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1. Understand the role of the major EU institutions.

1.1 The role of the main EU institutions in determining and legitimizing policy

Firstly it would better to identify the institutions of the European Union which are considered as the main decision taking bodies such as the European Parliament, European Central Bank, Auditors' Court as well as the European Council, European Commission and the EU Court of Justice etc. these have been established with the creation of the EU in year 1958. When it comes to consider about the main function



of the European council, it is mainly aimed at making the political objectives and the council is the main decision taking body. Then the European Parliament is the main body who puts forward the commission's proposals while representing the citizens of the EU's. Further the court of justice in EU is also acting as the

highest justice within the membership countries. So together with this European parliament as well as the council of EU and the European Commission may produce an ordinary procedure of legislations which may apply throughout the entire EU. Then the decision making within the EU also align with those procedures of the EU law. Further these are assisted by an Economic and Social Committee as well as the Committee of the Regions performing advisory functions. Here it can be further identified that the Communities Act 1972 is the legitimacy which enables the Government ministers for laying regulations before the Parliament in order to implement the necessary changes like changes of the EU directives and the court justice in the law of UK. Mr. David Cameron as the Prime Minister of UK promised to allow the Britons to decide whether UK must remain in European Union or not. So the majority decision would be accepted and if they prefer to pull out from EU, then the communities act should have to be repealed. Then the UK won't become European Union's member furthermore.

1.2 The role played by EU directives

Here it can be recognized an EU Directive as a type of legislation which has "directed" over the Member States. So it may set out an objective which requires to be accomplished. Then those Member States should have to pass the required local legislation in order to grant effect of the Directive terms within the agreed time framework which has already set by the directive, normally two years as well. When it comes to concern about the role played by such EU directives, then it is possible to identify that directives are basically helped with free trade enforcement, free competition among the EU enforcement, establishment



of the social policies which may effect on the employment, labor law as well as the working conditions and the employee health and the safety etc. therefore it can be identified that those are highly significant for the businesses as they may have an impact on the entire businesses. As instances it can be taken some of the UK directives enacted by the domestic legislation such as working time directive which has implemented the regulations related to the working time, equal pay directive which also implemented the regulations on the equal pay systems, Directive 267/14 which was issued by the European Union for the all members dated on 1st of October 2014. There it has aimed at prohibiting the fire arms exports among the non-membership countries. Further it may due for the renewal dated on 1st of October in year 2015. Furthermore it can be identified that such directives are possible to use to set up some minimum standards in EU which may apply at the national level. However it should have to leave the members free for applying those national measures which won't be conflicted with the domestic policies on the free market movements as well. As an example it can be taken the directive on waste water which has set minimum standards for water and the sewerage. So here the membership countries can apply higher standards rather than applying minimum requirements of the directive. However in EU directives, it can be identified that the EU law will become a legal force of those directives, when they have adopted and passed even though they have not enacted in the domestic legislation yet.

1.3 The structure and purpose of the main EU funding streams

Here it can be identified that the EU may provide funding for the large projects as well as the programs which may cover the areas of urban development, employment and the social inclusion, agriculture as



well as the rural development maritime, researches, innovations, humanitarian aids etc. when it comes to see about the management of those funds, it could be able to identify that those will be managed as per the rigid rules and regulations which may ensure the transparency as well as the accountability over the use of such funds. There the EU Commissioners may have the final responsibility of assuring the usages of funds and their effectiveness of utilization. However it may give the responsibility for the national governments for conducting the annual audits and

checking since the majority of funding has managed among the beneficiary countries itself. Therefore it can be further identified that more than 76% from the EU budget has managed with the partnership of national as well as the regional authorities via the system of "shared management", through large five structural and investment Funds such as European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (funding with the regional development as well as the urban development), then the European Social Fund (ESF) which may provide funding on the areas of social inclusion as well as the good governance. The next one is the Cohesion Fund (CF) which may provide funding for the economic convergence within the regions which are less developed. The other one is the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) which may provide funding on agriculture and rural development and the European Maritime & Fisheries Fund (EMFF) will provide funding on the maritime and fishers as well. Then the other funds which are the grants will be managed by the EU directly through the public announcements named as "call for proposals". However the contracts will be issued by the EU institutions in order to buy goods and services as well as the required works for the operations such as studies as well as training and conferences etc. so such Contracts may be awarded via the tender calls itself.

2. Develop an action plan for a specific UK company

2.1 A profile of the EU as a trading bloc

Here it can be identified the trading bloc is aimed at protecting the regional members themselves through the imports via the non-membership countries. So these are basically in the type of economic integration while shaping the world trade patterns as well. There may be several types of trading blocs such as Preferential Trade Area, Free Trade Area as well as the Customs Union and the Common Markets etc. Here the Preferential Trade Areas (PTAs) are mainly existed for eliminating the tariff barriers of the chosen imported goods from other countries. Then the Free Trade Area (FTAs) may aim at eliminating such trade barriers on all trade goods within agreed two countries. Soothe Customs Unions may involve with removing the tariff barriers among the members as well as the accepted non-members. Furthermore the Common Market can be identified as an initial step of the full economic integration which may allow for the free trade of the entire economic resources among the membership countries including all goods & services, as well as the capital and labor itself. There may have common policies related to the monopoly power as well as the anti-competitive behaviors. When it comes to identify the main advantages of these trading blocs; it may help with the Free trade among the agreed or membership countries while successfully applying the competitive advantage theory, high level of Market access as well as the trade creation and then the Economies of scale, providing or enhancing the employment levels among the membership countries, and finally it may provide some protection over the cheaper or less quality imports from the countries like China, Vietnam etc.

2.2 The significance of barriers to EU operations

Here it can be identified that the EU basically comprises with 28 countries with having about 500 million people. So there are mainly 24 official languages such as English, Deutsch, Italiano, Francais, Malti, Nederlands, Suomi, Romana, Portugues, Polski, Gaeilge, Solvencina Etc. so

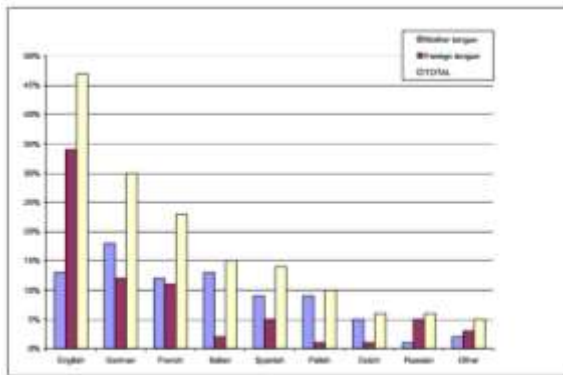


Figure 1. Languages Most Commonly Used in the EU (From: europa.eu.int, 2006)

when it comes to concern about the EU operations with these 24 official languages, then it may arise so many Linguistic issues with the inter-communication channels among the members. There the biggest issue arises with the written communications with the membership businesses as well. Then there may be some cultural issues since the mix of cultures within the EU which may influence to the effective communication as well as the close relationships. So there may be some kind of significant differences among the Eastern and Western Europeans in establishing central management systems as well as the strategies for the EU institutions itself. Further there are several kinds of logistical differences among the membership countries in terms of their infrastructure and the IT systems. Soothe income and the productivity differentials within the EU have led significant logistic differences among them. So there is a big difference between the IT in Eastern EU countries as well as the Central EU countries itself. Not only that but also there are several kinds of environmental barriers will affect on the EU operations adversely. Therefore all these barriers will impact on the national budget setting at the EU institutions as well as the domestic authorities separately.

2.3 An audit of possible EU funding stream streams

Here it can be identified the European Structural and Investment Funds as one of the main funding program which may support for the growth as well as the jobs. According to the 2014-2023 European structural & investment funds program, it may ensure the accessibility for funding through the European Regional development fund, European Social fund and the European Agricultural Fund itself. So there are funding streams with separate national operational program which has set the supporting priorities and the activities. so through this program, it has allocated funds for the UK growth as the way of €3.6 billion from European Regional development fund and €3.5 billion from European Social fund and €221 million from the European Agricultural Fund respectively. Further these funding has split into less-developed, transition and more- developed geographically. Furthermore it has set the priorities on the areas of researches, innovations, supporting SMEs and creation of the low carbon economy as well.

2.4 an action plan which lists the actions necessary to begin such a venture

According to the above mentioned European structural & investment funds program 2014-2023; it can be developed an action plan as follows;

Development priorities	Priority	Activities	Resources	Target Date	Actual Date
Researches & innovations	01	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building the required knowledge and the skills• Enhancing the level of IT investments• Improving the high quality	Physical resources (IT equipments) Financial resources Human resources	2014-2023	

		<p>information access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Technical assistance 			
Supporting SMEs	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the rural small businesses • Encouraging the rural tourism • Enhancing the investments in rural broadband & the rural renewable 	<p>Physical resources</p> <p>Financial resources</p> <p>Human resources</p>	2014-2023	
Low Carbon Economy Creation	03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the movements towards the low carbon economy by all the economic sectors • Actively engaging with sustainable urban development • Promoting the resource efficiency 		2014-2023	
Review Date:					