

European Union Research Guide

I. Introduction.

A. History of the European Union

The European Union (EU) is a supranational organization consisting of 27 countries that have agreed to cooperate in economic, social and security matters. The EU has grown in both scope and membership since its founding and the organization's name has changed over time to reflect the change in scope.

The origins of the EU date back to 1951 with the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).¹ The ECSC, designed to bring the production of heavy industry under a common management, consisted of six countries: France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In 1957 the six members of the ECSC, seeking to expand economic cooperation, signed the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community (EEC).² At the same time the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) was founded. Although at first the ECSC, EEC and Euratom had separate courts, assemblies, council of ministers and commissions, by 1967 they were merged into one court, parliament, council and commission. In 1973 the United Kingdom joined the EEC and English became one of the organization's official languages.

The Treaty on European Union entered into force in 1993.³ With this treaty the organization's name changed from the European Community to the European Union. The treaty included agreements on common foreign and security policy and cooperation in justice and home affairs. The Treaty of Lisbon entered into force in 2010 modifying existing treaties.⁴ Among other things the treaty established the European External Action Service, a diplomatic corps for the EU, created the office of permanent President of the European Council, increased the influence of the Parliament and renumbered the EU Treaty.⁵

¹ Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Apr. 18, 1951, 261 U.N.T.S. 140. This treaty is also called the Treaty of Paris. It expired on July 23, 2002.

² Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, Mar. 25, 1957, 298 U.N.T.S. 259. This treaty is also known as the Rome Treaty.

³ Treaty on European Union, Feb. 7, 1992, 1992 O.J. (C224) 1, 31 I.L.M. 253. This treaty is also called the Maastricht Treaty.

⁴ Treaty of Lisbon Amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community, Dec. 13, 2007, 2007 O.J. (C306) 1.

⁵ The 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam also renumbered previous treaty articles. A conversion table can be found at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/dat/11997D/htm/11997D.html#0085010002_1. The Lisbon Treaty conversion table can be found at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/dat/12007L/htm/C2007306EN.01020201.htm>.

B. Principal Institutions of the European Union

1. European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

The Commission consists of 27 commissioners, one from each member state. The Commission presents proposals for new legislation and enters into international agreements on behalf of the EU. It proposes legislative acts for the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to adopt. The Commission oversees implementation of treaties and laws and may initiate legal proceedings to force compliance.

Each commissioner supervises one or more of the 40 Directorates-General (DG). A DG is in charge of a specific policy area. The DGs maintain websites that contain information on their policy areas and may contain reports and working papers.

Proposals for legislation – regulations, directives and decisions – must generally first be adopted by the Commission. The next step is governed by treaty rules and depends on the area of activity concerned. In most cases, the co-decision procedure is used. This means that the formal proposal is considered by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers, who may give the proposal several readings before adopting it as law.

2. Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers)

(<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?lang=EN>)

The Council of the European Union passes laws, usually legislating jointly with the European Parliament. The Council consists of one representative from each member state. The makeup of the council varies according to the topic being addressed. The acts of the Council can take the form of regulations, directives, decisions, common actions or common positions, recommendations or opinions. The Council also concludes international agreements between the EU and one or more states or international organizations, defines and implements the EU's common foreign and security policy, and with Parliament adopts the EU's budget.

3. European Parliament (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/default_en.htm)

The Parliament has 736 members who are directly elected by the citizens of member states. Representation is proportional to a member state's population. The Parliament does not have authority to propose new legislation, but it may request that the European Commission propose legislation. Parliament's approval is required for most legislation. In many policy areas, decisions on new European laws are made jointly by Parliament and the Council of Ministers. Parliamentary committees perform much of the preliminary legislative work. They draft, amend and adopt legislative proposals. They consider Commission and Council proposals and may issue reports to be presented to the plenary assembly. A list of committees and texts associated with their meetings are available on the Parliament's website.

4. European Central Bank (www.ecb.europa.eu/home/html/index.en.html)

The Central Bank administers the monetary policy of the 16 EU member states taking part in the Eurozone. The bank was established by the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1998 and has its headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. The Bank's website contains information on monetary policy and economic and financial data.

5. Judicial Branch (http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/j_6)

The Court of Justice of the European Union traces its origins to the ECSC Treaty of 1952. It is based in Luxembourg and consists of three courts: the Court of Justice, the General Court, created in 1988 and formerly called the Court of First Instance, and the Civil Service Tribunal, created in 2005.

a. The European Court of Justice (ECJ)

The ECJ consists of 27 judges, one from each Member State, and eight advocates general. The advocates general are responsible for presenting to the judges an analysis and opinion in the cases assigned to them. The opinion is nonbinding but it is most often followed by the Court and published along with the judgment of the Court. Since 2003 the advocate general provides an opinion only if a case raises a new point of law.

The Court of Justice has jurisdiction over three major types of cases: references for preliminary rulings, direct actions and appeals from the General Court. National courts in EU Member States bear much of the responsibility for applying EU law. To ensure that EU law is applied uniformly the national courts are allowed to refer preliminary questions of EU law to the ECJ and the General Court.⁶ A preliminary ruling is intended to guide a national court in its application of EU law. Direct actions are contentious cases that are initiated in and decided by the Court. The ECJ may hear appeals on points of law against judgments and orders of the General Court. About half of the Court's decisions concern references for preliminary rulings, one quarter are direct actions and the remainder consist of appeals and others procedures.⁷

b. The General Court

The General Court consists of 27 judges, one from each Member State. The Court operates without advocates general. It was created in 1988 to take on some of the large caseload handled by the ECJ.⁸

⁶ Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union arts. 256, 267, Sep. 5, 2008, 2008 O.J. (C115) 47.

⁷ Court of Justice, Statistics of Judicial Activity: http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7032/.

⁸ An overview of the jurisdictional requirements of the Court of Justice and the General Court can be found on Curia, the Courts' website: <http://curia.europa.eu>.

c. Civil Service Tribunal

Civil Service Tribunal specializes in disputes involving the EU civil service. This jurisdiction was previously exercised first by the Court of Justice and later by the Court of First Instance (General Court). The decisions given by the Tribunal may be appealed to the General Court.

II. General Secondary Sources

Secondary sources – research guides, journal articles, treatises, dictionaries and encyclopedias – provide an introduction to and general background information on a topic.

A. Research Guides

Research guides provide an overview of a subject area and may offer guidance on the research process. They appear in online and print formats.

1. Print

Germain's Transnational Law Research: A Guide for Attorneys. Claire Germain.
This is a loose-leaf publication that is updated on an irregular basis. Section 2.09 contains information on EU legal materials.
Location: Ref K85 .G47 1991

Guide to International Legal Research. George Washington University Law School
International Law Review.
Chapter 8 deals with the EU.
Location: Res & Ref KZ1234 .G85 & Lexis

International and Foreign Legal Research: A Coursebook. Marci Hoffman & Mary Rumsey.
Chapter 8 Part III deals with the EU.
Location: Ref & Res K85 .H64 2008

International Legal Research in a Nutshell. Marci Hoffman & Robert Berring.
Chapter 7 deals with the EU.
Location: Res KZ1234 .H64 2008

Legal Research Methods in the U.S. & Europe. (2nd ed.). J. Paul Lomio & Henrik Spang-Hanssen.
Chapter 4 covers EU resources.
Location: Ref K85 .L66 2009

2. Online

Listed below are some important Internet versions of research guides. To locate additional research guides use a search engine such as Google or Yahoo. A search for “European Union Research Guide” will return many relevant titles.

European Union. Duke University School of Law Goodson Law Library.
Site: <http://www.law.duke.edu/lib/researchguides/europe>

European Union: A Guide to Tracing Working Documents. Patrick Overy.
Site: http://www.nyulawglobal.org/Globalex/European_Union_Travaux_Preparatoires.htm

European Union Law: An Integrated Guide to Electronic and Print Research. Marylin J. Raisch.
Site: <http://www.llrx.com/features/eulaw2.htm>

European Union Legal Materials. Karin Johnsrud.
Site: http://library.law.columbia.edu/guides/European_Union_Legal_Materials

European Union Legal Materials: An Infrequent User's Guide. Duncan E. Alford.
Site: http://www.nyulawglobal.org/Globalex/European_Union1.htm

European Union Research Guide. Georgetown Law Library.
Site: <http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/guides/EuropeanUnion.cfm>

Foreign Law Guide: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World. Thomas H. Reynolds & Arturo A. Flores.
Location: Access through the library catalog or database page

B. European Union Websites

The websites of the principle EU institutions listed in section I.B. contain background information on these institutions, contact information, history, press releases, policies and procedures as well as links to primary documents. The following websites provide more general information on the EU.

Europa.

This is the official website of the EU. The site provides general information on how the EU works, EU news and events, and links to official documents and websites of EU institutions and agencies.

Site: http://europa.eu/index_en.htm

EUR-Lex.

This is the free legal database of the EU. It contains the full text of EU treaties, legislation, court decisions and other public documents. The *Official Journal of the European Union* can be accessed via *EUR-Lex*.

Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

E-Justice.

The European Commission maintains this website to enhance public access to information about its initiatives and EU policies in general. The focus is on the judicial system.

Site: <https://e-justice.europa.eu/home.do?lang=en&action=home>

A to Z Index of European Union Websites.

This index is a guide to information on the website of the Delegation of the European Commission to the United States, as well as on all of the websites of the European Union's institutions and specialized agencies in Europe.

Site: <http://www.eurunion.org/infores/euindex.htm>

EU Who is Who: The Official Directory of the European Union.

This is a database containing contact information of senior EU personnel.

Site: <http://europa.eu/whoiswho/public/index.cfm?lang=en>

C. Treatises

The following list consists of general titles on the EU. Additional treatises can be found using the library's online catalog, GoCat. Because the EU has undergone several name changes it is important to look for materials under its various names. GoCat uses the subject headings European Union, European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community and European Communities. You may combine any of these names with a topic in a keyword search, for example, "European Economic Community banking."

The ABC of Community Law. Klaus-Dieter Borchardt. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2000.

Site: http://ec.europa.eu/publications/booklets/eu_documentation/02/txt_en.pdf

European Union: How Does it Work? Elizabeth Bomberg, John Peterson & Alexander Stubb (eds.).

Location: Stack-1 JN30 .E9417 2008

European Union Law Reporter. Sweet and Maxwell.

This loose-leaf publication provides analysis of EU legislation and case law. It contains the full text of the founding treaties and includes the historical derivation of treaty articles. This work is updated six times a year.

Location: Treatise KJE 925.5 .E86

The Foundations of European Community Law: An Introduction to the Constitutional and Administrative Law of the European Community. T.C. Hartley.
Location: Treatise KJE947 .H37 2003

The General Principles of EU Law. Takis Tridimas.
Location: Treatise KJE947 .T75 2006

The Government and Politics of the European Union. Neill Nugent.
Location: Stack-1 JN15 .N84 2006

A Guide to European Union Law: As Amended by the Treaty of Lisbon. P.S.R.F. Mathijsen.
This volume provides information on EU history, institutions, agencies and policy areas.
Location: Res KJE947 .M384 2010

Origins and Development of the European Union 1945-2008: A History of European Integration.
Martin Dedman.
Location: Stack-1 JN15 .D423 2010

Principles of European Union Law. Ralph H. Folsom.
This title is part of the West Concise Hornbook Series.
Location: Res KJE947 .F65 2009

Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms. Catherine Barnard.
Location: Treatise KJE947 .B37 2010

Understanding EU Law. Erika Szyszczak & Adam Cygan.
Location: Treatise KJE947 .S99 2008

Understanding the European Union: A Concise Introduction. John McCormick.
Location: JN30 .M38 2008

Wyatt and Dashwood's European Union Law. Anthony Arnall et al.
Location: Res KJE947 .W93 2006

D. Dictionaries, Directories and Encyclopedias

Butterworths Expert Guide to the European Union.
Although somewhat dated, this dictionary of EU terms may still be useful.
Location: Ref KJE926.5 .B88 1996

Europa Eurojargon.
A brief list of terms and definitions used in the EU.
Site: http://europa.eu/abc/eurojargon/index_en.htm

Europa Glossary.

A list of 233 technical and legal terms and definitions used in the EU.

Site: http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/index_en.htm

Glossary of EC Terms and Acronyms. Christian de Fouloy.

Although this publication is from 1992, it may still be useful to locate definitions of EU words and acronyms in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Location: Treatise KJE926.5 .F69 1992

EuroGuide: Yearbook of the Institutions of the European Union and of the Other European Organizations.

This annual publication contains information about the structures and activities of EU institutions, bodies and agencies and a directory of important people in the EU.

Location: Res & Stack-1 JN15 .A63

E. Journal Articles and Yearbooks

Journals articles and yearbooks provide current information on the EU.

1. Journal Articles

Journal articles on the EU can be found in American law journals available in full text on Westlaw, Lexis, and HeinOnline. EU articles may also be located by using the indexes *LegalTrac* and *Index to Legal Periodicals*. In addition to these, two indexes that specialize in foreign legal journals should be consulted: *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* and *Legal Journals Index*.

Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals.

The IFLP provides citations to foreign (non-Anglo-American) legal journal articles, congress reports, essay collections, yearbooks, and book reviews. It covers comparative law and legal systems, such as Islamic law, socialist law, public and private international law, and transnational commercial law. Coverage begins in 1985.

Location: Access through the library catalog or database list

Westlaw. *Legal Journals Index.*

Legal Journals Index indexes articles from legal journals published in the United Kingdom and Europe as well as journals covering topics pertaining to the laws of the European Union and its member states. Coverage begins in 1986.

Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union

2. Yearbooks

European Competition Law Annual. (1997-).

This annual may be found in the HeinOnline Foreign & International Law Resources Database.

Location: Electronic Resource HeinOnline

European Current Law Yearbook. (1992-).

This yearbook is a compilation of the information contained in the monthly *European Current Law*. It contains a summary of selected, recent EU and national legislation, court decisions and journal articles organized by subject.

Location: Stack-1 K5 U7672

Yearbook of European Environmental Law. (2000-).

Location: Treatise KJE6242.A15 Y43

The Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies. (1999-).

This annual, published by the Centre for European Legal Studies, provides a forum for the scrutiny of significant issues in European Union Law, the Law of the Council of Europe, and comparative law with a European dimension.

Location: Treatise KJE958 .C36 & Electronic Resource HeinOnline

Yearbook of European Law. (1981-).

Location: Stack-1 K29 .E225

III. Legislation

A. Primary Legislation

EU primary legislation consists of treaties: founding treaties, amendments, accession treaties as well as treaties between member states and treaties between the EU and third parties.

The founding treaty articles have been renumbered on several occasions. In 1997 the Treaty of Amsterdam renumbered the articles of the Maastricht Treaty (Treaty on European Union) and the Treaties of Rome (Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community) and removed obsolete provisions. Following the renumbering of treaty articles, a table is usually published in which the new and former article numbers appear.⁹ In 2009 the Treaty of Lisbon entirely renumbered the articles of the EU's two core treaties, the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community. The latter was renamed the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.¹⁰

1. Print

European Union Law Guide. Philip Raworth (ed.).

This loose-leaf publication contains the text of treaties in volume 1 and the text of secondary legislation organized by subject in volumes 2 through 6. It is kept current with periodic updates.

Location: Treatise KJE 947 .E98 1995

⁹ See Table of Equivalences 1997 O.J. (C 340) 85.

¹⁰ See Table of Equivalences 2010 O.J. (C 83) 361.

Encyclopedia of European Union Law: Constitutional Texts. Neville March Hunnings (ed.).

This eight volume work provides the texts to all EU constitutional provisions and ancillary documents.

Location: Reserve KJE926 .E543

2. Online

EUR-Lex.

This database contains the founding treaties (original versions and later updates), amending treaties, accession treaties for each of the six enlargements, and agreements between the EU and nonmember states and international organizations.

Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/index.htm>

Europa.

This site contains the official full text of the EU treaties in pdf format.

Site: http://europa.eu/abc/treaties/index_en.htm

Westlaw. *European Union Treaties.*

This database contains EU treaties back to the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951.

Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Legislation > EU-TREATIES

Lexis. *Treaties and International Agreements.*

This database contains EU treaties back to 1951.

Path: Legal > Find Laws by Country or Region > Foreign Laws & Legal Sources > European Union > Treaties & Intl Agreements

B. Secondary Sources

1. Print

50 Years of the European Treaties: Looking Back and Thinking Forward. Michael Dougan & Samantha Currie (eds.).

The Lisbon Treaty: A Legal and Political Analysis. Jean-Claude Piris.

Location: Treatise KJE4443.32007 .P57 2010

Smit & Herzog on the Law of the European Union.

This loose-leaf publication provides full texts and commentaries on the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Location: Treatise KJE947 .S65 2005

Treaty Conflict and the European Union. Jan Klabbbers.

Location: Treatise KJE5106 .K53 2009

The Treaty of Maastricht: From Conception to Ratification. Richard Corbett.
Location: Treatise KJE4443.31992 .C67 1993

The Treaty of Nice and Beyond: Enlargement and Constitutional Reform. Mads Andenas & John A. Usher (eds.).
Location: Treatise KJE4443.32001 .T73 2003

2. Online

Smit & Herzog on the Law of the European Union.

This version on Lexis is the same as the print version listed above.

Path: Legal > Area of Law - By Topic > International Law > Search Analysis & CLE
Materials > Smit & Herzog on the Law of the European Union

B. Secondary Legislation

The main source of EU legislation is secondary legislation: regulations, directives and decisions. Regulations are directly applicable to member states and require no further action to have legal effect. They are on a par with national laws. Directives establish EU policy. It is left to the member states to implement the directive in a manner appropriate to their national legal system. National implementing legislation must be enacted to enforce the objective of a directive. Decisions are EU laws relating to and binding on specific parties. They can come from the EU Council (sometimes jointly with the European Parliament) or the Commission.

There is no EU equivalent to the United State Code, but *EUR-Lex* has a section called *Legislation in Force* which lists agreements, directives, regulations and decisions that are in force. It is organized into 20 major subject classifications and numerous subdivisions. The print version of *Legislation in Force* ceased publication in 2004.

1. Print

Encyclopedia of European Community Law: Community Secondary Legislation. K. R. Simmonds (ed.).

This twelve volume publication is a collection of all significant EU legislation in force, consolidated with annotations. It will eventually be replaced by a new edition and renamed *Encyclopedia of European Union Law*.

Location: Treatise KJE926 .E54

European Union Law Guide. Philip Raworth (ed.).

This loose-leaf publication contains the text of treaties in volume 1 and the text of secondary legislation organized by subject in volumes 2 through 6. It is kept current with periodic updates.

Location: Treatise KJE 947 .E98 1995

2. Online

Westlaw. *European Union Legislation*.

This database contains the full text of legislative acts back to 1952. Citations to national implementing legislation are provided for directives.

Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Legislation

Lexis. *EUR-Lex EU Law Database: Legislation*.

This database contains EU legislation and agreements with non-member countries and international organizations and ECSC, EEC and Euratom legislation.

Path: Legal > Find Laws by Country or Region > Foreign Laws & Legal Sources > European Union > Legislation & Regulations

EUR-Lex.

This database contains legislation dating back to 1951.

Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

C. Legislative Documents

The following sources provide access to documents generated during the legislative process.

Westlaw. *European Union Preparatory Acts*.

This database contains draft legislation and legislative proposals. Coverage varies depending on document type.

Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Legislation

Lexis. *Preparatory Acts*.

This database contains proposals, reports, notices, communications and opinions of EC institutions that lead up to directives and decisions. Coverage begins in 1957 with full-text coverage from 1979.

Path: Legal > Find Laws by Country or Region > Foreign Laws & Legal Sources > European Union > Legislation & Regulations > EUR-Lex EU Law Database: Preparatory Acts

OEIL, the Legislative Observatory.

OEIL, maintained by the European Parliament, allows the researcher to monitor the progress of legislation by providing chronologies of legislative proposals and full text of documents. It is searchable by document number, title of document and subject.

Site: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil>

Pre-Lex.

Pre-Lex is a database maintained by the European Commission. It contains documents issued at each step of the legislative process. Documents are searchable by keyword, document number, citation, and other attributes.

Site: <http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/apcnet.cfm>

EUR-Lex. Preparatory Acts.

Preparatory documents are all documents concerning the legislative or budgetary process. They include Commission legislative proposals, Council positions, legislative and budgetary resolutions and initiatives of the European Parliament, and opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee and of the Committee of the Regions.

Site: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_actes_preparatoires.do

D. National Implementing Measures

The following sources provide citations to, but in most cases not the full text of, national implementing measures.

Westlaw. *European Union Legislation.*

Following the text of directives found in Westlaw's *European Union Legislation* database there is a section called "National Measures" that lists citations to national implementing legislation.

Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Legislation

Lexis. *National Provisions Implementing Directives.*

For most countries only citations to implementing laws are provided. For the UK and France Lexis offers the full text of national laws.

Path: Legal > Find Laws by Country or Region > Foreign Laws & Legal Sources > European Union > Legislation & Regulations > EUR-Lex EU Law Database: National Provisions Implementing Directives

EUR-Lex.

Once you locate a directive in the *EUR-Lex* database, open the link to the Bibliographic Notice.

The Bibliographic Notice contains information about the directive and includes a link to citations of implementing legislation under the heading "Display the national execution measures."

Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

IV. The Courts

The official case reporter for the Court of Justice of the European Union has changed over time to reflect the growth of the judicial branch. After 1989, when the Court of First Instance was founded, the official court reporter was divided into two sections: Section I covers the European Court of Justice and Section II covers the Court of First Instance. In 1994 a third section, ECR-SC began publication to report on staff cases. The McGeorge Law Library has the print versions of Sections I and II, but does not subscribe to the print version of the staff cases. The popular name for the official court reporter is *European Court Reports*.

A. Primary Sources

1. Print

These two print publications are the official case reporters of the European Union.

Reports of Cases Before the Court. (1954–1989)
Location: Treatise KJE924.5 .C69

Reports of Cases Before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. (1990-)
Location: Treatise KJE924.5 .C69

2. Online

Curia. Court of Justice of the European Union.
The Court's website allows full text searching of court judgments and advocate general opinions from 1997 to date and searching by case number from 1953 to date.
Site: http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/j_6/

EUR-Lex.
This site offers full text searching of court judgments and advocate general opinions from 1954 to date.
Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

Westlaw. *European Union Case Law All.* (Coverage varies by publication).
This database contains European case law from both the official *European Court Reports* as well as selected commercial case reporters.
Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Cases

Westlaw. *European Union Case Law.* (1954-).
This database contains the official case law reports and Advocate General opinions as they appear in *European Court Reports*.
Path: All Databases > International/Worldwide Materials > European Union > Cases

Lexis. *EUR-Lex Database: European Court of Justice Cases.* (1954-).
This database offers the full text of decisions from the Court of Justice, the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal as contained in the EUR-Lex database.
Path: Legal > Find Laws by Country or Region > Foreign Laws & Legal Sources > European Union > Caselaw

B. Secondary Sources

1. Print

The Advocate General and EC Law. Noreen Burrows & Rosa Greaves.
Location: Treatise KJE5472.5 .B87 2007

Civil Procedure and EU Law: A Policy Area Uncovered. Eva Storskrubb.
Location: Treatise KJE3802 .S76 2008

End of Territoriality: The Impact of ECJ Rulings on British, German and French Social Policy. Andreas J. Obermaier.
Location: Stack-1 HN377 .O28 2009

The European Union and its Court of Justice. Anthony Arnall.
Location: Treatise KJE5461 .A97 2006

Judicial Review in EU Law. Alexander H. Türk.
Location: Treatise KJE4010 .T87 2009

Preliminary References to the European Court of Justice. Morten Broberg & Niels Fenger.
Location: Treatise KJE5461 .B76 2010

Procedural Law of the European Union. Robert Bray (ed.).
Location: Treatise KJE3802 .L46 2006

V. Official Journal of the European Union

The Official Journal of the European Union (O.J.) is the gazette of the EU. It has been published since 1952 in the official languages of the organization. Its title has changed as the EU has evolved from its origins as the European Coal and Steel Community. Before 1973 when the United Kingdom and Ireland joined the EU the O.J. was not published in English.

Since 1968 the O.J. has been published in two main series. The L Series contains legislation, including regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations, and opinions. The C Series contains information and notices, including summaries of judgments of the Court of Justice and the General Court, minutes of parliamentary meetings, parliamentary written questions and answers from the Council or Commission, statements from the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

The McGeorge Law Library has the English edition of the Official Journal on microfiche from 1973 to 2009. The internet version is available on *EUR-Lex* from 1952 to the present. Because errors may occur in online formats, only EU legislation published in the paper edition is considered authentic.

1. Print

Official Journal of the European Communities. English ed. (1973-2003).
Location: Fiche JN30 .O34

Official Journal of the European Union. English ed. (2003-2009).
Location: Fiche JN30 .O34

2. Online

EUR-Lex.

EUR-Lex provides access to the O.J. back to 1952. Many of the pre-1973 documents are not available in English.

Site: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>