

ISSN: 2582-6433



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed 6th Edition

VOLUME 2 ISSUE 7

www.ijlra.com

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE EU'S LEGAL FRAMEWORK: FROM THE TREATY OF ROME TO THE LISBON TREATY

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ABSTRACT:

The European Union (EU) has undergone significant changes in its legal framework since its inception in the 1950s. The Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, established the European Economic Community (EEC) and laid the foundation for a common market and economic cooperation between member states. This article provides an overview of the evolution of the EU's legal framework from the Treaty of Rome to the Lisbon Treaty, highlighting key developments in EU law and governance. The article explores the establishment of the European Court of Justice, the evolution of the EU's competences and institutions, and the adoption of important legal instruments. It also discusses the enlargement of the EU and the implications of these changes for the EU's legal framework. Overall, the article provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the development of EU law and governance, making it a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and anyone seeking to understand the legal framework of the EU.

Keywords: EU Law, Sources of Law, Treaties of EU Law, Single European Act, Treaty of Lisbon, Treaty of Rome

INTRODUCTION:

The European Union is a unique entity comprising 27 member states that have pooled their sovereignty to achieve common goals in economic integration, social policy, foreign policy, and justice and home affairs. Since its creation in the 1950s, the EU has undergone numerous changes, expansions, and reforms that have transformed its legal framework and governance structure. The EU has its roots in the post-World War II period when European countries sought to promote peace and stability through economic cooperation. The evolution of the EU's legal framework has been dynamic, with various treaties, agreements, and policies adopted over the years to address emerging challenges and opportunities. The Treaty of Rome signed in 1957, established the European Economic Community (EEC), which aimed to create a common market and eliminate trade barriers between member states. Since then, the EU has evolved significantly, expanding its scope and powers through several treaties.

In this article, we will trace the development of the EU's legal framework from the Treaty of Rome to the Lisbon Treaty, exploring the key milestones, challenges, and opportunities that

have shaped the EU's legal landscape. We will examine the significant treaty revisions and

policy changes that have driven the evolution of the EU's legal framework and analyze their impact on the EU's governance structure, institutional relationships, and decision-making processes. Ultimately, we will see that the EU's legal framework is a constantly evolving entity, shaped by the needs and aspirations of its member states and citizens. We will also consider what the future may hold for this unique and complex system of governance.

THE TREATY OF ROME:

The Treaty of Rome, signed on March 25, 1957, is one of the most important documents in the history of European integration. The European Court of Justice (ECJ), through Article 234 (ex Article 177) of the Treaty of Romeⁱ, the preliminary ruling procedure has been the primary facilitator in the legal integration of Europeⁱⁱ. It created the European Economic Community (EEC) to establish a common market and eliminate trade barriers between the six founding member states: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The EEC was the precursor to the European Union (EU), which has expanded to 27 member states and has become one of the world's most powerful political and economic entities.

The Treaty of Rome resulted from years of negotiations and discussions among the six founding member states. It was signed at the Palazzo dei Conservatori in Rome, Italy, by the foreign ministers of the six countries. The Treaty's main objective was to promote economic cooperation between member states, aiming to create a common market in which goods, services, capital, and people could move freely. The European Court of Justice is responsible for interpreting treaties and ensuring that Member States adhere to EU lawⁱⁱⁱ. The Treaty had established several key institutions to govern the EEC, including the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, and the European Parliament. The European Commission was tasked with overseeing the implementation of EEC policies and ensuring that member states adhered to the rules of the common market. The Council of Ministers was responsible for making decisions on EEC policies, with each member state having one vote. The European Parliament, which was initially an advisory body, was given more powers over time, including the ability to veto specific policy proposals.

One of the most significant achievements of the Treaty of Rome was the establishment of a standard external tariff^{iv}. This meant that all member states would impose the same tariffs on goods imported from outside the EEC, which helped to create a level playing field for

businesses operating in the common market. The expected market also eliminated internal tariffs between member states, which helped to stimulate trade and economic growth. The Treaty of Rome had its challenges, however. One of the most significant issues was the "empty chair crisis," which occurred in 1965 when French President Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from the Council of Ministers in protest against what he saw as the domination of the EEC by other member states^v. The crisis was eventually resolved in 1966, but it highlighted the difficulties of achieving consensus among member states.

Despite these challenges, the Treaty of Rome laid the foundation for the EU and has had a profound impact on Europe's political and economic landscape. It paved the way for the single currency. This euro was introduced in 1999, and has led to the creation of a wide range of EU policies and institutions, such as the European Central Bank, the European Court of Justice, and the European External Action Service^{vi}. The Treaty also significantly impacted the global economy, as it helped to create one of the world's largest and most powerful trading blocs. The EU is now a significant player in international trade and is responsible for negotiating trade agreements with countries worldwide.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Rome was a groundbreaking document that established the European Economic Community and laid the foundation for the European Union. It resulted from years of negotiations and discussions among the six founding member states and created a common market where goods, services, capital, and people could move freely. The Treaty of Rome had its challenges, but it profoundly impacted Europe's political and economic landscape. It has helped to create one of the world's most powerful political and economic entities. Top of Form

THE SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT (SEA)

The Single European Act (SEA) is a treaty signed in 1986 that introduced significant changes to the European Economic Community (EEC), which later became the European Union (EU). The SEA aimed to create a single European market by removing trade barriers and harmonizing laws and regulations between member states. The Treaty had a significant impact on Europe's economic and political landscape and paved the way for further integration and cooperation within the EU.

The Background of the Single European Act:

Before the SEA, the EEC was primarily focused on creating a customs union and a standard agricultural policy. While these policies had some success in promoting trade and economic growth, they still needed to address the challenges of an increasingly globalized world fully. In the 1970s, many European countries faced growing economic challenges, including high unemployment, inflation, and rising energy costs. These challenges prompted calls for greater economic integration and cooperation between member states.

In response to these challenges, the European Commission proposed a series of reforms in 1984, which became the basis for the Single European Act. The SEA was seen as a major step forward in the integration of Europe and was a significant departure from the previous policies of the EEC.

The Objectives of the Single European Act:

The SEA had several objectives, including creating a single market, establishing a standard foreign and security policy, and strengthening democratic institutions within the EU.^{vii} The Treaty also aimed to promote economic and social cohesion between member states to ensure that all EU citizens could benefit from the benefits of the single market.

One of the main objectives of the SEA was to remove trade barriers and create a single market in which goods, services, capital, and people could move freely. The Treaty required member states to remove trade barriers and harmonize laws and regulations, including technical standards, product safety, and intellectual property rights. This created a more competitive environment, which helped to stimulate trade and economic growth.

Another objective of the SEA was establishing a standard foreign and security policy, allowing member states to speak with a single voice on international issues. The Treaty also aimed to strengthen the EU's democratic institutions, including the European Parliament, which was given new powers to approve EU legislation.

The Impact of the Single European Act:

The SEA had a significant impact on the economic and political landscape of Europe. Creating a single market removed many of the barriers to trade and helped promote economic growth and job creation. The Treaty also led to greater cooperation between member states on various issues, including environmental protection, consumer rights, and the free movement of people. The SEA also had a significant impact on the EU's institutional framework. The Treaty introduced new decision-making procedures, which allowed for greater cooperation between

member states and helped to streamline the EU's decision-making process. For example, the introduction of qualified majority voting (QMV) made it easier for member states to reach agreements on important issues, even if some countries were initially opposed. The SEA also paved the way for further integration and cooperation within the EU. The Treaty created a framework for the creation of the European Union, which would eventually include adopting a common currency, the euro, and establishing a standard foreign and security policy.

Challenges and Criticisms of the Single European Act

While the Treaty significantly impacted the European economy and political landscape, it was not without its challenges and criticisms. Some critics argued that the Treaty was too focused on economic integration and did not do enough to address social and environmental issues. Others argued that the SEA had created a "democratic deficit" within the EU, as decisions were increasingly made by unelected officials in Brussels rather than elected representatives. Some of the criticisms faced by the single European act are given below.

- **Limited Focus on Social and Environmental Issues:**

One of the main criticisms of the SEA was that it was primarily focused on economic integration and needed to do more to address social and environmental issues. While the Treaty aimed to create a single market and remove trade barriers, it needed to place more emphasis on issues such as worker's rights, environmental protection, and consumer safety.

- **Democratic Deficit:**

The SEA also faced criticism for creating a "democratic deficit" within the EU. As decisions were increasingly made by unelected officials in Brussels rather than elected representatives, some argued that the EU was becoming less democratic. This criticism was particularly relevant as the SEA introduced new decision-making procedures, which allowed for greater cooperation between member states and helped to streamline the EU's decision-making process.

- **Implementation Challenges:**

The SEA faced significant challenges in its implementation. Member states were required to harmonize laws and regulations, which proved to be a lengthy and complex. Some member states were also resistant to implementing certain aspects of the Treaty, which made the implementation process more challenging.

- Economic Disparities:

While the SEA aimed to promote economic and social cohesion between member states, it did not do enough to address the economic disparities that existed between member states. This led to growing economic disparities between Europe's northern and southern regions, which remain a significant challenge for the EU today.

- Brexit:

The UK's decision to leave the EU in 2016 was seen by many as a significant challenge to the EU's integration project^{viii}. The UK was a significant contributor to the EU budget and played an essential role in the EU's decision-making process. The UK's decision to leave the EU has created significant uncertainty and has raised questions about the future of the EU.

In conclusion, the Single European Act played a significant role in the integration and development of the European Union. However, the Treaty faced various challenges and criticisms, including a narrow focus on social and environmental issues, a democratic deficit, implementation challenges, economic disparities, and Brexit. These challenges and criticisms highlight the need for continued reform and adaptation within the EU to ensure its success and relevance in the 21st century.

THE MAASTRICHT TREATY

The Maastricht Treaty, also known as the Treaty on European Union (TEU), is a significant treaty that was signed in Maastricht, Netherlands, in 1992. It established the European Union (EU) and laid the foundation for the economic and political integration of the member states. The Treaty was a significant step towards creating a single market and currency for the EU.

This Treaty resulted from a series of negotiations that started in 1985. The Treaty was designed to build on the European Community's success and deepen the member states' economic and political integration. It was signed by the leaders of the 12 member states of the European Community, which later became the European Union. The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union as a political and economic union of European countries. It introduced a standard foreign and security policy and cooperation in justice and home affairs. The Treaty also created a European Central Bank and a single currency, the euro.

The Treaty laid out the three pillars of the EU. The first pillar established a single market and a standard economic policy. This included the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people across member states. The second pillar focused on foreign and security policy, including creating a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and a European Security

and Defense Policy (ESDP). The third pillar addressed issues related to justice and home affairs, including cooperation on matters of immigration, asylum, and law enforcement. The Maastricht Treaty also introduced several new institutions to the EU, including the European Council, which comprises the heads of state or government of member states, the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Court of Justice of the European Union^{ix}. These institutions were designed to work together to create a more robust and integrated Europe.

One of the most significant aspects of the Maastricht Treaty was the creation of the euro. The Treaty set out a timetable for introducing a single currency for the EU, which would eventually replace the national currencies of member states. The introduction of the euro was a significant step towards creating a single market and a more integrated Europe. The euro was introduced in 1999 and is now used by 19 of the 27 member states of the EU. The Maastricht Treaty has had a significant impact on the EU and on the member states. It has helped to create a more integrated Europe and has facilitated greater cooperation between member states on a range of issues, including trade, foreign policy, and justice and home affairs. The Treaty has also led to the expansion of the EU, with the addition of new member states over the years.

In conclusion, the Maastricht Treaty was a significant milestone in the history of the European Union. It established the EU as a political and economic union and laid the foundation for greater integration between member states. The Treaty has profoundly impacted the EU and helped create a more prosperous, stable, and united Europe.

THE TREATY OF AMSTERDAM

The Treaty of Amsterdam is an important treaty that was signed in 1997 and amended the existing treaties that the European Union had previously signed. The Treaty of Amsterdam was designed to prepare the EU for the new challenges it faced, including the expansion of the Union, the introduction of the euro, and the increasing demand for a more effective, transparent, and democratic EU.

The Treaty of Amsterdam amended the Treaty on the European Union (Maastricht Treaty) and the Treaty of Rome (Treaty establishing the European Community) by introducing a range of changes to the EU's institutional structure, decision-making processes, policies, and objectives. The Treaty was signed by the 15 member states of the EU at the time and came into force on

May 1, 1999. It fleshed out the calculus of protocol on applying the principles of solidarity and proportionality, imposing obligations on the Commission to justify proposed legislation in terms of solidarity.^x

One of the most significant aspects of the Treaty of Amsterdam was the introduction of a new chapter on employment, which aimed to address the issue of unemployment in the EU. This chapter set out a range of measures designed to promote employment, including creating a European Employment Strategy, establishing a European Social Fund, and introducing a European Employment Observatory. The Amsterdam Treaty codified the decisions taken at the Copenhagen European Council in 1993 concerning candidate countries^{xi}. In other words, every European State that seeks membership in the EU must uphold the values upon which it was established.^{xii} Regarding the enlargement process, one should also be aware of two specific chapters that mandate adherence to essential elements of the rule of law.^{xiii}

The Treaty also introduced new provisions on social policy, gender equality, consumer protection, and public health, reflecting the growing concern among member states for these issues. In addition, the Treaty introduced new provisions on judicial cooperation, border controls, and police cooperation to help combat cross-border crime and terrorism. The Treaty of Amsterdam also made significant changes to the EU's institutional structure, including the enlargement of the European Parliament, which now had the power to approve or reject the appointment of the President of the European Commission^{xiv}. The Treaty also introduced the concept of "co-decision," which allowed the European Parliament to share legislative power with the Council of the European Union^{xv}.

The Treaty of Amsterdam also introduced changes to the decision-making process within the EU. These changes aimed to make the EU more democratic, transparent, and accountable. The Treaty increased the powers of the European Parliament, giving it the right to approve or reject legislative proposals and ask questions of the European Commission. The Treaty was essential in building a more robust and integrated Europe. It reflected the changing needs and priorities of the EU and provided a framework for the EU to face the new challenges of the 21st century. The Treaty has had a significant impact on the EU, contributing to the expansion of the Union, the introduction of the euro, and the development of a more democratic, transparent, and effective EU.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Amsterdam was a significant milestone in the history of the European Union. It introduced a range of changes to the EU's institutional structure,

decisionmaking processes, policies, and objectives, reflecting the changing needs and priorities of the Union. The Treaty has helped to make the EU more democratic, transparent, and effective and has contributed to the expansion and development of the Union.

THE TREATY OF NICE

The Treaty of Nice is an important treaty signed in 2001 and came into force in 2003. The Treaty was designed to make the European Union more efficient and prepared for future expansion. The Treaty of Nice was the fifth significant Treaty of the EU signed by the then 15 member states. The Treaty aimed to reform the EU's institutional structure to ensure that it could function effectively with a more significant number of member states. The Treaty introduced a range of changes to the decision-making processes of the EU, including the number of votes required to pass legislation, the size of the European Commission, and the number of members of the European Parliament.

One of the most significant changes introduced by the Treaty of Nice was introducing the "double majority" voting system^{xvi}. This system meant that a decision could only be made if it was supported by a majority of member states, representing at least 55% of the EU's population. This change was designed to give more weight to the votes of larger member states, while still ensuring that smaller member states had a voice in the decision-making process. The Treaty of Nice also introduced changes to the composition of the European Commission. The number of Commissioners was limited to one per member state, but each Commissioner would have the right to vote. This change was designed to ensure that the European Commission remained Representative of all member states while still being efficient and effective.

The Treaty of Nice also increased the powers of the European Parliament, particularly concerning the EU's budget. The Parliament was given the power to amend the EU's budget and to approve or reject the appointment of the President of the European Central Bank. The Treaty was also significant for its impact on the enlargement of the EU. The Treaty set out the conditions for the accession of new member states, including the membership criteria and the negotiation process. On the other hand, the Treaty of Nice did not address the derogation regarding the European Court of Justice.^{xvii}

However, subsequently and apparently due to the unsuccessful ratification process for the

Constitutional Treaty,^{xviii} the Commission proposed a separate decision to adapt the European Court of Justice provision.^{xix} But, this proposal was not accepted by the Council and remained an issue to be addressed in future Treaty reform. Overall, the Treaty of Nice was an essential step towards reforming the EU's institutional structure and preparing it for future expansion.

The Treaty introduced a range of changes to the EU's decision-making processes, the European Commission's composition, and the European Parliament's powers. The Treaty also significantly impacted the EU's enlargement, setting out the conditions for the accession of new member states.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Nice was a vital treaty that made significant changes to the institutional structure of the European Union. The Treaty aimed to make the EU more efficient and better prepared for future expansion and introduced a range of changes to the decisionmaking processes, the composition of the European Commission, and the powers of the European Parliament. The Treaty of Nice was a significant milestone in the history of the European Union and has contributed to the continued growth and development.

THE TREATY OF LISBON

The Treaty of Lisbon is a significant treaty signed in 2007 and came into force in 2009. The Treaty was designed to streamline the decision-making process of the European Union and to make the EU more efficient and effective. The Treaty of Lisbon was the sixth central Treaty of the EU and was signed by all 27 member states of the EU at the time. The Treaty introduced a range of changes to the institutional structure of the EU. One of the most significant changes was the introduction of the "ordinary legislative procedure," also known as "co-decision." This procedure gave the European Parliament equal legislative power with the Council of the European Union, making the EU more democratic and transparent.

Concerning the external dimension of the rule of law, two additional changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty are worth noting: Concerning candidate countries, by increasing the number of values on which the EU is founded, the Lisbon Treaty formally reinforced the conditions of eligibility for accession to the EU. Candidate countries also became subject to a new obligation to demonstrate their commitment to promoting them.^{xx} The Treaty of Lisbon also introduced changes to the number of votes required to pass legislation. This change meant that most member states representing at least 65% of the EU's population would be required to pass legislation. This change was designed to give more weight to the votes of larger member states

while still ensuring that smaller member states had a voice in the decision-making process.

The Treaty of Lisbon also introduced the position of a permanent President of the European Council. This position was created to ensure that the EU could better deal with major global issues and provide more continuity and stability in the EU's decision-making process. Another significant change introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon was the creation of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. This position was created to ensure the EU had a more coordinated and practical approach to foreign policy. The impact of expanding the Court's jurisdiction has also been modest in the first six months after the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force.^{xxi}

Further, to remedy the EU's "rule of law deficit,"^{xxii} the Treaty of Lisbon also introduced several changes which primarily aimed to deal with many jurisdictional "black holes" in respect of measures relating to the Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and the Area of freedom, security, and justice (AFSJ)^{xxiii}. The Treaty also introduced changes to the EU's judicial system, including creating the European Public Prosecutor's Office. This office was designed to investigate and prosecute crimes against the EU's financial interests.

Overall, the Treaty of Lisbon was an important step towards reforming the EU's institutional structure and making the EU more efficient and effective. The Treaty introduced a range of changes to the EU's decision-making processes, the European Council's composition, and the European Parliament's powers. The Treaty also significantly impacted the EU's foreign policy and judicial systems. In conclusion, the Treaty of Lisbon was a significant treaty that made significant changes to the institutional structure of the European Union. The Treaty aimed to make the EU more efficient and effective. It introduced a range of changes to the decisionmaking processes, the European Council's composition, and the European Parliament's powers. The Treaty of Lisbon was a significant milestone in the history of the European Union and has contributed to its continued growth and development.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the evolution of the European Union's legal framework from the Treaty of Rome to the Lisbon Treaty has been a complex and dynamic process that has fundamentally transformed the nature of the EU and its legal system. The Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, established the European Economic Community and set the stage for greater integration and

cooperation among European nations. Over the next few decades, a series of additional treaties were signed, each building upon the previous one and expanding the scope and powers of the EU.

The Maastricht Treaty of 1992 marked a turning point in the evolution of the EU's legal framework, creating the European Union as a political and economic union and introducing a range of new policy areas, such as foreign and security policy, justice and home affairs, and citizenship rights. The subsequent Amsterdam, Nice, and Constitutional Treaties further refined and clarified the legal framework while also grappling with institutional reform issues and the balance of power among EU member states. The Lisbon Treaty, signed in 2007, represented the most significant reform of the EU's legal framework in decades, streamlining decisionmaking processes, strengthening the role of the European Parliament, and increasing the powers of the European Commission. The Lisbon Treaty also created a more coherent and consistent legal framework for the EU, consolidating the various treaties and protocols developed over the previous decades.

Overall, the evolution of the EU's legal framework has been driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors and the desire to create a more unified and integrated Europe. While the process has been challenging and, at times, controversial, it has ultimately helped to create a more effective and responsive EU that can better address the complex challenges facing Europe and the world today. As the EU continues to evolve and adapt to new circumstances, its legal framework will undoubtedly play a critical role in shaping its future.

ⁱ Treaty Establishing the European Community, February 7, 1992, UJ (C224) 1 (1992), [1992] 3 CMLR 573 (1992) ⁱⁱ Francis G. Jacobs, *Judicial Dialogue and the Cross-Fertilization of Legal Systems: The European Court of Justice*, 38 TEX. INT'L LJ 547, 550 (2003) ⁱⁱⁱ BERMANN, *supra* note 1, at 58 ("Article 220 (ex 164) of the EC Treaty gives the Court the responsibility for 'ensur[ing] that the interpretation and application of this Treaty the law is observed.

^{iv} "India : KDHP's R&D Lab Makes Significant Achievements." MENA Report, Albawaba (London) Ltd., Feb. 2015, p. n/a.

^v Villefranche-sur-Mer - Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villefranche-sur-Mer> ^{vi} "EU Top Official Calls for Harmonized Ethics Rules." Florida Times Union, Florida Times Union, 13 Dec. 2022, p.

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^{vii} The Effect of The Lisbon Treaty on The European Union - The Uni Tutor. <https://www.theunitutor.com/effectlisbon-treaty-european-union/>

^{viii} The UK's decision to leave the EU - BBC Bitesize. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjyhbdm/revision/2> ^{ix} The Effect of The Lisbon Treaty on The European Union - The Uni Tutor. <https://www.theunitutor.com/effectlisbon-treaty-european-union/> ^x Parliament v Council (EC-US Public procurement) (C-360/93) [1996].

^{xi} European Council Conclusions of 21-22 June 1993, SN 180/1/93 REV 1, Copenhagen, 21-22 June 1993.

^{xii} Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union ^{xiii} L. Pech, "The EU as a global rule of law promoter: the consistency and effectiveness challenges" (2016) 14 Asia Europe Journal 7.

^{xiv} "Cyprus: House President Sends Letter of Congratulations to Re-Elected President of the European Parliament." MENA Report, Albawaba (London) Ltd., July 2014, p. n/a. ^{xv} EUR-Lex - european_parliament - EN - EUR-Lex. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legalcontent/glossary/european-parliament.html> ^{xvi} Marrs, Colin. "What New Design Guidance Means for Planners." Planning, Haymarket Business Publications Ltd., Nov. 2019, p. 9. ^{xvii} H Labayle, 'Les nouveaux domaines d'intervention de la Cour de justice: l'espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice' in M Dony and E Bribosia (eds), L'avenir du système juridictionnel de l'Union européenne (Université de Bruxelles, 2002) 74-75.

^{xviii} M Dougan, 'The Convention's Draft Constitutional Treaty: Bringing Europe Closer to its Lawyers?' (2003) 28 ELRev 792 and J-V Louis, 'La fonction juridictionnelle de Nice à Rome' (2003) JTDroit Eur 262.

^{xix} Adaptation of the provisions of Title IV of the Treaty establishing the European Community relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice with a view to ensuring more effective judicial protection, COM(2006) 346. ^{xx} "Any European State which respects the values referred to in Article 2 and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union. [...]" ^{xxi} Only five (non-civil law) JHA cases were referred to the Court: On immigration and asylum law: Case C-69/10 Diouf, pending, and Cases C-188/10 and C-189/10 Melki and Abdeli, 22 June 2010; on criminal law: Case C-1/10 Salmeron Sanchez, and Case C-264/10 Kita, both pending; and on both asylum law and criminal law: Case C-105/10 PPU Gataev and Gataeva, withdrawn. See also Case C-550/09 E and F, 29 June 2010, on the parallel issue of criminal prosecution for breach of EU anti-terrorist sanctions legislation. ^{xxii} "The Pre-Lisbon rule of law gaps" and the Lisbon Treaty answers to the EU's "rule of law deficit," see L. Pech, "'A Union Founded on the Rule of Law,' op. Cit. ^{xxiii} "Lithuania, United Kingdom: The Mandate for the EU's Negotiations with the United Kingdom for a Transitional Period Has Been Approved." MENA Report, Albawaba (London) Ltd., Jan. 2018.