

ER Research Guide

Contents:

[Introduction](#)

[Background information](#)

[EU Institutions and bodies](#)

[EU Institutions](#)

[Legislative advisory bodies](#)

[Financial bodies](#)

[EU Agencies](#)

[Other specialized EU bodies](#)

[EU in the World](#)

[EU external representation](#)

[EU and international trade and economic relations](#)

[EU Decision-Making](#)

[EU Law](#)

[Treaties](#)

[Founding Treaties](#)

[Accession Treaties](#)

[External Treaties](#)

[Secondary legislation](#)

[Official Journal](#)

[How to find secondary legislation](#)

[In the Official Journal](#)

[By year and number](#)

[By CELEX number](#)

[By subject](#)

[How to find preparatory documents](#)

[How to find case law](#)

[How to find full text case law](#)

[How to find citations by topic](#)

[Periodicals](#)

[Current awareness](#)

[Statistics](#)

[Useful research guides and electronic resources on European integration](#)

Introduction

The European Union (EU) is a supranational organization, composed of 27 European countries - EU Member States - which cooperate on issues ranging from economic and monetary affairs to migration, crime fighting and foreign policy. The extent of cooperation – ranging from harmonised laws to the exchange of information – depends on the policy area.

The history of the EU started in 1951, when the first six Member States: France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Paris, creating the [European Coal and Steel Community \(ECSC\)](#). Following this, in 1957 the [European Economic Community \(EEC\)](#) and the [European Atomic Community \(EURATOM\)](#) were established by the Treaty of Rome. In 1967, under the [Merger Treaty](#) the governing institutions (Commission and Council) of these three Communities were brought together. The two major developments that followed were the 1985 [Single European Act](#) and the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht ([Treaty on European Union](#)). The Single European Act set as a goal the completion of the internal market and for the first time codified the provisions on political cooperation between Member States, while the Treaty of Maastricht provided for the introduction of a common currency and established Common Foreign and Security Policy as a separate policy area. Under the Treaty of Maastricht, the [European Union](#) was created, and the European Economic Community was renamed [European Community \(EC\)](#). With every change, new areas of competence were added. In that way the EU has gradually evolved with the development of a single market, the removal of border controls and restrictions on trade and services, and the introduction of a common currency, the euro. In recent years, the EU has striven to improve Member States' cooperation on matters such as asylum and immigration and the fight against organized crime, and develop a common external relations policy.

A brief history of the European Union from the Commission's perspective is presented at the [Europa](#) website.

The [Treaty of Lisbon](#) (also called the Reform Treaty) that entered into force 1 December 2009 was an answer to the inability of all Member States to ratify the [Constitutional Treaty](#), signed in 2004. For an overview of the changes introduced by the Constitutional Treaty, see the [Europa](#) website and the webpage of the [European Convention](#) which prepared the Constitutional Treaty. The Reform

Treaty, largely based on the Constitutional Treaty, put an end to the so-called [pillar structure](#) of EU created by the Treaty of Maastricht and gave the EU a single legal personality, EURATOM remaining the only separate element within the EU.

Currently, the EU is based on two Treaties: [Treaty on European Union \(TEU\)](#), giving the general framework of cooperation and the [Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union \(TFEU\)](#) with more specific rules and procedures. These two Treaties, together with the protocols and the [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#), form the legal core of the EU.

For a timeline and consolidated texts of Treaties, go to the section EU Law → [Treaties](#)

Alongside the extension of the EU competences to new policy areas, resulting in a deeper integration process between existing Member States, the EU witnessed [5 rounds of enlargement](#), providing for the participation of new countries in the integration process. Currently, the list of [candidate countries](#) comprises Croatia, Iceland, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, whereas [potential candidate countries](#) are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo under UNSC Resolution No. 1244/99.

There are differences between EU Member States: not all of them, for instance, are part of the [Euro area](#) where the common currency is used, or the so-called [Schengen area](#) without border controls. Furthermore, some Member States are subject to special, more restrictive, rules in the early time of their membership: for instance, [free movement rights for Bulgarian and Romanian citizens](#). Some Member States have chosen to opt out from specific areas of cooperation (for instance, [the UK](#), [Denmark](#) and [Sweden](#) do not take part in the monetary union). On the other hand, in areas where the EU competences are not exclusive there is a possibility for an [enhanced cooperation](#) among a group of Member States.

When doing research on European integration, be prepared to come across **eurojargon** – specific terms related to the EU affairs. Use a [glossary](#) or an EU [language guide](#) for help with definitions of unfamiliar terminology.

Background Information

These **bibliographies** contain information on treatises and other background materials that will give you an introduction to EU generally:

- Osvaldo Croci, [The European Union. A Bibliography](#) (checked November 2010):
- Laura Cosovanu and Anna Stoyanova, [Bibliography European Integration](#)
- [European Access](#) (indexed at CU Boulder)

To locate more materials, use keyword search in the [Leiden University library catalogue](#) or check the [European Commission Libraries Catalogue](#).

EU Institutions and bodies

A good place to start research on the Institutions of the EU is the part of [Europa](#) website devoted to [EU Institutions and bodies](#). All official documents of EU institutions are available online at the [Europa](#) website (Europa → Publications and Documents → Official Documents). This guide will provide an overview of the role and functions of EU institutions, legislative advisory bodies, financial bodies and agencies, followed by more detailed guidelines on finding their legal and

policy documents. Note that the term ‘EU Institution’ is reserved to main EU organs (as indicated in Art. 13 TEU); whereas the other EU entities are indicated by the term ‘Agency’ or ‘Body’.

EU Institutions

Political guidance and agenda-setting

The [European Council](#) is composed of the Heads of the EU Member States and responsible for defining the general political guidelines and priorities of the European Union. It has no legislative powers. The European Council elects its President by qualified majority voting for a term of 2,5 years, renewable once. The current (and first) President of the European Council is the Belgian national [Herman van Rompuy](#).

Documents: The [draft agenda](#) of the European Council meetings, [background documents](#) and the [Council Presidency conclusions](#) are regularly published at the website of the European Council.

The ‘Legislative triangle’

The [\(European\) Commission](#) has numerous roles. Being the ‘agenda setter’, it proposes legislation and launches new policy initiatives. The Commission also serves as the executive branch of the EU and enters into international agreements on Union’s behalf. Furthermore, in areas such as competition and internal market the Commission oversees the application of EU law at the national level and can initiate legal proceedings to ensure compliance with EU policy and legislation.

The Commission is based in Brussels and comprises the College of Commissioners and the Commission’s administration. The College of Commissioners is composed of [27 Commissioners](#) and elected by the European Parliament on proposal by the Council. Its 5-years term corresponds to that of the European Parliament and currently runs from 2010 to 2014. Under the current rules, each Member State nominates one Commissioner. Yet, the Commissioners do not represent their respective Member States (that is the Council’s role) but the general interest of the EU. The College of Commissioners includes the President of the Commission, currently the Portuguese national [José Manuel Barroso](#), and the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, British national [Catherine Ashton](#). The Commission’s administration is organized into 27 departments called [Directorates-General](#), responsible for drafting legislation and overseeing its implementation.

Documents: The Commission documents are available through its [public register](#). Proposed legislation can be found via the [Prelex](#) database. [Standard search](#) allows finding documents by series, number and year and filter the results in accordance with the event, activity of an institution and date. The [advanced search](#) option allows extending search criteria to, inter alia, the legal basis of the measure, type of document, field of activity (policy area) and name of the person responsible.

The [Council \(of the European Union\)](#), together with the European Parliament, [adopts EU legislation](#) and budget on the basis of Commission’s proposals. Based in Brussels, the Council is composed of one minister from each Member State. Along with the General Affairs Council, dealing issues that affect more than one of the Union's policies, the Council meets in 10 different [configurations](#), depending on the issue under discussion. The [weight of a Minister’s vote](#) roughly depends on the size of population of the Member State that he/she represents, although the ratio of weight to population is the highest in smaller states, and the lowest in the biggest ones. Council meetings are prepared by the [COREPER](#) that consists of the permanent representatives of the Member States to the EU.

Documents: Council’s documents, including the agenda, can be accessed via its [public register](#) (operational since 1 January 1999). Older documents can be found in the Council’s [archives](#) (upon a prior appointment). Documents since 1994 are also published in [OJ C-E Series](#) and can be found through [Westlaw](#) EU ACTS database.

The [European Parliament](#) is composed of representatives directly elected by the citizens of the Member States every 5 years. The [7th European Parliament](#) was elected in June 2009 and will be working until the June 2014 elections. Along with the Council, the Parliament acts as the EU legislator and adopts the EU budget. Furthermore, the Parliament supervises the Commission's implementation of EU policies and the management of the EU budget. The involvement of the EP in the EU lawmaking depends on which legislative procedure is used. Today the vast majority of legislation is enacted under the [ordinary legislative procedure](#), where the Parliament acts on a par with the Council.

The respective [committee](#) of the Parliament examines the proposed legislation and a rapporteur is assigned to draft a report and opinion for consideration at the plenary meeting. Currently, the European Parliament is composed of 736 MEPs, divided into 7 [political groups](#). The Treaty of Lisbon foresees a further increase to 751 MEPs in 2014. The [official seat](#) of the European Parliament is Strasbourg, where plenary sessions are held; committee work, on the other hand, takes place in Brussels. The [Secretariat-General](#) of the Parliament is located in Luxembourg.

Documents: Parliamentary reports, minutes and debates of plenary sessions, parliamentary questions to the Commission and the Council, as well as a number of other documents of the European Parliament are available at the [European Parliament Official Documents webpage](#) and via the [public register](#) of European Parliament documents.

Judicial institutions

The [Court of Justice of the European Union](#) (ECJ, prior to the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Court of Justice) is the highest legal authority in the EU. The Court has jurisdiction to decide cases involving interpretation and application of EU law. EU institutions and Member States may bring actions against each other and appeal for failure to implement or properly apply EU law, for instance the Commission may file a case against a Member State for not implementing a Directive. Legal or natural persons may appeal to the Court against an act addressed to that person or which is of direct and individual concern to them, and against a regulatory act which is of direct concern to them and does not entail implementing measures. The Court will also give preliminary rulings in cases referred to it by national courts when questions of EU law are involved in domestic proceedings.

The ECJ is composed of [27 Judges](#) (one from each Member State) and works in [8 Chambers](#). There are no dissenting opinions. The Court is assisted by [8 Advocates-General](#), who present a reasoned and independent opinion on the issue of law in the given case. The Judges and Advocates-General are appointed by the Council for a renewable term of 6 years. The Judges further and select among themselves a [President](#) for a renewable term of 3 years.

The ECJ is both an Institution and the highest court of the EU. The institution comprises also the General Court (prior to the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, Court of First Instance) and the Civil Service Tribunal. The [General Court](#) has jurisdiction, inter alia, over actions for annulment of EU acts brought by natural or legal persons, as well as actions in the field of competition and anti-dumping law, EU trade-marks and actions seeking compensation for damages caused by EU institutions or their staff. Within two months, the decisions of the General Court are appealable to the ECJ on points of law only. Similarly to the Court of Justice, the General Court consists of [27 Judges](#), one from each Member State, and works in [8 Chambers](#). The [Civil Service Tribunal](#) has jurisdiction to hear and determine at first instance disputes between the European Union and its servants. Within two months, its decisions are subject to an appeal to the General Court on points of law only. The Civil Service Tribunal comprises [7 Judges](#) appointed by the Council for a renewable

period of 6 years, and the President (currently – Paul Mahoney), elected by the Judges themselves for a renewable period of 3 years. The Civil Service Tribunal works in [3 Chambers](#).

Documents: Case law of the three courts since 17/06/1997 is accessible via the [Case law search form](#) on the website of the Court of Justice of the EU; earlier case law since 1954 can be found via the Eur-Lex database - search either by [document type, number and year](#), [keyword](#) or the number in [European Court Reports series](#) (ECR). Annotations of judgments can be found via the [Curia](#) website (Case law → Annotation of judgments: access in chronological order).

Financial institutions

The [European Court of Auditors](#) (ECA) is ‘an independent guardian of the financial interests of EU citizens’. It oversees the collection and spending of EU funds and the implementation of the EU budget. Despite its name, the Court has no judicial powers. It contributes to the improvement of the EU financial management by its [annual reports](#) on the implementation of the EU budget, presented to the European Parliament, as well as specific reports on the expenditures of the EU bodies. The Court works in [5 Chambers](#) and is composed of [27 Members](#), one from each Member State. The Members of the Court are appointed by the Council after consultation with the European Parliament for a renewable term of 6 years. The [President](#) is elected by the Court members for a renewable term of 3 years.

Documents: The audit reports and opinions of the Court of Auditors, its annual reports, information documents and the Court’s journal are available at the [Publications](#) section of its website.

The [European Central Bank](#) (ECB) is responsible for maintaining the price stability in the euro area, currently composed of [16 EU Member States](#). Of a close connection to the ECB are the [European System of Central Banks \(ESCB\)](#) and the [Eurosystem](#). The ESCB comprises the ECB and the national central banks of all EU Member States, whether they have adopted the euro or not. The Eurosystem is composed of the ECB and the national central banks of those countries that have adopted the euro.

The main decision-making body of the ECB is the [Governing Council](#), composed of the six members of the [Executive Board](#), and the governors of the national central banks of the 16 euro area countries. The Governing Council formulates the monetary policy for the euro area. The Executive Board, on the other hand, is responsible for implementing the monetary policy. The [General Council](#) of the ECB contributes, inter alia, to the ECB’s advisory functions, the collection of statistical information, the preparation of the ECB’s annual report and the standardisation of accounting and reporting of operations undertaken by the national central banks. It is composed of the President and vice-President of the ECB, as well as representatives of national banks of all 27 EU Member States. The President of the ECB – currently, the French national, [Jean-Claude Trichet](#) - is appointed by the European Council (in fact, the representatives of the 16 euro-area countries) for a non-renewable term of 8 years. Political control over the monetary policy in the Euro area is exercised by the [Eurogroup](#) - an informal gathering of the euro area finance ministers, currently presided by the Luxembourg national [Jean-Claude Juncker](#). Under the Treaty of Lisbon, the Eurogroup was for the first time recognized in a separate [protocol](#), without, however, being granted an official status.

Documents: Statistical materials, press and publications, as well as background documents on the EU monetary policy are available on the ECB website – navigate from the [homepage](#) using the corresponding tabs. [Documents](#) and [archives of public texts](#) of particular relevance to the Eurogroup can be accessed via its website.

Legislative advisory bodies

The [Economic and Social Committee](#) (EESC) is a legislative advisory body representing industry, labour and consumers. The Committee issues opinions on legislation dealing with labour, consumer protection and public health, education and transport. The EESC is composed of members nominated by the Member States and appointed by the Council. Currently it has 344 members, the membership being roughly proportional to the Member States' populations.

Documents: For the opinions and reports of the Economic and Social Committee, see 'C' series of the Official Journal → *Opinions and Reports* → Economic and Social Committee. EESC opinions since late 2005 are available online on the [Committee's website](#). Opinions and publications, as well as a number of other documents, can be found online via the EESC [public register](#).

The [Committee of Regions](#) (COR) is a legislative advisory body representing local or regional interests in the EU. The Committee may issue opinions either at the request of other EU institutions or on its own motion, and must be consulted when the proposed legislation affects policy areas such as education, culture, environment or employment, or has a particularly strong local or regional effect. The COR is composed of 344 members nominated by the Member States and appointed by the Council.

Documents: EESC opinions, studies and publications are available via its [electronic document register](#). [Simple search](#) allows finding documents by keyword, document type and date, whereas the [advanced search](#) option extends search criteria, inter alia, to the rapporteur's name, document number/year, Commission's or inter-institutional reference.

Financial bodies

In addition to the ECB and ECA, which are formal EU institutions, the EU consists of the following financial bodies.

The [European Investment Bank](#) (EIB) is the EU financing institution, providing long-term investments into projects which support small and medium businesses, regional cohesion and convergence, the fight against climate change, sustainable energy sources, research and development and trans-European networks. The EIB shareholders are the 27 Member States of the Union, which have jointly subscribed its capital. Outside the EU, the EIB is responsible for the financial aspect of EU external cooperation and development policies (development of private sector, infrastructure, security of energy supply, and environmental sustainability).

Documents: The EIB [infocentre](#) provides access to the news, press-releases and publications of the Bank. The EIB historical archives are available on the [European University Institute webpage](#).

The [European Investment Fund](#) (EIF) is responsible for providing venture capital for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), particularly new firms and technology-oriented businesses across Europe. The EIF does not fund those enterprises directly, but provides guarantees to financial institutions, such as banks, to cover their loans to SMEs. The Fund is owned by the European Investment Bank, the two together forming the [EIB Group](#).

Documents: The EIF press-releases and publications are available via its [News centre](#) page; publications can be searched by keyword and filtered by category (Corporate Governance, Annual Report, etc.) and year.

EU Agencies

EU agencies are decentralised EU bodies dealing with specific tasks of a legal, technical and/or scientific nature. In accordance with the [principle of institutional balance](#), EU agencies do not have (delegated) legislative powers. The documents of all EU agencies, such as press-releases, publications, statistics, etc. are accessible directly through the agencies' websites – navigate from the home page to the corresponding tab or link. Alternatively, use direct links to the documents of the relevant agency at the [Europa](#) website. EU agencies (except for agencies related to EURATOM, which remains a separate legal entity within the EU) can be divided into **regulatory** and **executive** agencies.

- **Regulatory agencies** are 'typified in their diversity', as there are no general rules governing their creation and operation. They have a variety of roles, specified in their founding legislation on the case-by-case basis. These agencies are funded either from the EU budget or by the direct receipt of fees and have an independent legal personality. Regulatory agencies are best classified according to their function:

- **Agencies adopting individual decisions which are legally binding on third parties:**

[Community Plant Variety Office \(CPVO\)](#) is responsible for examining applications and granting EU-wide intellectual property rights for plant varieties. The CPVO is based in Angers, France.

[European Aviation Safety Agency \(EASA\)](#) is responsible for type-certification of aircraft and components, the approval of organisations involved in the design, manufacture and maintenance of aeronautical products and authorization of third-country operators. Furthermore, the agency provides expert advice on the new EU legislation affecting aviation safety. The EASA is based in Cologne, Germany.

[European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#) carries out registration, evaluation and authorization of chemical substances EU-wide. It further provides the Commission and Member States with scientific advice on the safety and the socio-economic aspects of the use of chemicals. The ECHA is based in Helsinki, Finland.

[Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market \(Trade Marks and Designs\) \(OHIM\)](#) is responsible for examination, registration, opposition and cancellation procedures for EU Trade Marks and similar procedures for registered EU Designs. The agency further coordinates the activities of similar national institutions. The OHIM is based in Alicante, Spain.

- **Agencies providing direct assistance to the Commission and to the Member States in the form of technical or scientific advice:**

[European Food Safety Authority \(EFSA\)](#) works to assess risks associated with the food chain and provides relevant scientific advice to the Commission, the Parliament and EU Member States, in order to support the risk-management processes that they undertake. The EFSA further disseminates the results of its assessment to the general public. The EFSA is based in Parma, Italy.

[European Maritime Safety Agency \(EMSA\)](#) provides technical and scientific advice to the Commission in preparation of legislation related to maritime safety and prevention of pollution by ships. The EMSA further helps monitor the implementation of this legislation and assess its effectiveness by providing data on maritime safety and ship pollution. The EMSA is based in Lisbon, Portugal.

[European Medicines Agency](#) carries out registration and evaluation of new medicines for human and animal use EU-wide. On the basis of this evaluation, the authorization of new medicines is granted by the Commission. The agency further provides scientific advice to companies engaged in developing new medicines. The EMA is based in London, the UK.

[European Railway Agency \(ERA\)](#) assists the Commission in updating and developing the existent EU legislation related to the railway transport (especially on aspects such as safety and interoperability) and provides scientific and technical advice to the Commission. The ERA is based in Valenciennes, France.

- Agencies in charge of operational activities:

[Community Fisheries Control Agency \(CFCA\)](#) coordinates Member States' control and inspection activities in the field of fisheries, in order to ensure that Common Fisheries Policy rules are respected and applied effectively at the national level. The CFCA is based in Vigo, Spain.

[European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders \(FRONTEX\)](#) coordinates Member States' activities in the field of border security and provides technical and research assistance to national border control activities. FRONTEX is based in Warsaw, Poland.

[The European GNSS Supervisory Authority \(GSA\)](#) carries out research and coordinates Member States' activities related to the implementation of tasks related to the development of EU Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) programmes, such as the GALILEO radionavigation positioning system. The GSA is provisionally located in Brussels, Belgium.

[European Police College \(CEPOL\)](#) works to foster a closer cooperation and networking among senior EU police officers in order to facilitate Member States' cooperation in the fight with the cross-border crime. The CEPOL is based in Bramshill, the UK.

[European Police Office \(EUROPOL\)](#) facilitates cooperation of Member States' law enforcement authorities in preventing and combating such forms of cross-border crime as, for instance, terrorism, drug- and human trafficking and cyber crime. EUROPOL is based in the Hague, the Netherlands.

[European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit \(EUROJUST\)](#) facilitates co-ordination of Member States' actions in cross-border investigations and prosecutions. EUROJUST is based in the Hague, the Netherlands.

- Agencies responsible for networking activities, as well as gathering, analysing and communicating reliable and easy-to-understand information:

[European Agency for Safety and Health at Work \(EU-OSHA\)](#) ensures better working conditions throughout the EU, mainly by means of sharing information with stakeholders and organising awareness-raising activities. The EU-OSHA is based in Bilbao, Spain.

[European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control \(ECDC\)](#) carries out data collection and research, provides information to the Commission and Member States in the field of disease prevention and control, and coordinates national activities in this area. The ECDC is based in Stockholm, Sweden.

[European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training \(CEDEFOP\)](#) carries out research and provides information to the Commission and Member States in the field of vocational training, thus ensuring that policy-making both at the EU and national level is evidence-based. The Cedefop is based in Thessaloniki, Greece.

[European Defence Agency \(EDA\)](#) promotes coordination among Member States in the field of Common Security and Defence Policy, carries out research and contributes to the development of European defence technologies and, together with the Commission, works on the development of an internationally competitive defence equipment market in the EU. The EDA is based in Ixelles, Belgium.

[European Environment Agency \(EEA\)](#) carries out research and disseminates information on the state of environment in the EU and a wider Europe, thus ensuring that the EU legislation related to environmental issues is based on sound scientific data. The EEA is based in Copenhagen, Denmark.

[European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions \(EUROFOUND\)](#) is responsible for carrying out research and providing information to key stakeholders (EU institutions, national governments, trade unions and employers) on the improvement living and working conditions and the establishment of balanced industrial relations EU-wide. The EUROFOUND is based in Dublin, Ireland.

[European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction \(EMCDDA\)](#) carries out research and provides information to the Commission and Member States, thus assisting in the preparation of evidence-based legislation on drugs. The EMCDDA is based in Lisbon, Portugal.

[European Network and Information Security Agency \(ENISA\)](#) carries out research and provides informational assistance to the Commission in updating and developing EU legislation on network and information security in the field of the common market. The ENISA is based in Crete, Greece.

[European Training Foundation \(ETF\)](#) carries out research and provides the Commission with its opinion on efficient ways of making investments into education and training programmes in the EU partner countries. The ETF further provides advice to EU partner countries on the development of their education and training systems. The ETF is based in Turin, Italy.

[European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights \(EUFRA\)](#) carries out research in the field of fundamental rights and provides information and independent opinions to the EU Institutions and Member States' governments on the development and implementation of EU legislation affecting fundamental rights. The EUFRA is based in Vienna, Austria.

[European Union Institute for Security Studies \(EUISS\)](#) carries out research in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy and offers analytical data and CFSP forecasts to the Council of the EU. The EUISS is based in Paris, France.

[European Union Satellite Centre \(EUSC\)](#) supports the EU Common Security and Defence Policy by analysing the satellite imagery and collateral data. The EUSC further cooperates with the EU space-related services, as well as relevant national and international bodies. The EUSC is based in Madrid, Spain.

- **Executive agencies** are entrusted with specific tasks relating to the management of one or more EU programmes. In contrast to other types of agencies, these agencies are created and directly controlled by the Commission, which appoints their staff and manages their budgets. Executive agencies are set up for a **fixed period** and are located at the seat of the European Commission (Brussels or Luxembourg).

[Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency \(EACEA\)](#) manages specific EU programmes in the fields of education and training, citizenship, youth, audiovisual and culture, such as Lifelong Learning, Erasmus Mundus and Youth in Action. EACEA is responsible for drawing up programme guidelines, fundraising and financial management, evaluation of programmes and the dissemination of results. The EACEA is based in Brussels.

[European Research Council Executive Agency \(ERC Executive Agency\)](#) is an EU funding body set up to promote academic excellence EU-wide and support independent 'bottom-up' research. The ERC is based in Brussels.

[Executive Agency for Health and Consumers \(EAHC\)](#) manages specific programmes in the field of public health, consumer rights and food safety. The EAHC activities are aimed at reducing health inequalities in the EU, ensuring a higher level of consumer protection and increasing understanding of EU food and feed law by common training. The EAHC is based in Luxembourg.

[Research Executive Agency \(REA\)](#) aims its activities at fostering excellence in the EU-wide research and innovation. The REA specifically manages the EU funds within the framework of the Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration

Activities, aimed at answering Europe's needs in terms of jobs and competitiveness. The REA is based in Brussels.

[Trans-European Transport Network Executive Agency \(TEN-T EA\)](#) ensures the technical and financial implementation of the TEN-T programme, aimed at the financing of key transport infrastructure projects in order to provide for a greater cohesion and the interoperability of the EU transport networks. The TEN-T is based in Brussels.

- **EURATOM agencies and bodies**, [EURATOM Supply Agency](#) and [Fusion for Energy](#), support the aims of the EURATOM Treaty: coordinating Member States' research programmes on the peaceful use of the nuclear energy, providing knowledge, infrastructure and funding of this energy type, and ensuring that atomic energy supply within the EU is sufficient. In order to find the documents of Euratom Supply Agency, follow the general guidelines for all EU agencies. The news, press releases and publications of Fusion for Energy can be found via its [Media corner](#).

Other specialized EU bodies

The [European Ombudsman](#) (EO) is an independent authority, responsible for investigating instances of maladministration in the EU institutions and bodies on the basis of complaints or on its own initiative. The EO's jurisdiction extends to all EU Institutions and bodies - with the exception of the Court of Justice, the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal acting in their judicial role – but not to national entities. The EO - currently, the Greek national, [Nikiforos Diamandouros](#) - is elected by the European Parliament for a renewable period of 5 years, which corresponds to the legislative term of the Parliament.

Documents: The European Ombudsman website features [press releases](#) and [selected cases](#), sorted by year. The [cases database](#) allows searching cases by year, number, document type, date range, institution concerned, etc. [Summaries](#), [decisions](#), [draft recommendations](#), [special reports](#) and [own-initiative inquiries](#) are available in the cases section, sorted by year.

The [European Data Protection Supervisor](#) (EDPS) supervises the protection of personal data and privacy in the EU. In particular, the EDPS monitors the processing of personal data by, and promotes good practices among EU institutions and advises on policies and legislation that affect privacy. The EDPS – currently the Dutch national, Peter Hustinx - is appointed by a joint decision of the European Parliament and the Council for a renewable term of five years.

Documents: The EDPS [publications page](#) provides links to annual reports, speeches, articles and brochures. The EDPS [opinions](#) and [comments](#), sorted by year, are available in the consultation section of the EDPS website.

EU in the World

EU external representation

Under the Lisbon Treaty, the following main actors ensure the EU external representation: the President of the European Council, the High Representative for the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, the President of the European Commission and the European External Action Service.

The [President of the European Council](#) (currently - Herman van Rompuy) is appointed by the European Council for a 2,5 year period and is responsible for chairing and coordinating the

meetings of the European Council. The President of the European Council represents the EU at the level of Heads of States or Governments. The President's [speeches](#) and [agenda](#), as well as the [press-releases](#) on his activities can be accessed his personal homepage.

The [President of the European Commission](#) (currently - José Manuel Barroso), as well as the relevant Commissioners and Directorate-Generals, ensure the EU external representation in areas falling under the Commission's remit: [enlargement](#) and [neighbourhood policy](#) ([Štefan Füle](#)), [trade](#) ([Karel de Gucht](#)), [development](#) ([Andris Piebalgs](#)) and [humanitarian aid](#) ([Kristalina Georgieva](#)). Documents related to these policy areas can be found via the websites of corresponding Commissioners and Directorates-General: navigate from the home page using corresponding links or tabs.

The [EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy](#) (currently – Catherine Ashton) also holds the post of Vice-President of the Commission and chairs the Foreign Affairs Council. Furthermore, she heads the [European External Action Service \(EEAS\)](#). The High Representative is responsible for coordinating EU external relations policy and ensuring the EU representation at the foreign minister level. The HR's [speeches](#), [statements](#) and [agenda](#) can be accessed via her personal homepage. Audiovisual materials, the photo gallery, as well as articles in press are available via the HR's [information centre](#).

The [European External Action Service](#) is the EU 'corps diplomatique', ensuring the EU representation in third countries and international organization and incorporating most of the Council and Commission departments dealing with foreign affairs, as well as Member States diplomats. The EEAS builds its activity on the network of [130 EU Delegations](#) (before the Treaty of Lisbon: Commission Delegations and Offices) around the world. Key background documents and press-releases related to the EEAS activities can be found directly on its [home page](#).

EU and international trade and economic relations

An overview of the EU's relationships in wider the world would be incomplete without mentioning the Union's role in the World Trade Organization and International Monetary Fund.

The [World Trade Organization](#) deals with rules pertaining to international trade and represents a forum for international trade negotiations. Furthermore, it provides technical assistance and administers trade- and services-related training for developing countries. The [European Union page](#) at the WTO website provides access on international trade disputes to which the EU was a party, negotiation documents mentioning the EU, and notifications from the EU, listed according to policy areas.

The [International Monetary Fund](#) has been established in order to foster global monetary cooperation and trade, secure financial stability, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty in the developing countries. The [European Monetary Union page](#) at the IMF website provides an overview of the EMU and its implications for the international monetary cooperation and provides access to factsheets and publications on EMU.

EU Decision-making

The legislative process in the European Union is more complex than that in most individual countries. Generally, the documents produced as a result of this process can be divided into ['legislative acts'](#), adopted by the Council and Parliament following a legislative procedure, and ['non-legislative acts'](#), enacted by the Commission. Non-legislative acts, in their turn, can be divided into [delegated](#) and [implementing](#) acts and are adopted under a ['Comitology'](#) procedure enabling the Parliament and Council to supervise the Commission's acts..

Legislative procedure

Prior to the Treaty of Lisbon, most of the decisions in the EU were adopted under the co-decision procedure (document code COD). Under the Treaty of Lisbon, co-decision was renamed ‘ordinary legislative procedure’ and became the main method of EU decision-making. Under the ordinary legislative procedure, the Commission submits a legislative proposal to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament. If the Parliament and Council agree to the proposed text, the legislation is enacted. If the Council and the Parliament do not agree on the proposal, it may go through up to three separate readings prior to enactment. Visit the Europa website for a [detailed description](#) and the [flowchart](#) of the co-decision/ordinary legislative procedure. The procedure also foresees the involvement of national parliaments by means of ‘[subsidiarity checks](#)’ - making sure that lawmaking at the national level is not possible (see [flowchart](#), ‘Opinions by national parliaments’).

The Lisbon Treaty further introduces ‘special legislative procedures’, equivalent in some cases to the former consultation procedure (document code CON, e.g. in the area of social security) or consent procedure (former assent, document code AVC, e.g. in the area of EU citizens’ rights). An important difference between the ordinary and special legislative procedures is the role of the European Parliament. While under the special legislative procedure requiring the Parliament’s consultation, the Parliament is merely being asked a non-binding opinion, under the ordinary legislative procedure it acts on a par with the Council. See [Overview of the Lisbon Treaty](#) (Europa Instituut, Leiden University).

More information on the four legislative procedures prior to the Treaty of Lisbon is available on the [Europa](#) website.

Voting in the Council of Ministers

A distinct feature of the EU legislative process is the methods of voting in the Council of Ministers: unanimity, simple majority, and qualified majority. Under qualified majority voting (QMV), the [number of votes](#) allocated to each Member State is given based roughly on its population. Under the Lisbon Treaty, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom each receive 29 votes, while Malta receives only 3. In order for the legislation to pass under QMV, the majority of Member States has to approve it *and* a minimum of 255 votes, out of a total of 345, have to be cast in its favour. In addition, a Member State may request a confirmation that the votes in favour of the legislation represent at least 62% of the EU population. Use the [voting calculator](#) to simulate the Council voting.

The Treaty of Lisbon introduced the so-called ‘double majority’ principle in QMV: in order to pass, the legislation has to be supported by 55% of Member States and 65% of the EU population. However, the new system will apply since 2014, while in the transitional period the ‘old’ rules are retained. From 1 April 2017 the intended rules of the Lisbon Treaty will apply.

For a description of the EU decision-making process and players, as well as the different legislative procedures, see also the corresponding [EUR-Lex page](#).

EU Law

There are different types of the EU legal instruments. The term ‘**primary legislation**’ refers to the founding Treaties (from the 1951 ESCS Treaty to the 2009 Treaty of Lisbon). A further source of primary law is the ‘external Treaties’, such as Accession Treaties and Association Agreements,

concluded between the EU and third parties. In contrast to the primary legislation to which the Member States are signatories, there are the directives, regulations and other forms of law enacted by the EU institutions which are referred to as ‘**secondary legislation**’.

Treaties

Founding Treaties

Below is a list of the founding Treaties providing the legal basis for the EU in chronological order:

- [Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community \(1951\)](#), *OJ C 191*, 29.07.1992
- [Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community \(1957\)](#), *OJ C 191*, 29.07.1992
- [Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community \(1957\)](#), *OJ C 191*, 29.07.1992
- [Treaty Establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities \(Merger Treaty, 1965\)](#), *OJ 152*, 13.07.1967
- [Single European Act \(1986\)](#), *OJ L 169*, 29.07.1987
- [Treaty on European Union \(1992\)](#), *OJ C 191*, 29.07.1992
- [Treaty of Amsterdam Amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties Establishing the European Communities and Certain Related Acts \(1997\)](#), *OJ C 340*, 10.11.1997
- [Treaty of Nice Amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties Establishing the European Communities and Certain Related Acts \(2003\)](#), *OJ C 80*, 10.03.2001
- [Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community \(2007\)](#), *OJ C 306*, 17.12.2007
- [Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union \(2010\)](#), *OJ C 83*, 30.3.2010

Citing Treaties:

E.g. in ‘*OJ C 191/1*’: ‘L’ or ‘C’ refers to the L or C Series of the Official Journal, 191 is the issue number, and ‘1’ is the page in the Official Journal. ’

Online versions

- [Lexis](#) [Legal→ Global Legal →European Union →Treaties & International Agreements]
- [Westlaw](#) [EU-TREATIES database]
- [Multilaterals Project](#) (General → Treaties are listed in chronological order)

Accession Treaties

Accession Treaties provide for the admission of new Member States to the EU. Below is the list of Accession Treaties in chronological order:

- [Accession to the European Communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland \(1972\)](#), *OJ L 73*, 27.03.1972

- [Accession to the European Communities of the Hellenic Republic \(1979\)](#), *OJ L 291*, 19.11.1979
- [Accession to the European Economic Communities of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic \(1985\)](#), *OJ L 302*, 15.11.1985
- [Accession to the European Union of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland, and the Kingdom of Sweden \(1994\)](#), *OJ C 241*, 29.08.1994
- [Treaty concerning the Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic to the European Union \(2003\)](#) *OJ L 236*, 23.09.2003
- [Treaty concerning the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania \(2005\)](#), *OJ L 157*, 21.06.2005

External Treaties

Treaties between the EU and non-EU countries, including Association Agreements, are published in the Official Journal, 'L' Series and can be found via [Eur-Lex](#) → Legislation in Force → Directory of Community Legislation in Force → External Relations. Alternatively, external Treaties can be found via [EUR-Lex International agreements](#): search by the classification heading or subject matter (listed in alphabetical order).

Secondary legislation

The major source of EU legislation is secondary legislation: regulations, directives, and decisions.

- **Regulations** have general application and are directly applicable in all EU Member States.
- **Directives** are addressed to (one or more) Member States and are binding as to the result however, national authorities must implement (transpose) them and may choose the form and method of implementation.
- **Decisions** are binding in their entirety on those addressed, whether governments or individuals.

In addition to secondary legislation, further sources of EU law are Opinions and Recommendations. They are non-binding and are thus referred to as '**soft law**'.

- **Opinions** are written statements by the Council of the EU or the Commission and have no binding force.
- **Recommendations** are non-binding and have a persuasive value only.

The Official Journal (OJ)

All secondary EU legislation is published in the Official Journal (OJ), the official EU gazette. The OJ comprises six Series:

- **Legislation ('L' Series)** contains Treaties and secondary legislation in force.

- *Communications ('C' Series)* is the OJ 'Information and Notices' section, containing, inter alia, proposed legislation, non-binding decisions and opinions of EU institutions, Commission and Council replies to written questions, opinions of the Economic and Social Committee, and notices of decisions of the Court of Justice, the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal.
- *Communications ('CE Series')* contain Commission proposals and are only available electronically via [EUR-Lex](#).
- *Communications ('CA Series')* principally contains employment notices for EU institutions.
- *Annex-Debates* contains verbatim reports of the plenary sessions of the European Parliament, the electronic versions being available via the [European Parliament Official Documents webpage](#) and the [public register](#) of European Parliament documents.
- *Supplement ('S' Series)* contains notices of calls for tenders for EU funded contracts. This series is available electronically through the [Tenders database](#).

The electronic version of the Official Journal (C and L series) is available on the [EUR-Lex](#) website. The OJ publications can be further accessed via:

- [Lexis](#) → Legal → Global Legal → European Union → Legislation & Regulations → CELEX EU Law Database; Legislation
- [Westlaw](#) (EU-LEG database for L Series, Coverage from 1952 to present; EU-OJCSERIES database for C Series, Coverage from 1992 to present)

How to Find Secondary Legislation

How to find secondary legislation by the citation in the OJ

Regulations are cited by number, followed by the year, e.g. **Commission Regulation (E U) 330/2010** of 20 April 2010 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.

The OJ citation for this Regulation will be OJ L 102/1, where 'L' is L Series of the Official Journal, '102' is the issue number, and '1' is the page number in the Official Journal. In order to find this Regulation in EUR-Lex, select the corresponding year, OJ series and the issue number on the [Official Journal](#) page.

Directives and other legal acts, except for Regulations are cited by year first, followed by the number, e.g. **Directive 2010/30/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products, OJ L 153/1, 18.6.2010. Directives can be found in [Official Journal](#) in a similar way to Regulations.

You must know the type of legal act you are looking for, since directives, commission decisions and recommendations can have the same citation. For example, 2010/24/EU could in principle be a directive or a decision.

How to find secondary EU legislation by year and number

Let us take as an example **Directive 2010/30/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of

energy and other resources by energy-related products, OJ L 153/1, 18.6.2010. Assuming you do not have an OJ citation, but only the year and number, search:

- In [EUR-Lex](#), search the Legislation database by Document Number: Simple search → Natural Number → Enter the year and number of the Directive
- In [Westlaw](#), go to EU-LEG database → Enter '2010/24' in the field 'Title'
- In [LexisNexis](#), go to Legal → Global Legal → European Union → Legislation & Regulations → CELEX EU Law Database; Legislation; the document segment Title including '2010/24'

How to find secondary legislation by CELEX Number

CELEX is the official database of documents used by EU officials. Each document in the CELEX database is assigned a unique number, consisting of a series of 10 alphanumeric symbols. In order to find out what individual symbols of a CELEX number mean, use [EUR-Lex](#) → Legislation in Force → Information for readers → Explanation of the document number

In order to find documents by CELEX number, search:

- In [EUR-Lex](#), go to Simple search → CELEX number
- In [Westlaw](#), enter the CELEX number in the Field Restriction → 'Celex-number'; alternatively, use the field name 'CLX' → Enter the last 8 symbols of the CELEX number
- In [LexisNexis](#), go to the Document Segment 'DOC-NUMBER' → Enter the complete CELEX number

How to find secondary EU legislation by subject

- In [EUR-Lex](#), go to Simple Search → Legislation → Search by classification headings
- In [Westlaw](#), search the database EU-ALL in order to find all types of EU secondary legislation
- In [LexisNexis](#), search databases such as EURCOM and ECLAW, equivalent to EU-ALL database in Westlaw

For a quick overview of EU secondary legislation, visit [SCADPlus](#) – an information source providing approximately 3 000 summaries of EU legislation, divided into 32 subject areas corresponding to the EU activities.

How to find preparatory documents

- In [EUR-Lex](#), go to Preparatory acts → Search functions; Select document type and further search criteria, such as date or time span. To find proposals by topic, use the [Directory of European Union Legislation in Preparation](#) (EurLex → Preparatory Acts → Directory of EU Legislation in preparation)
- [PreLex](#), the database of EU inter-institutional legislative procedures, contains documents corresponding to all stages of the EU legislative process. The [simple search](#) option allows finding a document by document code (series), year and number, keyword in title, and the corresponding event or activity of an EU Institution. The [advanced search](#) option expands the search criteria to the type and legal basis of the proposed measure, the field of activity and name of the person responsible.

- [OEIL](#) (European Parliament Legislative Observatory) provides links to the full text of documents generated by the Council, Parliament and other EU institutions during the legislative process. You can [search](#) according to a wide range of criteria, such as the type of document or reference in the OJ, the person or institution acting in the procedure, subject-matter of legislation or stage in the procedure
- Visit the [Europa documentation website](#), as well as the public registers of the [Commission](#), the [Parliament](#) and the [Council](#) to find corresponding preparatory acts.

Explanation of citations

When dealing with the above databases, you will often need to use document and procedure codes to specify the search terms correctly. Use the explanation of [document](#) and [procedure](#) codes in [PreLex](#) to familiarize yourself with the correct citations of preparatory documents.

How to Find Case Law

How to find full text case law

- [Curia](#) (Case law → Search form → Search by Year/Number/Parties' names/Words in the text (Case law since 17/06/1997)). Note that the judgments of the Court of Justice are coded by the letter 'C', the judgments of the General Court by the letter 'T', and the judgments of the Civil Service Tribunal by the letter 'F'.
- [EUR-Lex](#) (Simple Search → Case law → European Court of Justice/Court of First Instance → Search terms). Alternatively, search directly through the EUR-Lex [Case-law database](#) by year and number – the database provides access to case law from 1954 onwards.
- [Lexis](#) (Legal → Global Legal → European Union → Case Law)
- [Westlaw](#) (EU-CS-ALL database)

Annotations of judgments can further be found at [Curia](#) website (Case law → Annotation of judgments (access in chronological order))

How to Find Citations by Topic

- [Curia](#) (Case law → Digest of the case-law: access by topic), only available in French
- [Curia](#) (Case law → Alphabetical table of subject matter)
- [Lexis](#) (Legal → Global Legal → European Union → Case Law)
- [Westlaw](#) (EU-CS-ALL database)

Explanation of case law citations

E.g. in the following citation: 'Case 26/62 *Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen* [1963] ECR 1':

- '26' refers to the case number;
- '62' are the last two numbers from the year '1962';

- ‘*Van Gend en Loos*’ and ‘*Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen*’ are the Parties’ names;
- ‘1963’ is the year when the ECJ delivered the judgment;
- ‘ECR 1’ indicates that the judgment was published on page 1 in the European Court Reports (of the year 1963).

Periodicals

Many of the relevant periodical indexes and journals are available via Leiden University digital library → [journals page](#). The database allows searching by the journal title and subject; specific articles can be found through Fulltext finder. The advanced search option allows combining elements such as the journal title, ISSN number, journal provider and subject. In order to use the Fulltext finder or use the advanced search option, navigate from the journals page using the corresponding tab.

Leiden University Library [databases page](#) provides access to a number of databases containing journals on European integration. In the legal science, among the most widely used are [Hein Online](#) and [Westlaw](#).

Check also:

- [European Integration Current Contents](#) (Jean Monnet Table of Contents Service) provides access to the tables of contents of journals relevant in European Integration research in areas such as law, human rights, economics, history and political sciences. Currently it covers 108 journals published in nine languages and 14 countries.
- [ECLAS](#) – European Commission Library Catalogue lists books, articles, official documents and publications, and Internet resources, linking to full text where possible.
- The University of Düsseldorf [RAVE](#) database collects article citations on European law, though not all in English.

Current awareness

- Bulletin of the European Union: an [online version](#) (1996-August 1999) is available; for later events and activities, check the [EU news website](#)
- [Rapid](#) - European Commission Press Releases; database searchable by date, reference, keywords and policy area
- [EU Press Room](#) contains news, press-releases and multimedia content related to EU activities. Press-releases can be sorted by source (EU institution or body) or policy area
- [EU Focus](#) a bi-monthly newsletter published by the Delegation of the European Commission to the USA; access to issues by year
- [Jurist: European Union](#) provides news review in all EU policy areas
- [Jurist: European Constitution](#) provides review of EU news related to the EU institutional and constitutional law
- [EurActiv](#) contains current news, background documents, press-releases of the European Parliament political groups and other documents on all EU policies
- [EU Observer](#) provides latest news, expert reports and opinions on all EU policies

- [EU Law Blog](#) gives access to expert opinion on latest legal developments in the EU

Statistics

- [Eurostat](#) is an official EU statistics website, providing databases by theme/policy area ([Statistics](#) → Statistics by theme) or ([Statistics](#) → Browse/Search database)
- [Eurobarometer](#) is the website for the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission. [Standard surveys](#) can be accessed by year and issue number; [special surveys](#) can be found by reference number
- For statistical information on the EU, further consult [Lexis Nexis Statistical Insight](#), section International Intergovernmental Organizations (access on the basis of individual subscription). The Statistical User Guide, available on Lexis Nexis Statistical start page, will help you find the necessary information as fast as possible
- [Market Access Database](#) contains country and product specific data from the Directorate-General Trade of the European Commission

Research guides and electronic resources on European integration

You may further consult these **research guides**:

- [Guide to doing research in European Law](#) (2007), Leiden Law School
- [European Union Legal Materials: An Infrequent User's Guide](#) (2008) D.I. Alford, New York University
- [Research Guide: European Union Legal Materials](#) (2008) by K.Johnsrud, Columbia University
- [European Union Law: An Integrated Guide to Electronic and Print Research](#) (2007) by M. J. Raisch, LLRX
- [European Union Research](#) (2007) by J.Rehberg, New York University Law School
- [European Union Research Guide](#) (2008) by S.Sampson, Georgetown Law School
- [European Union Research Guide](#) (2009) by K.Topulos, Duke Law

For more detailed information, check **EU Internet resources**:

- [Electronic resources on European Integration](#), Leiden University
- [European Union Internet Resources](#), University of California Berkeley
- [EU Delegation to the U.S.A](#) contains a list of EU Internet resources by policy area, topic or a relevant EU institution. The website also features the list of useful academic resources, publications and press-releases.
- [European information research guide](#), European University Institute library
- [European Documentation Centre - University of Mannheim](#) provides links to news, databases, online documents, press releases EU institutions and programmes
- [Jean Monnet Program](#) website includes the Jean Monnet Working Papers with the European Research Papers Archive, teaching materials in European Law and Institutions, the Law of World Trade, the European Integration Current Contents and the EU Centre at Harvard pages
- [AEI Archive of European Integration \(University of Pittsburgh\)](#) Archive of independently produced research materials (working papers, policy papers, conference papers, articles, etc.) and key official EU documents that record the development of EU policy (e.g. Green and White papers and COM documents)