



Together and apart:- The EU from Maastricht to the 2010s

In 1946, following the wartime destruction ~~from destroying of post-war~~ Western Europe, Sir Winston Churchill said that Europeans ~~had to~~ must get develop a 'United States of Europe' to rebuilding and prevent future conflict. -Starting in 1951, six nations; ~~though but not~~ England including the United Kingdom, began ~~creating to create~~ a state's union to go around partially aligned with Churchill's idea, although the United Kingdom was not involved in part. -The founding states ~~would~~ joined together, ~~but~~ not as a federation, that in which the states would ~~made all states submit fall~~ under a supranational organization. ~~Instead the six states without England formed, but rather as~~ a union of sovereign states. - Since 1993, when the Treaty on European Union (EU), ~~Treaty of Maastricht~~ (also known as the Maastricht Treaty) was signed ~~Treaty of the European Union (EU)) started, the~~ questions have remained over how far much the EU ~~will would~~ integrate ~~remained in the discussion~~. In this paper, I ~~am going to~~ evaluate the EU integration process in the post-Maastricht era until the 2010's but I am focusing with a focus on the failure of the European constitution in 2005. ~~even~~ Although ideas contained in the draft were accepted four years later at in the Treaty of Lisbon. ~~And, I~~ argue that ~~the~~ EU members have ~~chosen to end~~ decided against a their supranational organization in favour of protecting state sovereignty.

Moving together: The Maastricht Treaty, 1993

The formation of the European Coal and Steel Committee in 1951 preserved each of the six-member states' ability ~~abilities~~ to have control ~~over~~ its own laws and people; ~~or to keep and~~ thereby maintain sovereignty. -Integrationists, politicians ~~that who wanted~~ favouring a federal form of government, lost out to nationalists, ~~that who~~ wanted to protect their ~~own~~ states from a

Commented [CP1]: Note that UK style prefers single, rather than double, quotation marks.

Commented [CP2]: It is better here to use the official name of the country, the United Kingdom, rather than England. England is one of the constituent countries of the United Kingdom.

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Commented [CP4]: To avoid having back-to-back parentheses, you can instead use commas to separate clarifying information.

Commented [CP5]: It is usually better to begin with the formal name of the treaty (note: the official name is 'Treaty on European Union') and then follow with the informal or commonly used name (note: this is 'The Maastricht Treaty').

Commented [CP6]: Use the present tense to point out the focus, central argument, or structure of the current paper. You can read a useful overview of common tenses used in academic writing here: <https://writingcenter.gmu.edu/guides/the-three-common-tenses-used-in-academic-writing>

federal union. ~~So, i~~ Integration was limited to economic issues through which the states could ~~“~~achieve limited and specific results”~~”~~ (George, Frantz, & Birmele, 1997, pp. 116).

According to Stefanova (2005, p. 52), the concept of integration is a contradiction – the end result of integration is a supranational ~~organization~~ organisation, yet the process of

integration means sovereignty is only gradually and partially ~~turned over~~ relinquished. ~~Nonetheless, t~~The integration process ~~went on~~ continued in 1957 with the Treaty of Rome. ~~The treaty, which~~ produced the European Economic Community (EEC) ~~with it's~~ and a functional framework that allowed the states to come together on ~~certain specific~~ issues ~~where in which that~~ required coordination ~~was required and agreed upon~~. Elazar (2002, p. 36) ~~makes a point~~ suggests that ~~this~~ functional approach ~~took place~~ was pursued because collective security was not part of ~~the negotiations; rather, which was instead managed by~~ the North Atlantic Treaty ~~Organization~~ Organisation (NATO) ~~would manage that~~. Therefore, the EEC members ~~made up~~ pursued ~~uncontroversial~~ economical treaties ~~and did not if it was controversial or that did not~~ required deeper integration.

~~Then came~~ The 1993 ~~Treaty of~~ Maastricht Treaty, ~~which came~~ coincided with the end of communism in Eastern Europe, ~~and was moving~~ moving past the Single European Act signed in 1987, ~~which was itself~~ the first major revision of the Treaty of Rome. Maastricht ~~had~~ contained three ideas: ~~the EU~~ European Communities (economic and monetary union); ~~;~~ a common foreign and security policy; ~~;~~ and a European Court of Justice (ECJ). ~~Also,~~ Maastricht further outlined three more institutions after the ECJ: ~~the~~ Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, both with legislative functions, and the European Commission, ~~(which sets the agenda~~ with ~~executive functions)~~. Although the goal ~~never changed it was~~ of an economic union remained, political motivations were important too, as the ~~Treaty~~ treaty also ~~wanted~~ sought to: ~~“~~strengthen

Commented [CP7]: This sentence seems out of place here and would be better suited to the previous paragraph to give some background theoretical knowledge about the concept of integration. I recommend moving this sentence to the end of the previous paragraph and beginning the new paragraph after it.

Commented [CP8]: In general, acronyms should only be introduced into the text if they are going to be used multiple times. 'NATO' was not used at any other point in the manuscript, so I have deleted it here.

Commented [CP9]: Watch out for the difference between economic (which means pertaining to the economy) and economical (which means good value for money).

Commented [CP10]: Note that, as you mentioned above, the Maastricht Treaty concerned creating the *European Union*, not the European Community.

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the democratic legitimacy [and improve the effectiveness] of the institutions; develop the Community social dimension; [and] establish a common foreign and security policy” (Treaty of Maastricht on the ~~European Union~~ EU, 2007).

Maastricht introduced ~~the principle of subsidiarity~~ a new idea, ~~the principle of subsidiarity~~ that which was promoted a positive for the idea of state sovereignty. ~~The principle states,~~ “in areas that are not within its exclusive powers. . .” ~~the principle goes states,~~ “the Community shall only take action where objectives can best be attained by action at Community rather than at national level” (Treaty of Maastricht on the ~~European Union~~ EU, 2007). -Fabbrini (2004, p. 559) said that Maastricht resulted in a mixture of supranational organizations. ~~He also said that it was,~~ seen in the formation of the ~~communities,~~ union and intergovernmental processes, like ~~such as~~ foreign policy and the ECJ.

Moving more apart: The big constitutional failure, 2004–2005

In the late 1990s, EU members ~~were looking~~ again faced at changing international and domestic ~~areas~~ arenas and sought to. ~~So they had to enlarge issues~~ amend procedures and enlarge ~~the~~ membership. The 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam addressed democratic procedures, such as fairness in voting through weighting votes and qualified majority voting, engendering closer cooperation between ~~the~~ member states, and introduced procedures for ~~increasing~~ extending the membership (Treaty of Maastricht on the European Union ~~European Union~~, 2007). ~~So~~ The 2001 Treaty of Nice ~~of 2001~~ resolved concerns ~~left over~~ that remained after ~~from the Treaty of~~ Amsterdam, ~~especially~~ particularly on how to integrate new members (Treaty of Maastricht on the European Union, 2007). ~~but~~ Nevertheless, they needed to do more. Therefore, the EU ~~started~~ began to discuss ~~talk~~ the Convention on the Future of Europe, ~~established~~ about establishing in 2002 ~~a Convention on the Future of Europe~~.

Procedures to handle enlargement and ~~to~~ streamline decision-making were central concerns ~~for~~ of the Convention. With ~~10+0~~ new countries expected to join in 2004, members at the meeting argued that ~~putting~~ consolidating all treaties and legislation into one document would provide citizens with better access. ~~More~~ Additional ideas, like revisions to decision-making, including ~~of~~ to the Charter of Rights adopted in 1999, and allowing the people a voice through the European Citizens' Initiative, were discussed. These ideas maintained strong support among conference members, ~~which~~ who ~~that~~ expected ~~the~~ a constitution to be ratified after the Convention finished its work in 2003.

~~On May 29, 2005, however~~ However, the French voted 'no' on the constitution in a 29 May 2005 referendum, ending the constitutional process because all members ~~had to~~ were required to ratify. Perceptions that the constitution would compromise French sovereignty,

Commented [CP12]: Note that number and date ranges should be indicated with an en dash, which is slightly longer than a hyphen. You can find the en dash in the symbols button on the insert ribbon of MS Word.

Commented [CP13]: Avoid using words like 'so' as conjunctions at the start of sentences as they can be too informal for academic texts.

Commented [CP14]: Double-check this citation, as you are discussing the Treaty of Amsterdam in this sentence. This should probably be a reference to the text of the Treaty of Amsterdam, not the Treaty of Maastricht.

Commented [CP15]: As above, double-check this citation, as this should probably be a reference to the Treaty of Nice, which you discuss in this sentence.

Commented [CP16]: I would suggest discussing some of the gaps in the previous treaties that needed to be addressed by the Convention on the Future of Europe.

Commented [CP17]: Note that 'that' should only be used with restrictive clauses (which, if left out, would change the meaning of the sentence). There is an excellent guide to using 'that' and 'which' here: <https://www.dailywritingtips.com/that-vs-which/>

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particularly in the area of social rights, inflamed French citizens on the left and ~~the~~ right of the political spectrum. Journalist Katrin Bennhold (2005) from the ~~in~~ New York Times interviewed a 57-year-old writer who said: “I believe in Europe, but not in a free-market Europe where everyone competes with everyone else and the result is lower wages and less security for all.” Many French citizens know-felt that the EU was advocating “neoliberal” economic policies of that would increasing-increase free trade (Hobolt & Brouard, 2010, p. 11). ~~So~~ Bennhold (2005) said-suggested that they believed ~~that~~ the EU would be able to interfere in French labour laws, threaten French workers’ livelihoods and job security, and compromise their welfare system.

A more perfect union? The Lisbon Treaty, 2009

~~The~~ While the constitutional process might have ended, ~~but~~ EU growth did not. The Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 1 December 2009, contained 90% of the original convention constitution’s text-survived in the form of the Treaty of Lisbon on December 1, 2009. How did the ideas survive when the defeat of a European constitution was said to be a “win?” for state sovereignty?

The Lisbon Treaty was passed because of due to two-four kinds of changes and they were substantive and procedural changes. First, important “supranational” symbolism was taken out: references to, although a flag, ~~a~~ national anthem, and ~~the~~ motto stayed-remained as still EU symbols but not that were not written down in the text. Second, the treaty underwent a different ratification process – it never went to the did not go to the people for a vote but was voted on by each state government. Third, the treaty did not include the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, given that the British would object British objections regarding its effects on-since it would have affected domestic labour laws, among other concerns (BBC, 2011). Fourth, t ~~Finally,~~ the new

Commented [CP19]: It is generally preferred to not begin a sentence with numbers, so I have restructured this sentence to avoid starting with 90%.

Commented [CP20]: Note I have changed this to four as while you said two substantive and procedural changes, you list four below.

Commented [CP21]: Double-check this: while it may not have been a specific requirement of the treaty for it to be ratified by referenda, Ireland did hold two referenda on the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.

treaty ~~was not a new start but a revision of older treaties, just revised the older ones — it was not a new start.~~

At the end of Concerns related to sovereignty in the constitutional referenda were addressed in the Lisbon Treaty. ~~On the~~ The EU website ~~states, it reads:~~ “The Treaty of Lisbon is an international treaty agreed and ratified by sovereign ~~Member States~~ Member States that agree to share some of their sovereignty in supranational cooperation. The Treaty of Lisbon acknowledges that the Union reflects the will of the ~~Member States~~ Member States and their citizens, and that its powers stem from these States”²² (BBC, 2011). ~~As a result, S~~ sovereignty maintained its preeminent position.

Commented [CP22]: Please double-check this: you say the quote is from the EU website, but the citation is to the BBC. If this quote is from the EU website, please amend the citation.

Conclusion

Throughout its ~~over~~ more than 50 ~~plus~~ year history, the EU has been ~~guided by a determination to protect~~ ed that protecting the sovereignty of member states ~~would be the guide.~~ In the post-Maastricht environment, member states have agreed to share their sovereignty ~~only but only~~ under very specific conditions, such as the European Monetary Union. ~~When~~ The EU ~~tried to start another~~ constitution, ~~it~~ was ~~viewed as~~ a threat to sovereignty and rejected ~~by member states.~~ In its place came ~~the Lisbon Treaty~~ the Lisbon Treaty, ~~that which was like the other discussions~~ contained similarities to the constitution but was ~~not because it was~~ packaged ~~like similarly to~~ existing EU treaties ~~of the EU~~ without ~~showing that~~ declaring state sovereignty ~~mattered the most~~ was to be the most important overriding principle. ~~So~~ While the future of the EU appears to be strong among member ~~states,~~ ~~this future~~ it will ~~primarily~~ be ~~stopped~~ shaped ~~mostly~~ by the ~~needs~~ demands of ~~people~~ those that support ~~mostly~~ a union of *sovereign* states.

Commented [CP23]: Please double-check this sentence as I wasn't 100% clear on what you mean. From what you wrote above, it seems that the Lisbon Treaty **does** show that state sovereignty was the most important principle.

References

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Treaty of Maastricht on European Union. (2007). *Europa: Summaries of EU Legislation*.

Commented [CP24]: You mention in the text that this was published in the New York Times, so I have added it here in place of 'p. 1001004', which appears to be an error. Please double-check this citation, however, and add a link to it as above with the BBC article, if possible.

Commented [CP25]: This part of the reference appears incomplete. Please add the volume and issue number as in the reference above.

Commented [CP26]: I restructured this reference to ensure a consistent style. I also added the author of this reference by cross-checking with the website. Please confirm that my changes are correct.

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