

Knowledge organiser

LC Business

Unit 7 The European Union

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The European Union

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states which are located in Europe. It aims to have free movement of goods, services, people and capital. One of the EU's main aims is to have a **single market** throughout Europe. The **Single European Market (SEM)** came into effect on 1 January 1993 as a result of the Single European Act. It removed **all barriers** to trade within the EU.

Institutions of the EU

The EU has a number of institutions that cover decision making, management, laws, spending and budget, and the representation of citizens of each of the member states.

The Council of the European Union

This is the **main decision making body** of the EU.

It includes Ministers from each member state for the area under discussion e.g., all Health Ministers will be present for discussions on health.

The Council is the supreme law making body of the EU - the Council **decides on legislation**.

Policies that have been **proposed by the Commission and debated by Parliament** are sent to the council to be decided on.

It **sets the objectives for EU** that are both economic and political.

European Commission

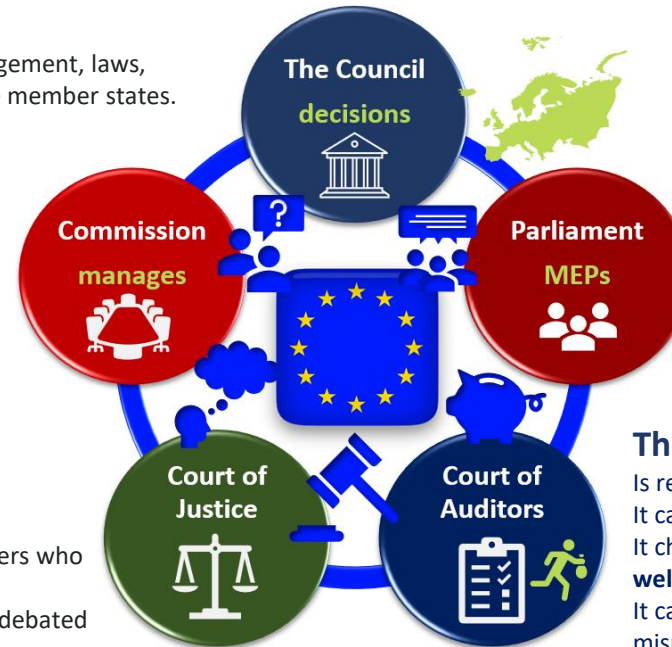
This is the **management body** of the EU and is made up of commissioners who are selected by the governments of each state.

The Commission **drafts proposals for new laws** and these will then be debated by parliament.

It **implements laws** and policies and **enforces existing legislation**, for example, it has the power to impose fines on companies breaking EU laws.

The Commission draws up and then **manages the EU budget**.

The Commission defends the interests of the EU. It must act in the best interests of the EU and independently of member states. It acts as a **mediator** to resolve disputes between member states.



European Parliament

The European Parliament **represents the citizens** of the EU and the members are **directly elected** by EU citizens. The elected members are called MEPs. (Member of the European Parliament).

It debates new legislation - it discusses new laws sent by the Commission and proposes amendments. It has **co-decision powers (joint law making powers)** that is on an equal footing with the Council of the European Union in the vast majority of areas.

It approves the annual EU budget - approves the budget and has the power to amend it. It monitors spending by the EU.

It acts as a supervisor - it supervises the work of the Commission and vets and appoints new members to the Commission.

There is a **democratic deficit**, which means the European Parliament cannot initiate legislation.

The Court of Auditors

Is responsible for ensuring the **EU budget is spent efficiently** and for the purpose intended.

It carries out checks throughout member states to **ensure no fraud** is taking place.

It checks revenue has been **received** by all member states and that all **expenditure is lawful and well-managed**.

It can audit the accounts of any organisation that is **handling EU funds** and looks for any waste, mismanagement or fraud.

It prepares an **annual report** for the European Parliament and Council.

The European Court of Justice

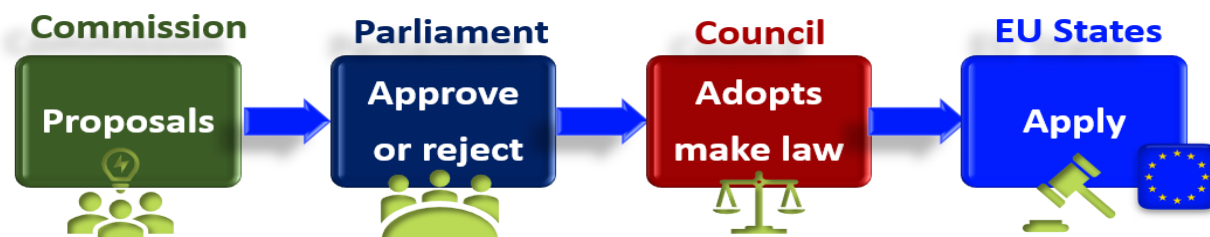
This Court ensures the **correct interpretation and application of EU law** by member countries.

The Court **interprets and explains EU law** for member states, companies and individual citizens.

It **ensures EU laws are followed** in all member states and adjudicates on all cases that come before it.

Judges are appointed from each of the member states.

Decision making process of the EU



Proposals for legislation are drafted by the **European Commission**.

Discussion - these proposals are discussed by the **European Parliament** and are approved or rejected. The parliament can make changes to the proposed law to improve it. It has co-decision powers with the Council of the European Union.

Decisions and approval - is made by the **Council of the European Union** and they will decide if it is to be implemented as a **regulation, a directive or a decision**

Implementation - the legislation is implemented by the European Commission

Adjudication - decisions and legislation can be adjudicated (formally decided upon) by the Court of Justice.

The new legislation is **applied in member states of the EU**. If it is a directive member states are obliged to change their national laws within a certain time limit and if it is a regulation it becomes enforceable immediately.

Directive, regulation and decision

Directive

This aims to implement and enforce EU laws across all member states. Each country is obliged to change its national laws to allow for EU rules. E.g., **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE)** is a directive about the collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods.

Regulation

EU regulation is a law that applies throughout the EU with immediate effect. It takes precedence over national laws. E.g., **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** is a law for data protection and privacy.

Decision

A decision is binding only on the country, company or organisation on which it was directed. E.g., **Sale of lighters**, a decision was made that only safety lighters can be placed on the EU market.

Role of interest groups

Interest groups are pressure groups who **protect the interests** of their members and try to **influence the decision-making** of the EU.

They are not part of the EU's political framework but they use methods such as lobbying, information campaigns and public protests in attempting to influence EU decisions. E.g., **The IFA (Irish Farmers Association)** has an office in Brussels to promote and defend the interests of Irish farmers in Europe.



The European Union

The European Union (EU) is an **economic and political** union of 27 member states which are located in Europe. Its aim is to have free movement of goods, services, people and capital. One of the EU's main aims is to have a **single market** throughout Europe. The **Single European Market (SEM)** came into effect on 1 January 1993 as a result of the Single European Act. It removed **all barriers** to trade within the EU.

Impact of SEM/EU membership on Irish business

Opportunities

- **Free trade between member states** - the elimination of barriers and tariffs (taxes) allows free movement of goods, services, people and capital; reducing red tape, costs and simplifying trade
- **Large markets to sell to** - the EU has a population of 500 million therefore dependence on the Irish market is reduced
- **Reduced business risk** - because firms are not solely dependent on the Irish market
- **Economies of scale** - when Irish firms start to produce for the huge EU market, they can achieve economies of scale. This makes Irish firms more competitive
- **Expansion** - open borders and free trade makes it easier for Irish firms to expand and grow if they export to the EU. As they grow, they become more competitive with foreign firms
- **Public procurement** - all EU firms can tender for foreign government contracts in any EU countries. Irish firms may get government contracts in other EU countries
- **Inward investment** - many multinational (MNCs) corporations have located in Ireland to gain access to the EU market. This has resulted in many jobs in Ireland.

Challenges

- **Brexit** - the UK left the EU on 31st December 2020. Approximately 15% of Irish goods and services are exported to the UK. In the agri-food sector around 40% of exports are destined for the UK. Businesses are facing trade disruptions and uncertainty
- **Competition** - foreign imports are now directly competing with Irish goods and services. Less efficient businesses will close down as foreign firms squeeze out local producers
- **Exporting costs** - Ireland faces high distribution costs as a result of being a small island on the periphery of Europe. This increases the costs of our exports
- **EU Regulations** - some regulations have increased business costs e.g., new phone roaming regulations
- **Public procurement** - many Irish firms could lose large government contracts as foreign firms can now tender (bid) too
- **Free movement of people** - EU citizens are now allowed to move freely between member states. This could lead to competition for local jobs, scarcity of skilled staff as workers may move to other countries
- **Large amounts of capital required** - in order to survive and remain competitive, many firms have had to expand and achieve economies of scale. This involves capital, but in the current economic climate banks are less willing to lend large amounts to business
- **High labour costs** - Ireland has high rent and wage costs. Some MNCs have moved production to lower cost economies
- **Location** - Ireland is a small island economy on the periphery of Europe, therefore, transport costs will be high.

EU policies

Single European Market (SEM) policy

The Single European Market (SEM) policy aims to have free movement of goods, services, people and capital. One of the EU's main aims is to have a single market throughout Europe. The SEM came into effect on 1 January 1993 as a result of the Single European Act. It removed **all barriers to trade** within the EU.

Social Policy/Charter - All EU citizens have:

- **Free movement - the right to work** in any EU country
- **Working conditions** - the right to fair working conditions, hours, paid holiday
- **Health and safety protection** - the right to protection and safety at work
- The right to be **treated equally** without discrimination
- The right to a **fair wage**
- The right to **protection as a consumer**.

Impact on Ireland

Workers have improved working conditions and greater equality
Consumers rights have been improved as EU social policy directives are implemented through the Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Act 1980.

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) covers the following areas:

- **Access to fishing grounds** - each state has fishing zone around the coast to which foreign boats are forbidden from entering
- **Total allowable catch** - quotas on the quantities of certain species that can be caught. This prevents overfishing
- **Structural policies** - grants available for new vessels and the development of ports.

Impact on Ireland

A coastal band was reserved for local fishermen and small vessels to continue to fish in the traditional way. The aim is to prevent overfishing and depleting limited stocks.

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

The countries of the EU that have adopted a free trade and monetary agreement. It involves a common monetary policy, and a common currency, the euro and the coordination of economic and fiscal policies.



Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is based on 3 principles:

- **Single market** - all agricultural produce is to move freely within the EU with common prices and common rules of competition
- **Financial solidarity** - EU gives finance to farmers. A single annual payment is given to farmers, regardless of production. From 2005 farmers 'produce for the market', that is produce what they think they can sell. This means the more efficient farmers will survive and inefficient ones will be forced to leave farming
- **EU preference** - preference is given to the sale of EU products within the EU. Tariffs are placed on all non-EU produce entering the bloc.

Impact on Ireland

EU farmers are protected from low-cost food imports from outside the EU through various protection measures such as quotas and tariffs e.g., there is a quota on imports of bananas from non-EU countries to protect Spanish farmers.
CAP has encouraged Irish agri-business to grow into a major exporting industry.
Transitional aid is given to farmers to help them diversify into new areas such as forestry, flowers, berries etc.
For consumers, CAP has enabled greater choice of products and improvements in quality.

Competition Policy

EU competition Policy sets out rules designed to ensure fair and free competition:

- **Prevent cartels** - rules for stopping cartels forming, when firms collude together to fix prices, share markets or block new firms from entering the market
- **Dominant firms** - cannot abuse its position in the market by restricting competition or raising prices
- **Mergers and takeovers** - all mergers and takeovers must be referred to the Commission for Investigation. If a dominant market position would be created by a merger or takeover, then the deal will not be allowed to go ahead
- **Government aid** - national governments are not allowed to give special aid e.g., subsidies, to firms, if it gives them an unfair advantage over European competitors
- **Public procurement** - no national government can show preference to a company from its own country when offering contracts for work.



<p>Name the Institutions of the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council of the European Union • European Commission • European Parliament • The Court of Auditors • The European Court of Justice 	<p>What is the role of The European Court of Justice?</p> <p>This Court ensures the correct interpretation and application of EU law. The Court interprets and explains EU law. It ensures EU laws are followed and adjudicates on all cases that come before it. Judges are appointed from each of the member states.</p>	<p>What is the role of interest groups?</p> <p>Interest groups are pressure groups who protect the interests of their members and try to influence the decision-making of the EU. E.g., The IFA (Irish Farmers Association) has an office in Brussels to promote and defend the interests of Irish farmers in Europe.</p>	<p>What challenges has SEM and EU membership brought to Irish business?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition with foreign imports • Exporting costs/ transport costs • EU Regulations increase costs • Public procurement bids from EU • Free movement of people competition/ scarcity of skilled staff • Large amounts of capital needed • High labour costs • Brexit causing disruption and uncertainty. 	<p>What positive impacts has SEM and EU membership had on Irish business?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free trade between member states • Large markets to sell to • Reduced business risk because not dependent on Irish market alone • Economies of scale • Expansion opportunities • Public procurement across EU • Inward investment.
<p>What is the role of The Council of the European Union?</p> <p>This is the main decision making body of the EU. The Council is the supreme law making body of the EU and decides on legislation. It sets the objectives for EU that are both economic and political.</p>	<p>What is the decision making process of the EU?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal • Approve or reject • Adopt and make law • Apply 	<p>What are the EU policies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single European Market (SEM) policy • Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) • Social Policy/Charter • Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) • Competition Policy • Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) which is a common monetary and currency policy. 	<p>What is the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)?</p> <p>The countries of the EU that have adopted a free trade and monetary agreement. It involves a common monetary policy, and a common currency, the euro. It coordinates economic and fiscal policies.</p>	<p>What is the Competition Policy?</p> <p>To ensure fair and free competition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent cartels forming ▪ Dominant firms prevented from abusing position ▪ Mergers and takeovers investigated ▪ Government aid not allowed to create unfair advantage ▪ Public procurement - no national government can show preference.
<p>What is the role of the European Commission?</p> <p>This is the management body of the EU and is made up of commissioners. It drafts proposals for new laws. It implements laws and policies and enforces existing legislation. It draws up and manages the EU budget. It defends the interests of the EU. It acts as a mediator to resolve disputes between member states.</p>	<p>What is an EU Directive?</p> <p>This aims to implement and enforce EU laws across all member states. Each country is obliged to change its national laws to allow for EU rules. E.g., Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) is a directive about the collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods.</p>	<p>Quick revision cards on the European Union</p> <p>See myleavingcert for interactive online quizzes and more.</p> <p>https://www.myleavingcert.ie/</p>	<p>What is Single European Market (SEM) policy?</p> <p>The Single European Market (SEM) policy aims to have free movement of goods, services, people and capital. One of the EU's main aims is to have a single market throughout Europe.</p>	<p>https://www.myleavingcert.ie/</p> 
<p>What is the role of the European Parliament?</p> <p>It represents the citizens of the EU. It is made up of elected MEPs. It debates new legislation - it discusses new laws sent by the Commission and proposes amendments. It approves the annual EU budget, has powers to amend it and oversees it. It acts as a supervisor to the work of the Commission.</p>	<p>What is an EU Regulation?</p> <p>EU regulation is a law that applies throughout the EU with immediate effect. It takes precedence over national laws. E.g., General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a law for data protection and privacy.</p>	<p>What is the Social Policy/ social charter?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free movement - the right to work in any EU country ▪ Working conditions - the right to fair working conditions, fair wage, limited to 48hrs per week, paid holiday ▪ Health and safety protection – the right to protection and safety at work ▪ The right to be treated equally without discrimination ▪ The right to protection as a consumer. 	<p>What is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single market ▪ Financial solidarity - EU gives finance to farmers. ▪ EU preference - preference is given to the sale of EU products within the EU. Tariffs are placed on all non-EU produce entering the bloc. 	<p>What impact has the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? had on Ireland?</p> <p>EU farmers are protected from low-cost food imports from outside the EU through quotas and tariffs . CAP has encouraged Irish agri-business to grow into a major exporting industry. Transitional aid is given to farmers to help them diversify into new areas. CAP has enabled greater choice of products and improvements in quality.</p>
<p>What is the role of The Court of Auditors?</p> <p>Responsible for ensuring the EU budget is spent efficiently and for the purpose intended. It checks no fraud is taking place and that all expenditure is lawful and well-managed. It can audit the accounts of any organisation that is handling EU funds. It prepares an annual report for the European Parliament and Council.</p>	<p>What is an EU Decision?</p> <p>A decision is binding only on the country, company or organisation on which it was directed. E.g., Sale of lighters, a decision was made that only safety lighters can be placed on the EU market.</p>	<p>What impact has the Social Policy had on Ireland?</p> <p>Workers have improved working conditions and greater equality Consumers rights have been improved as EU social policy directives are implemented through the Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Act 1980.</p>	<p>What is the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to fishing grounds - each state has its own fishing zone around the coast ▪ Total allowable catch - quotas on the quantities of certain species ▪ Structural policies - grants available. 	<p>What impact has the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)? had on Ireland?</p> <p>A coastal band was reserved for local fishermen and small vessels to continue to fish in the traditional way. The aim is to prevent overfishing and depleting limited stocks.</p>

The European Union

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

The European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) refers to the countries of the EU that have adopted a free trade and monetary agreement. It involves a common monetary policy, and a common currency, the euro and the coordination of economic and fiscal policies.

The European Central Bank (ECB) was established to operate the single monetary policy for the EU.

Its main aims are:

- **A single currency**
- **A single monetary policy** to bring price stability in the EU
- **Creating common economic and budgetary policies** which includes stable inflation rates.

Benefits of EMU

- **Common currency** – no exchange rate fluctuations or costs for changing money
- **Removal of exchange rate uncertainty** - this brings stability to Irish businesses, greater confidence and allows them more time to concentrate on growth and innovation
- **Low inflation** – ECB seeks to keep inflation low and remain competitive with firms outside EU
- **Easier to make price comparisons** – this allows customers to find best value and enables businesses to source cheaper materials
- **Many multinationals (TNCs) are attracted to Ireland** and can locate here and have the same currency as much of Europe and this creates wealth and jobs.

Challenges of EMU

- **Loss of its independent monetary policy** -Ireland gave up its national currency and therefore its freedom to set its own monetary policy which is now set and implemented by the European Central Bank (ECB).
- **No control over the interest rate** - The ECB uses a single monetary policy for all the eurozone. Ireland can no longer use monetary policy to adjust its interest rate
- **Increased competition** - a common currency means consumers can now compare prices across the eurozone more easily. This could lead to reduced sales and profits if consumers can find cheaper products

Exam questions on the EU

2022 section 3

The 1st January 2023 will be the 50th anniversary of Ireland joining the EEC (which is now known as the European Union).

- (C) Describe the role of the European Commission **and** the European Parliament in the decision making process of the European Union. (20)

2021 section 3

- (C) Evaluate the impact on Ireland of any **two** of the following policies:

- (i) The Common Agricultural Policy
- (ii) The Competition Policy
- (iii) The European Union Social Charter. (20)

2020 section 3

- (B) Discuss the benefits **and** challenges of **European Union membership** for Irish businesses. (25)

2020 section 1

5. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect across the EU on 25 May 2018.



- (i) In relation to EU legislation, explain the term **Regulation**.

- (ii) Identify **one** other method of implementing EU legislation.

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- (iii) Name the **EU institution** responsible for proposing EU legislation.

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The European Union

Answers and mark schemes to questions on the EU

The 1st January 2023 will be the 50th anniversary of Ireland joining the EEC (which is now known as the European Union).

(C) Describe the role of the European Commission and the European Parliament in the decision making process of the European Union. (20)

Question	Possible Responses	Max Mark
3 (C)	<p>European Commission The European Commission is responsible for proposing/drafting all new EU laws for discussion. The Commission comprises of 27 Commissioners from each member state who are nominated by their Governments and appointed by the Parliament. If laws are passed the Commission is responsible for ensuring the law is implemented across member states through directives, decisions or regulations.</p> <p>European Parliament There are 705 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) directly elected from all member states by EU citizens. Their role is to represent citizen's interest in relation to EU law making. The MEPs discuss and debate all new legislation proposed by the European Commission. The Parliament puts forward amendments to legislation proposed by the Commission before it will be passed.</p>	20 2 x 7 (4+3) 1 x 6 (3+3)

(C) Evaluate the impact on Ireland of any **two** of the following policies:

- (i) The Common Agricultural Policy
- (ii) The Competition Policy
- (iii) The European Union Social Charter.

(20)

The Common Agricultural Policy

Promotes a fair standard of living for farmers:

The Common Agricultural Policy gives grants farmers under the single payment scheme. The EU makes these payments to farmers to help the viability of the farm business and to enhance food, safety and environmental standards.

Free trade/No barriers or restrictions

EU farmers are allowed to sell their produce to other EU member states without any barriers or restrictions. This allows Irish farmers to export to a large market.

Improved Produce

The CAP gives EU farmers grants to spend on improving their land and animals. This helps Irish farmers to produce/offer quality crops and rear quality animals, which helps increase sales and profitability.

Protect Farmers from Competition

The common agricultural policy adds tariffs to non-EU food imports to make them dearer. This will encourage consumers to buy more from farmers/producers within the European Union.

Evaluation

The Competition Policy

Bans price fixing cartels:

It restricts Irish businesses from forming anti-competitive cartels or keeping prices artificially high or preventing newcomers from entering the market.

Approves mergers and takeovers to ensure fair competition:

The commission has the power to control large mergers and takeovers. In doing business with smaller firms, large firms may not use their bargaining power to impose conditions which would make it difficult for their supplier or customer to do business with the large firm's competitors.

This EU Social Charter

Free movement of Labour

Workers have the right to migrate freely which benefits employers in terms of recruitment and selection.

Working conditions

Employees have the right to fair working conditions. The establishment of the working hours directive etc. EU workers can work only a maximum of 48 hours a week. They also have the right to public holidays and pay for four weeks paid annual holiday.

Health protection and safety

Health protection and safety at work elements to the charter have forced employers to improve health and safety conditions in the work place. Evaluation required in each case

(B) Discuss the benefits and challenges of **European Union membership** for Irish businesses. (25)

Question	Possible Responses	Max Mark
B	<p>Benefits: Free movement of goods services and labour: The creation of the Single Market in 1993 eliminated trade barriers within the EU, allowing for the free movement of goods, services, labour and capital between member states. This helps Irish businesses attract high quality labour from EU countries.</p> <p>Larger market/Increased Sales Bigger market for Irish businesses leading to greater sales potential. Irish businesses can expand and grow by trading in other EU countries. This leads to increased profitability and diversification for Irish businesses who export to the European Union.</p> <p>Economies of Scale When an Irish business is producing goods for the European market this can reduce costs. Mass production can help the business reduce the cost per unit of producing goods which in turn increases profitability for Irish businesses.</p> <p>Spin-off effect of FDI for Irish Businesses As a member of the EU with open access to the EU market the Irish economy attracts foreign direct investment (FDI), thereby creating employment opportunities. The value of (FDI) in Ireland stands at over €30 billion today. Many Irish businesses supply raw materials and services to multinationals.</p> <p>Small Irish agricultural businesses benefit from CAP Farmers, under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), receive income support measures. Between 1973 and 2008, Irish farmers received €44 billion from the (CAP). This helps Irish farming businesses stay viable.</p> <p>Single currency in the Eurozone/European Monetary Union The introduction of the single currency brought additional incentives for foreign investors to locate in Ireland, along with relative price stability. The euro has made life easier for Irish businesses and travellers trading or visiting in the euro zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other: Less bureaucracy involved for businesses: Trade with countries who are outside the European Union requires more bureaucracy and documentation. 	25 5 x 5m (2+3)

Challenges:

Extra regulations:

The EU places extra regulations on business which will increase business costs.
Example: Mobile operator Three is raising its monthly prices by up to €5, blaming costs and new roaming regulations.

Increased competition

The growth in Globalisation and global companies with their quality produce at competitive prices are a challenge for Irish businesses. Irish businesses will have to become more efficient and invest in R&D in order to provide products with a unique selling point (USP) to survive the competitive threat from global companies.

Currency/Exchange rate fluctuations: As the Euro (€) strengthens for example against the US dollar (\$), Irish exports become more expensive leading to a decline in sales to these very important international markets.

Goods traded between EU and non-EU countries are subject to certain customs duties which increases the selling price of exports making them less competitive. Trading outside the EU is often subject to restrictions and may require for example additional export licenses.

Language and cultural differences may be an obstacle in exporting to other EU countries. It is important to gain knowledge of customs, culture and language in order to market products without causing offence. An adapted marketing mix may be needed for.

Costs of distribution:

Distribution costs will be higher as Ireland is geographically located on the peripheral of Europe which may lead to higher transport costs and less competitive prices.

BREXIT: Has created huge uncertainty for certain industries/businesses. It has the potential to have negative consequences for Irish trade. Much of Ireland's agricultural exports go the UK currently and if tariffs and quotas are placed on them Irish businesses will have to look at other markets.

Threats to Ireland's corporation tax: A push towards harmonised tax rates/a consolidated tax base for Ireland may result in a fall in tax revenues. Multinational companies which locate in Ireland because of low corporation tax rates may move to other countries

5. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect across the EU on 25 May 2018.



(i) In relation to EU legislation, explain the term **Regulation**.

(ii) Identify **one** other method of implementing EU legislation.

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(iii) Name the **EU institution** responsible for proposing EU legislation.

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Question	Possible Responses	Max Mark
5.	<p>(i) In relation to EU legislation, explain the term Regulation. A regulation is a binding legislative act of the EU. It must be applied in its entirety across the European Union. Regulations take precedence over national laws and must be implemented immediately.</p> <p>(ii) Identify one other method of implementing EU legislation. An EU directive.</p> <p>(iii) Name the EU institution responsible for proposing EU legislation. EU Commission.</p>	10 4m (2+2) 3m 3m



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