

# SHARDA UNIVERSITY UZBEKISTAN

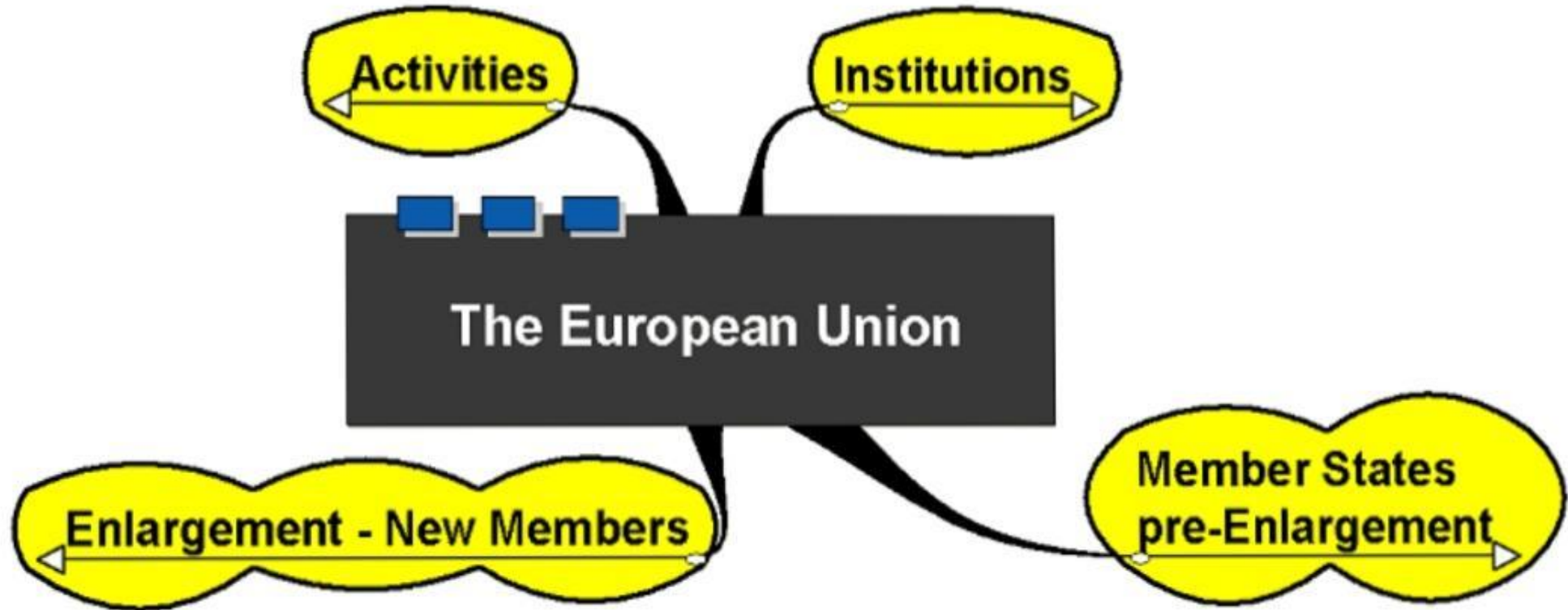
European union.

Students: Abdulazizova Omina.

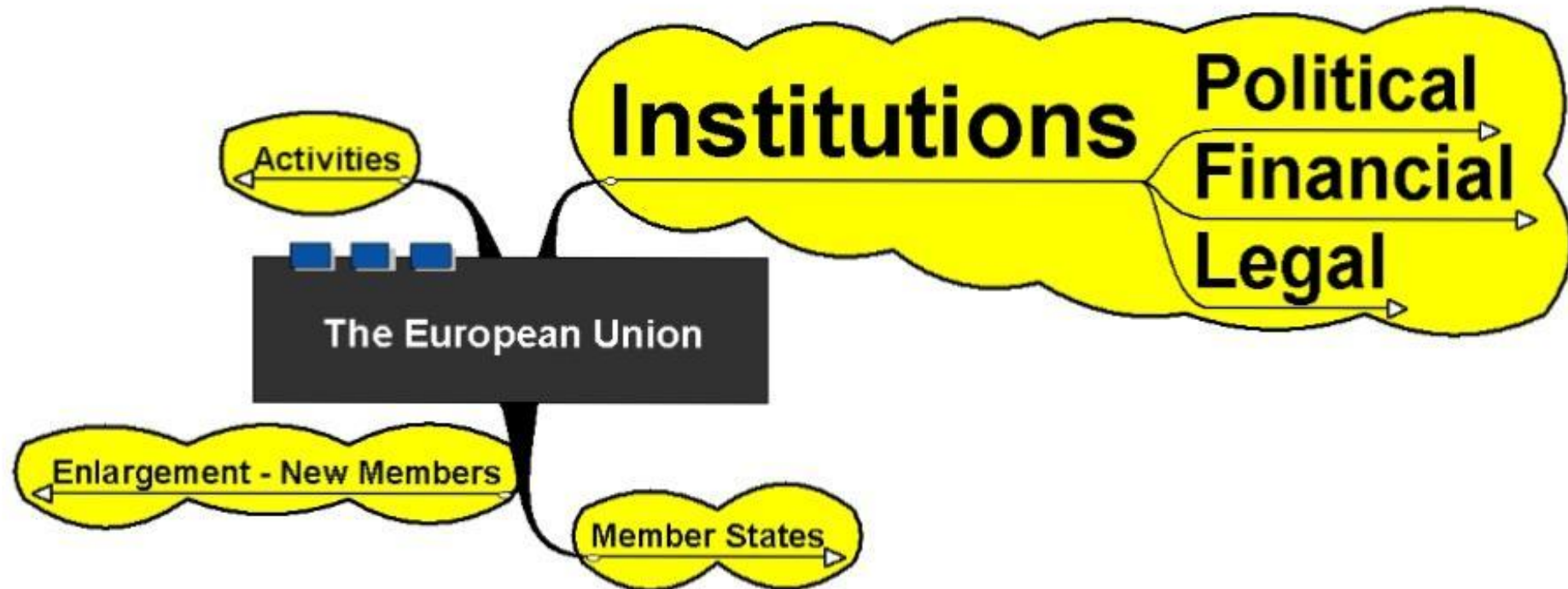
Rakhimova Gulbadan.



# 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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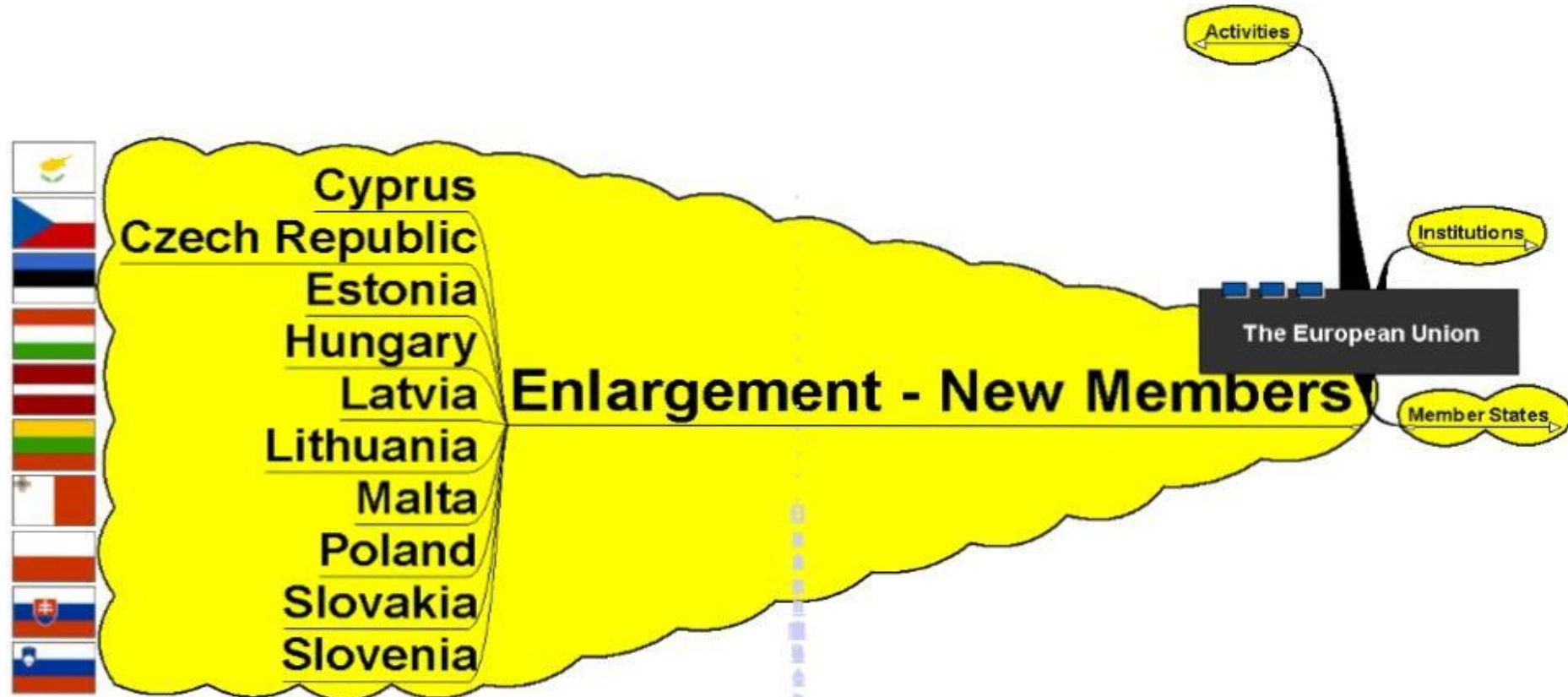
# Financial

- **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

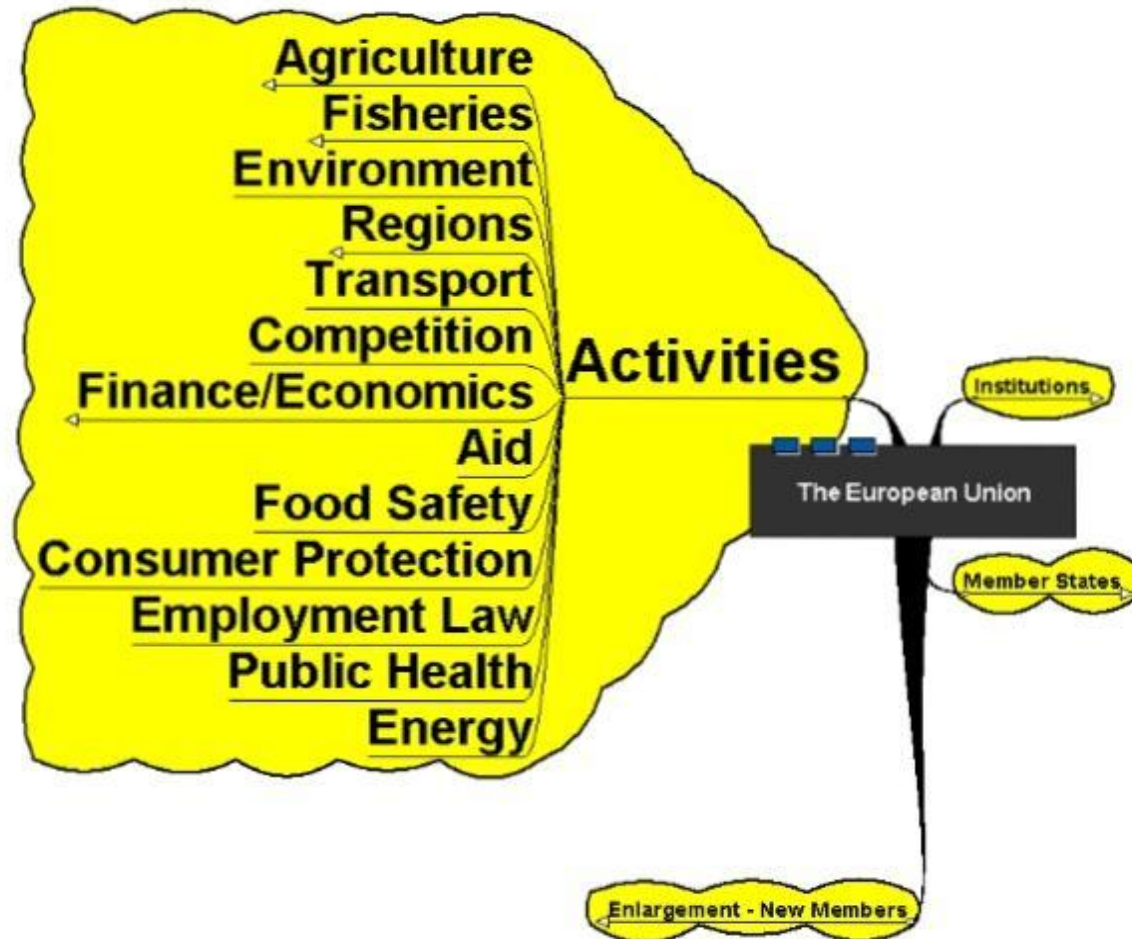
- Court of Justice – one judge from each member state
    - Interprets and applies EU legislation
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# Enlargement - New Members





# Activities



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# 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**

