Critically Evaluate the Role of Article 7 TEU in EU Enforcement

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***Abstract***

The European Union was established on values and morals that were mutual to all the Member States. These values are mainly to ensure that the level of uniformity amid all the Member States stays intake. It is also made sure that respect for the Member States’ national identities stays integral as well[[1]](#footnote-1). Hence, these values have formed a foundation to assist the advancement of European identity and their integration on the mutual shared trust. Article 7 of the Treaty European Union TEU offers a mechanism to impose the values of the European Union, which are on the basis of decision made by the council. This is done while keeping in mind the involvement of the Parliament and Commission[[2]](#footnote-2). The present tools are deemed unusable because, they require high brink for the sake of a decision in the council. Further, another factor is that Member States’ Political actors are not willing to use those tools[[3]](#footnote-3). There have been different methods proposed by political actors and academics from a new sovereign monitoring body[[4]](#footnote-4). For instance, the Copenhagen Commission, via an extension of the mandate of the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency FRA. Then, to showcase the likelihood for European Union EU to hang up national dealings that are under the suspicion of infringing the EU law[[5]](#footnote-5). The commission approved a newer law known as the “Rule of Law Framework” in 2014 which presented a structured dialogue amid the commission and the concerned State Members[[6]](#footnote-6). Later in January 2016, the commission made the decision to start such an assessment of the situation in a Member State[[7]](#footnote-7). They did this in regards to two Polish laws that were on the management of state TV, radio broadcasters and the powers of the constitutional court[[8]](#footnote-8). The idea of launching the European fundamental rights policy cycle in coordination with collaboration of European Member States and the FRA, EU institutions was launched by the European Parliament[[9]](#footnote-9). It came into being as the new Copenhagen mechanism devised to screen the condition in the Member States. Currently, Justice Committee and Parliament's Civil Liberties is conscripting a legislative own-initiative report on the basis of EU mechanism on the rule of law, fundamental rights, and democracy, depending on shared and impartial pointers[[10]](#footnote-10).

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