Is the Euro a political or economic tool?

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Summary

I- History of the Euro

II- Euro as an economic tool

III- Euro as a political tool

IV- Conclusion

I-History of the Euro



Eurozone

Eurozone:

- 19 countries
- 341 million Europeans

Non-Eurozone countries:

- By choice: Denmark and Sweden
- Because they do not yet meet the conditions: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania

Euro:

• The euro is the second most used currency in the world



- used in almost 39% of global transactions
- Euro as a symbol of European integration



II- Euro as an economic tool

The euro has made it possible to:

- Combat the cost of foreign exchanges operations
- Facilitatepricecomparisonsbetweencountries
- Put an end to the erratic
 movements of the national
 currencies

Protect the internal market



40% of global cross-border payments are in euros

III- Euro as a political tool:

Deepening European integration

Deepening cooperation between states

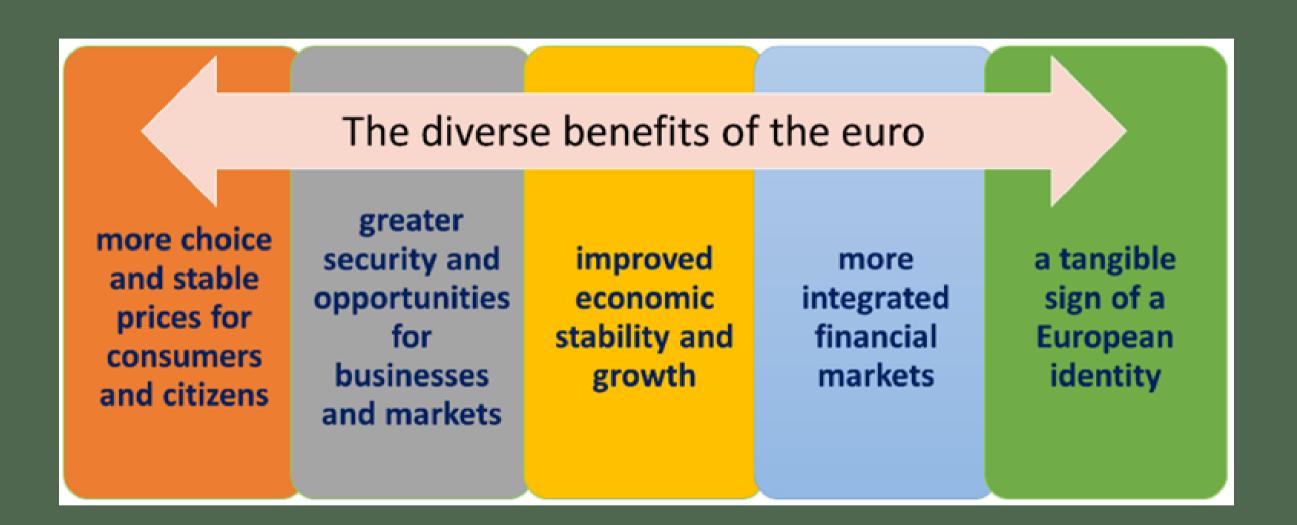
Desire for political union

Tangible sign of European identity





I- Conclusion



The euro is:

An economic tool

AND

A political tool



The euro is an integral part of the economic and political structures of today's European Union

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