

EUROPEAN UNION

Europe Sales Recruitment

Looking to set up in Europe? We recruit Country Managers

European Union

Everything to do with European Union items.
[Yahoo.com](#)

Ads by Google

Ads by Google

eu training

EU Directives, ICH, EMEA
 Two training locations in Europe!

www.cfpie.com

European Union

Find European Union Maps at Great Prices.

www.Pronto.com

Eu Communication

A study about the Institutional Communication of the European Union

www.tesionline.com

European Union

Learn about Bulgaria & Romania's EU membership, and other issues.

SmartCompany.com

REACH questions answered

Expert REACH compliance services and advice for all companies

www.reach-answers.com

The *European Union* or *EU* is an **intergovernmental** and supranational organisation of European countries, which currently has **25 member states**. The Union was established under that name by the Treaty on European Union (commonly known as the **Maastricht Treaty**) in 1992. However, many aspects of the EU existed before that date through a series of predecessor organisations, dating back to the **1950s**. The European Union's activities cover all policy areas, from **health** and **economic** policy to **foreign affairs** and **defence**. However, the nature of its powers differs between areas. Depending on the powers transferred to it by its **member states**, the EU therefore resembles a **federation** (e.g. monetary affairs, agricultural, trade and environmental policy), a **confederation** (e.g. in social and economic policy, consumer protection, internal affairs), or an international organisation (e.g. in foreign affairs). A key activity of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common **single market**, consisting of a **customs union**, a **single currency** (adopted by 12 of the 25 member states), a **Common Agricultural Policy** and a **Common Fisheries Policy**. On 29 October 2004, European heads of government signed a **Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe**, which is currently awaiting ratification by individual member states.

Status

The European Union is the most powerful regional organisation in existence. As seen above, in certain areas where member states have transferred a degree of sovereignty to the Union the EU begins to resemble a **federation** or **confederation**. However, the member states remain the masters of the Treaties, meaning that the Union does not have the power to transfer additional powers from the member states onto itself without their agreement. Also, the various member states maintain their own policies in key areas of national interest such as foreign relations and defence. This unique structure perhaps makes the European Union best seen as a **sui generis** entity. The current and future Status of the European Union is the subject of great political concern within some **European Union member states**.

Legal base

The Legal base of the European Union is a sequence of Treaties between its member states. These have been much amended over the years, with each new Treaty amending and

supplementing earlier ones. The first such Treaty was the [Treaty of Paris](#) of 1951 (took effect in 1952) which established the [European Coal and Steel Community](#) between an original group of six European countries. This Treaty has since expired, its functions taken up by subsequent treaties. On the other hand, the [Treaty of Rome](#) of 1957 is still in effect, though much amended since then, most notably by the [Maastricht treaty](#) of 1992, which first established the European Union under that name. The most recent amendments to the Treaty of Rome were agreed as part of the [Treaty of Accession](#) of the 10 new member states, which entered into force on 1 May 2004. The EU member states have recently agreed to the text of a new [constitutional treaty](#) that, if ratified by the member states, will become the first official constitution of the EU, replacing all previous Treaties with a single document. If the Constitutional Treaty fails to be ratified by all member states, then it might be necessary to reopen negotiations on it. Most politicians and officials agree that the current pre-Constitution structures are inefficient in the medium term for a Union of 25 (and growing) member states. Senior politicians in some member states (notably France) have suggested that if only a few countries fail to ratify the Treaty, then the rest of the Union should proceed without them, possibly creating an "Avant Garde" or Inner Union of more committed member states to proceed with "an ever-deeper, ever-wider union". See also:

- [EU treaties](#)
- [Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe](#)

Location of EU institutions

The EU has no official capital and its institutions are divided between several cities:

- [Brussels](#) is the seat of the [European Commission](#) and of the [Council of Ministers](#) and hosts the committee meetings and some plenary sessions of the [European Parliament](#). Since the most recent enlargement of the EU, Brussels now also holds all [European Council](#) summits. Thus it is often regarded as the de facto capital of the EU.
- [Strasbourg](#) is the seat of the [European Parliament](#) and is the host for most plenary sessions. It is also the cradle of the historical institutions of the "large Europe" ([Council of Europe](#), [European Court of Human Rights](#)), with which the EU cooperate.
- The [European Court of Justice](#) and the [Parliament's secretariat](#) are based in [Luxembourg](#).
- The [European Central Bank](#) is located in [Frankfurt](#).

Current issues

Major issues facing the European Union at the moment include its enlargement to the south and east (see below), its relationship with the [United States of America](#), the revision of the rules of the [Stability and Growth Pact](#), and the [ratification](#) of the European Constitution by member states.

Origins and history

[Signing ceremony of the Treaty of Rome, 1957](#) Main article: [History of the European Union](#) Attempts to unify the disparate nations of Europe precede the modern [nation states](#); they have occurred repeatedly throughout the history of the continent since the collapse of the Mediterranean-centred [Roman Empire](#). The [Frankish](#) empire of [Charlemagne](#) and the [Holy Roman Empire](#) united large areas under a loose administration for hundreds of years. More recently the 1800s [customs union](#) under [Napoleon](#) and the 1940s conquests of

Germany had only transitory existence. Given Europe's heterogeneous collections of **languages** and cultures, these Attempts usually involved **military subjugation** of unwilling nations, leading to instability and ultimate failure. One of the first proposals for peaceful unification through cooperation and equality of membership, was made by the **pacifist Victor Hugo** in 1851. Following the catastrophes of the **First World War** and the **Second World War**, the impetus for the founding of (what was later to become) the European Union greatly increased, driven by the desire to rebuild Europe and to eliminate the possibility of another such war ever arising. This sentiment eventually led to the formation of the **European Coal and Steel Community** by **(West) Germany, France, Italy** and the **Benelux** countries. This was accomplished by the **Treaty of Paris**, signed in April, 1951, and taking effect in July, 1952. The first full customs Union was originally known as the **European Economic Community** (informally called the **Common Market** in the UK), established by the **Treaty of Rome** in 1957 and implemented on 1 January 1958. This later changed to the **European Community** which is now the "first pillar" of the European Union. The EU has evolved from a trade body into an economic and political partnership. For more details, please See **History of the European Union**.

Methods

To accomplish its aims, the European Union Attempts to form infrastructure that crosses state borders. Harmonised standards create a larger, more efficient market - member states can form a single customs Union without loss of health or safety. For example, states whose people would never agree to eat the same food might still agree on standards for labelling and cleanliness. The power of the European Union reaches far beyond its borders, because to sell within it, it is beneficial to conform to its standards. Once a non-member country's factories, farmers and merchants conform to EU standards, most of the costs of joining the Union have been sunk. At that point, harmonising laws to become a full member creates more wealth (by eliminating the customs costs) with only the tiny investment of actually changing the laws. Regarding non-economic issues, supporters of the European Union argue that the EU is also a force for **peace** and **democracy**. Wars that were a periodic feature of the history of Western Europe have ceased since the formation of the EEC as it then was. In the early 1970s, **Greece, Portugal** and **Spain** were all **dictatorships**, but the business communities in these three countries wanted to be in the EU and this created a strong impetus for democracy there. In more recent times, the European Union continues to extend its influence to the east. It has accepted several new members that were previously behind the **Iron Curtain**, and has plans to accept several more in the medium-term. It is hoped that in a similar fashion to the entry of Spain, Portugal and Greece, membership for these states will help cement economic and political stability. Further eastward expansion also has long-term economic benefits, but the remaining European countries are not viewed as currently suitable for membership, especially the troubled economies of countries further east. Eventually including states that are currently politically unstable will, it is hoped, help deal with the lingering consequences of such problems as the **Yugoslav wars**, or avoid such conflicts as the **Cyprus** dispute in the future.

Member states and successive enlargements

Main articles: **European Union member states, Enlargement of the European Union, Countries bordering the European Union, Membership criteria**. The European Union has 25 member states, an area of 3,892,685 **km²** and approximately 460 million EU citizens as of December 2004. Were it a country, it would be the seventh **largest in the world** by area and the **third largest** by population after **China** and **India**. **Map of EU member states, 2007 admissions and candidate countries** Since its inception with six countries, nineteen further states have since then joined in successive waves of enlargement: **The signing ceremony for the admittance of new member states in [[Athens, Greece in 2004]]** *Note:*

- **Greenland**, which was granted home rule by **Denmark** in 1979, left the European Community in 1985, Following a referendum.

Future members, other countries

Croatia is an official candidate to join the European Union, although negotiation talks have been postponed for the time being. **Turkey** is the only other official candidate, though with a less definitive estimate for an accession date. There exists, however, considerable

resistance in several current members to the membership of Turkey. Further information about future enlargements can be found in the [Enlargement of the European Union](#) article. On April 30, 2005, at Victoria Palace, the headquarters of the Romanian Government, the law ratifying Romania's Accession Treaty to the European Union was passed. After the Treaty was signed in a ceremony in Luxembourg in April 25, which was attended by the heads of government of all 25 current EU member states. The government pointed out that, aside from ratification by Romania and Bulgaria, the two states which signed the accession Treaty in April 25, the Treaty must also be ratified by the 25 current member states who also signed the Treaty in Luxembourg. The law passed by the Romanian government has been forwarded to the Parliament to be debated. It must be approved in a joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, with at least a two-thirds majority. Romania and Bulgaria are scheduled to become members on January 1, 2007 if they meet the conditions for membership and the Accession Treaty is ratified by the member states. Failing to meet the conditions can delay membership to January 1, 2008. Many countries, such as [Norway](#) and [Switzerland](#), while not being member states have special agreements with the Union. (See the [third country relationships with the EU](#) article). In addition, most of the EFTA-members (the [European Free Trade Association](#)) are parties to the EEA-treaty (the [European Economic Area](#)), which means that these countries are participants in the single market.

Status of overseas territories

Some areas have connections or associations to EU member states through a colonial past, cultural links, or geographic placement. For the Status in relation to the EU, of [Greenland](#), the [Isle of Man](#), the [Azores](#) and Madeira, amongst others, See the article on [Special member state territories and their relations with the EU](#).

Economic status

Main article: [Economy of the European Union Diagram showing the population and GNP per capita of EU member states and candidates](#) In 2004 the EU, considered as a unit, had the largest economy in the world, with a GDP of 12,481,827 million dollars <http://web.archive.org/web/20070203191707/http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2004/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2004&ED=2004&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=946-137-122-181-124-138-964-182-423-935-128-936-961-939-184-172-132-134-174-144-944-178-136-112-941&S=NGDPD&CMP=0&x=41&y=4>. The European Union continues to enjoy a significant trade surplus. However, as of 2004 the European Union has been suffering stagnant economic growth and high unemployment (averaged across the Union). The EU economy is expected to grow further over the next decade as more countries join the Union - especially considering that the new States are usually poorer than the EU average, and hence the expected fast GDP growth will help achieve the dynamic of the united Europe. However, GDP per capita of the whole Union will fall over the short-term. In the long-term, the EU's economy suffers from significant [demographic](#) challenges, with a below-replacement [birth rate](#).

Standard of living

Below is a table and three graphs showing, respectively, the [GDP \(PPP\)](#) and the [GDP \(PPP\)](#) per capita for the European Union and for each of its 25 member states. This can be used as a rough gauge to the relative standards of living among member states. The two future members Bulgaria and Romania are also included in the table. The data set is for the year 2005 and graphs are for the year 2004. [GDP \(PPP\) per capita 2004 showing countries above and below EU average GDP \(PPP\), 2004 GDP \(PPP\) per capita, 2004](#) Source: CIA World Factbook <http://web.archive.org/web/20070203191707/http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ee.html> All other figures, source: IMF web site ([2005 GDP PPP](#), [2005 per capita GDP PPP](#), [2005 per capita GDP, current prices](#)). The per-capita GDP of the European Union is high compared to the world average and is ranked 26th in the World. Its members state include half of the top 25 countries in the world with the highest GDP per capita including Luxembourg which has the highest. The [United States](#), which had a per-capita GDP of USD 38,031 in 2004 is ranked third. See [GDP per capita rank list](#)

Structure

European Union law comprises a large number of overlapping Legal and institutional structures. This is a result of its being defined by successive international treaties. In recent years, considerable efforts have been made to consolidate and simplify the treaties, culminating with the final draft of the **Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe**. If this proposed Treaty is adopted, it will replace the set of overlapping Treaties that form the current constitution of the EU with a single text.

The role of the European Community within the Union

The term **European Community** (or Communities) was used for the group of members prior to the establishment of the European Union. At present, the term continues to have significance, but in a different context. The "European Community" is One of the **three pillars of the European Union**, being both the most important pillar and the only One to operate primarily through supranational institutions. The other two pillars - **Common Foreign and Security Policy**, and **Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters** - are looser intergovernmental groupings. Confusingly, these latter two concepts are increasingly administered by the Community (as they are built up from mere concepts to actual practice). What most people think of as the European Union is essentially the European Community. The Community is an actual body, including the European institutions (**European Parliament**, Council of the European Union, European Commission), whilst the European Union is a less tangible grouping of institutions and agreements. If it is ratified, the proposed new **Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe** would abolish this dual structure, bringing all the Community's activities under the auspices of the European Union and transferring the Community's Legal personality to the Union.

Institutional framework

The European Union has several institutions:

- The **European Parliament** (732 members)
- The **Council of the European Union** (or *Council of Ministers*) (25 members)
- The **European Commission** (25 members)
- The **European Court of Justice** (incorporating the **Court of First Instance**) (25 judges (& 25 judges of CFI))
- The **European Court of Auditors** (25 members)

The **European Council** (25 members) is not an institution, but a "quasi-institution". There are several financial bodies:

- **European Central Bank** (which alongside the national **Central Banks**, composes the **European System of Central Banks**)
- **European Investment Bank** (including the **European Investment Fund**)

The Treaties have also established several advisory committees to the institutions:

- **Committee of the Regions**, advising on regional issues.
- **Economic and Social Committee**, advising on economic and social (principally relations between workers and employers)
- Political and Security Committee, established in the context of the **Common Foreign and Security Policy**, monitoring and advising on international issues of global security.

There is also a great number of bodies which were established by secondary legislation (i.e. not by the treaties) in order to implement particular policies. These are the **agencies of the European Union**. Some of these are the **European Environment Agency**, the **European Aviation Safety Agency** and the **Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market**. In the context of the third pillar (**Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters**), **Europol** and **Eurojust** have been created. Lastly, the **European Ombudsman** watches for abuses of

power by EU institutions.

Intergovernmentalism and supranationalism

A basic tension exists within the European Union between [intergovernmentalism](#) and [supranationalism](#). Intergovernmentalism is a method of decision-making in international organisations where power is possessed by the member-states and decisions are made by unanimity. Independent appointees of the governments or elected representatives have solely advisory or implementational functions. Intergovernmentalism is used by most international organisations today. An alternative method of decision-making in international organisations is supranationalism. In supranationalism power is held by Independent appointed officials or by representatives elected by the legislatures or people of the member states. Member-state governments still have power, but they must share this power with other actors. Furthermore, decisions are made by majority votes, hence it is possible for a member-state to be forced by the other member-states to implement a decision against its will. Some forces in European Union politics favour the intergovernmental approach, while others favour the supranational path. Supporters of supranationalism argue that it allows integration to proceed at a faster pace than would otherwise be possible. Where decisions must be made by governments acting unanimously, decisions can take years to make, if they are ever made. Supporters of intergovernmentalism argue that supranationalism is a threat to national sovereignty, and to democracy, claiming that only national governments can possess the necessary democratic legitimacy. Intergovernmentalism is being favoured by more [Euro sceptic](#) nations such as the [United Kingdom](#), [Denmark](#) and [Sweden](#); while more integrationist nations such as the [Benelux](#) countries, [France](#), [Germany](#), and [Italy](#) have tended to prefer the supranational approach. The European Union Attempts to strike a balance between the two approaches. This balance however is complex, resulting in the often labyrinthine complexity of its decision-making procedures. Starting in March 2002, a Convention on the Future of Europe again looked at this balance, among other things, and proposed changes. These changes were discussed at an Intergovernmental Conference ([IGC](#)) in May 2004 and agreement reached on a Constitutional Treaty, which will require ratification by each of the member states. Supranationalism is closely related to the intergovernmentalist vs. neofunctionalist debate. This is a debate concerning why the process of integration has taken place at all. Intergovernmentalists argue that the process of EU integration is a result of tough bargaining between states. Neofunctionalism, on the other hand, argues that the supranational institutions themselves have been a driving force behind integration. For further information on this See the page on [Neofunctionalism](#).

Main policies

As the changing name of the European Union (from European Economic Community to European Community to European Union) suggests, it has evolved over time from a primarily economic Union to an increasingly political one. This trend is highlighted by the increasing number of policy areas that fall within EU competence: political power has tended to shift upwards from the member states to the EU. This picture of increasing centralisation is counter-balanced by two points. First, some member states have a domestic tradition of strong regional government. This has led to an increased focus on regional policy and the [European regions](#). A [Committee of the Regions](#) was established as part of the Treaty of Maastricht. Second, EU policy areas cover a number of different forms of co-operation.

- Autonomous decision making: member states have granted the [European Commission](#) power to issue decisions in certain areas such as [competition law](#), State Aid control and liberalisation.
- Harmonisation: member state laws are harmonised through the EU legislative process, which involves the [European Commission](#), [European Parliament](#) and [Council of the European Union](#). As a result of this [European Union Law](#) is increasingly present in the systems of the member states.
- Co-operation: member states, meeting as the [Council of the European Union](#) agree to co-operate and co-ordinate their domestic policies.

The tension between EU and national (or sub-national) competence is an enduring One in the development of the European Union. (See also [Intergovernmentalism vs. Supranationalism](#))

(above), Euroscepticism.) All prospective members must enact legislation in order to bring them into line with the common European Legal framework, known as the [Acquis Communautaire](#). (See also [European Free Trade Association](#) (EFTA), [European Economic Area](#) (EEA) and [Single European Sky](#)).

Single market

See [table of states](#) participating in some of the initiatives.

Internal aspects

- [Free trade](#) of goods and services among member states (an aim further extended to three of the four EFTA states by the [European Economic Area](#), EEA)
- A common [EU competition law](#) controlling anti-competitive activities of companies (through antitrust law and merger control) and member states (through the State Aids regime).
- The [Schengen treaty](#) allowed removal of internal border controls and harmonisation of external controls between its member states. This excludes the UK and Ireland, which have derogations, but includes the non-EU members [Iceland](#) and [Norway](#).
- Freedom for citizens of its member states to live and work anywhere within the EU, provided they can support themselves (also extended to the other EEA states).
- Free movement of [capital](#) between member states (and other EEA states).
- Harmonisation of government regulations, corporations law and [trademark](#) registrations.
- A single currency, the [Euro](#) (excluding the UK, and [Denmark](#), which have derogations). [Sweden](#), although not having a specific opt-out clause, has not joined the ERM II, voluntarily excluding itself from the monetary union.
- A large amount of environmental policy co-ordination throughout the Union.
- A [Common Agricultural Policy](#) and a [Common Fisheries Policy](#).
- Common system of indirect taxation, the [VAT](#), as well as common customs duties and excises on various products.
- Funding for the development of disadvantaged regions (structural and cohesion funds).
- Funding for [research](#).

External aspects

- A common external [customs](#) tariff, and a common position in international trade negotiations.
- Funding for programmes in candidate countries and other [Eastern European](#) countries, as well as Aid to many developing countries.

Co-operation and harmonisation in other areas

- Freedom for its citizens to vote in local government and [European Parliament](#) elections in any member state.
- Co-operation in criminal matters, including sharing of [intelligence](#) (through [EUROPOL](#) and the [Schengen Information System](#)), agreement on common definition of [criminal offences](#) and expedited [extradition](#) procedures.
- A common foreign policy as a future objective, however this has some way to go

before being realised. The divisions between the member states (in the letter of eight) and then-future members (in the [Vilnius letter](#)) during the run up to the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#) highlights just how far off this objective could be before it becomes a reality.

- A [common security policy](#) as an objective, including the creation of a 60,000-member [European Rapid Reaction Force](#) for [peacekeeping](#) purposes, an EU [military](#) staff and an EU [satellite](#) centre (for intelligence purposes).
- Common policy on asylum and immigration.
- Common funding of research and technological development, through four-year Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development. The [Sixth Framework Programme](#) is running from 2002 to 2006.

See also

- Lists
- [*List of European Union-related topics](#)
- [*:Category:European Union](#) (hierachical list of all EU articles)
- [*Largest cities of the European Union by population](#)
- [*European Union Statistics](#)

- Other
- [*Citizenship of the European Union](#)
- [*Economy of the European Union](#)
- [*Economy of Europe](#)
- [*Pro-European](#) and [Euroscepticism](#)
- [*United States of Europe](#)
- [*Value-added tax](#)

Partial bibliography

- [Europe Recast: A History of European Union](#) by Desmond Dinan (Palgrave Macmillan, 2004) Order: [ISBN 0333987349](#)
- [The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union](#) by Christopher Booker, Richard North (Continuum International Publishing Group - Academi, 2003) Order: [ISBN 0826471056](#)
- [Understanding the European Union](#) 2nd ed by John McCormick (Palgrave Macmillan, 2002) Order: [ISBN 033394867X](#)
- [The Institutions of the European Union](#) edited by John Peterson, Michael Shackleton (Oxford University Press, 2002) Order: [ISBN 0198700520](#)
- [The Government and Politics of the European Union](#) by Neill Nugent (Palgrave Macmillan, 2002) Order: [ISBN 0333984617](#)
- [The European Union: A Very Short Introduction](#) by John Pinder (Oxford, 2001) ISBN
- [The United States of Europe: The New Superpower and the end of American Supremacy](#) by T.R. Reid (Penguin Press, 2004) Order: [ISBN 1594200335](#)
- [This Blessed Plot: Britain and Europe from Churchill to Blair](#) by [Hugo Young](#) (Macmillan, 1998) Order: [ISBN 0333579925](#)

External links

The European Union On-Line

Official EU website, europa.eu.int, in the [official languages](#). Some subpages:

- [European Commission - Maps of Europe](#)
- [Press conferences and speech audio \(MP3 and RealAudio\)](#).
- [Green Paper on a numbering policy for telecommunications \(+3 country call code proposal\)](#)
- [EU Policy on China](#)

Other sites

- [CIA World Factbook entry](#)
- [EU versus USA](#) - Study comparing GDP and growth (available in PDF)
- [EurActiv.com](#) Independent media portal dedicated to EU affairs
- [EU in the USA](#) - EU delegation to the US
- [Center for European Integration Studies](#) - Research Institute focusing on the EU
- [Dadalos, International UNESCO Education Server for Civic, Peace and Human Rights Education: Basic Course on the EU](#)
- [EU Observer](#) - News website focusing on the EU
- [Euronews](#) - Multilingual public TV News channel run by ITN
- [EU News](#) - European Union News
- [BBC News: Inside Europe](#) guide to the changing face of the EU
- [Guardian Unlimited Special Report: European Union](#) guide and ongoing news
- [LookSmart - European Union](#) directory category
- [Open Directory Project - European Union](#) directory category
- [Yahoo - European Union](#) directory category
- [S.C. European Society - Oxford University \(1950s\)](#) World's oldest?
- [European Union Paper Money](#) - Private Italian Issue and 2002 EU official government Issues

Category:International organizations **Category:Federalism** af:Europese Unie ar:&1575;&1578;&1581;&1575;&1583; &1575;&1608;&1585;&1608;&1576;&1610; be:&1069;&1118;&1088;&1072;&1087;&1077;&1081;&1089;&1082;&1110;&1047;&1100;&1074;&1103;&1079; bg:&1045;&1074;&1088;&1086;&1087;&1077;&1081;&1089;&1082;&1080;&1089;&1098;&1102;&1079; ca:Uni ropea cs:Evropsk&225; unie cy:Yr Undeb Ewropeaidd da:EU de:Europ□che Union el:&917;&965;&961;&969;&960;&945;&970;&954;&942;&904;&957;&969;&963;&951; eo:E&365;ropa Unio es:Uni ropea et:Euroopa Liit fa:&1575;&1578;&1581;&1575;&1583;&1740;&1607; &1575;&1585;&1608;&1662;&1575; fi:Euroopan unioni fr:Union europ 炊ne fy:Jeropeeske Uny ga:an tAontas Eorpach gl:Uni ropea he:&1492;&1488;&1497;&1495;&1493;&1491;&1492;&1488;&1497;&1512;&1493;&1508;&1497; hr:Evropska unija ia:Union Europee ie:Union European id:Uni Eropa io:Europana Uniono is:Evr ambandi?:Unione Europea ja:&27431;&24030;&36899;&21512; ko:&50976;&47101; &50672;&54633; kw:Unyans Europek la:Unio Europaea It:Europos S&261; junga lv:Eiropas Savieniba hu:Eur Uni :Kesatuan Eropah mt:Unjoni Ewropea nds:EU nl:Europese unie no:EU pl:Unia Europejska pt:Uni&227;o Europeia ro:Uniunea European&259; ru:&1045;&1074;&1088;&1086;&1087;&1077;&1081;&1089;&1082;&1080;&1081;&1057;&1086;&1102;&1079; scn:Unioni Europea simple:European Union sl:Evropska unija sr:&1045;&1074;&1088;&1086;&1087;&1089;&1082;&1072;&1091;&1085;&1080;&1112;&1072; sv:EU

th:&3626;&3627;&3616;&3634;&3614;&3618;&3640;&3650;&3619;&3611; tr:Avrupa
Birli&287;i tt:Awroberlek uk:&1028;&1057; zh:&27431;&27954;&32852;&30431;
minnan:Europa Li b

iqnaut.net, 2005. This article is licensed under the **GNU Free Documentation License**. It uses material from the Wikipedia article "**European Union**".
