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READING REFERENCES

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2018

The legacy of the Maastricht Treaty after 25 years



"This Treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe." - Article 1

Introduction

November 2018 marks 25 years since the creation of the European Union and the renamed Council of the European Union. The Maastricht Treaty, officially the Treaty on European Union, was signed by 12 countries in Maastricht on 7 February 1992, and entered into force on 1 November 1993.

The treaty encompasses three pillars; the European Communities, a common foreign and security policy, and cooperation between EU governments on justice and home affairs. The first pillar combined the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom. The second pillar sought to safeguard common values, preserve peace, and promote international cooperation, democracy, and human rights. The third pillar ensured public safety and security.

The Treaty also led to economic and monetary union and the Euro, introduced European citizenship, strengthened the role of the European Parliament, and created new policies and institutions.

Much has been written on the Treaty. The Council Library is pleased to present this bibliography which covers resources from the inception of the Treaty to the present day.

Resources selected by the Council Libraries

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BOOKS



Het Verdrag van Maastricht 25 jaar later: de impact van een historische Eurotop

Jo Cortenraedt & Maarten Van Laarhoven
Heerlen : Leon van Dorp, 2017

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 105350

Een verstrekkend akkoord tussen elf Europese regeringsleiders en de Franse president over de toekomst van Europa en de invoering van een gezamenlijke munt gaf Maastricht in 1992 van het ene op het andere moment wereldwijd bekendheid.

Een kwart eeuw na de ondertekening van het Verdrag van Maastricht laaien de discussies over de Europese Unie, de euro en het al dan niet opnieuw sluiten van de grenzen van tijd tot tijd hoog op. De Griekse crisis, de bankencrisis, de Brexit en het vluchtelingenprobleem hebben een bres geslagen in de ooit zo mooi en hoopvol uitgesproken Europese gedachte.

In Het Verdrag van Maastricht 25 jaar later - De impact van een historische Eurotop geven betrokkenen van destijds, Europese toppolitici van nu en deskundigen hun visie op het verdrag. Ze kijken niet alleen terug; ze blikken ook vooruit. Opvallend is het optimisme en de hoop die uit hun woorden spreekt.

Nooit eerder hebben vijftien sleutelfiguren zich zo uitvoerig en openhartig uitgelaten over een van de belangrijkste Europese Verdragen van de afgelopen zeventig jaar. Dit boek geeft inzicht in details, tactieken en onderlinge verhoudingen, die nooit eerder in de openbaarheid zijn gekomen. Onbedoeld geeft het ook een boodschap mee aan de jongeren van vandaag.



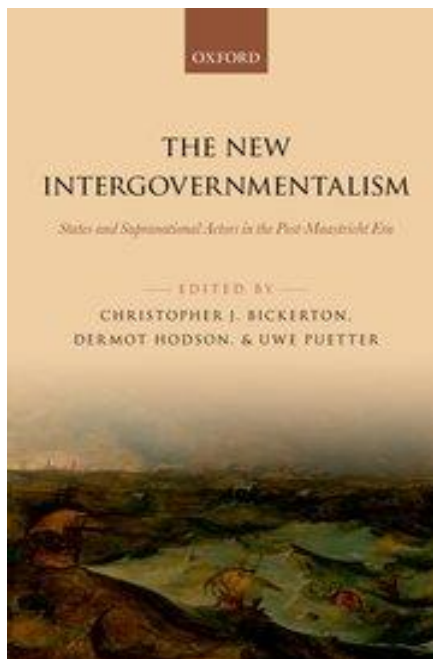
EMU, 25 years after Maastricht historical challenges, economic ideas, political solutions

Wilhelm Lehmann & Gaby Umbach - European University Institute

Florence : EUI, 2017

[Access via Eureka - full text online](#)

The signature of the 1992 Maastricht Treaty was a major step in the development of the European Union (EU). It represented not only the key moment of the introduction of the single currency, but also the result of difficult negotiations during which important initial objectives fell by the wayside, notably the idea to accompany economic and monetary union (EMU) with stronger political integration. The financial and public debt crisis that started in 2008, as well as its later political fall-out, could hence be seen as the result of a political structure inadequate to foster economic and monetary integration. Therefore, a historical evaluation of the political context which led to this outcome of the 1991 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) seems appropriate.



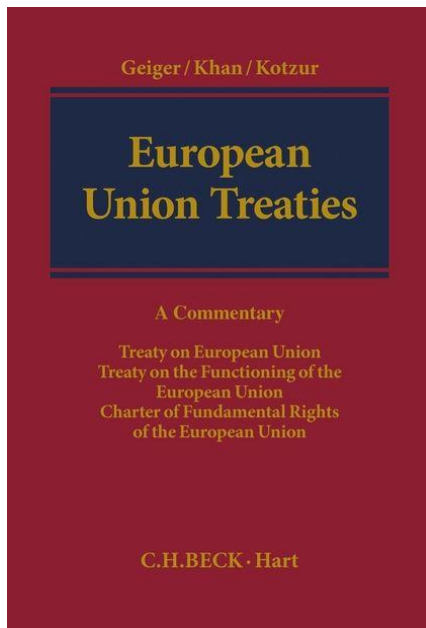
The new intergovernmentalism: states and supranational actors in the post-Maastricht era

Christopher J Bickerton, Dermot Hodson & Uwe Puetter
Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 102629

The twenty years since the signing of the Maastricht Treaty have been marked by an integration paradox: although the scope of European Union (EU) activity has increased at an unprecedented pace, this increase has largely taken place in the absence of significant new transfers of power to supranational institutions along traditional lines. Conventional theories of European integration struggle to explain this paradox because they equate integration with the empowerment of specific supranational institutions under the traditional Community method. New governance scholars, meanwhile, have not filled this intellectual void, preferring instead to focus on specific deviations from the Community method rather than theorizing about the evolving nature of the European project. The new Intergovernmentalism challenges established assumptions about how member states behave, what supranational institutions.



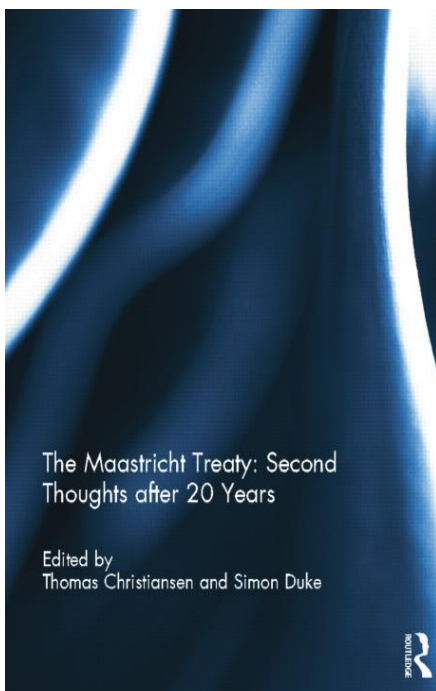
European Union treaties: treaty on European Union, treaty on the functioning of the European Union

Rudolf Geiger, Daniel-Erasmus Khan & Markus Kotzur
München : C. H. Beck, 2015

[Request via Eureka](#)

Legal Library Main Collection SJUR COMMEUR 102386

Comprises concise article-by-article commentaries on the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, supplemented by the Charter of Fundamental Rights (including the comments of the European Convention's Presidency) and the Treaty Protocols. The authors, all of them specialists on European law, provide a compact overview of the European primary law and also refer to the relevant secondary law. Each commentary contains an introduction to the particular legal area at issue and gives particular importance to the current case law of the European Court of Justice.



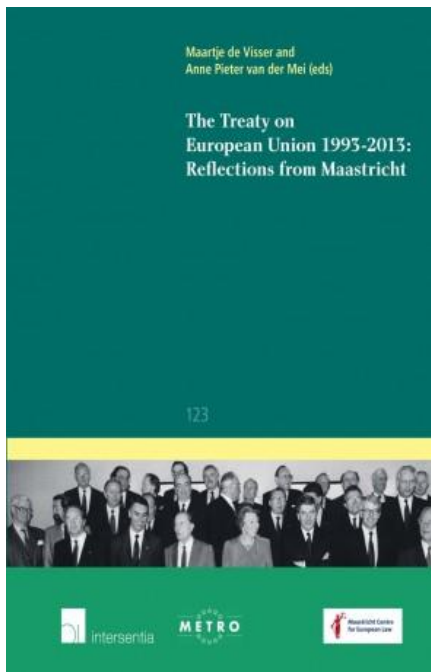
The Maastricht treaty: second thoughts after 20 years

Thomas Christiansen & Simon Duke
Abingdon : Routledge, 2013

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 105289

The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992 and ratified in the following year, is widely seen as a landmark in the evolution of the European Union. It introduced into the treaty framework revolutionary new elements such as the co-decision procedure between the Council and the European Parliament, cooperation in the area of Justice and Home Affairs, the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the euro as a single currency for the majority of the then member states. It also introduced the concept of European citizenship into the treaty, reflecting the rising expectations of both citizens and decision-makers in the European project, and upgraded the role of the European Council at the summit of the EU's institutional structure. Twenty years later, each of these innovations remain of central importance for the process of European integration, while current developments provide a valuable opportunity to reflect on the historical decisions taken in Maastricht in order to assess their significance and examine the subsequent evolution of the Union.



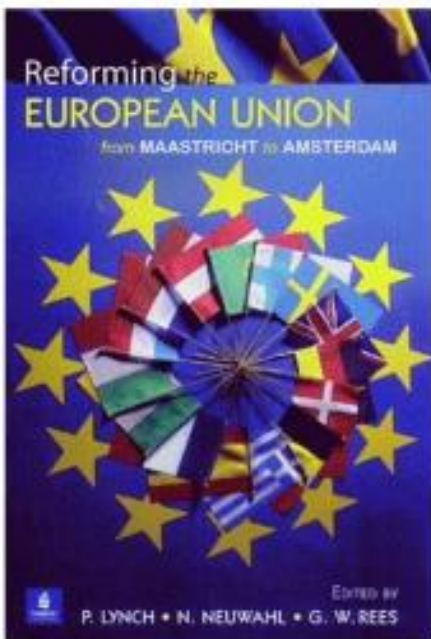
The treaty on European Union 1993-2013: reflections from Maastricht

Maartje De Visser & Anne Pieter Van der Mei
Cambridge : Intersentia Metro, 2013

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 100560

This book commemorates the entry in force of the Treaty on European Union by evaluating the legal impact it has had on the European Union's institutional framework and its policies. It includes contributions on a wide variety of topics, including Economic and Monetary Union, Union citizenship, fundamental rights, foreign affairs and defence policy, educational policy and environmental policy.



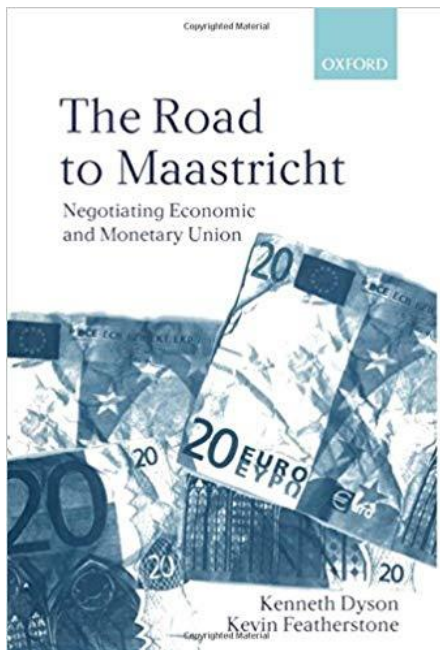
Reforming the European Union: from Maastricht to Amsterdam

Philip Lynch, Nanette Neuwahl & G. Wyn Rees
London : Longman, 2000

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 068859

Analyses the likely future of the EU following next year's Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) which is likely to be even more significant for the future of Europe than the Maastricht Treaty. Since Maastricht it has become clear that future developments are less certain with regard to the EU and integration. The IGC will have to try and resolve tensions such as: widening Europe to include former communist countries whilst also trying to deepen Europe with increased political and economic integration; providing a framework which is acceptable to a core of countries (Benelux, Germany, France) who favour more integration and an early move to monetary union with countries such as the UK, which does not.



The road to Maastricht: negotiating Economic and Monetary Union

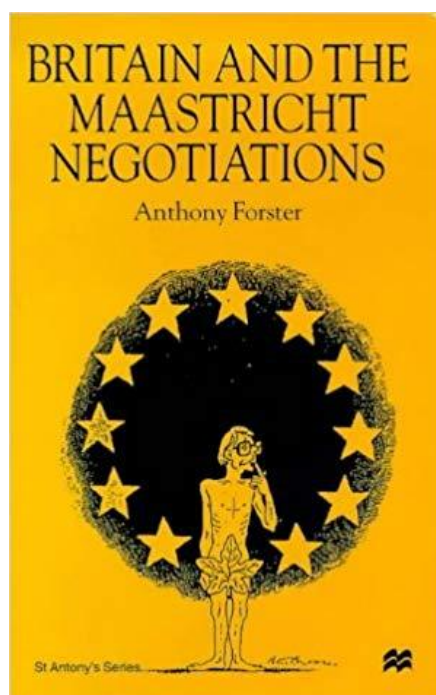
Kenneth Dyson & Kevin Featherstone

Oxford : Oxford U.P. 1999

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Legal Library Main Collection SJUR DEUR 067838

Structuralist explanations have dominated attempts to explain the process of European integration. However, as the negotiation of Economic and Monetary Union shows, policy leadership has been critical in launching, shaping, and sustaining this process. This leadership goes beyond policy entrepreneurship in setting the agenda to include the management of institutional venues in the pursuit of particular objectives.



Britain and the Maastricht negotiations

Anthony Forster

New York, N.Y. : St. Martins' Press, 1999

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Council Library Main Collection 066783

Anthony Forster examines the British government's negotiation of the Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty) which took place between December 1990 and December 1991. He provides a detailed account of both strands of the negotiations, the Intergovernmental Conference on Political Union (IGC-PU) and the Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union (IGC-EMU). On the basis of documentary and interview-based evidence of leading participants from Britain and Europe, he casts doubt on the claim that the government won the negotiations 'game, set and match' and analyses the enormous party management problems and international pressures that John Major had to balance on succeeding Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister. Finally, Forster places the government's successes and failures in the Maastricht negotiations in a broader context and examines the continuities and changes in British European policy brought about by these events.

Europe after Maastricht: an ever closer union?

Renaud Dehousse (ed.)

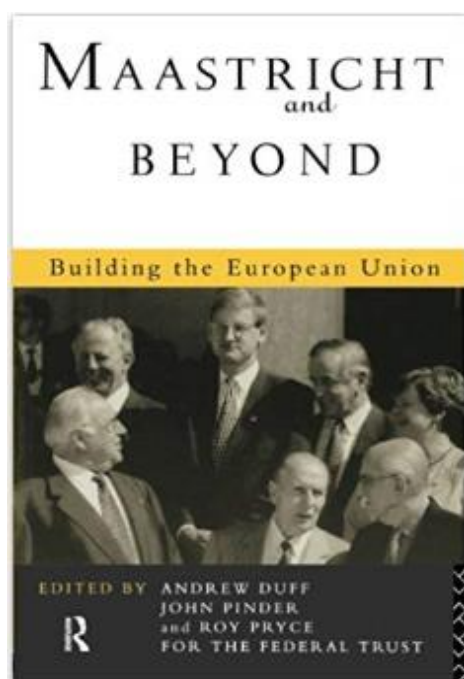
München : Beck, 1994

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Council Library Main Collection 056857



The Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on 1 November 1993, has triggered an important discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of a unified Europe among the Community members. With the signing of the Treaty an important new phase in the development towards a European Union has begun. Moreover, Maastricht means a significant strengthening of the Community powers, at least in theory. Whether or not this is indeed the case and whether the EC members will easily and voluntarily give up some of their national powers For The greater, European, cause is one of the central themes of Europe after Maastricht. Several scholars from the European University Institute have attempted to answer this question and their written contributions have been compiled in this book which includes their observations on European social and monetary policies And The European unification process in general.



Maastricht and beyond: building the European Union

Andrew Duff, John Pinder & Roy Pryce

London; New York, N.Y. : Routledge, 1994

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 057677

Maastricht and Beyond is a critical assessment of the European Union brought into being by the Treaty of Maastricht. A team of experts provide a clear and thorough appraisal of the main provisions of the Treaty - including the three pillared structure of Economic and Monetary Union, common foreign and security policy and home affairs and justice - showing how these elements will change the function and eventually the character of the European Union. The book draws conclusions from the Maastricht process for the next reform of the Union in 1996, and it examines the practicalities of achieving a fully-fledged federal democracy, making proposals for a constitutional settlement.

Europäische Integration: von den Anfängen zum Vertrag von Maastricht

Fried Esterbauer

Wien : Braumüller, 1994

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 057480



Die jahrelange Idee der Vereinigung Europas mit mehr oder weniger konkreten Vorstellungen von einem Bund europäischer Staaten, vor allem mit dem friedens- und sicherheitspolitischen Zielen sowie dem Motiv wirtschaftlicher Zweckmäßigkeit, scheint vor der Wende von der träumerischen Utopie zur konkreten Verwirklichung zu stehen." Dieses Buch fasst eine Bilanz der europäischen Integration zusammen. So wird die Frage der europäischen Integration analysiert sowie die Pläne einer Wirtschaft- und Währungsunion. Zum Abschluss schließt das Buch mit dem Vertrag von Maastricht ab.

Le Conseil européen depuis Maastricht

European People's Party. European Parliament. Group of the European People's Party

Bruxelles : Groupe du PPE, 1994

[Request via Eureka](#)

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EC.B 1994 grocon



Élément central du système politique européen, le Conseil européen est né de la pratique initiée en 1974 par le Président de la République française, Valéry GISCARD D'ESTAING, de réunir régulièrement les chefs de gouvernement de la Communauté Européenne et le Chef de l'État français. Cette pratique est institutionnalisée par l'Acte unique en 1987, et le Traité de Maastricht confirme le rôle directeur du Conseil européen dans le cadre de l'Union. This text is available in both French and English.

The ratification of the Maastricht Treaty: issues, debates and future implications



Finn Laursen; Sophie Vanhoonacker (ed.) - Institut Europeen D'administration Publique (Maastricht)
Dordrecht : Nijhoff, 1994

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 057015

This publication examines the ratification process of the Treaty on European Union in the 12 different Member States, as well as the debate in the European Parliament. It studies the main issues that have dominated the debate, looks at the different ratification procedures, and focuses both on the discussions in the national parliaments as well as on the public debate.



Le traité de Maastricht: genèse, analyse, commentaires

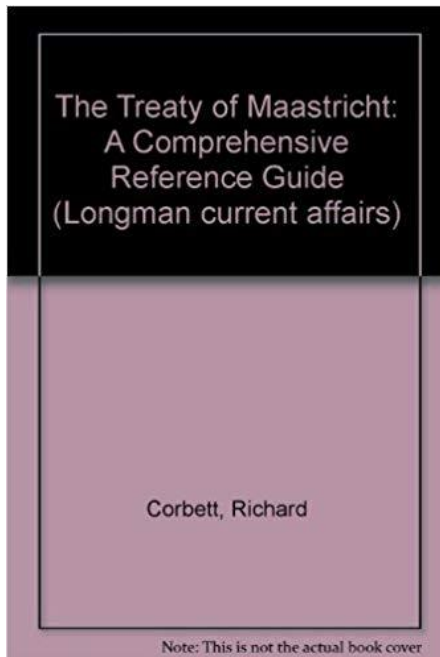
Jim Cloos, Gaston Reinesch, Daniel Vignes & Joseph Weyland

Bruxelles : Bruylant, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Legal Library Main Collection SJUR DEUR 055482 and other locations

1. Les antécédents ou le contexte historique
2. De l'Acte Unique aux conférences intergouvernementales de 1991: les années 1987 à 1990
3. Le déroulement des conférences intergouvernementales
4. La structure du Traité les Trois Piliers
5. La nouvelle communauté européenne
6. La Politique Étrangère et de Sécurité Commune (PESC)
7. La coopération intergouvernementale dans les domaines de la justice et des affaires intérieure.



The Treaty of Maastricht. From conception to ratification: a comprehensive reference guide

Richard Corbett

Harlow : Longman, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Legal Library Main Collection SJUR DEUR 055781

Includes text of the Treaty on European Union and various Community and member states' documents leading up to the Treaty.



Der Vertrag von Maastricht in der wissenschaftlichen Kontroverse: Beiträege für das Jahreskolloquium des Arbeitskreises europäische Integration, 12.-14. November 1992 in Bonn

Rudolf Hrbek (ed.) - Arbeitskreis europäische Integration (Bonn)

Baden-Baden : Nomos, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 054757

Der Vertrag über die Europäische Union hat in Politik, Wirtschaft und Medien eine ungewöhnlich intensive Diskussion über die Weiterentwicklung der EG ausgelöst. Der Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration, eine interdisziplinäre wissenschaftliche Vereinigung, hat auf seinem Jahreskolloquium 1992 die in der politik-, wirtschafts- und rechtswissenschaftlichen Auseinandersetzung um den Vertrag von Maastricht vertretenen Auffassungen einander gegenübergestellt, in einen größeren Zusammenhang einbezogen und Anstöße zu weiterer Reflexion gegeben. Eingegangen wurde auch auf die Frage nach der Rolle des vereinten Deutschland in der EG sowie auf die Entwicklungstendenzen in der europapolitischen Einstellung der Bevölkerung in den EG-Mitgliedstaaten.

Beyond Maastricht

Peter Ludlow

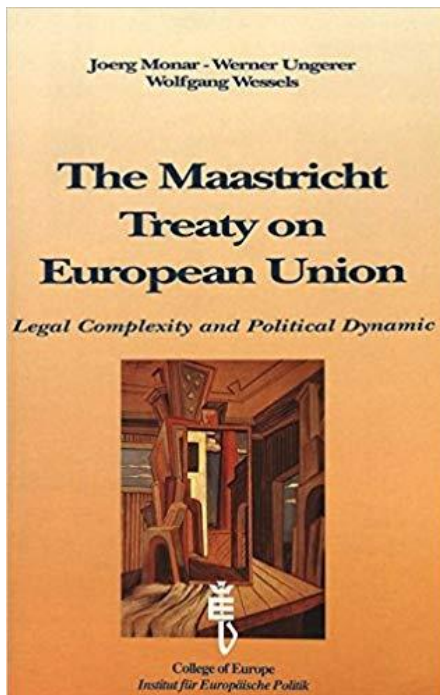
Bruxelles : CEPS, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 055334



The first section of Chapter I argues against excessive gloom of the kind that we have seen in both public statements by leading EC figures and press commentary. The post-Maastricht crisis is far from being terminal in character. It is, nevertheless, as the second section of Chapter I shows, very serious indeed, and has important implications for the discussion of priorities over the next three to five years. The second chapter spells out the post-Maastricht agenda in more detail.



The Maastricht Treaty on European Union: legal complexity and political dynamic

Jörg Monar, Werner Ungerer & Wolfgang Wessels - College of Europe (Brugge); Institut für Europäische Politik.

Brussels : European Interuniversity Press, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 055559

The Maastricht Treaty on European Union brings about a number of improvements of the sort that will surely lead historians in the future to distinguish between the European Community before and after Maastricht. Yet, the Treaty also raises more questions than any previous reform of the Community system - questions concerning the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty, as well as its significance for future developments. In the contributions to this book a number of academic experts and practitioners from the Community and the Member States have sought to look beyond the controversial debate surrounding the ratification of the Treaty and evaluate the results of Maastricht in as objective a manner as possible. The contributions reflect a broad spectrum of different research approaches and opinions, but they all take into account the political constellation during the negotiations, the practical problems of implementing the Treaty and its potential for the future. The book contains contributions in English and in French. Le livre contient des contributions en français et en anglais.

La communauté après Maastricht

Philippe Moreau Defargues (ed.)

Paris : Institut Français Des Relations Internationales, 1993

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 055080



Collection d'articles

1. Le tournant de Maastricht
2. Les perspectives institutionnelles
3. La désunion monétaire européenne
4. Comment être britannique et européen?
5. L'élargissement aux pays de l'AELE
6. La communauté entre la paix et la guerre
7. La crise du politique et Maastricht
8. Europe centrale: quelle cohésion?

L'Union européenne après Maastricht: journée d'études, Bruxelles, 21 février 1992

Groupe d'études politiques européennes (GEPE)

Bruxelles : Université libre de Bruxelles, Institut d'études européennes, 1992

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Main Collection 053230



La journée d'études que l'Institut d'Études européennes et le GEPE ont consacrée aux résultats de Maastricht sera la dernière d'une série de réunions qui, depuis décembre 1990, ont porté sur les conférences intergouvernementales. Compte tenu des échos favorables recueillis à la suite des cinq journées d'études organisées par l'Institut et le GEPE, nous reprendrons l'initiative lorsqu'il nous paraîtra utile d'apporter, sous cette forme, une contribution aux débats.

Der Vertrag von Maastricht als Völkerrechtliche Übereinkunft und Verfassung: Anmerkungen anhand Grundgesetz und Gemeinschaftsrecht

Hugo J Hahn
Baden-Baden : Nomos, 1992
[Request via Eureka](#)
Council Library Main Collection 053817



Der Vertrag über die Europäische Union soll als Teil des primären Gemeinschaftsrechts deren Verfassung bilden. Er ist sowohl Europarecht und zugleich völkerrechtliche Übereinkunft und hat somit einschneidende Auswirkungen auf die Rechtsordnung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Detailliert zeichnet der Autor die Entwicklung zur Europäischen Währungsunion nach. Er stellt die einschlägigen Pläne in der Anfangszeit der EG dar (1958-1972), beschreibt die „Schlange“ des Europäischen Wechselkursverbundes (1972-1978) und verfolgt den Weg des Europäischen Währungssystems bis zur Übereinkunft von Maastricht am 7. Februar 1992.

BOOK CHAPTERS

The Maastricht Treaty

Justin Gibbins in *Britain, Europe and National Identity* (2014)
[Access via SpringerLink - full text online](#)

This chapter sets out to examine the discourses surrounding the 1993 ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, formally called the Treaty on European Union or TEU.

The Maastricht Treaty: the formalization of the immigration/security nexus

Rens van Munster in *Securitizing Immigration* (2009)
[Access via SpringerLink - full text online](#)

So far, this story has stressed the significance of the enunciations of security professionals for the creation of immigration as a security problem. In this chapter, I consider in which ways the 1992 Maastricht Treaty has impacted upon the representation of immigration as part of a European security continuum that also includes terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. The purpose of this chapter, therefore, is to provide an overview of the institutional outcomes of the Maastricht Treaty and to analyse the consequences thereof for the scope and limits of the European internal security field.

SELECTED ARTICLES

The Maastricht Treaty and public debates about European integration: the emergence of a European public sphere?

Christiane Barth & Patrick Bijsmans

Journal of Contemporary European Studies, Volume 26, 2018 - Issue 2

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

The Maastricht Treaty has widely been identified as a turning point in European integration. However, little dedicated research has been done into how 'Maastricht' affected media discourses about Europe. In this article, we aim to shed more light on this matter by means of a qualitative frame analysis of media discourses in Britain and Germany, two countries that have traditionally had different perspectives on European integration. We show that in the course of the debate about the Maastricht Treaty the media discourses in the two countries gradually converged along the same aspects of European integration and increasingly used negative values to evaluate these aspects. This convergence of debates can be seen as representing a nascent transnational public sphere for the discussion of EU affairs.

The politics of IMF–EU co-operation: institutional change from the Maastricht Treaty to the launch of the euro

André Broome

Journal of European Public Policy, Volume 20, 2013 - Issue 4

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

How do regional changes affect the process of global governance? This article addresses this question by examining how the International Monetary Fund (IMF) responded to the challenges presented by Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) between the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and the launch of the euro in 1999. Based on primary research from the IMF archives, the article illustrates how the IMF's efforts to reconfigure its relationship with European institutions evolved gradually through a logic of incremental change, despite initial opposition from member states. The article concludes that bureaucratic actors within international organizations will take advantage of informal avenues for promoting a new agenda when this fits with shared conceptions of an organization's mandate. The exercise of informal influence by advocates for change within an international organization can limit the options available to states in formal decision-making processes, even when these options cut across state preferences.

The evolution of the EU economic governance since the Treaty of Maastricht: an unfinished task

Alexandre De Streel

Maastricht journal of European and comparative law 2013, v. 20, n. 3, p. 336-362

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 31313/J

This paper reviews the evolution of the Economic and Monetary Union from its inception in 1992 with the Treaty of Maastricht to the most recent reforms adopted in 2013 to respond to the euro crisis. The paper describes the evolution of the four pillars of economic governance: the surveillance and the correction of fiscal imbalances between the Member States which are mainly based on the revised Stability and Growth Pact, the surveillance and the correction of macroeconomic imbalances between the Member States, the coordination of national economic and social policies which are now based

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on the Europe 2020 Strategy for Growth and Jobs, and the financial solidarity between Member States which is currently mainly based on the European Stability Mechanism.

The arc of institutional reform in post-Maastricht Treaty change

Desmond Dinan

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

Though best known for its coverage of key policy areas, the Maastricht Treaty also introduced important institutional reforms. Building on the Single European Act, these pertained mainly to strengthening the legislative role of the European Parliament and extending the scope of qualified majority voting to more policy areas. Treaty-based institutional reform continued in the post-Maastricht period. Due to the twin challenges facing the EU in the aftermath of Maastricht — Central and Eastern European enlargement, and the gaping ‘democratic deficit’ — the focus of such reform shifted to the modalities of qualified majority voting and the size and composition of the Commission. The highly contentious nature of these issues thwarted effective institutional reform in the 1990s, overshadowed the work of the 2002–2003 Constitutional Convention, and dominated the intergovernmental conferences preceding the failed Constitutional Treaty and the subsequent Lisbon Treaty.

The Maastricht Treaty and the European Council: the history of an institutional evolution

Wolfgang Wessels

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

Since its creation in 1974 the European Council has turned into the key institution in the institutional architecture of the EU polity. The Maastricht Treaty on the European Union was a history-making product of this body of heads of state or government. For the institutional evolution of the European Council itself the Maastricht Treaty confirmed and reinforced trends starting with the Hague summit in 1969. This article covers the pre-history of the European Council as well as the road from the birth of the European Council in Paris, 1974, to the Maastricht Treaty and the next steps via two treaty revisions and the constitutional convention to the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. This article will not only try to satisfy some historical curiosity, but point out fundamental factors, explaining why Union executive leaders have invested time and energy in the labour-intensive and partly frustrating exercise of the making and working of their club: this key institution helped them to emerge as powerful multi-level players in a multi-institutional architecture.

Understanding and assessing the Maastricht Treaty

Thomas Christiansen , Simon Duke & Emil Kirchner

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

This article introduces the collection of articles of the special issue and provides a discussion of the common themes linking these contributions. The article stresses the continuing significance of the Maastricht Treaty and illustrates the various ways in which the key reforms of the early 1990s still matter today. This includes not only the bearing that the decisions at the time of the Maastricht Treaty have had on the current crisis of the Eurozone, but also the developments in the areas of foreign policy and justice and home affairs. Indeed, the very move towards ‘pillarisation’ as well as key institutional changes such as the creation of the co-decision procedure and the elevation of the European Council all continue to play an important role today. The article concludes with some

reflections about the legacy of the Maastricht Treaty, highlighting both the achievements of the treaty but also the shortcomings in terms of enhancing democratic legitimacy and engagement with civil society — indicating the key challenges that the Union still faces today.

Post-Maastricht civil society and participatory democracy

Beate Kohler-Koch

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

The Treaty of Maastricht and even more so the sceptical public response to the further deepening of European integration triggered a new approach to civil society. This contribution explores why the concept of civil society became so prominent in Brussels and why such high expectations were placed in the democratic strengthening of Europe by involving civil society in EU governance and by starting a civil dialogue. The main part of the contribution presents the findings of an empirical investigation demonstrating and explaining how much aspirations differ from reality. At the end of the contribution the democratic potential of civil dialogue is compared with expectations regarding the European Citizens' Initiative.

Still rooted in Maastricht: EU external relations as a 'third-generation hybrid'

Michael Smith

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

This article argues that EU external relations since the Maastricht Treaty have constituted the Union as a hybrid international actor, reflecting a number of tensions built into the roots of the treaty. These tensions — reflected in the international roles and status of the EU — arise from the logics expressed in institutions and policies, and the ways in which those logics interact with each other when confronted with situations in which diplomatic, economic and security concerns are entangled. The result is that the EU has an ambiguous relationship to issues of European and world order. Since Maastricht, successive grafts in treaties and other forms have added elements to the EU's external relations, but have not resolved the basic issues and ambiguities attending hybridity. The article explores these issues and ambiguities and relates them to four key roles claimed by the EU in the world arena: those of market actor, security actor, diplomatic actor and normative actor.

Justice and home affairs: the treaty of Maastricht as a decisive intergovernmental gate opener

Jörg Monar

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The introduction of 'cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs' in the guise of Title VI of the Treaty on European Union can be regarded as one of the most momentous innovations of the Treaty of Maastricht. In 20 years it has turned from a loosely framed and largely intergovernmental cooperation framework into a fundamental treaty objective which has generated over 1400 texts adopted by the Council and a range of new EU institutional structures such as Europol and Eurojust. This article will show that the Treaty of Maastricht — although it did not provide for clear objectives, adequate legal instruments and effective decision-making procedures in the JHA domain — nevertheless marked a decisive breakthrough for this policy-making domain. It did so by opening the entire domain for regular institutionalised cooperation between the member states,

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allowing for the development of a common perception of the challenges and a gradual agreement on basic objectives and principles which a few years later — when the Treaty of Amsterdam had removed some of the legal and institutional obstacles left in place by the Maastricht Treaty — allowed for an extraordinarily rapid development of what is now the Union's 'area of freedom, security and justice'.

Twenty years of co-decision since Maastricht: inter- and intrainstitutional implications

Anne Rasmussen

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

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One of the most important institutional changes in the history of the EU was the introduction of the co-decision procedure in 1993. This new legislative procedure has transformed the EU system of governance by affecting both the balance of power between the EU institutions and their internal workings. This contribution takes stock of the first 20 years of co-decision by systematically bringing together and reviewing the findings in the existing literature on EU co-decision. Empirical and theoretical work is scrutinized, which examines the interinstitutional balance of power between the institutions, intrainstitutional power shifts within them and the normative implications of the procedure. Based on these findings, an overall assessment of the long-term implications of co-decision for the functioning of the EU is made.

In the face of crisis: input legitimacy, output legitimacy and the political messianism of European integration

J. H. H. Weiler

Journal of European Integration, Volume 34, 2012 - Issue 7

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

European legitimacy discourse typically employs two principal concepts: input (process) legitimacy and output (result) legitimacy. But a third concept, political messianism, is central to the legitimation of Europe, though less commonly explored. In the current European circumstance, however, each of these three concepts is inoperable. Any solution to the crisis of Europe will have to draw upon the deep legitimacy resources of the national communities, the member states.

How intergovernmental are intergovernmental conferences? An example from the Maastricht Treaty reform

Gerda Falkner

Journal of European Public Policy, Volume 9, 2002 - Issue 1

[Access via Taylor and Francis - full text online](#)

In the 1991 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC), conflicts over social policy endangered the whole treaty reform package. The path-breaking innovations that finally occurred (although initially for eleven members only) regarding both competence and procedures made the Maastricht Treaty a turning point for European social policy. For these reasons, the Maastricht Social Agreement represents an important case for testing the proposition that dynamics beyond power and intergovernmental bargaining can play a decisive role in EU reform. The insight that both a Euro-level process of preference formation and Euro-level actors mattered here indicates that state-of-the-art research must pay attention to such dynamics as potentially relevant factors in all instances of EU treaty reform. EU reform, even at the constitutional level of treaty change and even in formal

IGCs, can be much less 'intergovernmental' than the name 'Intergovernmental Conference' suggests

Is Maastricht a good contract?

Bernhard Winkler

Journal of Common Market studies vol. 37, no 1, March 1999, p. 39-58

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Council Library Articles 17725/J

The Maastricht Treaty calls for the creation of European Monetary Union (EMU) by 1999 but makes accession of individual countries conditional on the fulfilment of specific convergence criteria. The Maastricht transaction trades the replacement of the Bundesbank by a European Central Bank at the centre of European monetary affairs as a reward for prior convergence. This article interprets the Maastricht Treaty provisions as a contract device that organizes a difficult transition to EMU by providing convergence incentives, coordinating conflicting national interests and extracting information about candidate countries' 'stability culture'.

La vera storia di Maastricht

Gianni De Michelis

Rivista italiana di geopolitica no 3, 1996, p. 137-144

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 14719/141

All'origine del Trattato sull'Unione europea c'è la necessità di imbrigliare la Germania nelle strutture comunitarie. o scambio è fra unificazione tedesca a ritmo accelerato ed europeizzazione del marco. Quando Andreotti rovinò i piani di Mitterrand.

Der Weg nach Maastricht

Hans-Joachim Glaesner

Europarecht no 2, 1995, p. 15-22

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 13366/J

Dieser Artikel schaut auf die Entwicklung eines geeintes Europas ab dem Ende des ersten Weltkrieges bis hin zur Ratifikation des Vertrages von Maastricht. Der Fokus des Artikels liegt auf den Entwurf eines Vertrages zur Gründung einer Europäischen Union. Dabei werden sogar einzelne Artikel genauer analysiert und kritisiert. Der Autor äußert sich besonders kritisch gegen die Titel V und VI aus dem Vertrag von Maastricht.

The Maastricht Treaty on European Union - is Western Europe truly getting closer to unity?

Frederic J. Jouhet

Columbia Journal of European Law

1 Colum. J. Eur. L. 285 (1994-1995)

[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

Global reorganization is upon us. The world is changing and the "Yalta Conception" of the world has collapsed. We are now at the beginning of the "New World Order" where each nation, old or new, will have to find its place. Therefore, tremendous political and economic metamorphoses are

occurring around the globe. Reorganization of the world is demonstrated by the dramatic problems of the former USSR, Yugoslavia, and China, and by the signing of a peace agreement between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the State of Israel. The adoption of the North American Free Trade Agreement is also proof of this change. It is in this new world order that fifteen Western European countries are trying to complete a strategy of unification amongst themselves.

The constitutional implications in France of the Maastricht Treaty

Tulane European & Civil Law Forum
Susan Wright
9 Tul. Eur. & Civ. L.F. 35 (1994)
[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

On 12 October 1993 the German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe held that the Treaty on European Union (TEU) was not in breach of the German Constitution and could be ratified by President von Weizsacker. This decision felled the last legal obstacle to the implementation of the Maastricht accords.

The Maastricht Treaty and the design of a European federal state

Dieter, Kugelmann
Temple International and Comparative Law Journal
8 Temp. Int'l & Comp. L.J. 335 (1994)
[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

After months of uncertainty about its fate and difficulties with its ratification, the Maastricht Treaty (Treaty) went into effect on November 1, 1993. According to Article A of the Treaty, the twelve Member States of the European Communities (Member States) established among themselves a European Union (Union). The Treaty was signed in Maastricht on February 7, 1992. For the supporters of the Treaty, the name of this Dutch town symbolizes European unification. For its opponents, the Treaty symbolizes the loss of sovereignty of the Member States.

Treaty on European Union, Maastricht, 1992 the long and difficult road towards integration: the legal debate on the Maastricht Treaty in Germany and the judgment of the Constitutional Court of October 12, 1993

S. Hobe
Leiden Journal of International Law, 7:23-42 1994
[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

At the end of 1992 the law ratifying the Maastricht Treaty was passed by the German Bundestag without much discussion. Yet a heated legal debate developed later when a number of individuals filed claims with the German Constitutional Court seeking to prevent the deposit of the instrument of ratification. They claimed a violation of their basic rights owing to the envisaged transfer of sovereign competence from the German State to the European Union, with the purported result of loss of democratic control. In its judgment of October 12, 1993, however, the German Constitutional Court gave its approval to ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. This article analyses and examines the arguments put forward in the claims, that raised questions of statehood and led to consideration of the scope and limits of European integration. The author concludes with a favourable appraisal of the judgment, although he comments that it leaves unanswered the question of how the concepts of European integration and 'preservation of statehood' are to be reconciled.

The Maastricht Treaty and the revision of the French Constitution

Holdsworth Law Review

Sophie Boyron

16 Holdsworth L. Rev. 62 (1993-1994)

[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

Although France is often considered as one of the leading countries as regards European integration, the French government encountered great difficulties during the revision of the Constitution to accommodate the Treaty on European Union signed at Maastricht on 7th February 1992. It became the pretext for a political battle between the Parliament and the Government, and the draft adopted at the end of the lengthy procedure provided for in Article 89 of the Constitution, was radically different from the Government's original proposal.

The power of co-decision of the European Parliament introduced by the Maastricht Treaty

Tulane European & Civil Law Forum

Pierre Mathijsen

8 Tul. Eur. & Civ. L.F. 81 (1993)

[Access via HeinOnline - full text online](#)

During the debates leading up to the ratification of the so-called Maastricht Treaty, officially known as the European Union Treaty, there were heated discussions about the supposed democracy-gap in the European Community. The Community was accused of secrecy, high-handedness, authoritarian behaviour and indifference towards the plight of its citizens. Are these citizens indeed left out or are they somehow represented and involved when decisions are taken which affect their future?

Maastricht: the ratification debate in Denmark

Colette Mazzucelli

Bulletin ADEK no 45, Summer 1993, p. 28-31

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 12026/S

This article briefly outlines Denmark's contribution to the Intergovernmental Conferences (IGCs) leading up to the Maastricht European Council on 9-10 December 1991. The ratification campaign leading up to the Danish rejection on June 2 1992 follows. An explanation of the aftermath of the referendum results comes next. This article then highlights the salient issues in the second referendum campaign. The conclusion includes remarks on the implications of the Danish vote for the future of the European integration.

Maastricht und der Deutsche Bundestag

Werner Steuer

Wirtschaftsdienst no 3, März 1993, p. 138-142

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Council Library Articles 10860/381

Auch nach Abschluß des Maastrichter Vertrages setzt sich die Diskussion um die weitere europäische Integration fort. Im Mittelpunkt stehen dabei die Stabilitätsrisiken der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion. Dr. Werner Steuer analysiert diese Risiken und weist auf Mängel bei der Ratifizierung des Vertragswerkes durch den Deutschen Bundestag hin.

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Social policy after Maastricht

Philippa Watson

Common Market law review vol. 30, no 3, 1993, p. 481-513

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 11102/J

The purpose of this article is to discuss the potential impact of the Maastricht Treaty on the future development of social policy.

The Maastricht road to monetary union

M.J Artis

Journal of Common Market studies vol. xxx, no 3, Sept.1992, p. 299-309

[Request via Eureka](#)

Council Library Articles 10100/J

This paper explores the Maastricht Treaty amendments, the Delors Report, the constitution of the European Central Bank, and the successes which led towards realizing monetary union.

WEBSITES

EUROPE CALLING! Maastricht Treaty 25th Anniversary

This website provides information about the 25th Anniversary of the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, including background information, special events which took place in 2016 - 2017, and blog posts.

VIDEOS

EUROPE CALLING! Documentary 'The Treaty of Maastricht 25 years later'

The documentary and the book were produced by journalists Jo Cortenraedt and Maarten van Laarhoven in commemoration of the 25 years anniversary of the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, on 7 February 1992. In the film and the book, Jean-Claude Juncker, Martin Schulz, Pascal Lamy, Frans Timmermans, Frits Bolkestein, Wim Kok, Ruud Lubbers, Theo Waigel, other politicians and insiders at the time give their vision on the meaning of the Maastricht Treaty.