

APPENDIX 1

A Comparative Chart of European Countries

<i>European Countries</i>	<i>European NATO Member</i>	<i>European Union (EU) Member</i>	<i>European Monetary Union (EMU) Member</i>
Albania	—	—	—
Andorra	—	—	—
Armenia	—	—	—
Austria	—	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	—	—	—
Belarus	—	—	—
Belgium	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia-Herzegovina	—	—	—
Bulgaria	yes	yes	—
Croatia	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	yes	—
Czech Republic	yes	yes	—
Denmark	yes	yes	—
Estonia	yes	yes	—
Finland	—	yes	yes
France	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Georgia	—	—	—
Greece	yes	yes	yes

<i>European Countries</i>	<i>European NATO Member</i>	<i>European Union (EU) Member</i>	<i>European Monetary Union (EMU) Member</i>
Hungary	yes	yes	—
Iceland	yes	—	—
Ireland	—	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	yes	yes	—
Liechtenstein	—	—	—
Lithuania	yes	yes	—
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes
Macedonia	—	—	—
Malta	—	yes	—
Moldova	—	—	—
Monaco	—	—	—
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes
Norway	yes	—	—
Poland	yes	yes	—
Portugal	yes	yes	yes
Romania	yes	yes	—
Russia	—	—	—
San Marino	—	—	—
Serbia/Montenegro	—	—	—
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes
Slovenia	yes	yes	—
Spain	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	—	yes	—
Switzerland	—	—	—
Turkey	yes	—	—
Ukraine	—	—	—
United Kingdom	yes	yes	—
Vatican City	—	—	—

The newest member of the European Monetary Union (EMU) is Slovenia. In addition, several small European countries, like the Vatican, Mo-

naco, and San Marino—although not members of the European Union or of the EMU—have adopted the euro because of currency unions with EMU member states. The so-called microstates of Andorra, Montenegro, and Kosovo have unilaterally adopted the euro for international financial transactions. The euro also serves as the legal currency of French overseas territories of French Guiana, Réunion, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Mayotte.