

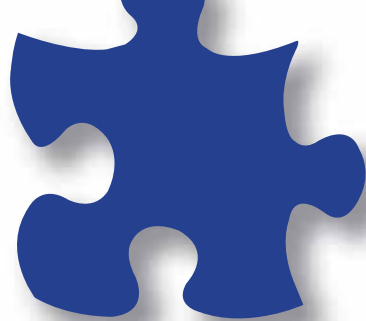


YOUR GUIDE TO THE LISBON TREATY



European Union

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INTRODUCTION

After decades of war that cost millions of lives, the foundation of the EU marked the beginning of a new era where European countries solve their problems by talking, not fighting.

Today, members of the EU enjoy a wealth of benefits: a free market with a currency that makes trade easier and more efficient, the creation of millions of jobs, improved workers' rights, free movement of people and a cleaner environment.

The rules, however, were designed for a much smaller EU, and an EU that did not have to face global challenges such as climate change, a global recession, or international cross-border crime. The EU has the potential, and the commitment, to tackle these problems, but can only do so by improving the way it works.

This is the purpose of the Lisbon Treaty. It makes the EU more democratic, efficient and transparent. It gives citizens and parliaments a bigger input into what goes on at a European level, and gives Europe a clearer, stronger voice in the world, all the while protecting national interests.

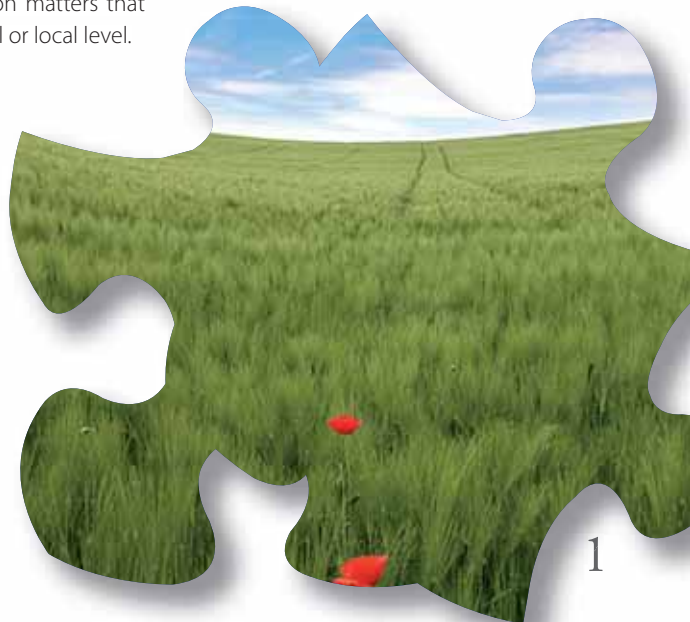
The Lisbon Treaty provides for a new Citizens' Initiative, whereby you can, with one million signatures, petition the European Commission to advance new policy proposals.

National parliaments in each Member State will be given a greater role in examining EU laws before they are passed to ensure that the EU does not overstep its mark on matters that should be dealt with at a national or local level.

The powers of the European Parliament will be increased, giving the MEPs you directly elect more of a say on a wider range of issues.

Contrary to the previous (Nice) Treaty, the Commission will continue to be formed of one Commissioner from every Member State.

This leaflet explains what the Lisbon Treaty means to you as a citizen.



A UNION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

The Lisbon Treaty was signed by the 27 European Union Member States on 13 December 2007.

It came into force on 1 December 2009 when all of the EU countries had ratified it in accordance with their national procedures.

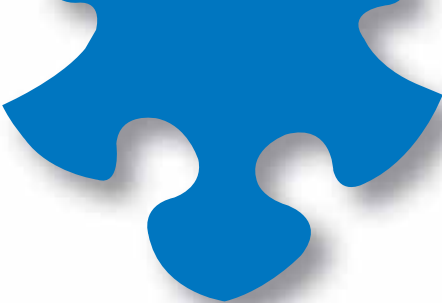
Why the need for a new treaty?

The EU has changed. The number of Member States has quadrupled. In the past decade, the number has almost doubled.

The world is changing fast too. Europe faces huge challenges in the 21st century including the economic crisis, climate change, sustainable development, energy security and fighting international cross-border crime.

The Member States who drew up the Lisbon Treaty together recognised that the existing treaties did not equip the European Union with the tools it needs to face these challenges and deal with these changes.

- The Lisbon Treaty amends and updates earlier EU treaties.
- It takes account of the fact that the EU has grown from the six founding Member States to its present 27 and the many developments in the last 50 years.
- The Lisbon Treaty will improve working methods to ensure that the Union does its business as efficiently and effectively as possible in the 21st century.
- It helps the EU to serve your interests better, and gives you a direct say in European matters through the new Citizens' Initiative.
- It protects your rights with the Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- It strengthens the role of the European Parliament and gives new powers to national parliaments.
- It makes decision-making at the European level more efficient.
- It helps the EU to speak with a single voice in the world.

- 
- It introduces new measures to tackle pressing issues that affect our quality of life, like climate change, cross-border crime and energy.
 - At the same time, it protects the rights of each Member State, especially in sensitive areas such as taxation and defence.



The EU's aims and values

The Lisbon Treaty clearly sets out the European Union's aims and values of peace, democracy, respect for human rights, justice, equality, rule of law and sustainability.

The Lisbon Treaty pledges that the European Union will:

- offer people an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers;
- work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, aiming at full employment and social progress, with a high level of protection of the environment;
- combat social exclusion and discrimination and promote social justice and protection;
- promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States;
- remain committed to economic and monetary union with the euro as its currency;
- uphold and promote the European Union's values in the wider world and contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the earth, solidarity and respect among peoples, free and fair trade, and the eradication of poverty;
- contribute to the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as the strict observance and development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.

These are major goals. The Lisbon Treaty is designed to give the EU the tools to achieve them.



KEY PROVISIONS OF THE LISBON TREATY

More democracy, more openness

The Treaty gives you a stronger voice in decision-making.

A new **Citizens Initiative** means that one million people — out of the EU's population of 500 million — from a number of Member States can petition the European Commission to bring forward new policy proposals.

This gives you a direct say in the EU's lawmaking for the first time.

To improve information about how the EU reaches decisions, the Council of Ministers will now have to meet in public when it is considering and voting on draft laws.

The Treaty increases the number of areas where the **European Parliament** shares decision-making with the **Council of Ministers**. That means that the MEPs you elect directly will have much more say in lawmaking and the EU budget.

At home, the **national parliaments** will have greater opportunities to make a direct input into EU decision-making.

A new early warning system gives national parliaments the right to comment on draft laws and to check that the EU does not overstep its authority by involving itself in matters best dealt with nationally or locally.

Faster, more efficient decision-making

The Lisbon Treaty streamlines the EU's decision-making procedures.

In the Council of Ministers, qualified **majority voting**, instead of unanimous decisions, will be extended. This will help to make action faster and more efficient.

Qualified majority voting means that, from 2014, decisions of the Council of Ministers will need the support of 55% of the Member States, representing at least 65% of the European population. This system gives double legitimacy to decisions.

Strict rules will apply to any proposals to move new policy areas to majority voting. Every Member State must agree to any such change and the national parliaments will have a right of veto.


But important policy areas such as taxation and defence will continue to require a unanimous vote.

Modernising the EU's institutions

A key aim of the Lisbon Treaty is to modernise the institutions that run the EU's business and makes them more democratic.

A new position of **High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission** has been created in order to promote the EU action on the international scene and to be better able to defend its interests and values abroad. Catherine Ashton started in this new job in 2009.

To drive forward its work on a continuous and consistent basis, the European Council elects a **President of the European Council** for a maximum of five years. This will make the EU's actions more visible and consistent. Herman Van Rompuy is currently the first President.



The President of the Commission will be 'elected' by the European Parliament, on proposal from the European Council. Today José Manuel Barroso has a second mandate as Commission President until 2014.

The Lisbon Treaty reaffirms and updates many of the economic provisions included in earlier EU treaties. It also adds a number of important new fields. They are mentioned in the following points.

Economic policy

The Lisbon Treaty confirms the commitment to achieving economic and monetary union with the euro as the EU's currency.

The euro is now the currency of 16 Member States.

Economic and monetary union is a core objective of the EU. It is a vital force to ensure that Europe returns to prosperity and jobs. The EU and the Member States have together committed €200 billion in funding to stimulate the EU's economy in the current financial crisis.

The Lisbon Treaty formalises the position of the European Central Bank by making it an institution of the European Union.

The European Union in the world

The EU pledges to promote the values of the EU in the world by contributing to:

- peace and security;
- sustainable development of the Earth;
- solidarity and mutual respect among peoples;
- free and fair trade;
- eradication of poverty;
- protection of human rights;
- respect for and enhancement of international law as defined, in particular, in the United Nations Charter.

The EU is the world's strongest commercial power and the biggest aid donor to the developing world.



The aforementioned creation of a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ Vice-President of the Commission will lend greater consistency to the EU's external actions and will enable the European Union to speak with one voice abroad. He or she will be assisted by a dedicated External Action Service.



Security and defence

The Lisbon Treaty spells out more clearly the EU's role in the area of common foreign and security policy. Decisions on defence issues will continue to need unanimous approval of the 27 EU Member States.

Missions which the EU has undertaken outside its own territory have been for the purpose of peacekeeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in the context of the United Nations Charter.

The Lisbon Treaty extends the EU's role to include disarmament operations, military advice and assistance, and helping to restore stability after conflicts.

It also creates the possibility of enhanced cooperation between Member States that wish to work together more closely in the area of defence.

The Lisbon Treaty provides that Member States will make available to the EU the civil and military capability necessary to implement the common security and defence policy and sets out the role of the European Defence Agency.

It introduces a solidarity clause (of a voluntary nature) when a Member State is the victim of a terrorist attack or a natural or man-made disaster.

Justice and crime

The Lisbon Treaty contains important new provisions strengthening the EU's ability to fight international cross-border crime, illegal immigration, trafficking of people, arms and drugs.

The simplification proposed by the Lisbon Treaty means that greater transparency is brought to bear in this area, the roles of the European Parliament and the Court of Justice are strengthened and decision-making will be speeded up via more qualified majority voting.

The new provisions, amongst others, should enable the Union and Member States to ensure a more effective protection of the financial interests of the Union and the fight against cross-border crime.



These new provisions express respect for the different legal systems and traditions of Member States. They foresee, for example, an 'emergency break' enabling a Member State not to participate in a new measure if it considers that this would affect fundamental aspects of its criminal justice system.

Exceptionally for Ireland and the United Kingdom, with their common law system and standing outside the border control scheme of Schengen, they will have a special arrangement allowing them to decide on a case-by-case basis whether to participate in legislation in this area.

Social policy

The Lisbon Treaty steps up the EU's social objectives. It provides that, in all its policies and actions, the EU will take into account the promotion of a high level of employment.

The key role of economic services such as public transport, telecommunications, postal services, gas and electricity supply is recognised.

The EU's role in these areas is limited, with Member States having much room for manoeuvre to supply, operate and organise services so as to respond effectively to needs at home.

The EU is to refrain from any action that would detract from the Member States' role in providing services of general interest such as health, social services, police and security forces, state schools.

Pay, right of association and the rules for taking strike action remain a matter for Member States.



New areas of cooperation

The Lisbon Treaty has important provisions in a number of policy areas reinforcing the EU's ability to fight international cross-border crime, illegal immigration, trafficking of women and children, drugs and arms.

Two other areas are especially relevant in today's world.

Climate change: The Treaty gives priority to the EU's objective of promoting sustainable development in Europe, based on a high level of environmental protection and enhancement.

The Treaty pledges to promote, at an international level, measures to tackle regional and global environmental problems, in particular climate change.

Strengthening the EU's role on climate change will mean that Europe continues to take the lead in combating global warming.

Energy: The Treaty has new provisions ensuring that the energy market functions well, in particular with regard to energy supply, and that energy efficiency and savings are achieved, as well as the development of new and renewable energy sources.

For all Member States, security of energy supply is a key challenge for the future.

The Lisbon Treaty affirms the EU's commitment to a united European policy on sustainable energy.

It also provides a new basis for cooperation between Member States in sport, humanitarian aid, civil protection, tourism and space research.



Human rights

The Lisbon Treaty recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and makes the charter legally binding.

The Member States signed the charter in 2000. Now it becomes legally binding.

This means that when the EU proposes and implements laws it must respect the rights set down in the charter — and Member States must do so too when implementing EU legislation.

Rights which everyone should enjoy include personal data protection, the right to asylum, equality before the law and non-discrimination, equality between men and women, the rights of children and elderly people and important social rights such as protection against unfair dismissal and access to social security and social assistance.

The Lisbon Treaty will also allow the EU to accede to the European Convention on Human Rights. The convention, and the European Court of Human Rights which oversees it, are the foundations of human rights protection in Europe.



FIND OUT MORE

Inevitably the Lisbon Treaty is a lengthy document — over 300 pages in the consolidated form, including annexes and protocols. It includes many provisions of earlier EU treaties, amended and updated.

This guide places particular emphasis on the new elements in the Lisbon Treaty. Below is more information on key changes.

You can download the full text of the Lisbon Treaty and the consolidated versions of the treaties as amended by the Lisbon Treaty and find out more about it on europa.eu/lisbon_treaty/full_text/index_en.htm

The road to Lisbon

The Lisbon Treaty was agreed after six years of discussion among the Member States about what reforms were needed to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

1952: Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community

1957: Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and Euratom

1986: Single European Act

1992: Treaty of Maastricht

1997: Treaty of Amsterdam

2001: Treaty of Nice

29 October 2004: Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe signed by Member States in Rome

May-June 2005: France and the Netherlands reject the Treaty by referendum

13 December 2007: Signature of the Lisbon Treaty by the 27 Member States

2007 to May 2009: Lisbon Treaty obtains parliamentary approval in 26 out of 27 Member States

12 June 2008: Referendum in Ireland fails to secure majority in favour of ratification

19 June 2009: The European Council agrees that the European Commission shall continue to include one national of each Member State. The Heads of State or Government agree legally binding guarantees in respect of particular areas identified by the Irish authorities

2 October 2009: Second referendum in Ireland: majority in favour of the treaty

1 December 2009: The treaty enters into force

More about the institutional changes

The EU institutions and bodies

The main institutions of the EU are:

- The European Parliament
- The European Council
- The Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers)
- The European Commission
- The Court of Justice of the European Union
- The European Central Bank
- The Court of Auditors

In addition there are other bodies:

- The Committee of the Regions
- The European Economic and Social Committee
- The European Investment Bank

The European Parliament

The European Parliament is the directly elected EU institution that represents the citizens of the Member States.

The Lisbon Treaty increases the number of areas where the European Parliament will share the job of lawmaking with the Council of Ministers and strengthens its budgetary powers.

This sharing of power between the Parliament and the Council of Ministers was known as co-decision.

Co-decision has become the 'ordinary legislative procedure'. It extends to new policy areas such as freedom, security and justice.

This will reinforce the legislative powers of the European Parliament.

The Lisbon Treaty also gives the European Parliament a bigger role in approving the EU's budget.

The European Council

The European Council is made up of the most senior elected political representatives of the Member States — prime ministers and presidents with executive powers.

It gives the EU its political direction and sets its priorities.

Under the Lisbon Treaty, the European Council becomes a full EU institution and its role is clearly defined.

A new position of President of the European Council has been created.

The President of the European Council is elected by the members of the European Council and can serve for a maximum of five years.

He or she will chair Council meetings, drive forward its work on a continuous basis and represent the EU internationally at the highest level.

This marks a change from the previ-

ous system where Member States, holding the six-month EU Presidency, also chaired the European Council.

The new President of the European Council will make the EU's actions more visible and consistent.

The Council

The Council of the European Union is also referred to as the Council of Ministers. It is made up of 27 government ministers representing each of the Member States.

It is a key decision-making body that coordinates the EU's economic policies and plays a central role in foreign and security policy.

It shares lawmaking and budgetary powers with the European Parliament.

Majority voting, rather than unanimous decisions, will become more common.

A system known as 'double majority' will be introduced from 2014: Council decisions will need the support of 55 % of the Member States, representing at least 65 % of the European population. This system gives double legitimacy to decisions.

A new development under the Lisbon Treaty is that the Council of Foreign Ministers is chaired by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission.

In other areas such as agriculture, finance and energy, the Council will continue to be chaired by the minister of the country holding the rotating six-month EU Presidency.

This will make the EU Presidency system more coherent and effective.

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ Vice-President of the Commission

A new position heading up the EU's common foreign and security policy and common defence policy has been created under the Lisbon Treaty. The appointment of a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy who is at the same time Vice-President in the Commission is a major new step. It combines two previous posts: the High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Commissioner for External Relations.

He or she is appointed by the European Council and chairs the Council of Foreign Ministers while at the same time being a Vice-President of the European Commission. He or she makes proposals, carries out foreign policy on behalf of the Council, and represents the Union's positions internationally.

This is designed to help the EU to be better able to defend its interests and values on the international stage, and express itself with one voice.

The European Commission

The European Commission is intended to represent, independently, the interests of the EU as a whole.

The Commission is accountable to the European Parliament.

It is the only EU institution with the general power to initiate proposals for legislation.

The Commission also enforces the Union's policies, ensures that the budget is implemented, manages EU programmes, represents the EU in international negotiations and makes sure that the treaties are applied properly.





Who does what

The Lisbon Treaty clarifies:

- which powers belong to the EU,
- which powers belong to the Member States,
- which powers are shared.

It sets out the **limits on the EU's powers** more clearly than before.

A basic rule is that the EU will only be able to exercise those powers that have been conferred on it by the Member States. It must respect the fact that all other powers rest with the Member States.

- The EU has exclusive charge over areas such as competition rules, monetary policy of the euro area and the common commercial policy.
- Member States have primary responsibility in fields such as health, education and industry.
- The EU and the Member States share competence in areas such as the internal market, agriculture, transport and energy.

Other provisions

The Lisbon Treaty affirms the EU's **respect for the equality of the Member States** and their national identities, including local and regional autonomy. It pledges to protect Europe's diverse cultures and languages.

For the first time, there is a provision for a **Member State to withdraw from the European Union** if it wishes and sets out the arrangements which will apply in that event.

New powers for national parliaments

For the first time, national parliaments have a direct input into the European decision-making process.

Under the Lisbon Treaty, all proposed EU laws have to be sent to national parliaments.

An early warning system will be in place and any national parliaments will have eight weeks to argue the case if it feels a proposal is not appropriate for EU action.

If enough national parliaments object, the proposal can be amended or withdrawn.

This early warning system gives national parliaments an important role in ensuring that the EU does not overstep its authority by involving itself in matters that can best be dealt with at national, regional or local level.



Some technical terms

Legal base

The Lisbon Treaty amends the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community. It is the latest in a series of treaties updating and consolidating the EU's legal base.

The EU has a single legal personality under the Lisbon Treaty.

Previously, the European Community and the European Union had different statutes and did not operate the same decision-making rules. The Lisbon Treaty ends this dual system and the European Union will have its own legal personality.

This change will improve the EU's ability to act, especially in external affairs. The Lisbon Treaty will allow the EU to act more effectively, coherently and credibly in its relations with the rest of the world.

Qualified majority voting, double majority

Qualified majority voting is the form of decision-making used for many Council of Ministers' decisions. Under the Lisbon Treaty, it is extended to many new areas and the way it works is redefined. From 2014, Council decisions will need the support of 55% of the Member States, representing at least 65% of the European population. This is known as 'the double majority'. At least four countries will be needed to form a blocking minority. This system places countries with a smaller population on a fairer footing with the larger Member States.

In certain areas, decisions will continue to require unanimous approval. These include taxation and defence.



Enhanced cooperation

Recognising the fact that the Union has grown so big, the Treaty on the European Union (as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam and the Lisbon Treaty) sets down rules for situations where some Member States wish to proceed with cooperation in a specific area. This is known as 'enhanced cooperation'.

Enhanced cooperation means that a group of countries can act together without all 27 necessarily participating. It allows Member States to remain outside if they do not wish to join, without stopping other Member States from acting together.

Subsidiarity, proportionality

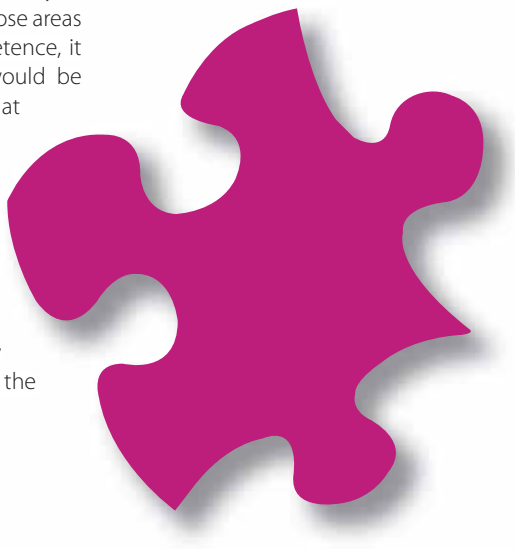
The EU's decisions must be taken as closely to the citizens as possible. Apart from those areas which fall under its exclusive competence, it does not take action unless this would be more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level. This principle is known as subsidiarity and it is reaffirmed in the Lisbon Treaty.

This principle is complemented by the proportionality principle whereby the EU must limit its action to that which is necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Lisbon Treaty.

Co-decision procedure (‘ordinary legislative procedure’)

Co-decision is the term for the European Parliament's power to make laws jointly on an equal footing with the Council of Ministers. The Lisbon Treaty brings co-decision into general use. Through the Lisbon Treaty the procedure by which the European Parliament co-decides with the Council has become the 'ordinary legislative procedure'.

This means that the decision-making of the European Union will be based on the double legitimacy of the people (as represented by their MEPs in the European Parliament) and the Member States (as represented by the Ministers in the Council).



Getting in touch with the EU



ONLINE

Information in all the official languages of the European Union is available on the Europa website: europa.eu



IN PERSON

All over Europe there are hundreds of local EU information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you on the Europe Direct website: europedirect.europa.eu



ON THE PHONE OR BY MAIL

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There are European Commission and Parliament representations and offices in all the countries of the European Union. The European Union also has delegations in other parts of the world.

YOUR GUIDE TO THE LISBON TREATY

After decades of war that cost millions of lives, the foundation of the EU marked the beginning of a new era where European countries solve their problems by talking, not fighting.

Today, members of the EU enjoy a wealth of benefits. The rules on how to run the EU, however, were designed for a much smaller EU, and an EU that did not have to face global challenges such as climate change, a global recession or international cross-border crime. The EU has the potential, and the commitment, to tackle these problems, but can only do so by improving the way it works.

This is the purpose of the Lisbon Treaty. It makes the EU more democratic, efficient and transparent. It gives citizens and parliaments a bigger input into what goes on at a European level, and gives Europe a clearer, stronger voice in the world, all the while protecting national interests.

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