

Did you know...?

*Facts and figures
about the **European Union** and the **G20***



Antalya, 15>16 November 2015

EU PARTICIPATION IN THE G20

Did you know that...

The European Union is represented at leaders' level by the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk.

The European Union set out its views on what this G20 should deliver in a [joint letter](#) of the Presidents of the European Commission and the European Council, sent to the EU Heads of State or Government on 3 November.

The G20 Leaders' process was born after a joint EU-US initiative back in 2008 to tackle the global financial crisis.

The European Union is a full member of the G20 alongside four of its Member States: France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. In addition, Spain is a permanent invitee of the G20.

The EU has its own seat at the G20 table because it is one of the largest global economic areas with specific competences in trade matters, economic policy and financial regulation, development, energy and climate change.

Turkey is the current holder of the G20 presidency. The tenth edition of the G20 leaders' summit takes place in Antalya on 15 and 16 November 2015.

China will hold the G20 presidency in 2016 and will host the 11th edition of the G20 leaders' summit. Previous summits were hosted by the United States (2008 and 2009), the United Kingdom (2009), Canada (2010), the Republic of Korea (2010), France (2011), Mexico (2012), Russia (2013) and Australia (2014).

EU-TURKEY RELATIONS

Did you know that...

Turkey has been a candidate for EU membership since 1999. Accession negotiations started in 2005.

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Among all G20 members, Turkey is the EU's 4th largest trading partner, after the US, China and Russia. In 2014, the EU exported goods worth €75 billion to Turkey. The same year, EU imports from Turkey were worth €54 billion.

As a major emerging economy and a member of NATO and the G20, Turkey is a key partner for the European Union. It is recognised as an active regional foreign policy player, with a strategic location, including for the EU's energy security. The EU is therefore committed to intensifying the political dialogue with Turkey further in particular on foreign policy issues of mutual interest.

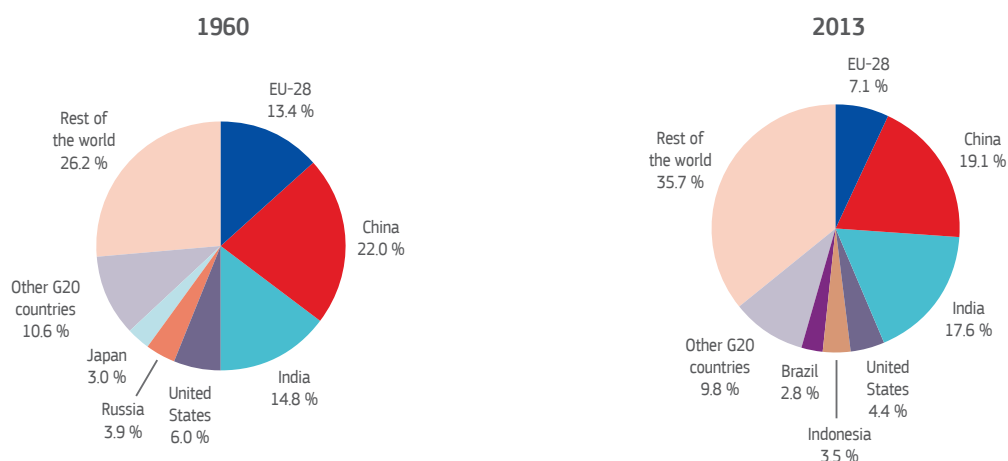
EU-Turkey political dialogue occurs on all levels on issues of mutual concern. At ministerial level, dialogue is led by EU's Federica Mogherini (High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and Johannes Hahn (Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations).

The EU and the Republic of Turkey have launched an Action Plan to step up their cooperation on migration management in a coordinated effort to address the crisis created by the situation in Syria.

More information on Turkey, including the progress reports, can be found on the European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations website:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/detailed-country-information/turkey/index_en.htm

DEMOGRAPHY

The EU with its 506 million inhabitants accounts for 7.1% of the global population. The EU is the third largest member of the G20 in terms of population, after China and India.



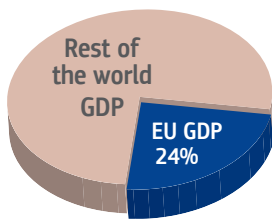
Source: Eurostat

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ECONOMY

Did you know that...

The EU accounted for a 24% share of the world's GDP in 2014.



GDP per capita (in €) in the EU with its 28 Member States is 27.400 euro and in the euro area 29.800 euro, which places Europe among the five most performing economies (2014, see table 1).

Table 1

GDP PER CAPITA	2014 DOLLARS	EXCHANGE RATE	2014 EURO
EU-28			27.400
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)			29.800
GERMANY			35.400
FRANCE			32.200
ITALY			26.500
UK			34.900
ARGENTINA	12.735	1,3285	9.586
AUSTRALIA	61.066		45.966
BRAZIL	11.573		8.711
CANADA	50.304		37.865
CHINA	7.572		5.700
INDIA	1.608		1.210
INDONESIA	3.524		2.653
JAPAN	36.222		27.265
SOUTH-KOREA	27.970		21.054
MEXICO	10.784		8.117
RUSSIA	12.718		9.573
SAUDI ARABIA	24.252		18.255
SOUTH AFRICA	6.483		4.880
TURKEY	10.381		7.814
UNITED STATES	54.370		40.926

Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)

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In 2014 the EU had a lower government deficit (-3,0% of GDP) than, amongst others, Japan (-7,3% of GDP) and the United States (-4,1% of GDP, see table 3).

In 2014, with 86,8% of GDP, the EU had a lower government debt than the United States (104,8% of GDP) and Japan (246,2 % of GDP, see table 3).

Table 2

GDP IN BILLION EURO	2014 DOLLARS (BN)	EXCHANGE RATE	2014 EURO (BN)	SHARE OF WORLD GDP
EU-28			13.944,02	24%
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)			10.126,89	17,4%
GERMANY			2.915,65	5,0%
FRANCE			2.132,45	3,7%
ITALY			1.613,86	2,8%
UK			2.253,31	3,9%
ARGENTINA	543,06	1,3285	408,78	0,7%
AUSTRALIA	1.442,72		1.085,98	1,9%
BRAZIL	2.346,58		1.766,34	3,0%
CANADA	1.785,39		1.343,91	2,3%
CHINA	10.356,51		7.795,64	13,4%
INDIA	2.051,23		1.544,02	2,7%
INDONESIA	888,65		668,91	0,7%
JAPAN	4.602,37		3.464,34	6,0%
SOUTH-KOREA	1.410,38		1.061,63	1,8%
MEXICO	1.291,06		971,82	1,7%
RUSSIA	1.860,60		1.400,53	2,4%
SAUDI ARABIA	746,25		561,72	1,0%
SOUTH AFRICA	350,08		263,52	0,5%
TURKEY	798,33		600,93	1,0%
UNITED STATES	17.348,08		13.058,40	22,5%
WORLD	77.269,17		58.162,72	100%

Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)

Table 3

	INFLATION (% CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR)		GOVERNMENT SURPLUS/ DEFICIT, % OF GDP		GOVERNMENT DEBT, % OF GDP	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
EU-28	1,5	0,6	-3,3	-3,0	85,5	86,8
EURO AREA (19 COUNTRIES)	1,4	0,4	-3,0	-2,6	91,1	92,1
GERMANY	1,6	0,8	-0,1	0,3	77,4	74,9
FRANCE	1,0	0,6	-4,1	-3,9	92,3	95,6
ITALY	1,3	0,2	-2,9	-3,0	128,8	132,3
UK	2,6	1,5	-5,7	-5,7	86,2	88,2
ARGENTINA	10,6	N/A	-2,0	-2,7	40,2	45,3
AUSTRALIA	2,4	2,5	-2,8	-2,8	30,9	33,9
BRAZIL	6,2	6,3	-3,1	-6,2	62,2	65,2
CANADA	1	1,9	-2,7	-1,6	87,7	87,9
CHINA	2,6	2	-1,1	-1,2	39,4	41,1
INDIA	10	6	-7,6	-7,0	65,8	66,1
INDONESIA	6,4	6,4	-2,0	-2,1	24,9	25,0
JAPAN	0,4	2,8	-8,5	-7,3	242,6	246,2
SOUTH-KOREA	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,8	34,5	36,0
MEXICO	3,8	4	-3,7	-4,6	46,4	49,8
RUSSIA	6,8	7,8	-1,3	-1,2	14,0	17,8
SAUDI ARABIA	3,5	2,7	5,8	-3,4	2,2	1,6
SOUTH AFRICA	5,8	6,1	-4,1	-3,8	43,3	46,0
TURKEY	7,5	8,9	-1,3	-1,0	36,1	33,6
UNITED STATES	1,5	1,6	-4,7	-4,1	104,8	104,8

Source: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook database)

EU G20 PRIORITIES

SUPPORTING A COLLECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS

In their joint letter to EU Heads of State or Government, Commission President Juncker and Council President Tusk call on the G20 to “rise to the challenge and lead a coordinated and innovative response to the crisis that recognises its global nature and economic consequences and promotes greater international solidarity in protecting refugees.”

“The G20”, they continue, “has a specific responsibility to ensure that international organisations assisting refugees have the necessary financial means. We will work closely with the Turkish Presidency to ensure a concrete outcome.”

Did you know that...

Worldwide displacement is at the highest level ever recorded. The number of people forced to flee their homes has risen to 60 million compared to 37.5 million a decade ago.

Since early 2011, the main cause for this increase has been the war in Syria, now the world’s single-largest driver of displacement.

To help address the refugees’ plight the EU has taken decisive and comprehensive action:

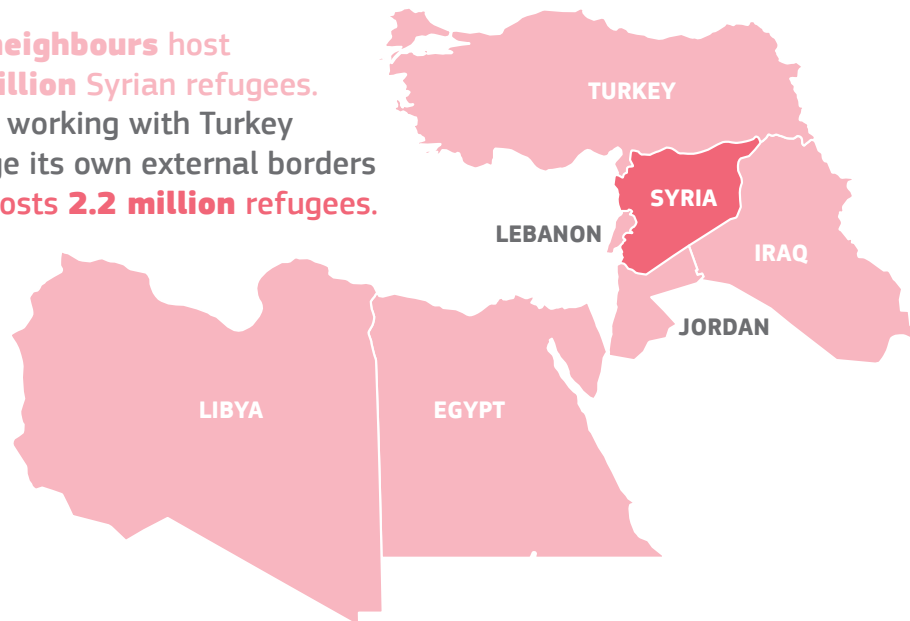
The European Agenda on Migration adopted by the European Commission in May 2015 set out the need for a comprehensive approach to migration. Since then, a number of measures have been introduced – including the adoption of two emergency schemes to relocate 160,000 people, in clear need of international protection, from the Member States most affected to other EU Member States, and the endorsement of the European Commission Action Plan on Return.

In September 2015, the European Commission presented a set of priority actions to implement the European Agenda on Migration to be taken within the next six months. This included both short term actions to stabilise the current situation as well as longer term measures to establish a robust system that will bear the test of time.

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The EU has mobilised €4 billion in humanitarian, development, economic and stabilisation assistance to Syrians in their country and in host communities in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt.

Syria's neighbours host over 4 million Syrian refugees.
The EU is working with Turkey to manage its own external borders
Turkey hosts 2.2 million refugees.



The EU has also stepped up its efforts to address the root causes of the crisis and to establish a more effective system to manage migratory flows.

The EU is also notably working with Turkey on the basis of an EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan for better co-operation and co-ordination of the migration situation.

More information on EU migration policy on the European Commission's priority pages: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/migration/index_en.htm

KEEPING JOBS, GROWTH AND INVESTMENT AT THE CORE OF THE G20

In their joint letter to EU Heads of State or Government on the EU's key issues for the G20 summit, Presidents Juncker and Tusk wrote: "The recent financial market tensions and the slowdown in emerging market economies are a reminder that the global economy remains vulnerable. There is a clear need to continue a cooperative approach at the G20 level on global macroeconomic policies, with the aim of strengthening the recovery, lifting potential growth and enhancing financial resilience."

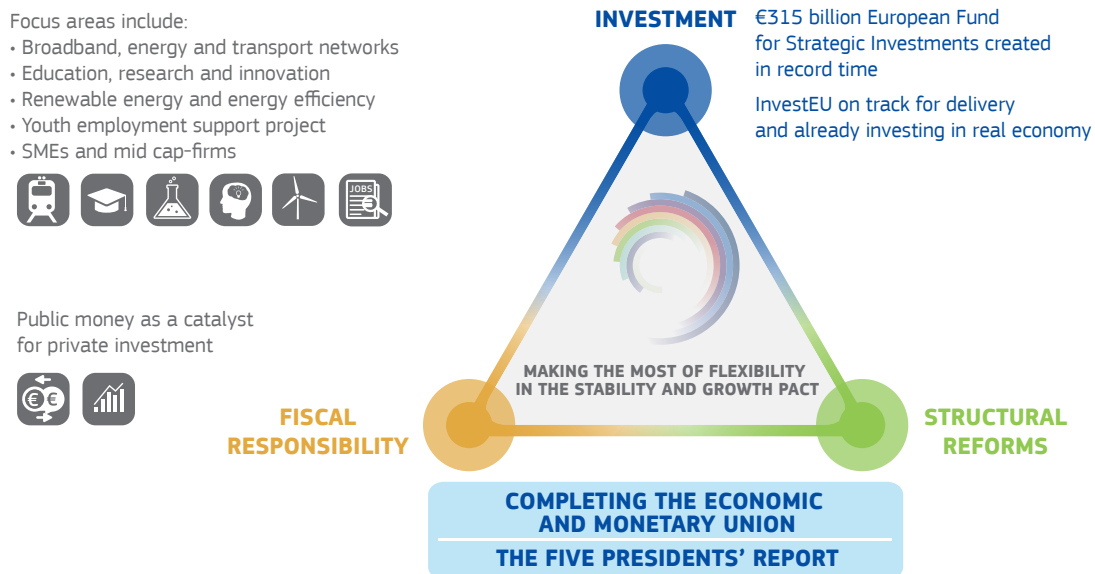
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The main deliverable for Antalya should be the updated G20 growth strategies and corresponding employment plans. We support the focus of the Turkish G20 Presidency on implementation in order to support the 2% growth ambition agreed in Brisbane last year.”

Did you know that...

INVESTMENT is a top priority for the EU, and the continuation of the G20 investment agenda is therefore very welcome and supports our efforts at home. After a take-off in record time, the brand new Investment Plan for Europe “InvestEU” is ready to kick-start investments of at least €315 billion into the real economy by 2017.

THE ECONOMY: A VIRTUOUS TRIANGLE

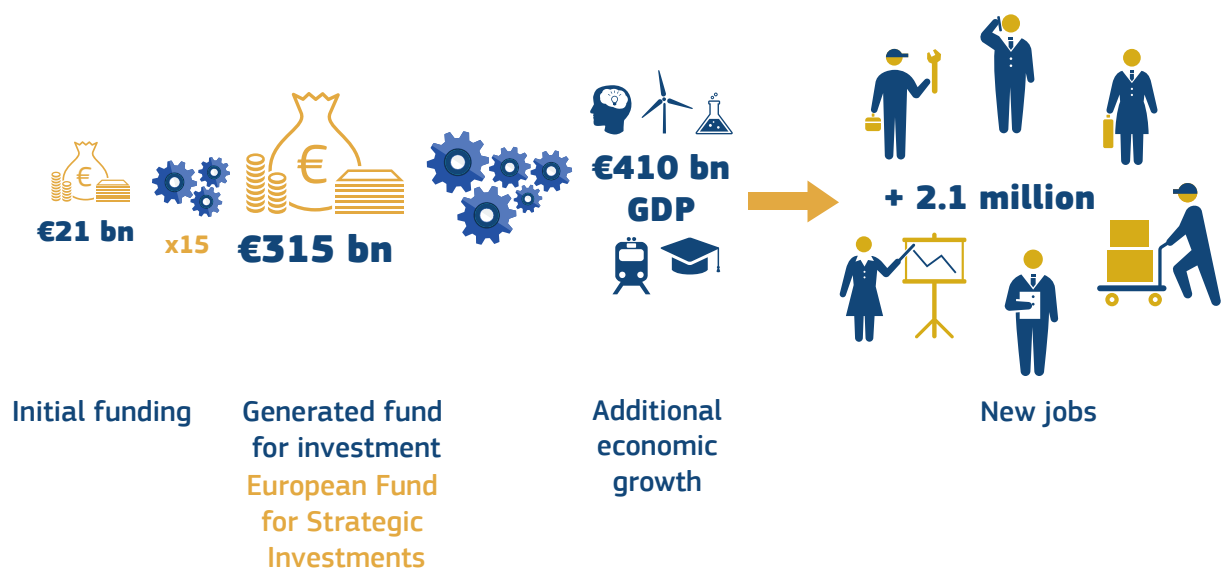


The Investment Plan for Europe has three main features:

- the new European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) backed by an EU guarantee, to mobilise at least €315 billion of additional private and public investment over the next three years (2015 - 2017);
- a portal of projects available in Europe that gives investors transparency on investment opportunities which can deliver significant sustainable economic benefits to the European economy, coupled with an advisory hub to help businesses and project promoters get the advice and support to make their proposals a success;

- an ambitious roadmap to make Europe more attractive for investment, remove regulatory bottlenecks and improve financing conditions. InvestEU goes hand in hand with other flagship Commission projects such as the Digital Single Market, Energy Union, Capital Markets Union and a fully integrated Single Market for goods and services.

InvestEU: FROM INVESTMENT TO JOB CREATION



The Investment Plan aims to mobilise at least €315 billion in additional public and private investment without creating new public debt. EFSI will finance strategic infrastructure projects across the EU such as broadband, energy and transport; education, research and innovation; renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The EFSI has already started financing the real economy, such as research into life-saving plasma medicines in Spain, offshore wind farms in the UK, high-speed broadband in rural France, and new gas pipelines across Northern Europe. These investments are not only creating jobs but they are laying the economic infrastructure for sustainable growth.

SMEs and mid-sized companies are a core focus of the Investment Plan. They will gain easier access to finance through the European Investment Fund (EIF), part of the EIB-Group. Already around 60,000 SMEs and start-ups are set to benefit from agreements that the EIF has signed with banks since the start of the year, from Belgium to Bulgaria.

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The money for InvestEU does not solely come from reallocations from the EU budget. EU Member States – as well as non-EU countries – can contribute either at the level of the risk-bearing capacity, through an investment platform, or by directly co-financing certain projects and activities.

9 MEMBER STATES ALREADY COMMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVESTMENT PLAN

 UK	€8,500 M	 ES	€1,500 M
 PL	€8,000 M	 SK	€400 M
 DE	€8,000 M	 BG	€100 M
 FR	€8,000 M	 LU	€80 M
 IT	€8,000 M		

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR EUROPE GOES GLOBAL



CHINA ANNOUNCED A CONTRIBUTION

<http://ec.europa.eu/invest-eu>

DELIVERING FINANCIAL STABILITY

To underpin sustainable growth, there is a need to deliver financial stability. For the EU, the key outcome in Antalya will be the finalisation of the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity standard (TLAC) for global systemic banks on the basis of ongoing impact assessments. It will be important to ensure that this new global standard gives the necessary recognition to the EU resolution framework that has become effective this year and will be fully implemented in 2016.

Did you know that...

The initiatives to create a safer and sounder financial sector for the single European market include stronger prudential requirements for banks, more protection for European depositors and rules for managing failing banks. The initiatives form a single rulebook for all financial actors in the 28 Member States of the European Union.

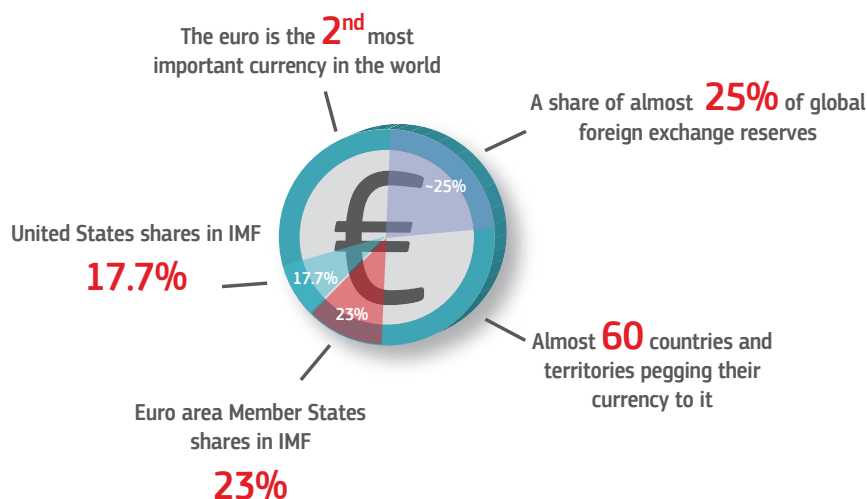
COMPLETING THE BANKING UNION



The Banking Union consists of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM), both of which are mandatory for all euro area member states and open to all other EU countries who wish to join.

The Banking Union was conceived to ensure that savers' deposits are safe and guaranteed and to make banks more resilient to shocks thanks to better supervision. Should problems arise in the financial sector banks can be resolved without taxpayers' money.

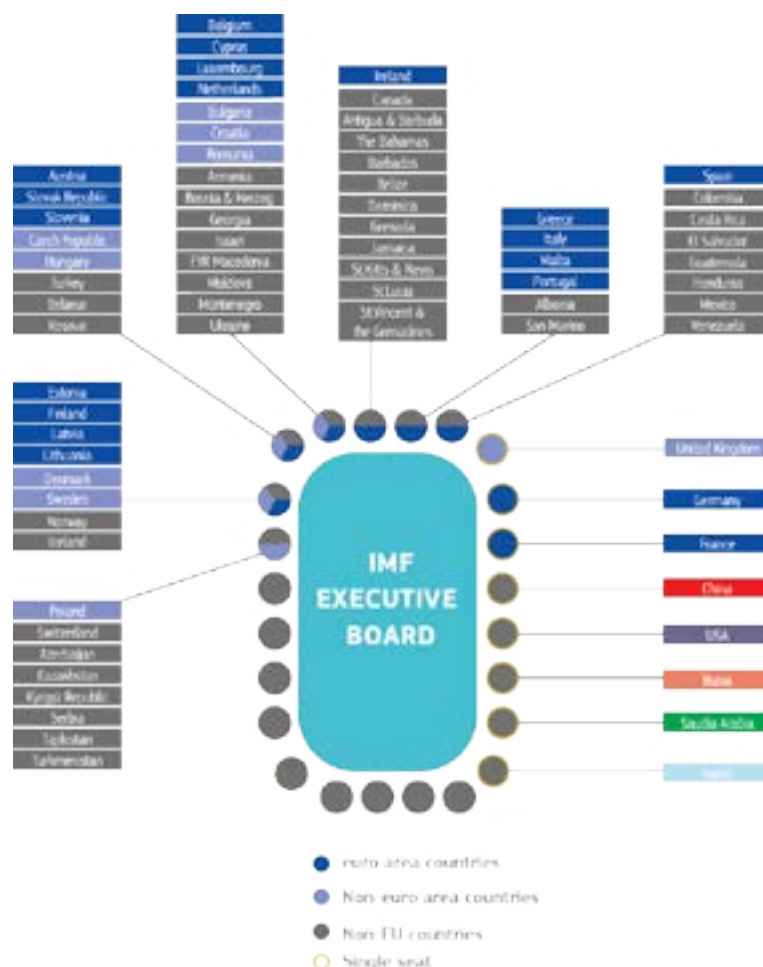
THE EURO AS A GLOBAL CURRENCY



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The completion of the Banking Union is part of a broader package of measures to complete Europe's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), adopted by the Commission on 21 October 2015. These measures are the first concrete steps to strengthen EMU, as laid down in the "Five Presidents' Report", presented in July 2015 by the President of the European Commission, in close cooperation with the President of the Euro Summit, the President of the Eurogroup, the President of the European Central Bank and the President of the European Parliament.

This first package of measures entails a revised approach to the European Semester, including through enhanced democratic dialogue and further improved economic governance, such as the introduction of national Competitiveness Boards and an advisory European Fiscal Board; a more unified representation of the euro area in international financial institutions, especially the IMF. It specifies the steps towards completing the Banking Union, notably via a European Deposit Insurance Scheme and measures to further reduce risk in the banking system.



More information on the EU's deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union on the European Commission priorities pages: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/economic-monetary-union/index_en.htm

MOVING FORWARD G20 EFFORTS ON TAX TRANSPARENCY

In their joint letter, Presidents Juncker and Tusk stated that “the G20 should in particular show political leadership on the issue of harmful tax competition and the exchange of information on cross-border tax rulings to enhance transparency.”

PROPOSAL ON THE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON TAX RULINGS



[Current framework]	[New proposal]
Obligation: weak <i>Member States choose what information to send, when, and to whom</i>	 Obligation: strong <i>Member States must send information on all tax rulings to all other Member States</i>
Discretion: some <i>Member States have discretion to assess whether their tax rulings are relevant for other Member States</i>	 Discretion: none <i>Member States have no discretion to withhold information on tax rulings</i>
When: discretionary <i>Information to be exchanged whenever rulings are issued</i>	 When: regular reporting <i>Common framework sets strict timeline to share information</i>
Scope: not clearly defined <i>Rulings are not defined</i>	 Scope: clearly defined <i>Definition of rulings on which exchange shall take place</i>

In Antalya, the EU is calling for an ambitious agreement to take further global actions to tackle cross-border tax avoidance and tax evasion, including on the finalisation and implementation through an appropriate monitoring framework of the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting action plan (BEPS).

Did you know that...

The European Commission has adopted on 17 June 2015 an Action Plan to fundamentally reform corporate taxation in the EU. The Action Plan sets out a series of initiatives to tackle tax avoidance, secure sustainable revenues and strengthen the Single Market for businesses. These measures will improve the corporate tax environment in the EU, making it fairer, more transparent, more efficient and more growth-friendly.

The European Union is a pioneer in the automatic exchange of information for tax purposes. With its proposal on the exchange of information on cross-border tax rulings of 18 March, the Commission has launched a discussion within the EU on a measure that is consistent with the OECD recommendations, but which also has

a wider scope. EU Finance Ministers reached agreement on this legislation on 6 October.

As a frontrunner in this area, the EU wishes to set an example and encourage speedy and comprehensive action in the field of BEPS. The European Commission will therefore present initiatives in early 2016 in order to ensure that the OECD BEPS Action Plan is implemented across EU Member States in a coordinated and efficient manner.

More information on the EU's fairer taxation policies on the European Commission priorities pages: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/internal-market/index_en.htm

CALLING FOR COLLECTIVE EFFORTS TO ENSURE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Youth employment remains a top priority for the EU and we will support the adoption of a G20 target to reduce the share of young people who are most at risk of being left permanently behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025.

Did you know that...

Employment and social inclusion remain at the centre of the European Semester and the Europe 2020 targets, aim, among others, at attaining an employment rate of 75% for 20-64 year-olds by 2020 and at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

Each year, the Commission undertakes a detailed analysis of EU Member States' budgetary, macroeconomic and structural reforms and provides them with recommendations for the next 12-18 months, to help them reach the Europe 2020 goals.

The EU has put in place a Youth Guarantee to ensure that within four months of leaving school, young people under 25 will receive an offer of employment, further education or apprenticeship.

The guarantee is structural reform at work: through reforms in the Member States encouraged by the scheme, young people either get a job or remain in education and training. Policies of this nature are good investments. Therefore the EU has also

made 1 billion Euro available for the young unemployed earlier this year - reaching up to 650,000 young people and helping them get into work, faster.

Youth unemployment in the EU-28 dropped significantly since the launch of the initiative in 2014, by almost 10% in one year (i.e. more than 500,000 persons).

More information on the EU's Jobs, Growth and Investment policies on the European Commission priorities pages: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-investment/index_en.htm

MAINTAINING A POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO OPEN TRADE

In Antalya, the G20 should instruct negotiators to find a solution for the WTO ministerial conference in Nairobi (15-18 December 2015) on a meaningful set of matters to the benefit in particular of the Least Developed Countries and to chart a more productive way forward in WTO negotiations after Nairobi.

At the same time leaders should welcome bilateral and plurilateral trade agreements that comply with WTO rules. Leaders should also be reminded to roll back any protectionist measures employed in the aftermath of the crisis.

Did you know that...

Trade remains a key component of the Commission's strategy for jobs, growth and investment. The EU is the largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world. Overall, one in seven jobs in the EU depends on exports.

Small and medium-sized businesses play an important role: they generate one third of total EU exports. The 600,000 SMEs that export directly outside the EU provide 6 million jobs.

In total, EU exports to countries outside the EU support 31 million jobs in Europe. As much as 15% of those jobs are related to exports to the United States - the EU's top export market. This demonstrates the importance for the EU of tightening its economic ties with the United States.

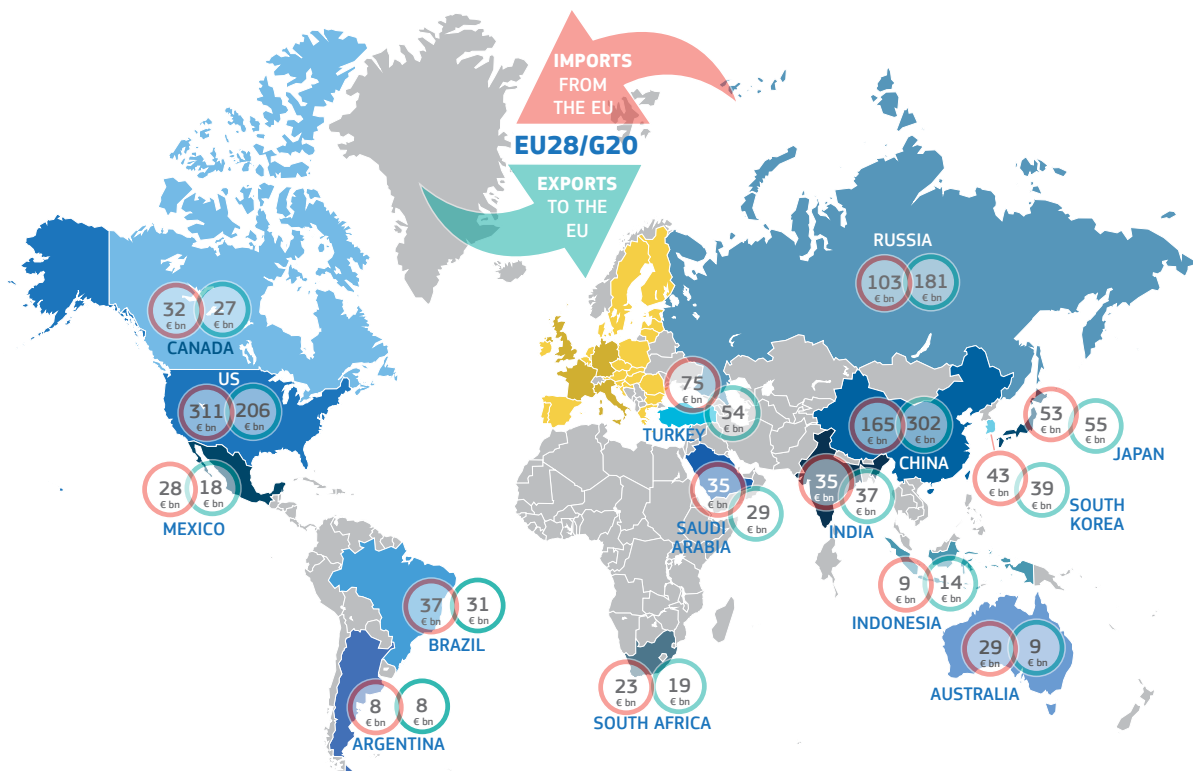
The EU is one of the world's most open economies. For the EU, trade is clearly a key component in its strategy for jobs and growth. EU trade policy aims to help

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European firms compete abroad, create jobs and give consumers more choice and purchasing power.

Close to three fifths (58 %) of all EU exports of goods are destined to G20 members, most of it for the United States (18 % share), China (10 %) and Russia (6 %). Collectively, the G20 members provide just over three fifths (61 %) of the EU's imports of goods, with China (18 %), the United States (12 %) and Russia (11 %) being the main origins.

EU28/G20 MEMBERS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS IN 2014 (IN BILLION €)



Source: Eurostat

The Commission has recently presented a new trade and investment strategy for the European Union, entitled 'Trade for All: Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy' (http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153846.pdf).

The new strategy will make EU trade policy more responsible and based on three key principles:

1. Effectiveness: Making sure trade actually delivers on its promise of new economic opportunities. That means addressing the issues that affect today's economy, which involves services and digital trade. It also means including provisions for SMEs in future trade agreements.
2. Transparency: Opening up negotiations to more public scrutiny by publishing key negotiating texts from all negotiations, as is being done in the TTIP negotiations.
3. Values: Using trade agreements as levers to promote sustainable development and European values such as human rights, fair and ethical trade and the fight against corruption. This means including rules on anti-corruption or labour standards in future trade agreements with third countries.

More information on the EU's trade policy: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/>

SEEKING A STRONG OUTCOME IN THE UN NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

President Tusk and President Juncker called on leaders to show particular determination to conclude at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris a robust, ambitious and inclusive agreement to govern collective climate action after 2020.

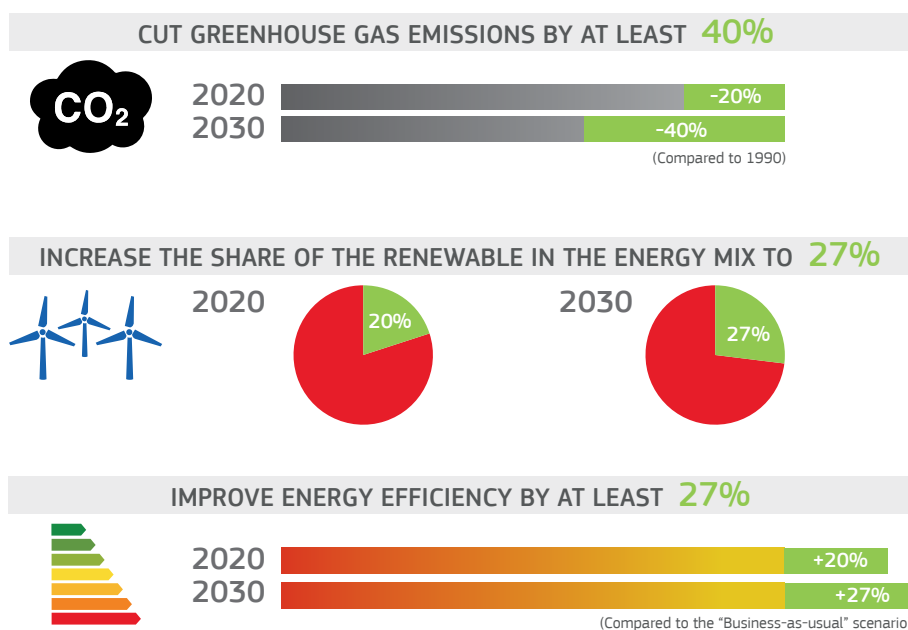
In their letter, the two leaders stated: "We have to rally around the vision of a resilient and decarbonised global economy in the long term and show resolve to mobilise required resources, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries."

Did you know that...

The EU has tabled the most ambitious contribution so far, in line with the objective of limiting temperature increases to a maximum of 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

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The EU has cut emissions by 23% between 1990 and 2014, reaching the lowest levels on record and has set clear targets for 2030:



The EU's climate policy is based on an EU-wide carbon market (the EU Emissions Trading System), ambitious yet fair national greenhouse gas reduction targets for the sectors outside the Emissions Trading System, and an energy policy to make the EU the world's number one in renewable energy.

More info on the EU's Climate action policies: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/index_en.htm

DOING OUR UTMOST FOR DEVELOPMENT

Finally, the two Presidents urge the G20 to work together closely with partners to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and maintain its efforts towards global food security.

Did you know that...

The G20 as the group of the world's leading economies and home to half of the world's poor is well placed to play an important role in helping deliver on the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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The EU remains the world's largest donor of development aid. In 2014 alone, the EU and its Member States collectively provided €58.2 billion of development assistance to help partner countries.

An important aspect in our fight against climate change is helping those most vulnerable to it in developing countries. This is where our work on climate finance will be invaluable.

There are still too many people in the world going hungry. While the proportion of undernourished people decreased globally from 23.2% in 1990-1992 to 14.9% in 2010-2012, it still leaves 870 million people – one in eight worldwide – going hungry. This is unacceptable.

The EU needs therefore to make the best out of the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, which is fully in line with its priorities.

More on the EU's International cooperation and development policies: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/home_en

THE EU AT YOUR SERVICE

Did you know that...

The EU Newsroom (http://europa.eu/newsroom/index_en.htm) is the European Union's online media hub, where journalists can retrieve and subscribe to all press releases, calendars, audiovisual materials and useful information of all EU institutions and bodies. In addition, the European Commission's Press Release Database (<http://europa.eu/rapid/latest-press-releases.htm>) and the Commission's News Page (http://ec.europa.eu/news/index_en.htm) are important sources.

"Europe by Satellite" (Ebs) (<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/ebs>) covers EU news in Brussels and abroad and distributes free of charge TV footage to broadcasters, journalists and social media.

The Eurobarometer (http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm) is the major reference point for updated public opinion trends on everything from citizens' perception of the EU to which policies matter to them.

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The European Commission's Visitor's Centre is a key communication tool giving its visitors an insight into the work and functioning of the Commission as the executive of the EU while explaining our policies and main priorities and that it receives 50,000 visitors a year.

The European Commission can organise information seminars/events for journalists (currently 35-60 journalist seminars are organised every year) on the political priorities of the Commission. The seminars are designed to give media professionals the background information to better understand decision-making process and key EU policies.

All EU publications can be ordered or downloaded through the website <https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/home/>. EU Bookshop is an online bookshop, library and archive of publications dating back to 1952.

