



European Union Law

(EU Facts: EU Law, Law-making and Legislative Processes, European Court of Justice)

1) Where is the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) based?

(1)

2) The ECJ is composed of one judge from each member state. How many judges are there in total?

(1)

3) List the **three** main sources which the ECJ uses to interpret EU law.

A.

B.

C.

(3)

4) Briefly explain the principle of '*direct effect*'.

(2)

5) What did the case of Costa vs. ENEL (1964) establish?

(2)

6) Use the factsheets: *EU Law, Law-making and Legislative Processes*, and *European Court of Justice* to help you fill in the missing words below:

The agenda for EU law is set by the _____. The Council sets guidelines and aims for the Commission to follow. The Commission has the power to proposed laws in a wide range of policy areas including Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the single market, and asylum policy. The Commission can propose two types of laws, known as _____ and _____.

_____ require new national legislation whereas _____ work within the boundaries of existing laws and so do not require further legislation at a national level. The _____ is the legal authority responsible for ensuring that EU law is enforced.

In areas where the _____ has a monopoly on proposing legislation, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union examine the proposals and can suggest _____ before voting on whether the law should pass. The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union generally use the _____ procedure to examine new laws.

The Council of the European Union is the only institution that deals with legislation in areas relating to the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Justice and Home Affairs Policy. However, the Council must ask the _____ for its opinion. Legislation in both of these areas must be passed by a _____ vote within the Council.

(11)

TOTAL /20