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Within Europe and the Union, there are several visions of sovereignty which is defined as the ability to achieve one's goal or to impose one's will. The variety of visions of sovereignty in Europe is not without consequence on European policies and the Union must take them into account in order to move forward. The sovereignty of the European state and the European Union are in a dialectical relationship. Sovereignty is the founding of Union, and Union is re-founding of sovereignty. It is the condition of the European Union insofar as it allows and restricts it at the same time. More commonly, sovereignty can be defined as a supreme authority, having no other authority over it.

The dominant thesis is that of the birth of a European sovereignty that does not erase the sovereignty of the state. The current process of the European political integration puts more and more emphasis on the problem of the sovereignty of its Member States. Different conceptions have been formed on this subject and a debate has arisen around the question of whether with the development of European construction, it is necessary and, if so, to what extent it is necessary to renounce the principle of sovereignty.

According to the classical interpretation of sovereignty, we will not be closer to finding an answer to this question. Indeed, sovereignty is such a complex concept that there are several scientific definitions that emphasize these different meanings. The International law distinguishes between internal and external sovereignty. Taken in a broad sense, internal sovereignty can be defined as a supreme power exercised in a community over citizens. Traditionally, the sovereignty of the state is conceived as an obstacle to international law, because it postulates the monopolization of positive law by the state which leads to a control of international law by the state.

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