

## Cleachtadh aistriúcháin 19

Cuir Gaeilge ar an téacs thíos, a foilsíodh ar <http://europa.eu>, suíomh gréasáin oifigiúil an Aontais Eorpaigh.<sup>1</sup> Seo roinnt eolais faoi sheánra agus faoi chuspóir an téacs:

- téacs leathoifigiúil atá ann, i.e. cuireann sé síos ar institiúidí an Aontais Eorpaigh ach níl feidhm dhlíthiúil leis
- tá sé dírithe ar léitheoirí atá ag iarraidh tuilleadh eolais a fháil faoi stair agus faoi ról an AE
- bheifeá ag súil le Gaeilge chaighdeánach san aistriúchán, agus go n-úsáidfí ainmneacha oifigiúla na n-institiúidí atá luaite ann.

In [Nótaí ar chleachtadh 19](#), tá an leagan Gaeilge a foilsíodh ar <http://europa.eu> mar aon le tráchttaireacht ar fhadhbanna aistriúcháin sa téacs.

### **The EU in brief**

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent.

The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries who trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Since then, a huge single market has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential.

### **From economic to political union**

What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organisation spanning policy areas, from development aid to environment. A name change from the EEC to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this.

The EU is based on the rule of law: everything that it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by all member countries.

### **Mobility, growth, stability and a single currency**

The EU has delivered half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards, and launched a single European currency, the euro.

Thanks to the abolition of border controls between EU countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent. And it's become much easier to live, work and travel abroad in Europe.

The single or 'internal' market is the EU's main economic engine, enabling most goods, services, money and people to move freely. Another key objective is to develop this huge resource to ensure that Europeans can draw the maximum benefit from it.

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<sup>1</sup> B'éigean an téacs Béarla agus an t-aistriúchán Gaeilge a leasú le go mbeidís de réir a chéile.