Introduction

The concept of citizenship has evolved significantly over time in response to changing societal and political landscapes. Initially associated with the notion of national identity, citizenship is now understood as a fundamental right that encompasses a wide range of freedoms and responsibilities. In the context of European Union (EU) membership, the idea of citizenship has been redefined to accommodate the diverse needs and aspirations of its citizens. This evolution has been marked by the development of a legal framework that recognizes the rights and obligations of individuals within the EU.

Abstract

The study examines the extent of national and European citizenship, focusing on the condition of acquisition and loss. It analyzes the relationship between the two concepts and their implications for individuals living within the EU. The research aims to provide insights into the legal and practical aspects of citizenship, highlighting the challenges and opportunities presented by the current framework.

Keywords: Citizenship, Condition of Acquisition, Loss, European Union, National Identity.
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The concept of human rights is fundamental to the development of a democratic society. It is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948, and has been further developed through a series of international treaties, conventions, and resolutions. The protection and promotion of human rights is the responsibility of all states, and they are monitored by various international organizations. The enforcement of human rights is a complex and ongoing process, and there are many challenges to be addressed. Nevertheless, the principles of human rights serve as a basis for the development of fair and just societies, and they remain an important goal for all those who seek to build a more just and equitable world.
Introduction

In 1997, the EU Green Paper on the Framework for the European Energy Community (EEC) was presented. This document proposed a framework for the integration of European energy sectors, aiming to create a more competitive and secure energy market. The Green Paper focused on various aspects, including the promotion of renewable energy sources, the liberalization of energy markets, and the establishment of a common energy policy.

The European Parliament and the European Council had a significant role in the development and implementation of the EEC framework. Their involvement was crucial in ensuring the political endorsement and commitment necessary for the success of the initiative.

Concluding remarks

The Green Paper on the Framework for the European Energy Community was a significant step towards the creation of a more integrated and competitive energy market in Europe. It laid the groundwork for further developments, including the establishment of the Energy Community Treaty in 2005, which aimed to harmonize energy policies and regulations across the European Union.

The success of the Green Paper was dependent on the political will and cooperation of the European Parliament and the European Council, who played a key role in the process. Their role in the development of the EEC framework highlights the importance of political engagement in shaping energy policies on a European scale.