

SHARDA UNIVERSITY UZBEKISTAN

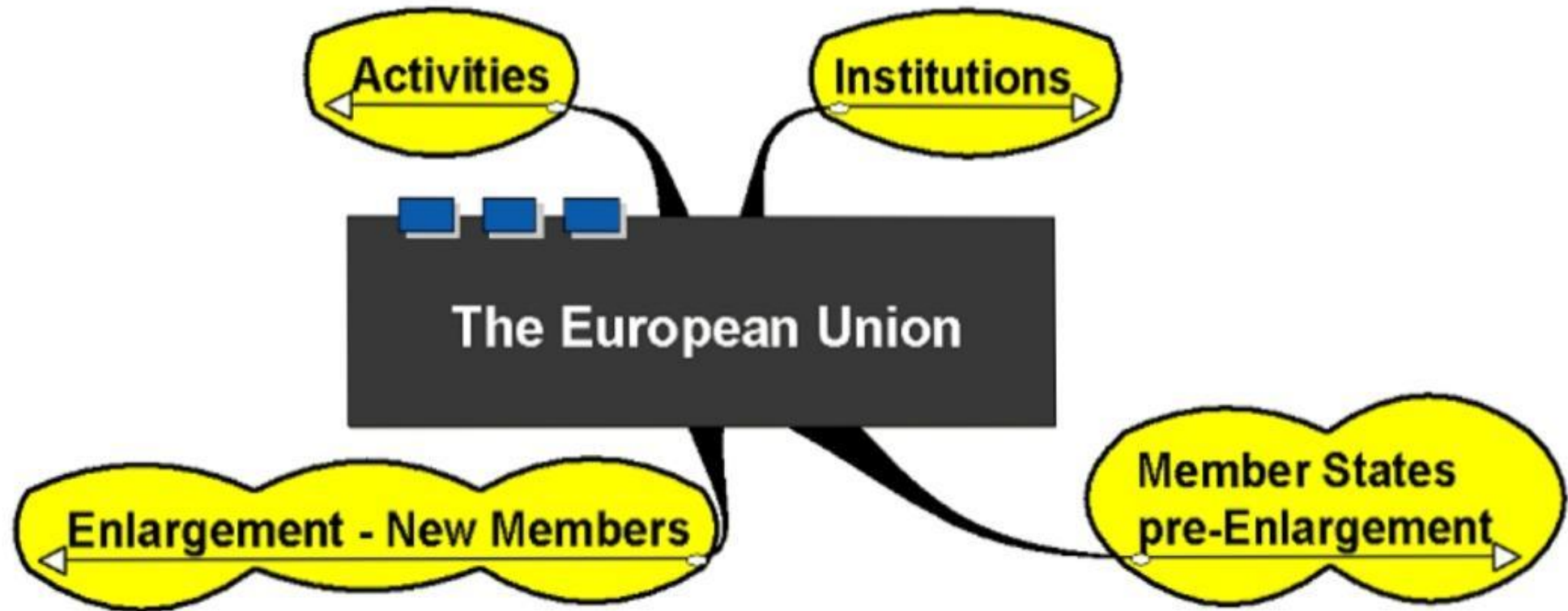
European union.

Students: Abdulazizova Omina.

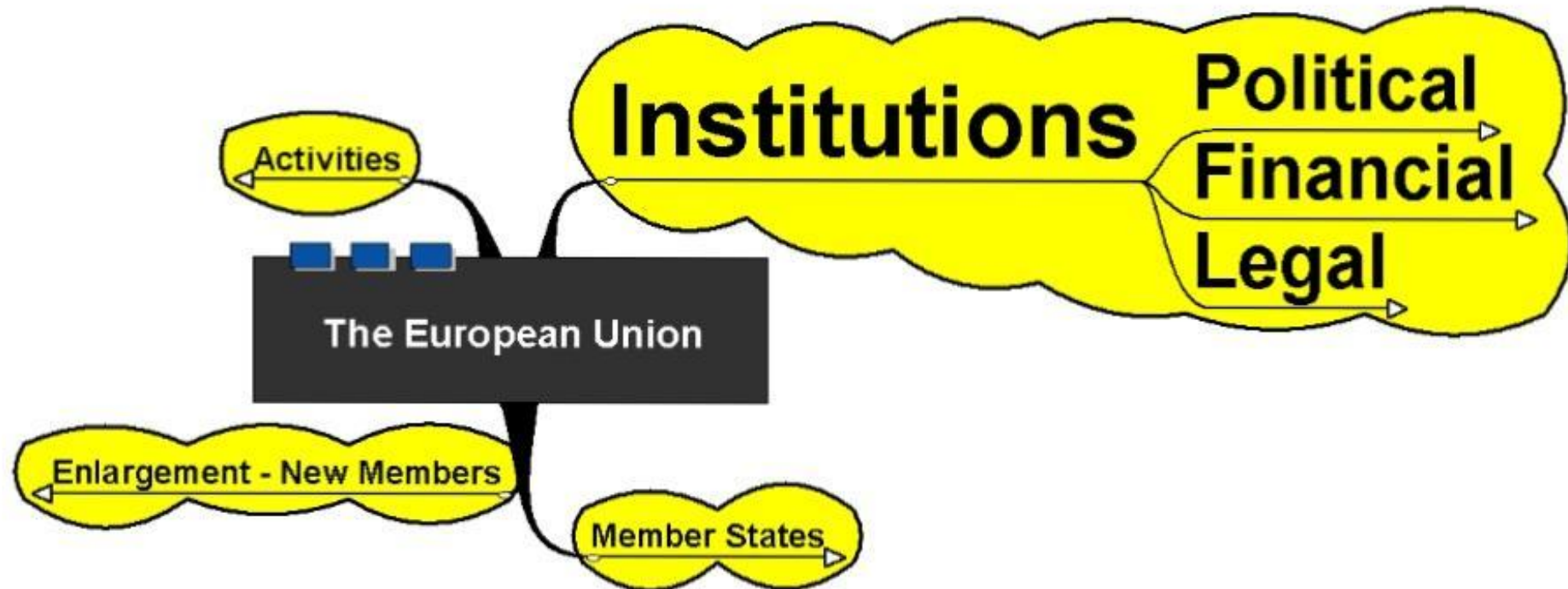
Rakhimova Gulbadan.



The European Union



Institutions



Political

- **EU Parliament** – Currently 785 MEPs. Based in France, Belgium and Luxembourg
 - Passes laws, monitors budget, monitors EU institutions
 - **EU Council** – Ministerial representations from each member state
 - Passes laws, approves EU budget, co-ordination of economic policies, develops foreign policy, co-ordinates anti-crime strategies
 - **EU Commission** – 20 Commissioners appointed by each member state every 5 years
 - Proposes legislation, implements EU policies, law enforcement, international co-ordination
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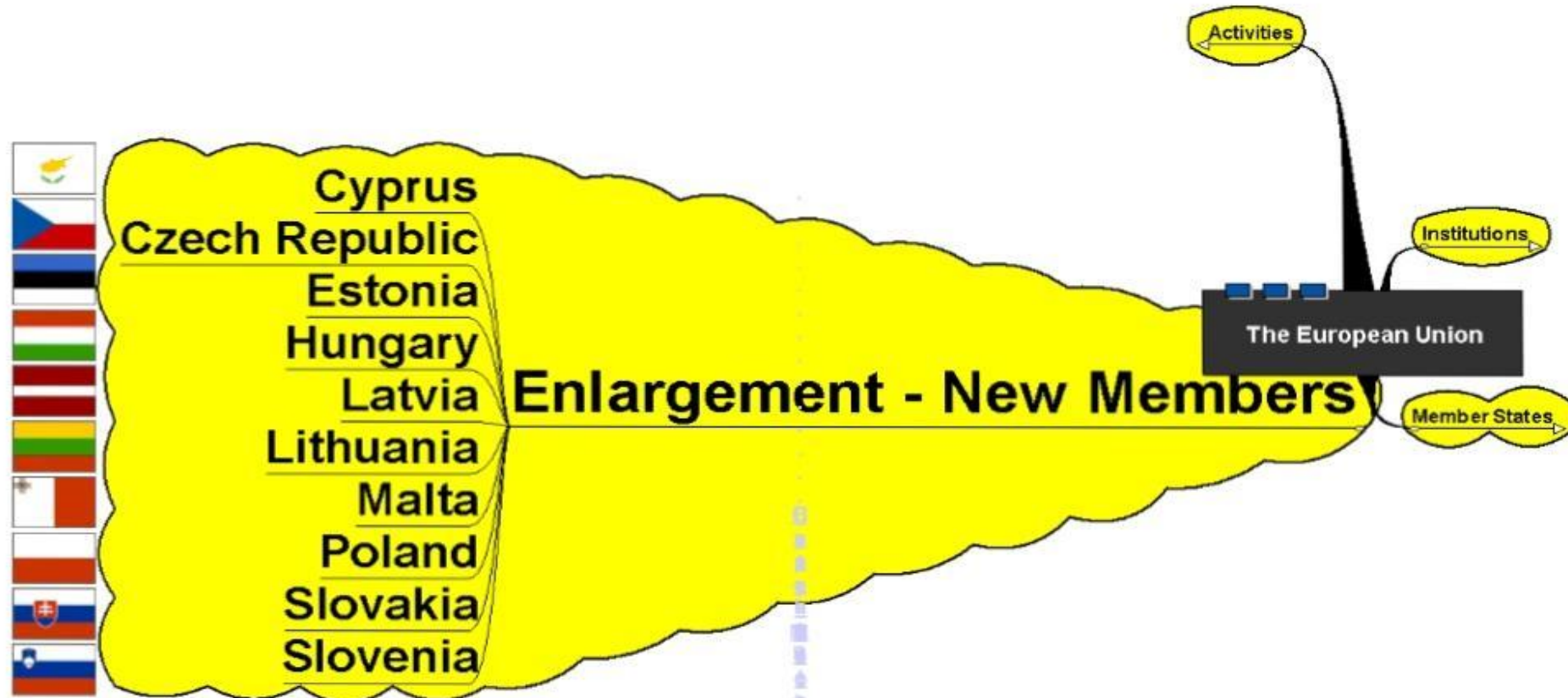
Financial

- **European Central Bank** – inflation target of less than 2% per year, sets short term interest rates for the whole eurozone area,
 - Implements and monitors Eurozone monetary policy
 - **European Investment Bank** – ‘owned’ by member states. Raise finance through financial markets,
 - Invest in projects to promote aims of EU – large scale projects
 - **Court of Auditors** – monitors legality and efficiency of EU income and expenditure
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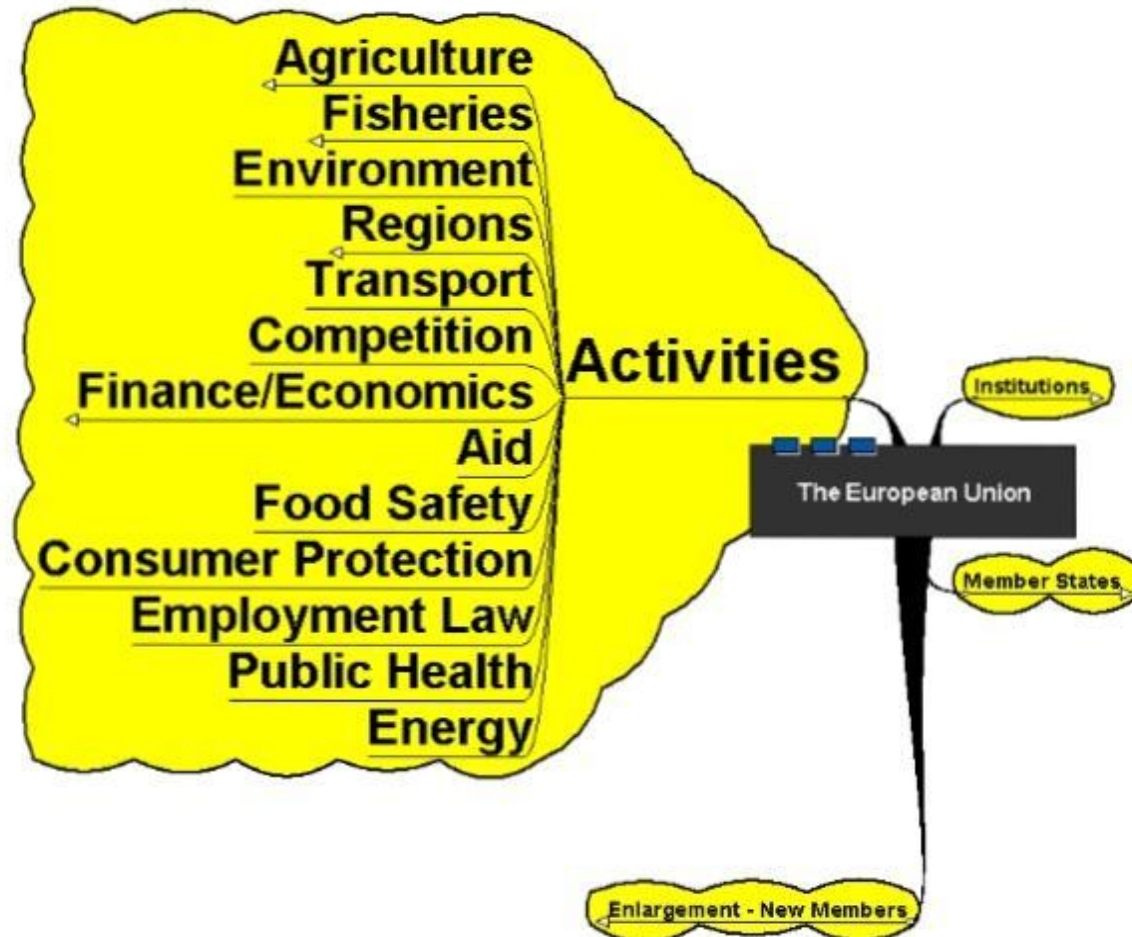
Legal

- Court of Justice – one judge from each member state
 - Interprets and applies EU legislation
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Enlargement - New Members



Activities



Agriculture

- **CAP – Common Agricultural Policy**
 - Sustainability
 - Food Quality
 - Animal Welfare
 - Food Safety
 - Control
 - Farmers welfare/incomes
 - Employment in agriculture
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Fisheries

- **CFP – Common Fisheries Policy**
 - Conservation of fish stocks
 - Aid to fishing industry to cope with changing circumstances
 - Monitor supply and demand for fish
 - Negotiate with non-EU members on fishing issues



Regions

- European Regional Development Fund
 - European Social Fund
 - European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
 - Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
 - Aims to encourage development of poorer regions
 - Increase employment opportunities
 - Encourage new industry to locate in areas of structural decline
 - Develop infrastructure in poorer regions
 - Encourage new training methods and facilities
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Finance/Economics

- **Euro** – monitor introduction and development
 - **Tax Harmonisation** – reduce differentials in tax regimes throughout the single market to aid competition and transparency
 - **Single Market** – free movement of goods, services, labour and capital between member states
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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

