National University of Ireland, Maynooth

From the SelectedWorks of Seth Barrett Tillman

April 19, 2011

Extract from Konstantinos G. Margaritis, European Union accession to the European Convention on Human Rights: an institutional "marriage" (University of Denver Human Rights & Human Welfare Working Paper No. 65, 2011) (peer reviewed), citing Tillman & Tillman's Fragment on Shall & May

Seth Barrett Tillman



human rights & human welfare

working papers

a forum for works in progress

working paper no. 65

European Union accession to the European Convention on Human Rights: an institutional "marriage"

by Konstantinos G. Margaritis,
visiting PhD student,
Department of Transnational Legal Studies
VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Law
(1 Jan.-1 Apr. 2011)
konstantinos_margaritis@yahoo.com

Posted on 18 August 2011

http://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/workingpapers/2011/65-margaritis-2011.pdf

© Konstantinos G. Margaritis. All rights reserved.

This paper may be freely circulated in electronic or hard copy provided it is not modified in any way, the rights of the author not infringed, and the paper is not quoted or cited without express permission of the author. The editors cannot guarantee a stable URL for any paper posted here, nor will they be responsible for notifying others if the URL is changed or the paper is taken off the site. Electronic copies of this paper may <u>not</u> be posted on any other website without express permission of the author.

The posting of this paper on the **hrhw working papers** website does not constitute any position of opinion or judgment about the contents, arguments or claims made in the paper by the editors. For more information about the **hrhw working papers** series or website, please visit the site online at http://du.edu/korbel/hrhw/workingpapers

European Union accession to the European Convention on Human Rights: an institutional "marriage"

I assert that this work is my own and that it infringes no copyrights, patents, or trademarks. I also authorize HRHW Working Papers to post it on the internet.

Keywords: EU accession to ECHR, ECHR institutions, judicial relations among members of ECHR, human rights in Europe

This research was conducted during a 3-month visitor's programme at VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Law, Department of Transnational Legal Studies. I would like to deeply thank all academic and administrative members of the Department for their hospitality and assistance; special thanks to Dr. Galina Cornelisse for her valuable guidance during those three months and her important feedback on this paper. Of course every remaining error is exclusively my responsibility.

This one is humbly dedicated to my wonderful Bahar for her emotional support that she always gives me.

Introduction

A possible accession of European Union (hereinafter: EU/the Union)¹ to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR/the Convention) has been discussed in legal society for more than thirty years. The topic had widely opened after the 1979 Commission Memorandum where the major pros and cons were underlined and practical problems were addressed. This discussion led to an official request to the European Court of Justice (ECJ/the Court) in relation to the legality of such accession; the outcome was included in opinion 2/94 that found such accession incompatible with the European Community (EC/the Community) Treaty. However,

¹ The term "European Union" may not be the appropriate since the matter of accession started long before 1992 but is used for reasons of convenience.

within the EU agenda and subsequently was included in the Treaty of Lisbon which finally came into force on 1st of December 2009. According to the new article 6, para. 2, section 1 TEU:

"The Union shall accede to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."

The way that this provision is formulated describes the Union's accession not simply as a wish or a general idea, but more as a duty. ¹²⁰ The term "shall" exactly reflects that perception in the sense of containing an obligation within a future time instead of the term "may" that gives more freedom in acting. ¹²¹ Genrally, provisions are technically enounced in either an obligatory or a more permissive mode within the EU legal system; this is usually expressed with the terms "shall" and "may" respectively. Article 8 TEU could be an example for both categories; para. 1 dictates that the Union shall develop good relations with neighbouring countries, whilst para. 2 states that the Union may conclude specific agreements with those countries. Hence, the terminology used in article 6, para. 2, section 2 underlines the importance on this issue.

The above mentioned provision should not be examined independently of article 2 TEU. 122 This provision, outcome of the Lisbon policy as well, illustrates the democratic qualities and values of the Union that form part of the common EU identity and inserts a general background for the protection of fundamental rights within the Union to be based on and therefore materialised. This basis has an explicit presence within the autonomous EU legal order and all the more in the forefront of the Treaty and takes a sympolic approach in providing the Union with the obligation to accede to ECHR. 123

¹²⁰ Contribution of Jacobs, *supra* note 3.

¹²¹ For a more detailed view N. P. Tillman, S. B. Tillman, "A Fragment on *Shall* and *May*", *American Journal of Legal History*, 50, 2010, pp. 453-458.

The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail".

¹²³ J.-C. Piris, "The Lisbon Treaty. A Legal and Political Analysis", Cambridge University Press, 2010, p. 71.