



CJEU: The Court constitutes the judicial authority of the European Union, and, in cooperation with the courts and tribunals of the Member States, it ensures the uniform application and interpretation of EU law.



ECHR: The European Court of Human Rights is an international court set up in 1959. It rules on individual or state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.



The European Commission: is part of the executive of the European Union, together with the European Council. It operates as a cabinet government, with 27 members of the Commission headed by a president.



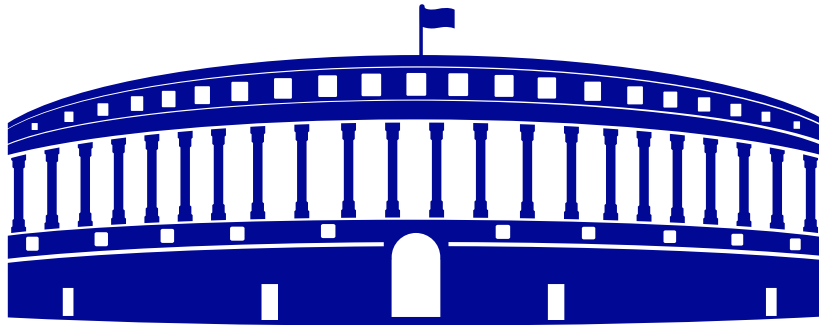
European Council: The members of the European Council are the heads of state or government of the 27 EU Member States, the European Council President, and the President of the European Commission.



Council of the EU: The Council is an essential EU decision-maker. It is composed of national government ministers from each member state, grouped by policy area, and it negotiates and adopts legislative acts in most cases together with the European Parliament through the ordinary legislative procedure, also known as 'codecision'.

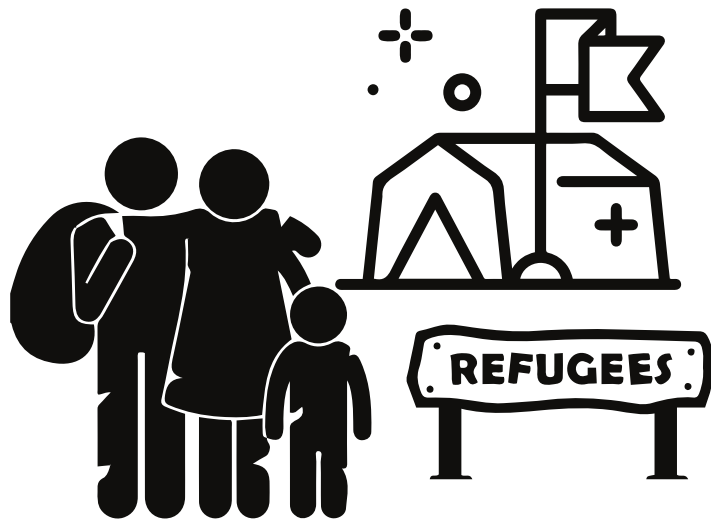


COREPER: Coreper stands for the 'Committee of the Permanent Representatives of the Governments of the Member States to the European Union'. Its role and different formations are explained in Article 240(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU.



The European Parliament:

This is an important forum for political debate and decision-making at the EU level. The Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by voters in all Member States to represent people's interests with regard to EU lawmaking and to make sure other EU institutions are working democratically.



EUAA: The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) is an agency of the European Union mandated with supporting Member States in applying the package of EU laws that govern asylum, international protection, and reception conditions, known as the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).



**Neighbouring third countries
(Turkey, Libya, etc.):**

The EU works with its southern and eastern neighbours to achieve the closest possible political association and the greatest possible degree of economic integration. The European neighbourhood policy includes preferential trade relations, a stake in the EU internal market, and financial assistance.