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Official Journal of the European Communities, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1989, 0119671239, 9780119671230, . .

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Food-Borne Parasitic Zoonoses Fish and Plant-Borne Parasites, K. Darwin Murrell, Bernard Fried, Sep 25, 2007, Medical, 429 pages. Humans suffer from numerous parasitic foodborne zoonoses, many of which are caused by helminths. This book draws attention to the problem of these zoonoses and inspires greater

Food-Borne Pathogens Methods and Protocols, Catherine Adley, 2006, Medical, 267 pages. This volume presents emerging molecular methods of analyzing for food pathogens. It contains methodologies for the laboratory isolation and identification of the three groups

Employment in Europe , , 2000, , 206 pages. This report examines in detail the basic elements of the European Employment strategy the objectives of which were endorsed at the Lisbon Conference 2000. It sets out how each

Who Owns Whom Australasia and Far East, Dun & Bradstreet, Ltd. Directories and Advertising Division, 1984, , . .

Directory of community legislation in force and other acts of the community institutions , Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1989, , 172 pages. .

The Legal Texts The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, World Trade Organization, Nov 25, 1999, Business & Economics, 492 pages. Contains GATT, GATS, TRIPS, the new dispute settlement procedures and the legal framework of the WTO..

Prospectus for the Public Offering of Securities in Europe , Dirk van Gerven, 2008, , 503 pages. .

Official Journal of the European Communities: Information and notices, Volume 27 Information and notices, , Sep 17, 1984, Law, . .

Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates Their Development and Transmission, Robert Curtis Anderson, Roy Clayton Anderson, 2000, Medical, 650 pages. The first edition of this book was published in 1992 (see Helminthological Abstracts (1993) 62, abstract 1457). This new enlarged edition includes additional relevant

Food Processing, Volume 53 , , 1984, , . .

Official Journal of the European Communities ..., Volume 28, Issues 17-31 Legislation, , 1985, Foreign Language Study, . .

Asian Company Handbook , , 1990, , . "Hong Kong, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand."--Cover..

Business Review, Volume 24 , , 1995, Business & Economics, . .

The Official Journal was published for the first time on 30 December 1952 as a single series (A). In April 1958 the A series was replaced by the P series. The P series existed from 1958 until 1967. Since January 1968 the OJ has been published in two separate series, L (Legislation) and C (Information and Notices).

Official Journals are available in the official languages of the Member States from the date of their accession to the EU (except for Irish). Legislation in force at the date of the accession is translated and published in special editions – the 2004 and 2007 special editions are already available online, older ones will be added soon.

It was first published on 30 December 1952 as the Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community. This was renamed Official Journal of the European Communities with the establishment of the European Community before taking its current title when the Treaty of Nice entered into force on 1 February 2003. Since 1998 the Journal has been available online via the EUR-Lex service.

As of the 1st of July 2013, the electronic version of the Official Journal bears legal value instead of the paper version. Each issue is published as a set of documents in PDF/A format (one per official language) plus one XML document ensuring the overall coherency through hashes and a qualified electronic signature (a kind of digital signature defined in European law) extended with a trusted time stamp.

There is also a supplementary S series which contains invitations to tender, and other documents relating to the EU Procurement Directives (see: Government procurement in the European Union). The S Series is also the only series that is not issued in every working language of the Union. Each Contracting Authority issues notices in the language of its choice.

The European Union (EU) developed from the three European Communities which were founded in the 1950s: the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). It became the European Union under the Maastricht Treaty of 1992; this treaty provided that the European Communities should remain in existence as part of the EU, but renamed the European Economic Community as the European Community (EC). The ECSC was wound up in 2002. The EC was subsumed into the European Union in December 2009, but Euratom continues to exist.

The EU has its own courts: the Court of Justice, the Court of First Instance (recently renamed the "General Court") and the Civil Service Tribunal. Its legislative and policy-making bodies are the Council of the European Union (or Council of Ministers), the European Parliament and the European Commission. Its official publisher is the Publications Office of the European Union, formerly the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Library has a substantial collection of European Union materials of legal interest, from the 1950s to the present day. It is not, however, an EU depository; larger collections of EU official publications can be found at EU Documentation Centres (EDCs). The University of London EDCs are at the London School of Economics (British Library of Political and Economic Science) and Queen Mary.

The Official Journal of the European Union is the EU's official gazette. It originated with the Coal and Steel Community's Official Journal (1952-58), then became the Official Journal of the European Communities. In February 2003 the title changed to Official Journal of the European Union. It is usually referred to as the OJ.

The C series: Official Journal of the European Union: Information and Notices, or OJ C (C from the French sub-title, Communications et Informations). Began in 1968; includes most primary legislation, European Parliament minutes, court notices, the Council of the EU's common positions and various other types of document. Since 31 August 1999 the C series has included irregular electronic-only issues, cited as OJ C E (for example OJ C 321E). There is also an OJ C A sub-series, which contains notices such as job advertisements.

French edition: IALS has the Journal officiel des Communautés européennes / Journal officiel de l'Union européenne (cited as JO) from 1958 to 2008. From 1978 to 2008, it is on microfiche only. We also have the complete series of the Journal officiel de la Communauté Européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community), 1952 to 1958.

Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) - signed in 1957, in force 1958. Renamed Treaty Establishing the European Community (EC Treaty, or TEC) as from November 1993, then renamed Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) as from December 2009. Known informally as the Treaty of Rome. N.B. The articles of this treaty have been renumbered twice, by the Treaties of Amsterdam and Lisbon; article-number conversion tables are annexed to these treaties.

Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty), signed in 1992, in force 1993. Founded the European Union and transformed the European Economic Community (EEC) into the European Community (EC). Sometimes known as "the EU Treaty" or TEU. N.B. The Treaties of Amsterdam and Lisbon renumbered the articles of this treaty as well as those of the Treaty of Rome (see above).

The most convenient and up-to-date source of the treaties is the EU's own legal website, EUR-Lex. (However, the EU does not officially deem electronic texts to be authentic - see "Important legal notice" on the home page.) Both original and consolidated versions are available for most of the treaties, including a consolidation of the Treaties of Rome and Maastricht as amended by the Treaty Lisbon, published in March 2010.

The EU treaties also appear as UK government publications: shortly after signature, they are published in the European Communities sub-series of command papers (except the treaties signed by the UK in 1972, immediately before accession, which are in the Miscellaneous sub-series). Once in force, they are published in the United Kingdom Treaty Series. IALS has the Treaty Series and European Communities series; selected items from the Miscellaneous series are also held, including the original Treaty of Rome and the UK's accession treaty.

Consolidated text: Consolidated editions of the treaties are produced by the Publications Office, as monographs and also in the OJ. The monograph versions include the key treaties only; they have appeared under various titles over the years, such as European Union: selected instruments taken from the treaties (latest edition 2003) and Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community (latest edition 2006). IALS has both the OJ and monograph versions.

Blackstone's EU treaties & legislation, published by Oxford University Press, is a convenient source of consolidated treaties. It is in the Short Loan Collection at IALS. The current edition (20th, 2009) does not reflect the changes made by the Treaty of Lisbon, but a 21st edition is in preparation, with an estimated publication date of August 2010.

All secondary legislation is available on the EU's own EUR-Lex website. The "Important legal notice" on the home page says "Only European Union legislation published in paper editions of the Official Journal of the European Union is deemed authentic", but EUR-Lex is nevertheless a valuable research resource.

In addition to the lists of amendments, EUR-Lex provides consolidated amended versions of most

– but not all – secondary legislation. N.B. These versions do not say if the instrument has been repealed; always check the list of amendments in the Bibliographic Notice which accompanies the original version (see above). Both current and historic consolidations are available.

To check the progress of ongoing EU legislation, use the European Commission's PreLex website and the European Parliament's Legislative Observatory. These are searchable databases tracking legislative proposals until they become law. Links to legislative and other documents are provided, for example reports of parliamentary committees, Council common positions and press releases. It is best to look at both websites, as one may be more up-to-date than the other.

Details of implementing legislation are given on EUR-Lex, Westlaw and Justis, but not on Lexis Library. On EUR-Lex, search for the directive, click on "Bibliographic Notice", scroll down to "Display the national implementing measures" and click on the "MNE" link (standing for "mesures nationales d'exécution"). On Westlaw, search for the directive, then click on National Measures. On Justis, select Legislation, search for the directive and scroll down.

The web domain of the member state in which you are interested, for example .gov.uk or .de (Google's Advanced Search allows you to specify a particular domain). This is especially useful for very recent or forthcoming implementation, information about which may be posted on the website of the government department responsible. To translate the title of a directive in order to search foreign websites, look it up on EUR-Lex, then use the language codes across the top of the screen to change to the desired language.

The official series of EU law reports is Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. It is usually known as the European Court Reports; it is cited as ECR, but the French abbreviation, "Rec.", is sometimes seen in English-language sources (Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour...) instead. The series is published in all the languages of the EU.

Until mid-2004, the ECR published every case, in contrast to the UK's selective law reporting practice. Since then, less important cases - such as uncontested infringement proceedings - have been omitted, although brief details are listed at the back of the ECR. The full text of these unpublished cases can be found on the Courts' website, Curia (in the original language only).

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IALS has the English ECR from 1954 onwards, comprising the successive titles Reports of cases before the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community, Reports of cases before the Court, and Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. We also have the French edition of the ECR, from 1954 to 2003 only.

There is a delay of two to three years between a judgment and its publication in the ECR. However, case summaries are published in the Official Journal C series a few months after the judgment. Selected EU cases also appear in commercially-published series of law reports, often before they are available in the ECR. These series include the Common Market Law Reports (CMLR), European Commercial Cases (ECC), European Community Cases (CEC) and All England Law Reports: European Cases (All ER (EC)). IALS subscribes to all of these titles.

The two main types of EU competition case are antitrust investigations and merger scrutinies. Although often known as "cases", they are not usually heard by courts: antitrust cases are typically dealt with by either national competition authorities or the European Commission, while mergers are scrutinised by the European Commission.

The Report on Competition Policy, published annually by the European Commission, is a survey of each year's competition activities. It includes some information about individual cases that is not published in the OJ: for example, it lists cases closed by "comfort letter" (a feature of the pre-May 2004 competition regime). IALS has the Report from its first issue (1971) onwards.

The EC Merger Control Reporter, a looseleaf work of more than 20 volumes, published by Kluwer, includes merger decisions (with commentary), legislation, notices, guidelines, court judgments and agreements with non-EU parties such as the United States. It has a chronological index and an index of party names. In IALS.