

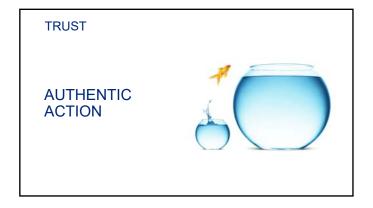
Be the speaker they want to hear

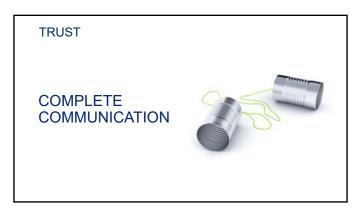
Jack Downton
Managing Director, 'The Influence Business'

Paul Clayton
'The Influence Business'



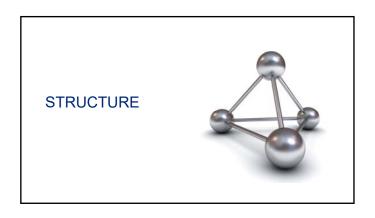


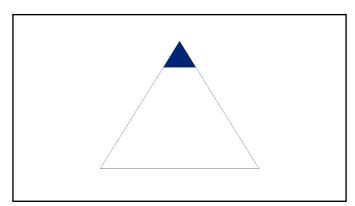


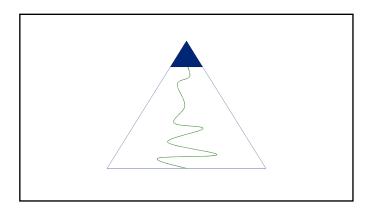


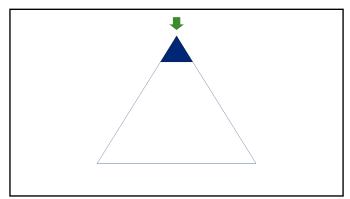


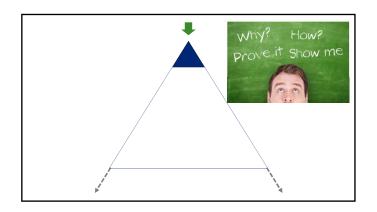


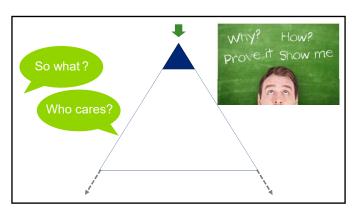


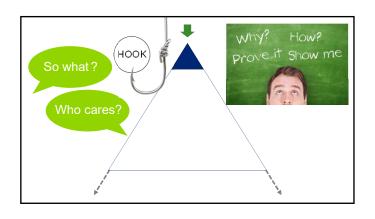








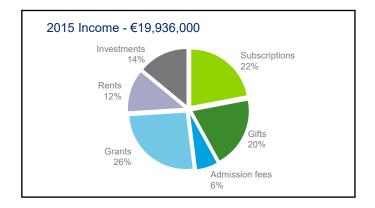




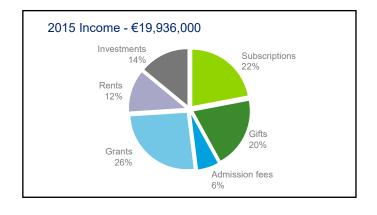




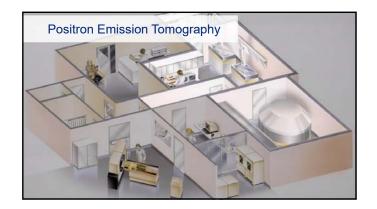














EUROPEAN LAW

There are two main ways in which European law is generated: Firstly, Regulations which have to be embodied immediately into the law of each member country. Secondly Directives, the principles of which member countries are obliged to adopt in their national laws. This process is called 'transposition' and gives members some flexibility in implementation.

When disputes arise concerning the adoption of European Law either by or within member countries, The European Court of Justice will rule. Some national courts, including those of Britain and France have upheld the view that European law has precedence over national law.

Some national parliaments have tried to oversee the activities of the European Union by setting up specialist committees.



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- · Council of Ministers
- European Council
- European Parliament
- European Court of Justice



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COMMISSION



COUNCIL OF MINISTERS



