

Decision-making process at the EU level involves various actors

European Commission

- Executive body of the EU that proposes laws, policies, agreements and promotes the EU Website> https://ec.europa.eu/commission/index_en

European Parliament

- Directly elected legislative body of the EU.
- Consists of MEPs that are direclty elected by EU Citizens to represent their interests Website> http://www.europarl.europa.eu/

Council of the EU

- Decides on the policies and adopting legislation
- Consists of Ministers from the governments of the EU Member States Website> https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/

European Council

- Consists of the Heads of State or Government of the EU Member States
- Defines political direction and priorities

Website> https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/

The great majority of EU Legislation is adopted using the standard decision-making procedure, know as "Ordinary Legislative Procedure" (OLP). In this procedure the European Parliament and the Council of the EU share legislative power, and have to approve EU legislation together.

Types of Legislation:

1. Regulation

These are legislative acts that apply automatically and uniformly to all EU Member States as soon as they enter into force, without needing to be transposed into national law. They are binding in their entirety in all EU Member States.

2. Directive

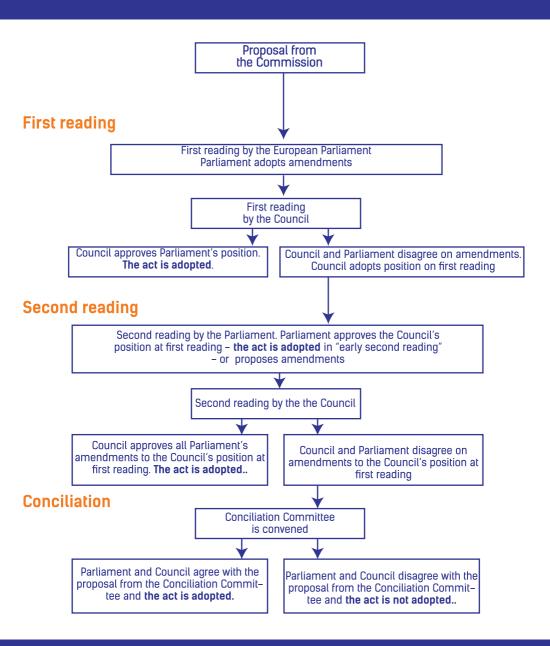
It requires from EU Member States to achieve a certain result, but leave them free to choose how to do so. EU Member States must adopt measures to incorporate them into national legislation in order to achieve the objectives set by the directive.

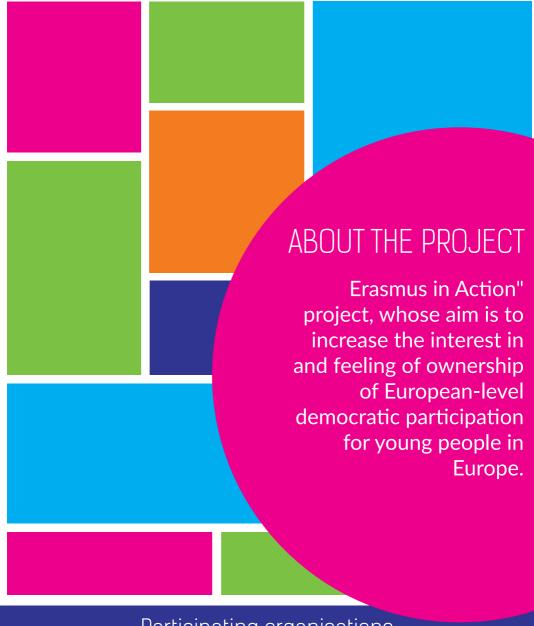
3. Decisions

These are addressed to to Members States, groups of people and individuals. They are binding legal acts.

4. Recommendation and opinion

EU decision making process in graphics





Participating organisations:











