)

Edward HEATH, MBE, MP, Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Minister for the Civil Service; Alec DOUGLAS-HOME, KT, MP, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Geoffrey RIPPON, QC, MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1973

OJ L 73, 27.3.1972 (Documents concerning the accession to the European Communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Authentic languages

DA, DE, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL

Further information

Negative referendum result in Norway on 25 September 1972

10

Treaty amending certain provisions of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank ⁽¹⁵⁾: empowering the Board of Governors to alter the definition of the unit of account and the method of converting sums into national currencies

Date and place of signature

10 July 1975, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Willy DE CLERCQ, Minister of Finance (BE)

Per HÆKKERUP, Minister for Economic Affairs (DK)

Hans APEL, Federal Minister for Finance (DE)

Jean-Pierre FOURCADE, Minister for Economic Affairs (FR)

Charles MURRAY, Secretary, Department of Finance of Ireland (IE)

Emilio COLOMBO, Minister for the Treasury (IT)

Jean DONDELINGER, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (LU)

Laurens J. BRINKHORST, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Michael PALLISER, KCMG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 October 1977

OJ L 91, 6.4.1978

Authentic languages

DA, DE, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL

⁽¹⁵⁾ The Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank was annexed to the EEC Treaty.

11

Treaty amending certain financial provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities ⁽¹⁶⁾
'Treaty amending certain financial provisions'

Date and place of signature

22 July 1975, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Renaat VAN ELSLANDE, Minister for Foreign Affairs and for Cooperation with the Developing Countries (BE)

Niels ERSBØLL, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DK)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Jean-Marie SOUTOU, Ambassador of France, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (FR)

Garret FITZGERALD, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Mariano RUMOR, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities (IT)

Jean DONDELINGER, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (LU)

Laurens J. BRINKHORST, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Michael PALLISER, KCMG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 June 1977

OJ L 359, 31.12.1977

Authentic languages

DA, DE, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL

⁽¹⁶⁾ The Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of 5 April 1977 on the provisional location of the Court of Auditors (OJ L 104, 28.4.1977) was signed on 5 April 1977 and entered into force on 1 June 1977.

12

*Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Communities) and the Hellenic Republic concerning the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community
'Treaty on the Accession of Greece' (17)*

Date and place of signature

28 May 1979, Zappeion Palace, Athens, Greece

Signatories

Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister; Henri SIMONET, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Joseph VAN DER MEULEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (BE)

Niels Anker KOFOED, Minister for Agriculture; Gunnar RIBERHOLDT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DK)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; Helmut SIGRIST, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DE)

Konstantinos KARAMANLIS, Prime Minister; Georgios RALLIS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Georgios CONTOGEOGRIS, Minister without portfolio, responsible for relations with the European Communities (EL)

Jean FRANÇOIS-PONCET, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pierre BERNARD-REYMOND, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Luc DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (FR)

John LYNCH, Taoiseach (Prime Minister); Michael O'KENNEDY, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Brendan DILLON, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (IE)

Giulio ANDREOTTI, President of the Council of Ministers; Adolfo BATTAGLIA, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Eugenio PLAJA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (IT)

(17) For accession to the ECSC, see the Decision of the Council of the European Communities of 24 May 1979 on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Coal and Steel Community, OJ L 291, 19.11.1979 (Documents concerning the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Communities).



Gaston THORN, President of the Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean DONDELINGER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (LU)

Chris VAN DER KLAUW, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jan LUBBERS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (NL)

Peter CARRINGTON, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Donald MAITLAND, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1981

OJ L 291, 19.11.1979 (Documents concerning the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Communities)

Authentic languages

DA, DE, **EL**, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL

13

Treaty amending, with regard to Greenland, the Treaties establishing the European Communities 'Greenland Treaty'

Date and place of signature

13 March 1984, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Leo TINDEMANS, Minister for External Relations of the Kingdom of Belgium (BE)

Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark; Gunnar RIBERHOLDT, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Denmark (DK)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany (DE)

Theodoros PANGALOS, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic (EL)

Roland DUMAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic (FR)

Peter BARRY, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland (IE)

Giulio ANDREOTTI, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic (IT)

Colette FLESCHE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (LU)

Wim VAN EEKELLEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; H. J. Ch. RUTTEN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands (NL)

Geoffrey HOWE, QC, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1985

OJ L 29, 1.2.1985

Authentic languages

DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL

Further information

Under the Greenland Treaty, a Protocol on special arrangements for Greenland was annexed to the EEC Treaty.

14

Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Communities) and the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community 'Treaty on the Accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC and Euratom' ⁽¹⁸⁾

Date and place of signature

12 June 1985, Hall of Columns, Royal Palace, Madrid, Spain — Belém Palace, Lisbon, Portugal

Signatories

Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister; Leo TINDEMANS, Minister for External Relations; Paul NOTERDAEME, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (BE)

Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister; Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jakob Esper LARSEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DK)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; Gisbert POENSGEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (DE)

Yannis HARALAMBOPOULOS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Theodoros PANGALOS, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (with responsibility for EEC affairs); Alexandre ZAFIRIOU, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (EL)

Felipe GONZÁLEZ MÁRQUEZ, Prime Minister; Fernando MÓRAN LÓPEZ, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Manuel MARÍN GONZÁLEZ, State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities; Gabriel FERRÁN DE ALFARO, Ambassador, Head of the Mission of Spain to the European Communities (ES)

Laurent FABIUS, Prime Minister; Roland DUMAS, Minister for External Relations; Catherine LALUMIÈRE, Delegated Minister entrusted with European Affairs; Luc DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (FR)

⁽¹⁸⁾ Regarding accession to the ECSC, see the Decision of the Council of the European Communities of 11 June 1985 on the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Coal and Steel Community, OJ L 302, 15.11.1985.

Garret FITZGERALD, Taoiseach (Prime Minister); Peter BARRY, TD, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Andrew O'ROURKE, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (IE)

Bettino CRAXI, President of the Council of Ministers; Giulio ANDREOTTI, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pietro CALAMIA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (IT)

Jacques F. POOS, Vice-President of the Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Joseph WEYLAND, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (LU)

Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister, Minister for General Affairs; Hans VAN DEN BROEK, Minister for Foreign Affairs; H. J. Ch. RUTTEN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (NL)

Mário SOARES, Prime Minister; Rui MACHETE, Deputy Prime Minister; Jaime GAMA, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ernâni RODRIGUES LOPES, Minister for Finance and Planning (PT)

Geoffrey HOWE, QC, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Michael BUTLER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1986

OJ L 302, 15.11.1985 (Documents concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Communities)

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT

15

Single European Act

Date and place of signature

17 February 1986 (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom), Luxembourg, Luxembourg

28 February 1986 (Denmark, Greece, Italy), The Hague, the Netherlands

Signatories

Leo TINDEMANS, Minister for External Relations (BE)

Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs (DE)

Karolos PAPOULIAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs (EL)

Francisco FERNÁNDEZ ORDÓÑEZ, Minister for Foreign Affairs (ES)

Roland DUMAS, Minister for External Relations (FR)

Peter BARRY, TD, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Giulio ANDREOTTI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Robert GOEBBELS, State Secretary, Minister for Foreign Affairs (LU)

Hans VAN DEN BROEK, Minister for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Pedro PIRES DE MIRANDA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (PT)

Lynda CHALKER, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 July 1987

OJ L 169, 29.6.1987

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT

Further information

Amended the ECSC Treaty, the EEC Treaty and the Euratom Treaty

16

Treaty on European Union 'Treaty of Maastricht'

Date and place of signature

7 February 1992, Council Chamber, Provincial Government Buildings, Maastricht, the Netherlands

Signatories

Mark EYSKENS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Philippe MAYSTADT, Minister for Finance (BE)

Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN, Minister for Economic Affairs (DK)

Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; Theodor WAIGEL, Federal Minister for Finance (DE)

Antonios SAMARAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Efthymios CHRISTODOULOU, Minister for Economic Affairs (EL)

Francisco FERNÁNDEZ ORDÓÑEZ, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALÁN, Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance (ES)

Roland DUMAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pierre BÉRÉGOVOY, Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget (FR)

Gerard COLLINS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Bertie AHERN, Minister for Finance (IE)

Gianni DE MICHELIS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Guido CARLI, Minister for the Treasury (IT)

Jacques F. POOS, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean-Claude JUNCKER, Minister for Finance (LU)

Hans VAN DEN BROEK, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wim KOK, Minister for Finance (NL)

João de Deus PINHEIRO, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jorge BRAGA DE MACEDO, Minister for Finance (PT)

Douglas HURD, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Francis MAUDE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 November 1993

OJ C 191, 29.7.1992

**Authentic languages**

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT

Further information

Established the Treaty on the European Union

Amended the EEC Treaty with a view to establishing the European Community; amended the ECSC Treaty and the Euratom Treaty

Exceptions from the application of the treaties:

- Denmark and the UK did not participate in the third stage of economic and monetary union ⁽¹⁹⁾.
- Denmark did not participate in the elaboration and the implementation of the European security and defence policy and in particular in the measures adopted on the basis of Title V of the EU Treaty which have defence implications ⁽²⁰⁾.

⁽¹⁹⁾ See in particular the two protocols annexed to the EC Treaty by the Treaty on European Union: the Protocol on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Protocol on certain provisions relating to Denmark.

⁽²⁰⁾ See in particular the Protocol on the position of Denmark.

17*Act amending the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank empowering the Board of Governors to establish a European Investment Fund**'Act allowing the creation of a European Investment Fund'***Date and place of signature**

25 March 1993, Council, Brussels, Belgium

Signatories

Philippe DE SCHOUTHEETE DE TERVARENT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (BE)

Gunnar RIBERHOLDT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (DK)

Jochen GRÜNHAGE, Deputy Permanent Representative (DE)

Leonidas EVANGELIDIS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (EL)

Camilo BARCIA GARCÍA-VILLAMIL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (ES)

François SCHEER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (FR)

Pádraig MAC KERNAN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (IE)

Federico DI ROBERTO, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (IT)

Jean-Jacques KASEL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (LU)

Ben BOT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (NL)

José César PAULOURO DAS NEVES, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (PT)

John KERR, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 May 1994

OJ L 173, 7.7.1994

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT

18

Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Portuguese Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Union) and the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden to the European Union

'Treaty on the Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the EU'

Date and place of signature

24 June 1994, Chapel of St George, Corfu, Greece ⁽²¹⁾

Signatories

Jean-Luc DEHAENE, Prime Minister; Willy CLAES, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Philippe DE SCHOUTHEETE DE TERVARENT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the European Union (BE)

Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN, Prime Minister; Niels Helveg PETERSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Gunnar RIBERHOLDT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the European Union (DK)

Helmut KOHL, Federal Chancellor; Klaus KINKEL, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Federal Chancellor; Dietrich VON KYAW, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Germany to the European Union (DE)

Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister; Karolos PAPOULIAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Theodoros PANGALOS, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (EL)

Felipe GONZÁLEZ MÁRQUEZ, President of the Government; Javier SOLANA MADARIAGA, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Carlos WESTENDORP Y CABEZA, State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities (ES)

⁽²¹⁾ Due to the non-ratification of the Accession Treaty by Norway, the Accession Treaty and other documents relating to accession were subject to Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the Council of the European Union adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Union, OJ L 1, 1.1.1995.

Édouard BALLADUR, Prime Minister; Alain JUPPÉ, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Alain LAMASSOURE, Minister attached to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with special responsibility for European Affairs; Pierre DE BOISSIEU, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the European Union (FR)

Albert REYNOLDS, Taoiseach (Prime Minister); Dick SPRING, Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Padraic MCKERNAN, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the European Union (IE)

Silvio BERLUSCONI, Prime Minister; Antonio MARTINO, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Livio CAPUTO, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister; Jacques F. POOS, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean-Jacques KASEL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the European Union (LU)

R. F. M. LUBBERS, Prime Minister; P. H. KOOIJMANS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ben BOT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Union (NL)

Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND, Prime Minister; Bjørn TORE GODAL, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Grete KNUDSEN, Minister for Trade, Minister for Merchant Shipping; Eivinn BERG, Head of the Delegation entrusted with the negotiations (Norway)

Franz VRANITZKY, Federal Chancellor; Alois MOCK, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ulrich STACHER, Director General, Federal Chancellery; Manfred SCHEICH, Head of the Austrian Mission to the European Communities (AT)

Aníbal CAVACO SILVA, Prime Minister; José DURÃO BARROSO, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Vítor MARTINS, State Secretary for European Affairs (PT)

Esko AHO, Prime Minister; Pertti SALOLAINEN, Minister for Foreign Trade; Heikki HAAVISTO, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Veli SUNDBÄCK, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs (FI)

Carl BILDT, Prime Minister; Margaretha af UGGLAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ulf DINKESPIEL, Minister for European Affairs and Foreign Trade; Frank BELFRAGE, Secretary of State for European Affairs and Foreign Trade (SE)

John MAJOR, Prime Minister; Douglas HURD, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; David HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 1995

OJ C 241, 29.8.1994 (Documents concerning the accession)

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT, **FI, SV**

Notes

Norway withdrew from the accession process following a negative referendum held on 28 November 1994.

19

Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts 'Treaty of Amsterdam'

Date and place of signature

2 October 1997, 'Burgenzaal', Royal Palace, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Signatories

Erik DERYCKE, Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Niels Helveg PETERSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DK)

Klaus KINKEL, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Federal Chancellor (DE)

Theodoros PANGALOS, Minister for Foreign Affairs (EL)

Juan Abel MATUTES, Minister for Foreign Affairs (ES)

Hubert VÉDRINE, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Raphael P. BURKE, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Lamberto DINI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Jacques F. POOS, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Cooperation (LU)

Hans VAN MIERLO, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Wolfgang SCHÜSSEL, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor (AT)

Jaime GAMA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (PT)

Tarja HALONEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FI)

Lena HJELM-WALLÉN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (SE)

Douglas HENDERSON, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 May 1999

OJ C 340, 10.11.1997

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV

Notes

Exceptions from the application of the treaties:

- At the time of integration of the Schengen *acquis* into the framework of the European Union, Denmark is bound by the Schengen *acquis* but the Schengen *acquis* does not form part of the *acquis communautaire* as it applies to Denmark ⁽²²⁾. Denmark can opt out of the subsequent adoption by the Council of measures pursuant to Title IV of the EC Treaty. It may decide nonetheless to transpose into its national law a Council decision to build on the Schengen *acquis* under the provisions of Title IV of the EC Treaty ⁽²³⁾.
- Ireland and the United Kingdom are not parties to the agreements of the Schengen *acquis*; at the time of its integration into the framework of EU law, the Schengen *acquis* does not apply to them. However they may request to take part in some or all of its provisions ⁽²⁴⁾. They may also opt into and participate in the adoption and application of measures pursuant to Title IV of the EC Treaty ⁽²⁵⁾.

⁽²²⁾ See the Protocol integrating the Schengen *acquis* into the framework of the European Union, annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam.

⁽²³⁾ See the Protocol on the position of Denmark.

⁽²⁴⁾ See the Protocol integrating the Schengen *acquis* into the framework of the European Union.

⁽²⁵⁾ See the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam.

20

Treaty of Nice amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts
'Treaty of Nice'

Date and place of signature

26 February 2001, 'Salle de Bal', Palais Sarde, Alpes-Maritimes Prefecture, Nice, France

Signatories

Louis MICHEL, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Mogens LYKKETOFT, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DK)

Joseph FISCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Federal Chancellor (DE)

Georgios PAPANDREOU, Minister for Foreign Affairs (EL)

Josep PIQUÉ I CAMPS, Minister for Foreign Affairs (ES)

Hubert VÉDRINE, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FR)

Brian COWEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Lamberto DINI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Lydie POLFER, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (LU)

Jozias VAN AARTSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (NL)

Benita FERRERO-WALDNER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs (AT)

Jaime GAMA, Ministro de Estado, Minister for Foreign Affairs (PT)

Erkki TUOMIOJA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FI)

Anna LINDH, Minister for Foreign Affairs (SE)

Robin COOK, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 February 2003

OJ C 80, 10.3.2001

Authentic languages

ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV

21

Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Union) and the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, concerning the accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic to the European Union
'Big Bang Enlargement Treaty'

Date and place of signature

16 April 2003, Stoa of Attalos, Ancient Agora, Athens, Greece

Signatories

Guy VERHOFSTADT, Prime Minister; Louis MICHEL, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)
Václav KLAUS, President; Vladimír ŠPIDLA, Prime Minister; Cyril SVOBODA, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pavel TELIČKA, Head of the delegation of the Czech Republic for the negotiations on the accession to the European Union and Ambassador and Head of the Mission of the Czech Republic to the European Communities (CZ)

Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN, Prime Minister; Per Stig MØLLER, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DK)

Gerhard SCHRÖDER, Federal Chancellor; Joseph FISCHER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Federal Chancellor (DE)

Arnold RÜÜTEL, President; Kristiina OJULAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs (EE)

Konstantinos SIMITIS, Prime Minister; Giorgos PAPANDREOU, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tassos GIANNITSIS, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (EL)

José Maria AZNAR LÓPEZ, President of the Government; Ana PALACIO VALLELERSUNDI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (ES)

Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN, Prime Minister; Dominique GALOUZEAU DE VILLEPIN, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Noëlle LENOIR, Minister attached to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with responsibility for European Affairs (FR)

Bertie AHERN, Taoiseach (Prime Minister); Brian COWEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IE)

Silvio BERLUSCONI, Prime Minister; Franco FRATTINI, Minister for Foreign Affairs (IT)

Tassos PAPAPOULOS, President; George IACOVIU, Minister for Foreign Affairs (CY)

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Tony BLAIR, Prime Minister; Jack STRAW, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 May 2004

OJ L 236, 23.9.2003 (Documents concerning the accession) and OJ C 227 E, 23.9.2003 (Appendices to the annexes to the act concerning the conditions of accession)

Authentic languages

ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, SL, FI, SV

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Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe

Date and place of signature

29 October 2004, Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii, Capitol, Rome, Italy

Signatories

Guy VERHOFSTADT, Prime Minister; Karel DE GUCHT, Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

Stanislav GROSS, Prime Minister; Cyril SVOBODA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (CZ)

Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN, Prime Minister; Per Stig MØLLER, Minister for Foreign Affairs (DK)

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Juhan PARTS, Prime Minister; Kristiina OJULAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs (EE)

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Tony BLAIR, Prime Minister; Jack STRAW, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (UK)

Entry into force and publication in the OJ

Did not enter into force

OJ C 310, 16.12.2004

Authentic languages

ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, SL, FI, SV

23

Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain And Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Union) and the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania, concerning the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union
'Treaty of Accession of Bulgaria and Romania'

Date and place of signature

25 April 2005, Neumünster Abbey, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Signatories

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Entry into force and publication in the OJ

1 January 2007

OJ L 157, 21.6.2005 (Documents concerning the accession)

Authentic languages

BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, **RO**, SK, SL, FI, SV

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Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community *'Treaty of Lisbon'*

Date and place of signature

13 December 2007, Monastery of the Hieronymites, Lisbon, Portugal

Signatories

Guy VERHOFSTADT, Prime Minister; Karel DE GUCHT, Minister for Foreign Affairs (BE)

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Janez JANŠA, President of the Government; Dimitrij RUPEL, Minister for Foreign Affairs (SI)
Robert FICO, Prime Minister; Ján KUBIŠ, Minister for Foreign Affairs (SK)
Matti VANHANEN, Prime Minister; Ilkka KANERVA, Minister for Foreign Affairs (FI)
Fredrik REINFELDT, Prime Minister; Cecilia MALMSTRÖM, Minister for European Affairs (SE)
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1 December 2009

OJ C 306, 17.12.2007

Authentic languages

BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV

Official languages of the European Union

	Official languages	ISO code
1	Bulgarian (български)	bg
2	Spanish (español)	es
3	Czech (čeština)	cs
4	Danish (dansk)	da
5	German (Deutsch)	de
6	Estonian (eesti keel)	et
7	Greek (ελληνικά)	el
8	English (English)	en
9	French (français)	fr
10	Irish (Gaeilge)	ga
11	Italian (italiano)	it
12	Latvian (latviešu valoda)	lv
13	Lithuanian (lietuvių kalba)	lt
14	Hungarian (magyar)	hu
15	Maltese (Malti)	mt
16	Dutch (Nederlands)	nl
17	Polish (polski)	pl
18	Portuguese (português)	pt
19	Romanian (română)	ro
20	Slovak (slovenčina)	sk
21	Slovene (slovenščina)	sl
22	Finnish (suomi)	fi
23	Swedish (svenska)	sv

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