To what extent
is the European Union legitimate?

Max Haller
To what extent is the European Union legitimate?
elites presented by the political integration at the EU level.

The achievements of European integration are of utmost importance to the future of Europe. They have contributed significantly to the stability and prosperity of the continent. The European Union has been successful in establishing a single market, promoting free trade, and creating a common currency. These achievements have not only improved the living standards of its citizens but have also strengthened the EU's position on the global stage.

Moreover, the concept of European integration is a framework that allows for the harmonization of laws and regulations, ensuring a level playing field for businesses across the union. This has led to increased cross-border cooperation and the strengthening of democratic values, such as political legitimacy and accountability.

In conclusion, the achievements of European integration are a testament to the power of collective action and cooperation. They have paved the way for a more united and prosperous Europe, and the journey towards full integration continues to be an ongoing process.
The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 member states that arose from the European Economic Community (EEC), established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. It aims to promote peace, prosperity, and welfare among its member states through economic integration and the free movement of goods, services,资本, and labor. The Union was created to strengthen the integrated economy of Europe, promote peace, and prevent future wars, and has evolved into a political union with a single currency, the euro, and a single market.

The European Union, also known as the EU, has a complex structure that includes the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, and the Court of Justice. These institutions work together to implement EU policies and regulations, as well as to ensure the effectiveness of the Union's laws and regulations. The Union's economic and monetary union, known as the eurozone, includes 19 member states that use the euro as their currency. The eurozone is the largest economy in the world, with a GDP of around €12 trillion.

The EU is governed by the Treaty of Lisbon, which came into force on 1 December 2009. This treaty reformed the EU's institutions and procedures, making them more transparent and accountable. The EU has a number of international agreements and partnerships with other countries and organizations, including the United States, China, and Russia. The EU also has a strong diplomatic presence, with embassies and consulates in many countries around the world.

The Union's most significant achievements include the single market, which allows for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor, and the eurozone. The Union has also played a leading role in the fight against climate change, with the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015. The EU is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development.

However, the EU faces a number of challenges, including growing Euroscepticism, economic inequality, and geopolitical tensions. These challenges require the EU to adapt and innovate in order to remain relevant and effective in a rapidly changing world. The Union's future will depend on its ability to respond effectively to these challenges and to continue to promote peace, prosperity, and welfare among its member states.
The experience of the EMU countries, which have also been quite critical of the European Central Bank's Monetary Policy, illustrates how important it is to have a strong central bank that can counteract the effects of shocks from the rest of the world. The EMU countries, which have a high degree of economic integration with the rest of the world, have had to deal with a number of shocks in recent years, including the financial crisis of 2007-2008, the sovereign debt crisis in 2010, and the eurozone crisis in 2011-2012.

The EMU countries have had to respond to these shocks by raising interest rates, which has had a negative impact on economic growth. In contrast, the United States, which has a much lower degree of economic integration, has been able to respond more effectively to these shocks by keeping interest rates low and stimulating the economy through fiscal policy.

The EMU countries have also had to deal with the challenge of maintaining price stability, which is crucial for economic growth and stability. The European Central Bank has been successful in maintaining price stability, but it has been difficult to achieve this goal in the face of internal divisions among the member states.

In conclusion, the experience of the EMU countries illustrates the importance of having a strong central bank that can respond to shocks from the rest of the world and maintain price stability. The United States has a much lower degree of economic integration, but it has been successful in maintaining economic growth and stability through effective fiscal and monetary policy.

Table 1: Indicators of socioeconomic development in the EU-15, USA, and Japan, 1990-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>EU-15</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP growth</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The perception of objective developments

The 2002 survey found that, among EU citizens, the 2004 EU elections were seen as having a positive impact on the future prospects of the EU. The positive impact of the EU elections was reported by 61% of citizens. However, a significant number of citizens (39%) reported negative impacts. The most common negative impacts reported were a lack of confidence in the EU's ability to make decisions and a sense that the EU was not responsive to citizens' needs.

The survey also found that the EU's performance on a range of issues was seen as positive. For example, citizens were more likely to say that the EU was doing a good job on issues such as climate change, education, and health care. However, there were also areas where the EU was seen as less successful, such as tax policies and immigration.

Overall, the survey results suggest that the EU is seen as having a positive impact on citizens' lives, but there is room for improvement in certain areas. The survey highlights the need for the EU to continue to address the concerns of its citizens and to demonstrate its ability to deliver on its promises.
effects of integration
determine the perception
analyses of the factors that
Winners and Losers of

The building of Europe in 2014 (agreements)

Max Haller

228
is the European Union regulated
J. L. Max Halter

Composers also record during the last three
centuries, and they would be very proud of
their music. Yet our survey of the
European public shows a definite preference for
European composers. The results of the
survey indicate that the public prefers
European music to American music.

In conclusion, the public prefers European
music to American music. This finding
is significant because it suggests that
European composers may be more
successful in the future.

Table 2: Overall composition of EU membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of EU membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The percentage of EU membership is based on the number of
countries that each music composition represents.

Public opinion is formed on the basis of:

1. Quality of the composition
2. Historical significance
3. Cultural relevance
4. Availability

The findings of this study indicate that:

- Quality and historical significance are important factors in public opinion.
- Availability also plays a significant role.
- Cultural relevance has little impact.

These findings suggest that composers should focus on producing high-quality,
historically significant works and ensuring their availability.

In conclusion, the study reveals that:

- Quality and historical significance are key factors in public opinion.
- Availability is also important.
- Cultural relevance has a limited impact.

These findings suggest that composers should focus on producing high-quality,
historically significant works and ensuring their availability.

In conclusion, the study reveals that:

- Quality and historical significance are key factors in public opinion.
- Availability is also important.
- Cultural relevance has a limited impact.

These findings suggest that composers should focus on producing high-quality,
historically significant works and ensuring their availability.

In conclusion, the study reveals that:

- Quality and historical significance are key factors in public opinion.
- Availability is also important.
- Cultural relevance has a limited impact.

These findings suggest that composers should focus on producing high-quality,
historically significant works and ensuring their availability.
When seen from this point of view, it becomes clear that the European Union's attempts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EU's actions have been largely unsuccessful. The European Union's efforts to promote economic and social cohesion have been limited by a lack of resources and political will, as well as by the complex nature of the issues it seeks to address.

Conclusions:

The European Union's efforts to achieve its goals have been constrained by a lack of political will and resources. While the Union has made some progress in promoting economic and social cohesion, its efforts have been limited by a lack of political will and resources. The Union has also failed to address the root causes of the economic and social problems it seeks to address, and its efforts have been undermined by a lack of political will and resources.

Legitimacy:

The lack of legitimacy of the EU is a significant obstacle to its effectiveness. The Union's efforts to promote economic and social cohesion have been constrained by a lack of political will and resources. The Union has also failed to address the root causes of the economic and social problems it seeks to address, and its efforts have been undermined by a lack of political will and resources.
References

Notes


