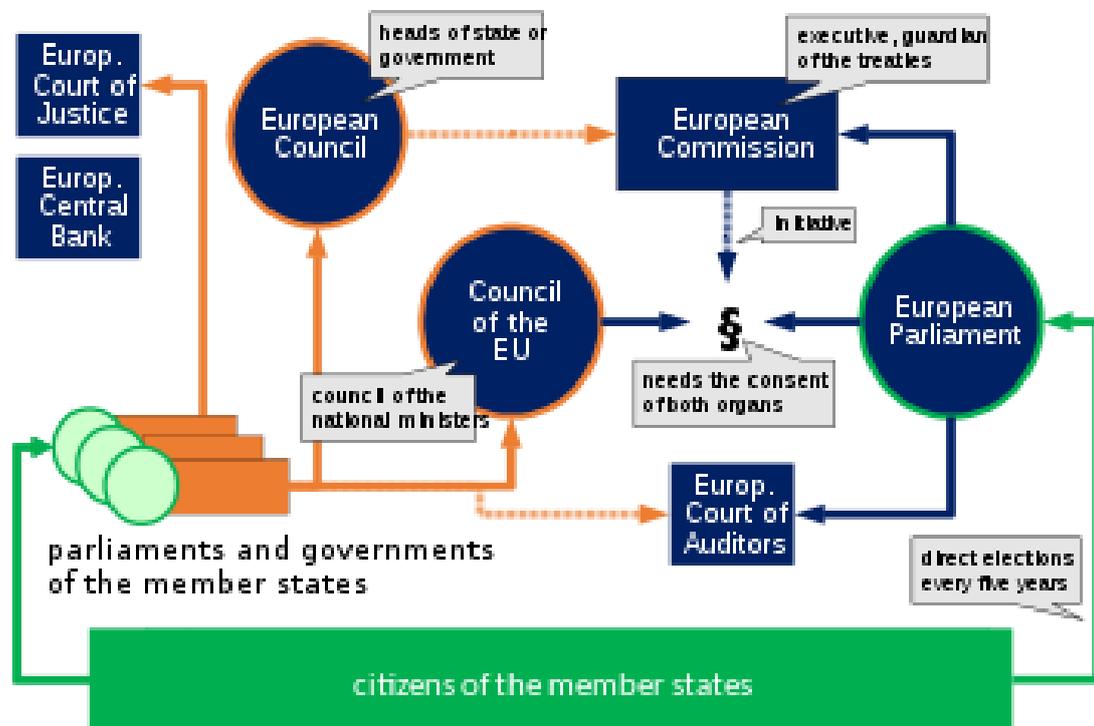


European Union and the common laws

European Union and the citizens of the member states



The EU operates through a hybrid system of inter-governmental decision making. The EU should act only within the limits of competencies within the limits, and subsequently the EU should act only when there is an objective. Two common systems of laws can come into force without the necessity for national implementation measures, which specifically requires implementation measures.

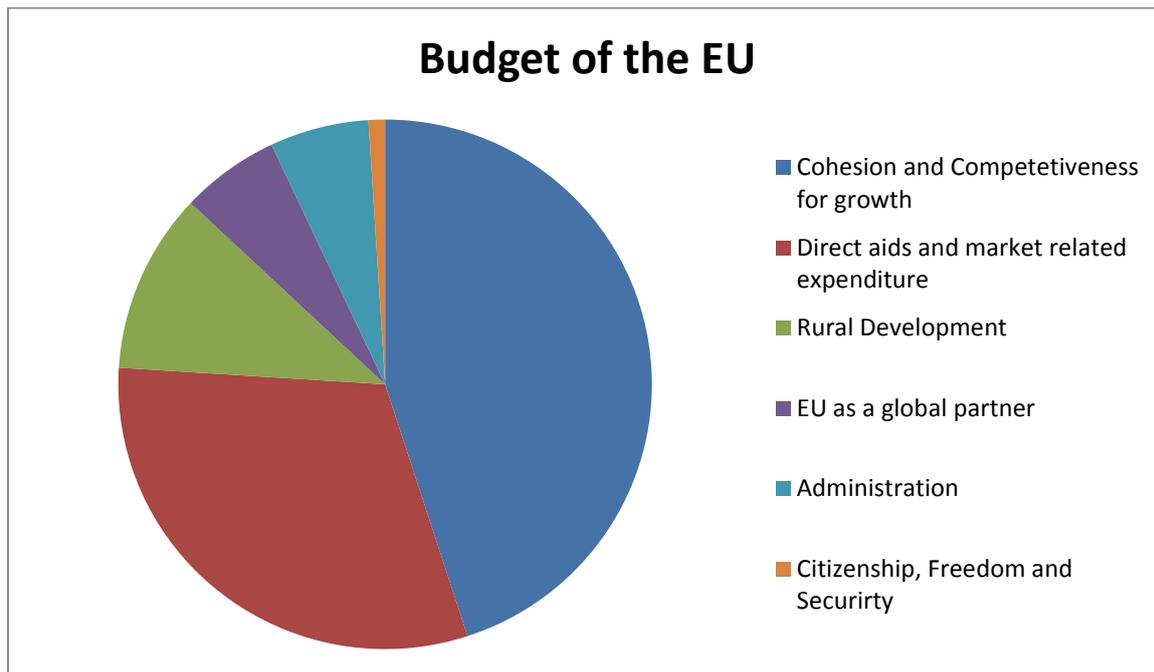
The European Bodies have a few measures, through seven principal decision making bodies mainly, the European Parliament, the European Council, the European Commission, the court of the European Union, the Central Bank of Europe, the European Court of Auditors and the citizens of the common states. The European Central Bank ensures the Court of Justice of the European Union.

751 members of the European Parliament, who are elected every five years by the citizens of EU can base proportional representations. It also applies to EU budget. The European Council also uses its leadership to resolve political crisis. The Council of the EU determines the legislatures that can use a change, related to common and foreign policy.

The member states under the custom Union can also have a few notes. It is regarding the internal market, social policies, economic and social, including territorial cohesion, consumer protection, transport, trans-European networks, energy, common safety measures in public health matters.

European Union and the common laws

The common European Budget can also resolve like this.



The single market or the customs union in the European Union between the member states involves application of common external tariffs on all goods entering the markets. Once the goods have entered the market, they cannot be exposed to custom duties, discriminatory taxes or import quotas, as they travel internally. The free movement of goods and capital is intended to permit movement of investments like property purchases, and buying of shares between countries, which drive economic and monetary union. The free movement of people also means that EU citizens can move freely, to live, work, study or retire in any country of the European Union. The free movement of services and capitals can also provide services to the European Union. Hence, it is impediment to have a common law to bind the European Union and also introduce the customs union within the member states of the EU.

Can the EU resolve customs union and get back to a common law and development based on these grounds?