



# DID YOU KNOW...?

FACTS AND FIGURES  
ABOUT THE **EUROPEAN UNION** AND THE **G20**





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# I. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE G20

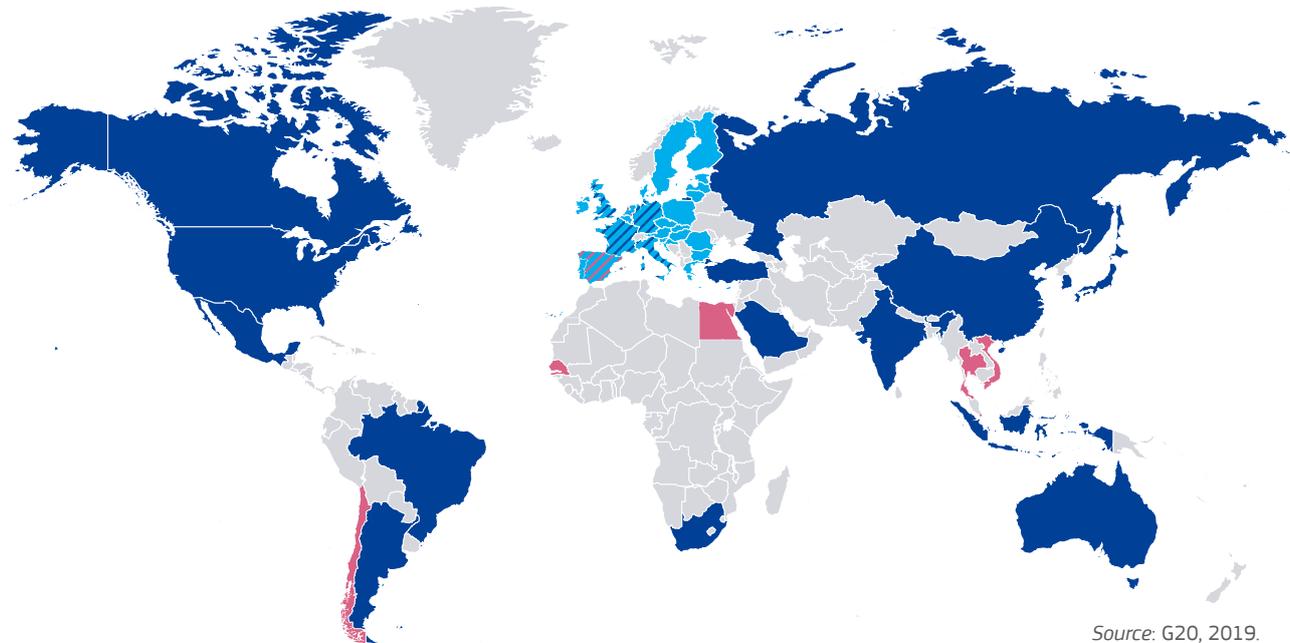
The European Union is a full member of the G20, alongside four of its Member States who are also permanent G20 members: France, Germany, Italy and the UK. Spain and the Netherlands are invited guests.

Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, and Donald Tusk, President of the Council, represent the European Union at the G20.

The European Union is the second biggest economic power in the world, representing 21.4% of total global gross domestic product, behind the United States, which accounts for 24%.

The European Union accounts for around 7% of the world's population, surpassed only by China and India when it comes to the number of people it represents at the G20 Summit table.

## G20 Participants



- Members (including the EU)
- Guests to the 2019 G20 Summit
- EU Member States

*Note: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the African Union, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the New Partnership for Africa's Development are represented by Thailand, Egypt, Chile and Senegal respectively. Other partner organisations are the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Financial Stability Board, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the World Health Organization.*

## II. THE EU'S MAIN PRIORITIES FOR THE G20 SUMMIT IN OSAKA

**The European Union is a key actor in championing multilateralism.** It is by working together in international fora, like the G20, that the EU can boost global confidence and tackle global challenges. At the G20 Osaka Summit on 28-29 June 2019, the EU's priorities will include the following:

### ▶ Boosting global economic confidence

The European Union will send a strong message of confidence on the global economy in the face of a marked slowdown.

### ▶ Improving the functioning of the multilateral trading system with a reformed World Trade Organization at its core

The European Union will always fight to preserve rules-based international trade. The EU will support the G20's efforts to deescalate trade tensions. This includes following up on the Buenos Aires G20 Summit with regards to the reform of the World Trade Organization, as well as the prolongation of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity on its current basis and the implementation of previous commitments.

### ▶ Harnessing the digital transformation

The EU will support the Japanese presidency's G20 priorities on digitalisation. This includes pushing for a global solution on the taxation of the digital economy by 2020 and supporting the 'Data Free Flow with Trust' initiative advanced by Japan, insisting that data protection should go hand-in-hand with the free flow of data.

### ▶ Addressing inequalities and ageing societies

The EU will support the Japanese presidency's G20 priority on finding common solutions to our ageing societies. We will also underline the importance of continuing the implementation of the G20 Leaders' commitments on women empowerment, in particular the actions needed to close the gap in labour participation rates between women and men as agreed at the G20 Summit in Brisbane in 2014.

### ▶ Protecting the environment and fighting climate change

The European Union will reaffirm its commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Paris



*Mr Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission; Mr Donald Tusk, President of the European Council; Mr Shinzo Abe, Japanese Prime Minister. Buenos Aires, 1 December 2018*

Agreement, including to its ambitious targets for reducing CO2 emissions by 2030. The EU wants to send a strong message ahead of the United Nations Climate Summit in September 2019 and the Climate Change Conference (COP25) in November 2019. The EU will support the G20's efforts concerning resource efficiency, decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, and stressing the importance of the EU's circular economy approach — in particular in avoiding marine plastic litter, through product design and waste prevention.

### ▶ Achieving an inclusive and sustainable world

The EU will stress the importance of the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals sending a strong message of support ahead of the High Level Political Forum that will take place in September 2019 in New York. The EU will also endorse the G20 Quality of Infrastructure Principles that underpin environmentally, economically and socially responsible investments. The EU will also build on the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs, reaffirming the its support to the G20 Partnership with Africa.

### ▶ Delivering on G20 commitments on counter-terrorism

The EU will also convey its strong support to the fight against terrorism. This includes delivering on the Hamburg G20 Leaders' Statement on Counterterrorism and stepping up collective efforts against the spread of terrorist content online in full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### ▶ Promoting global responsibility on migration and displacement

The EU will convey the need for continued international cooperation on migration and displacement.

### III. EUROPEAN UNION-JAPAN RELATIONS

Japan is one of the European Union's closest and most like-minded partners, and the European Union and Japan work closely together bilaterally as well as in multilateral fora including the G20. The European Union and Japan share their support for the rules-based international order, with multilateralism, democracy, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, open markets, and a global trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core. At the 26th European Union-Japan Summit that took place in April 2019, European Union leaders reaffirmed their support for the priorities of the Japanese Presidency of the G20 in this historic time for Japan after the accession of Crown Prince Naruhito as Emperor and the beginning of Japan's new era of Reiwa, which means "beautiful harmony". On that occasion, European Union leaders also underlined the importance of a reform of the World Trade Organization and an ambitious implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement as key priorities for the European Union in Osaka.

Japan is the European Union's second biggest trading partner in Asia, and the European Union is Japan's third largest trading partner worldwide. The Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and Japan, which entered into force on 1 February 2019, is the biggest trade agreement ever negotiated by the European Union, and the first ever to include a commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement. In January 2019, the European Commission and Japan also adopted mutual adequacy decisions, allowing personal data to flow freely between the two economies and creating the world's largest area of safe data flows.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

600,000



The number of jobs in the European Union which are tied to exports to Japan.

30% of global gross domestic product



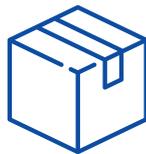
The EU's and Japan's economic weight combined.

Half a million



The number of Europeans who are employed by Japanese companies in the European Union.

€1 billion



The number of customs duties to be saved each year, thanks to the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.

44



44



2014 2018

The number of joint Master degrees that exist between the European Union and Japan. Each year, the EU awards a number of scholarships to fund joint Master Degrees with non-European Union countries. The number of programmes selected for Japanese students has steadily increased, up from 11 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.

€13 billion



The annual increase of EU exports to Japan, thanks to the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.

# IV. A STRONG EUROPE FOR A STRONG GLOBAL ECONOMY

Jobs, growth and investment are back in Europe: 240.7 million people are at work in Europe – more than ever before. The European Union’s ambitious economic agenda, along with efforts to deepen the Economic and Monetary Union and the European Central Bank’s accommodative monetary policy have contributed to a robust economic recovery in Europe. Public finances have improved in all Member States. Poverty and social exclusion are now decreasing and a stronger European financial sector is supporting credit and investment. After years of crisis, Europe is bouncing back.

## DID YOU KNOW?



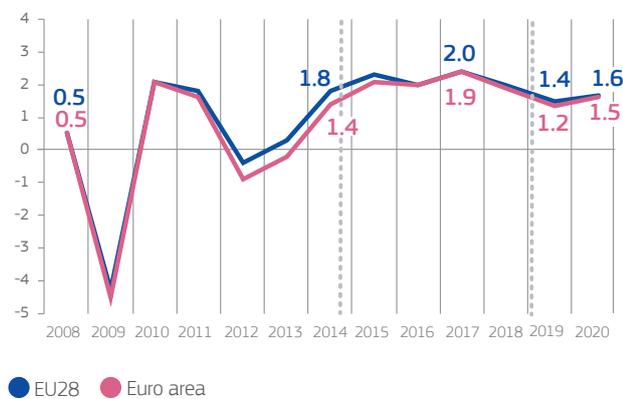
The European Union’s economy has grown for the past seven consecutive years



Investment has returned to pre-crisis levels and is picking up in the European Union

### Gross domestic product (GDP) is expanding steadily

% change in real GDP



Source: European Commission (Eurostat except forecasts).

### About 2%

The average growth rate in the European Union and the euro area in recent years. All European Union Member States recorded growth in 2018.

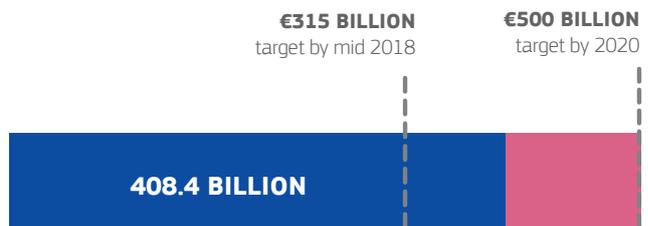
### 13.4 million

The number of jobs created in the European Union since November 2014. The employment rate in the European Union is at 73.5%, up from 69.4% at the end of 2014.

### 6.4%

The average unemployment rate in the European Union. This is a record low since the start of this century.

### Investment mobilised by the Juncker Plan



### €408.4 billion

The investment volume mobilised by the European Fund for Strategic Investments (“Juncker Fund”) since 2015, boosting the European Union’s GDP by 0.6% and supporting 750,000 jobs in the European Union.

### 952,000

The number of small and medium-sized enterprises benefitting from improved access to finance thanks to the Juncker Plan.

### 15 million

The number of households that have benefited from high-speed internet access thanks to the Juncker Plan.



The euro had its 20th anniversary in 2019 and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most used currency in the world

19

The number of European Union Member States which use the euro, bringing together 340 million people.

60

The number of countries and territories around the world, home to some 175 million people, that have chosen to use the euro as their currency or to peg their own currency to it.

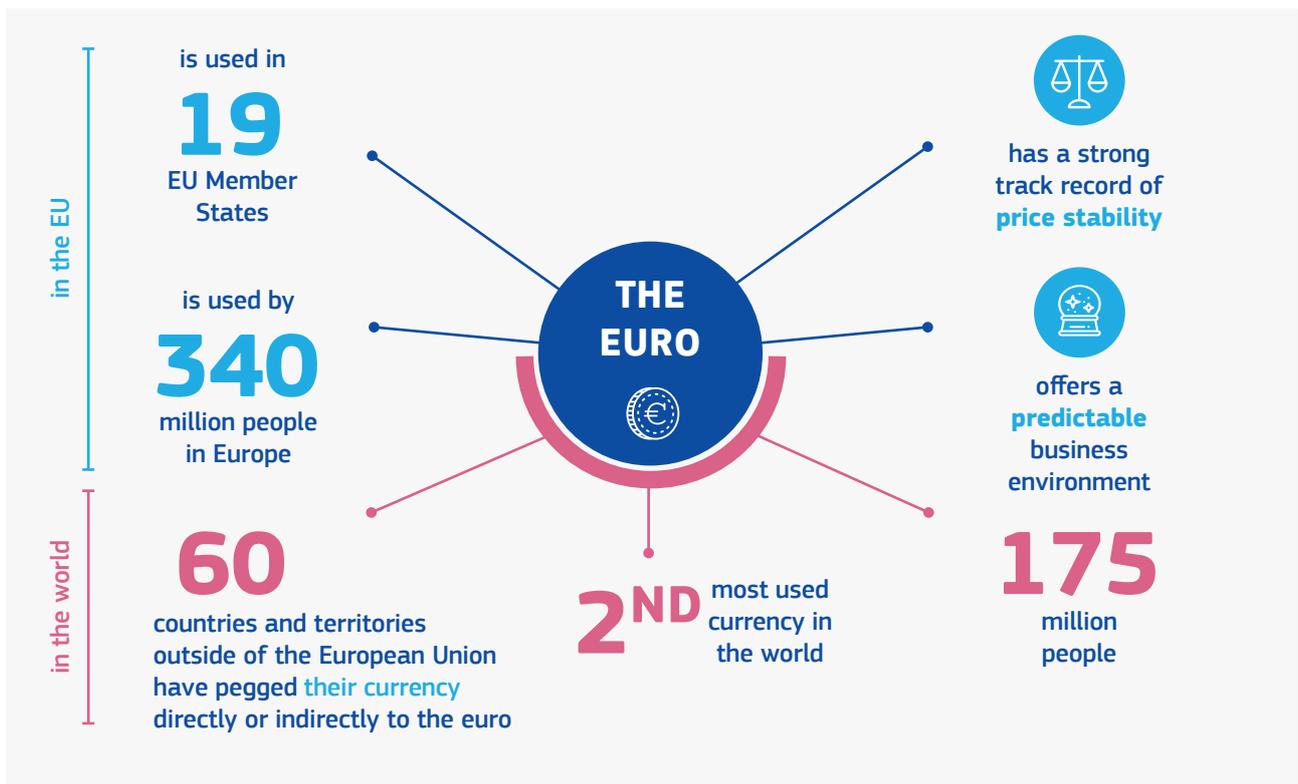
35.7%

The number of share of world-wide payments made in euro.

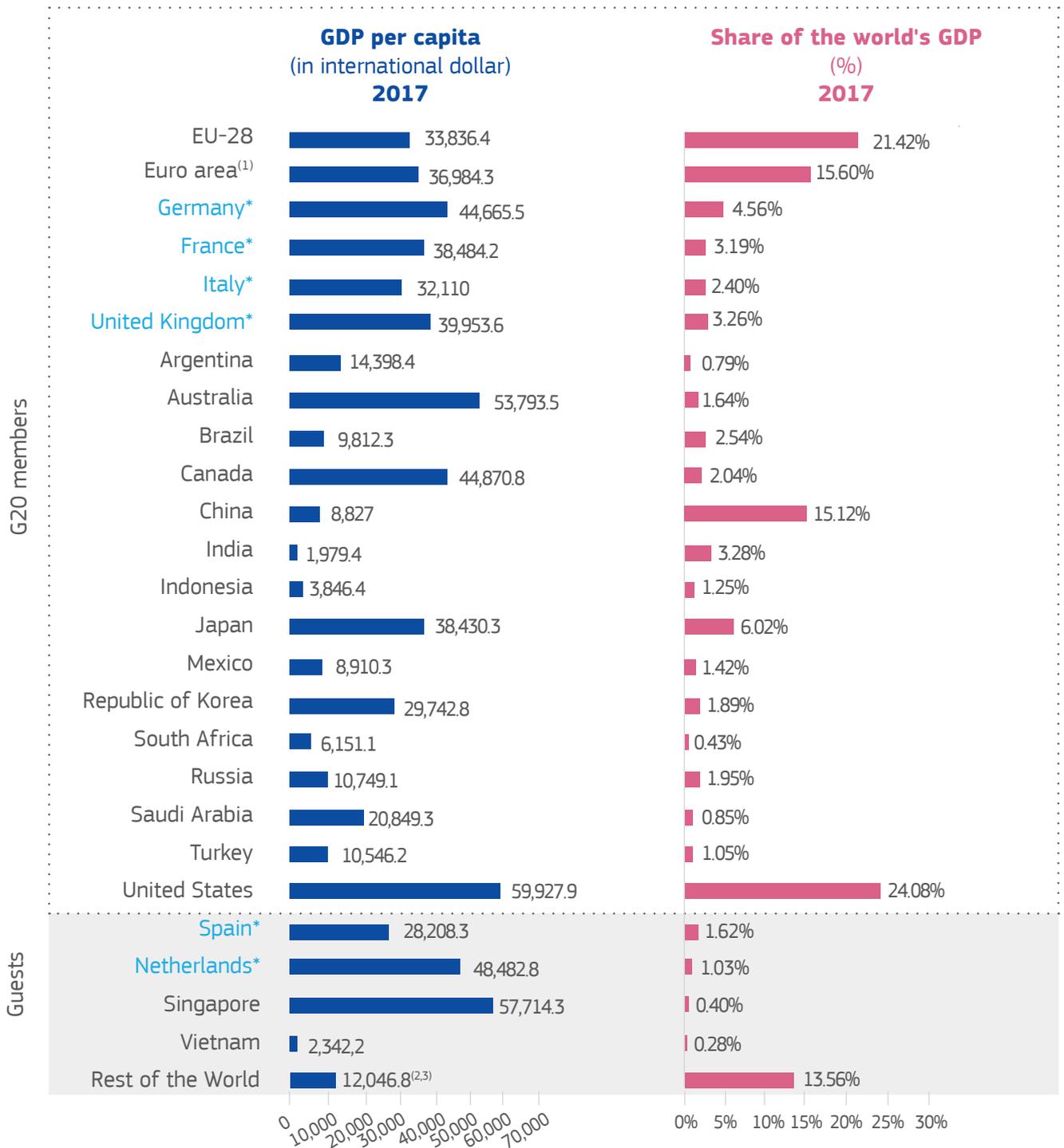
Less than 2%

The average inflation rate in the euro area, allowing for sound price stability.

**Euro area**



# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) PER CAPITA AND SHARE OF THE WORLD'S GDP



\* EU Member States

<sup>(1)</sup> The euro area is composed of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

<sup>(2)</sup> Members of the United Nations.

<sup>(3)</sup> Missing data for Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela.

## Government debt, 2018

(% of GDP)



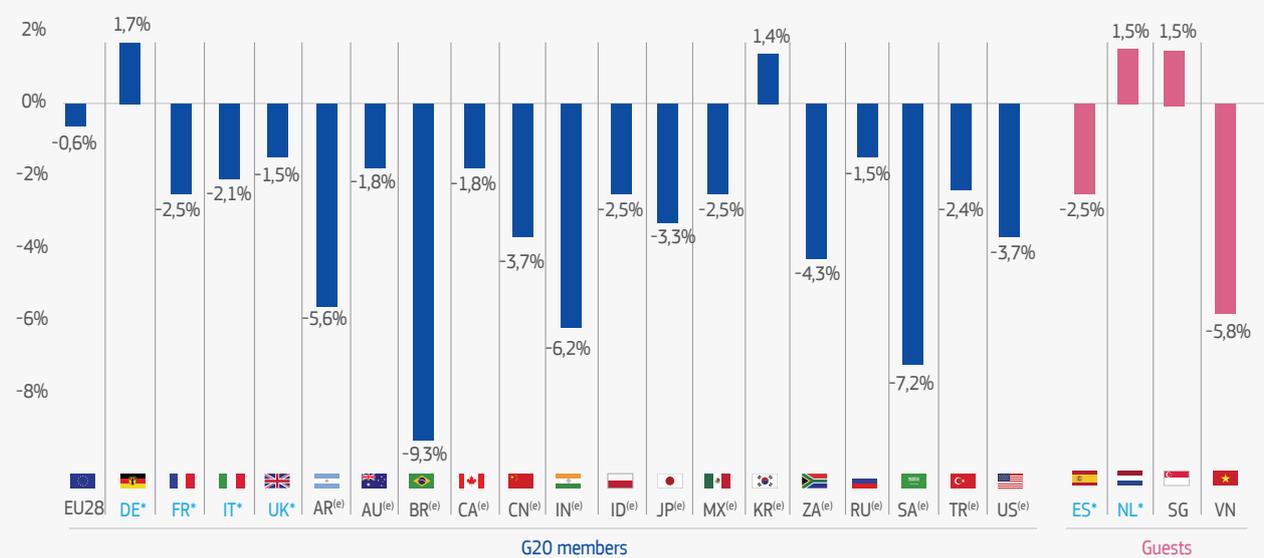
\* EU Member States

<sup>(e)</sup> estimated.

Source: Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund.

## Government deficit, 2018

(% of GDP)



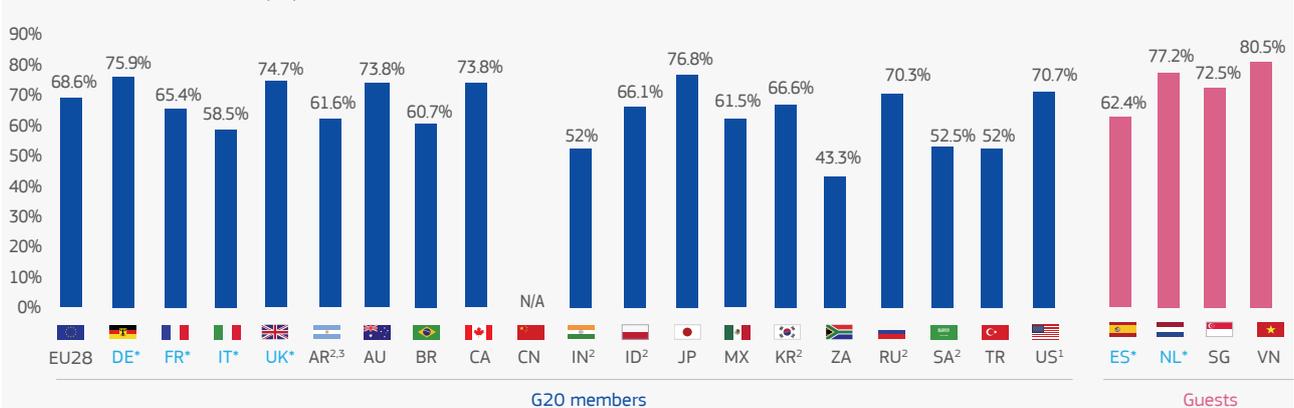
\* EU Member States

<sup>(e)</sup> estimated.

Source: Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund.

## Employment rate of persons aged 15-64 years, 2018

(% of the whole 15-64 population)



\* EU Member States

N/A: Data not available.

<sup>1</sup> Persons aged 16-64.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina, Indonesia, Russia, South Korea, Singapore and Vietnam: 2017 instead of 2018. Saudi Arabia 2015 instead of 2018. India 2012 instead of 2018

<sup>3</sup> Urban households.

Source: Eurostat and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT).

## V. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COMMITMENT TO REFORMING THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

For the European Union, global trade rules have been the bedrock of its success. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the ultimate rule setter for international commerce. Without it, businesses cannot rely on fair, predictable and equal trading conditions. The WTO and its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, have opened up international trade, helping create economic growth and lift hundreds of millions out of poverty. The WTO has ensured stability, clear rules that people can trust and a mechanism to resolve disagreements.

But the WTO rules-based system is in crisis: as a consensus-driven membership body, the WTO has been unable to address the economic and technological changes of the past decades. Unfair practices by State-owned enterprises, forced technology transfers, outdated rules and unilateral action are testing it to its limits. A key part of its dispute settlement mechanism, the Appellate Body, could soon be paralysed, as the appointment of new judges to this body is blocked and the existing members' mandates are expiring. By the end of 2019, the Appellate Body will only have one member left, yet it cannot function with fewer than three.

This is why the European Union is engaging with like-minded partners in the G20 and with key WTO partners, as well as with China specifically through the dedicated bilateral Working Group established at the European Union-China Summit last year, in order to pave the way for a balanced and comprehensive reform of the WTO.

### How the EU is addressing WTO reform?

1. The European Union was the first WTO member to present a comprehensive approach to reform the WTO, including its negotiating, monitoring and dispute settlement functions, in September 2018.
2. In November 2018, the European Union, together with other WTO members, made a proposal for concrete changes to overcome the deadlock in the WTO Appellate Body.
3. The European Union is working with the US and Japan on strengthened rules on industrial subsidies. The European Union has also submitted an official proposal to strengthen WTO requirements on transparency and notification of government measures that can affect trade.

### A new global agreement on e-commerce

In January 2019, a group of 76 members of the World Trade Organization, including the European Union, decided to launch negotiations that should result in a multilateral legal framework that consumers and businesses could rely on to make it easier and safer to buy, sell and do business online.

The European Union together with Japan and the other interested parties will reiterate its willingness to engage in these negotiations in the margins of the Osaka Summit.

### The European Union as part of the world's largest trade network

The European Union is the first trading partner and the first foreign investor for almost every country on the globe. The European Union is also the most open market for developing countries in the world and introduces sustainable development principles in its modern trade agreements. We believe in an open and rules-based economy because it delivers jobs, prosperity and development.

Trade policy should not only help create jobs and growth, but also promote social justice, respect for human rights, workers' rights and high environmental standards. That's why all comprehensive European Union trade agreements since 2014 include a trade and sustainable development chapter, with means to enforce it and a commitment to public scrutiny. The first trade agreement with a specific reference to the Paris Climate Agreement, with Japan, entered into force in February 2019.

The European Union stands firm against unfair and illegal trade practices and state subsidies to protect the interests of the European Union, its Member States, citizens, consumers, workers and businesses. The European Union did just that by reforming its trade defence instruments, by introducing an investment screening mechanism and by starting discussions on an International Procurement Instrument, which aims to ensure that European Union companies have better access to government contracts in countries outside the European Union.

## DID YOU KNOW?



The European Union is the number one trading partner of 80 countries worldwide



The EU enabled export opportunities worth €6.1 billion by breaking down trade barriers



72

The number of countries across the world that have preferential trade agreements with the European Union. In the past five years alone, the European Union has opened up trade relations with 15 countries, including Canada, Japan, Ecuador and Ukraine.

15%

Increase in European Union exports between 2014-2018.

36 million

The number of European Union jobs supported by exports - that's 5 million more than in 2014.

674,000

The number of European small firms that benefit from international trade.

350,000

The number of jobs that the European Union's trade defence measures are protecting. In the past five years alone, the European Union has adopted 42 new anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures, bringing the overall number to 139.

52

The number of on-going European Union anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures protecting Europe's steel sector from unfair trade practices, shielding 142,000 direct jobs in the sector. In an effort to tackle global overcapacity in the steel sector, the European Union is an active player in the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity which brings together 33 of the world's major steel producers - all G20 members and other interested OECD countries.

123

The number of export barriers the European Union's action has helped to remove in the five last years, such as illegal tariffs or discriminatory regulations in countries outside the European Union.



The European Union is the world's biggest destination for Foreign Direct Investment

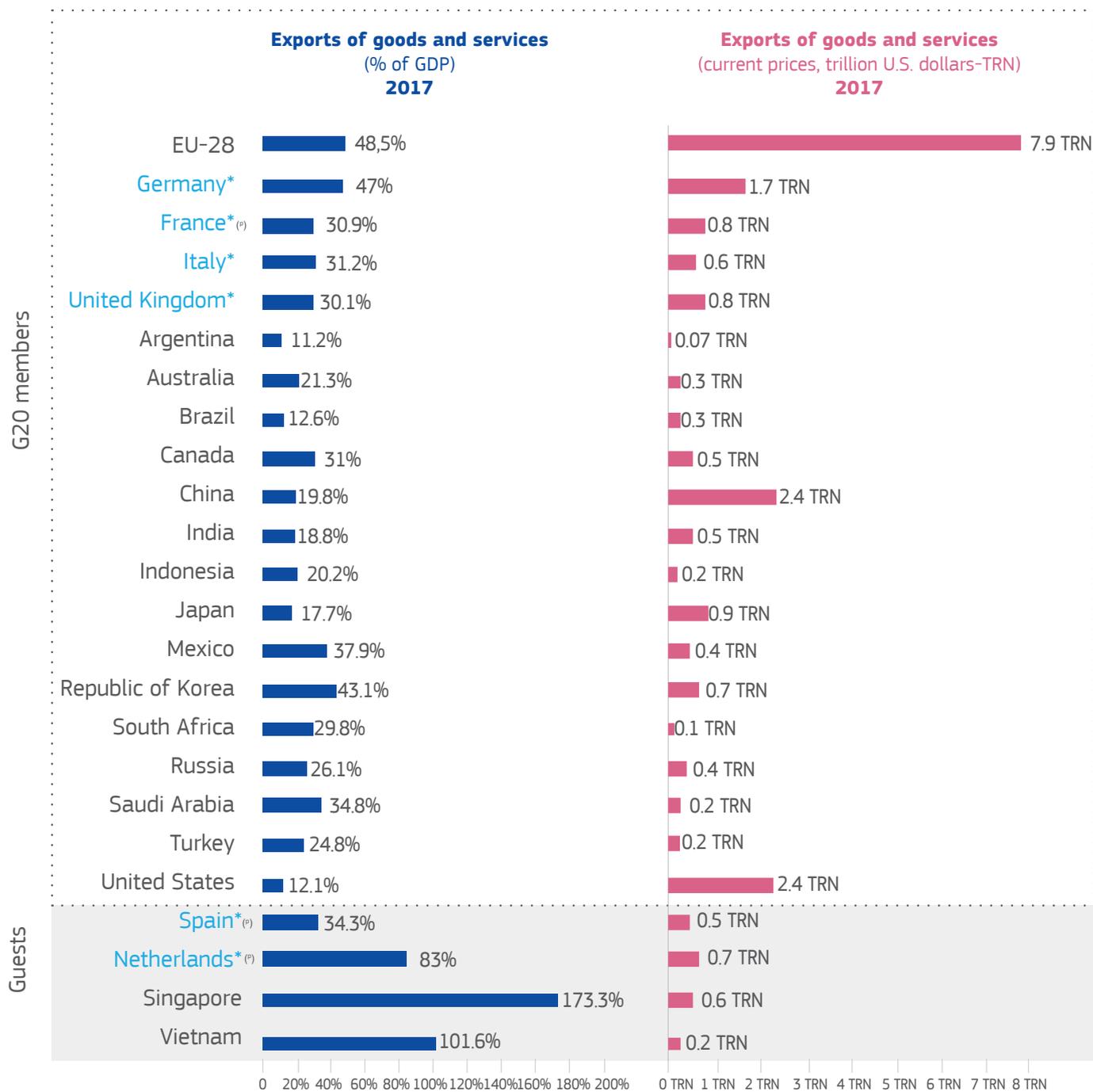
€6.2 trillion

The stock of foreign direct investment in the European Union at the end of 2017.

16 million

12 The number of jobs supported by foreign investment in the European Union.

# EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

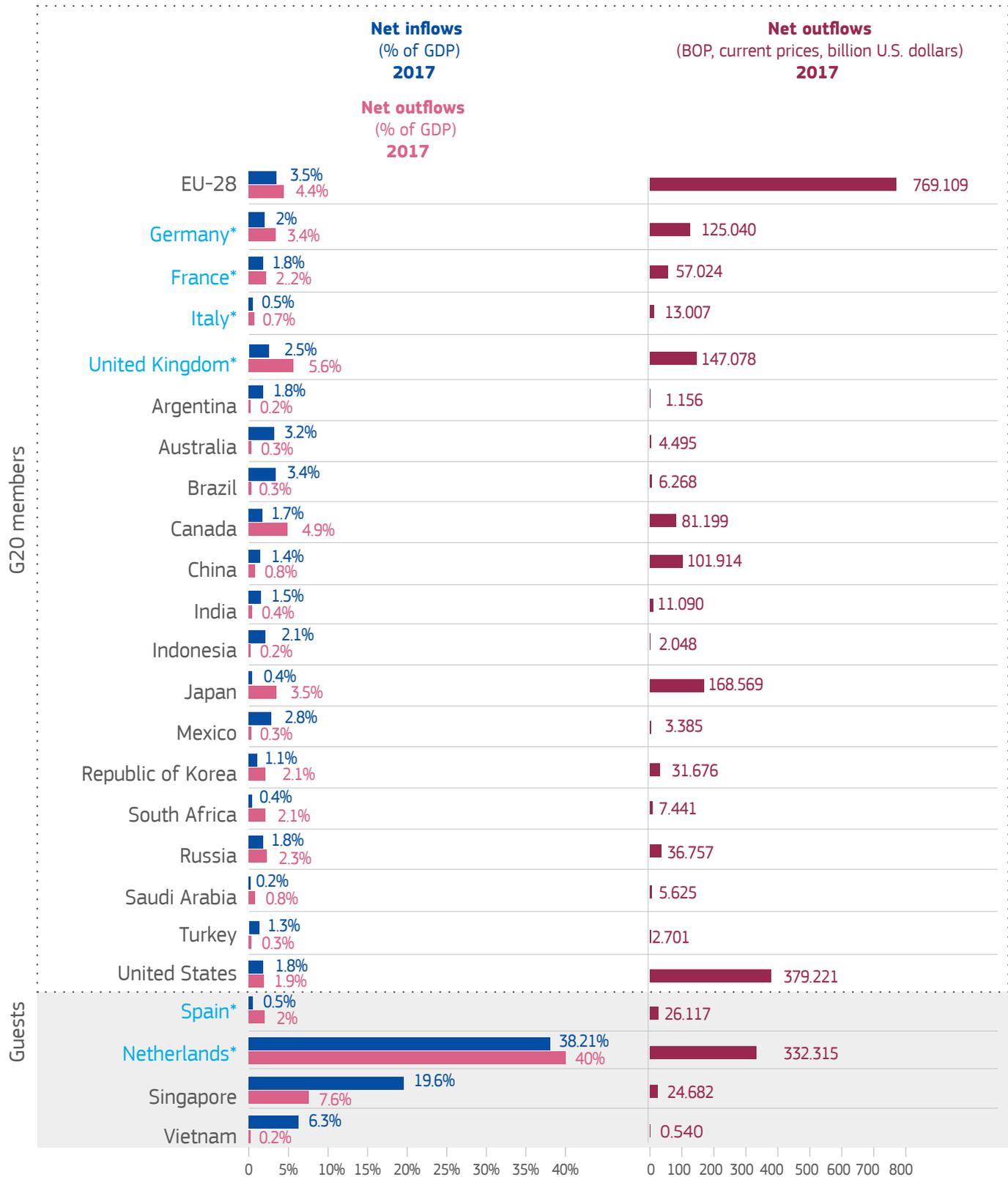


\* EU Member States

<sup>(P)</sup> Provisional.

Source: Eurostat, World Bank.

# FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS



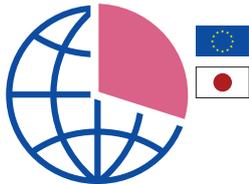
\* EU Member States

Sources:

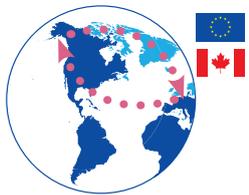
- *Net inflows 2017 (% of GDP)*: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, International Debt Statistics, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
- *Net outflows 2017 (% of GDP)*: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments database, supplemented by data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources. The European Union's bilateral trade agreements.
- *Net outflows 2017 (BOP, current prices, billion U.S. dollars)*: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments database, supplemented by data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources.

## The European Union's bilateral trade agreements

The European Union has the largest trade network in the world. In the past five years, the European Union's two biggest trade agreements ever in terms of market size were put into operation: the European Union-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and the European Union-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. Together, these agreements will help European Union businesses save up to €1.6 billion in customs duties per year once all tariffs are phased out.



The EU-Japan agreement alone has created a free trade area that covers almost **one third of the world's GDP** and more than **630 million citizens**.

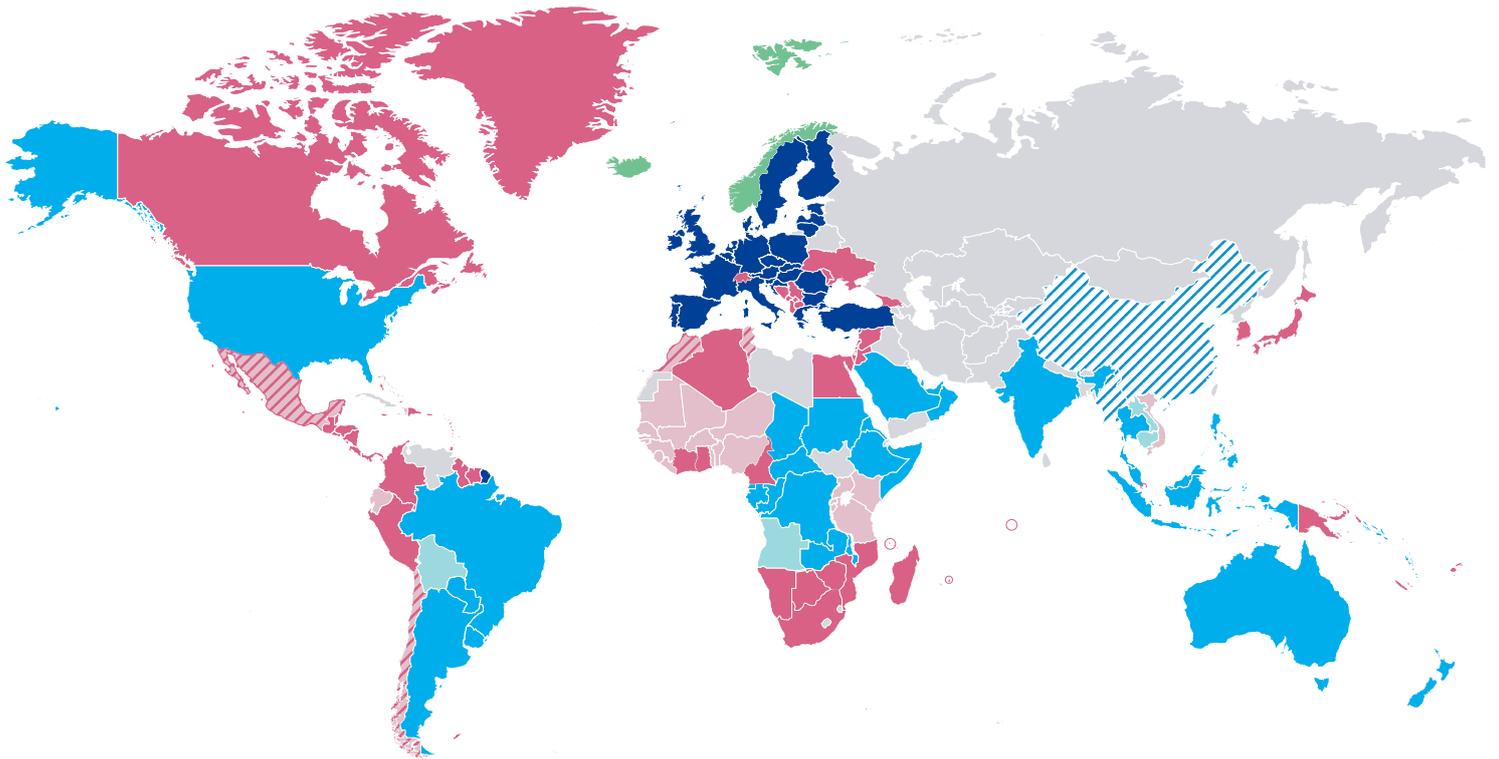


In the first year of operation of the European Union-Canada agreement, European Union exports of goods to Canada grew **by 9%** or more than €3 billion. European Union imports from Canada also increased. This means new opportunities for **72,000 European Union exporters** and **54,000 European Union importers** trading with Canada.

Since 2014, the European Union has also negotiated and agreed five new or reformed deals with Mexico, Singapore, Vietnam, the East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) and 16 West African countries. These agreements are waiting to be applied.

The European Union has also started talks for new or upgraded agreements with Australia, Chile, Indonesia, New Zealand and Tunisia and revived negotiations with the South American trading bloc, Mercosur. Negotiations also continue for an investment agreement with China.

## THE STATE OF EU TRADE IN 2019



- EU & Customs Union (Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey)
- European Economic Area (Norway, Iceland, Lichtenstein)
- Potential for free trade partnership
- Preferential trade agreement in place (FTA, EPA, DCFTA, OCTAA)
- Preferential agreement awaiting adoption/ratification
- Preferential trade agreement being negotiated
- Existing preferential agreement being modernised
- Stand-alone investment agreement being negotiated

Source: European Commission.

## VI. THE EUROPEAN APPROACH TO SHAPE THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

It is a priority of the European Union to ensure that Europe's citizens have the best possible access to the online world and are equipped with the right digital skills. At the same time, the European Union's single market in which the movement of goods, capital, services and labour is unrestricted, has had to adapt to the digital era. Successes such as eliminating roaming charges and preventing unjustified geoblocking, for example, are making the digital single market fit for purpose. Today the European Union has a range of instruments including the first European Union-wide legislation on cybersecurity, measures to protect our democratic systems and public debates from disinformation, and the General Data Protection Regulation in 2018, for example, which have set global benchmarks on how to protect citizens online.

### The European Union has set global standards when it comes to data protection

The **General Data Protection Regulation**, in application since May 2018, has not only made Europe fit for the digital age, it has also set a new global standard for privacy. This single, pan-European law safeguards citizens' fundamental right to data protection while enabling individuals and companies to fully seize the opportunities of the European digital single market without having to go through 28 different costly and bureaucratic procedures.

The principles of Europe's data protection regulation are inspiring data protection rules around the world: From Chile to Japan, from Brazil to South Korea, from Argentina to Kenya, we are seeing new privacy laws emerge, based on strong safeguards, enforceable individual rights, and independent supervisory authorities. Such upward convergence offers new opportunities to promote data flows based on trust and security.

The modern general data protection standard is now followed in countries accounting for 42% of global GDP and 34% of global trade.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

€2.3 billion



The savings for companies per year since there is one set of data protection rules in the EU, instead of 28.

130



The number of countries outside the European Union which have adopted data protection laws, many of them inspired by the European model, representing 42% of the world's gross domestic product and 34% of world trade.

€43.2 billion



The amount that the European Union has invested in the digital sector in the European Union.

13



The number of countries with which the European Union has agreed adequacy arrangements with, allowing for free and secure flow of data, including Argentina, Canada, Switzerland and the US under the Privacy Shield. With Japan, the European Union has created the world's largest area of free and safe data flows.

2,800



The number of municipalities in Europe that have so far been selected to receive a voucher worth €15,000 to spend on setting up WiFi hotspots in public spaces such as town halls, libraries, museums, parks, squares and other places of public interest.

€1 billion



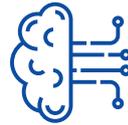
The amount that is being invested by the European Union with its Member States to build a world-class European supercomputing infrastructure.

€0.19



The price cap for intra-European Union calls per minute.

€20 billion per year



The minimum public and private research investment target in Artificial Intelligence in the European Union until the end of 2020.



The European Union is investing in human centric artificial intelligence



The European Union is fighting for fair tax rules in the digital economy

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**The European Commission's strategy on Artificial Intelligence (AI)** places people at the centre of new technologies. For the European Union, respecting fundamental rights and ethical rules is not a luxury feature or an add-on, but the very essence of artificial intelligence "made in Europe".

Since technologies, data and algorithms know no borders, the European Commission wants to bring this approach to Artificial Intelligence ethics to the global stage. To this end, the Commission will strengthen cooperation with like-minded partners such as Japan, Canada or Singapore and continue to play an active role in international discussions and initiatives including the G7 and G20.

All companies — big or small, global or local, digital or analogue — must pay a **fair share of tax** where real economic activity is taking place and where their profits are actually made. On average, digital businesses face an effective tax rate of only 9.5% in Europe, compared to 23.2% for traditional business models.

The European Commission has put forward proposals to change that in Europe and we want to work, through the G20 and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, to find global solutions for a fair taxation of the digital economy by 2020.



The European Union is working to prevent the dissemination of terrorist and hate content online

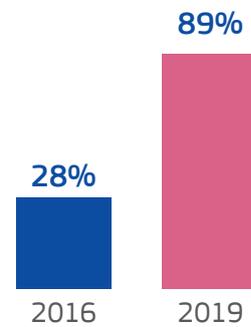
Terrorist propaganda has no place in our societies – online or offline. Many of the recent attacks have shown how terrorists misuse the internet to spread their messages. The European Union has taken significant steps to address terrorist content online through the voluntary cooperation in the European Union Internet Forum with Europol as well as the European Commission’s recent proposals to take terrorist content off the web within 1 hour – the critical window in which the greatest damage is done.

That’s why President Juncker fully supports the Christchurch Call co-initiated by French President Emmanuel Macron and New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern to collaborate on tackling terrorism in the digital age. The European Commission’s next step will be to develop a crisis protocol in the context of the European Union Internet Forum for governments and online platforms to be able to respond rapidly and in a coordinated manner to the dissemination of terrorist content online, while ensuring full respect of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom speech. The leaders and the online platforms will meet again in autumn 2019.



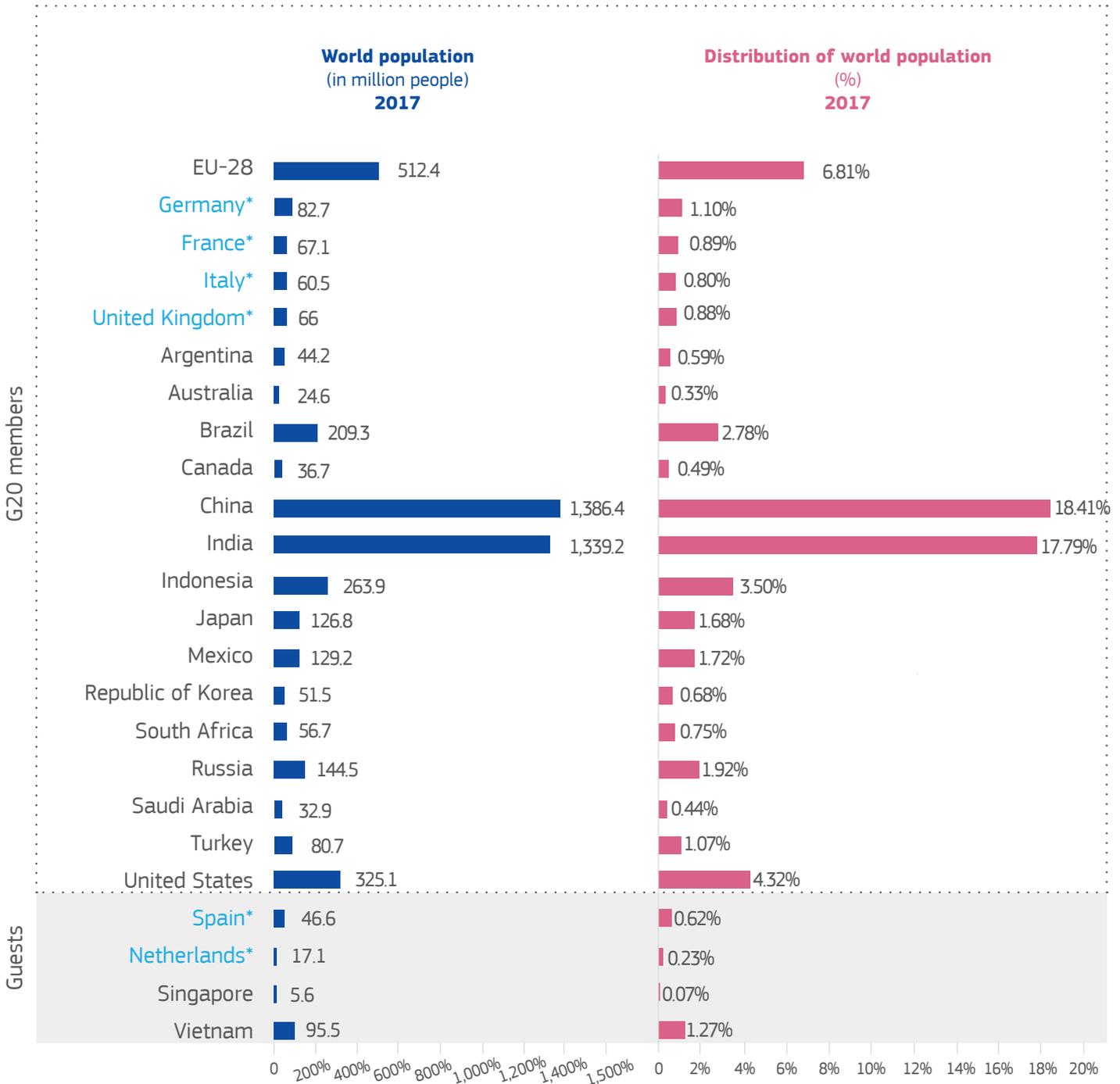
The European Union’s efforts in protecting citizens online have already borne successful results

Since the European Union’s Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online was launched in May 2016, we have seen an increased number of xenophobic or racist content being taken off the web. The speed at which content is flagged, assessed as illegal online hate speech, and subsequently removed within the crucial 24 - hour window before it can spread further, has also rapidly increased.



**Illegal online hate speech removed within 24 hours after signalisation.**

# WORLD POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION



\* EU Member States

Source:

- (1) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics.
- (2) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.
- (3) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices.
- (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years).
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.
- (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

# OLD-AGE-DEPENDENCY RATIO



Source: World Bank staff estimates based on age distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.

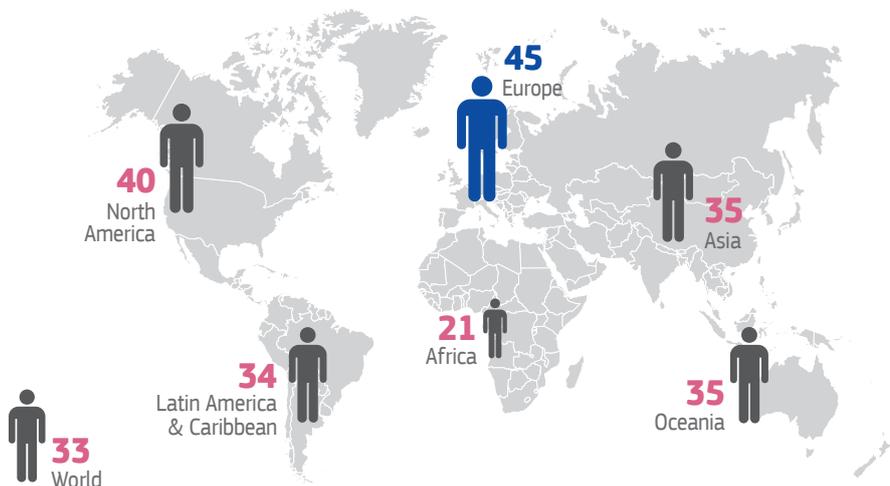
# VII. THE EUROPEAN UNION ADDRESSING DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES

Europe remains the leading continent in the world when it comes to progress made towards reducing inequalities, although the challenge for the European Union is the risk of the welfare gap widening between Member States, notably between urban and rural areas. A large, thriving middle class is typically associated with economic growth and political stability, and some 75% of Europeans identify as ‘middle class’. However, as the middle class grows globally, 15 European Union Member States have seen their middle class shrink compared to 6 where there has been growth since 2005. Technology and automation are revolutionising the world of work, and as is the case across the world, most workers in the European Union will need to change their job and renew their skills many times during their career. The European Union also faces an ageing population and on a scale unlike anywhere else in the world. This will place a significant strain on public health systems and is a key challenge for Europe’s societies today. The European Union is addressing these societal and demographic challenges with a wide range of actions from the European Pillar of Social Rights to building a European Education Area and creating a European Labour Authority and ensuring workers earn the same pay for the same work in the same place in the European Union, wherever they come from.

## DID YOU KNOW?

<b>45</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
The median age in Europe by 2035, making Europeans the oldest in the world.	The European population aged 65 and above, compared to 13.3% in the rest of the G20 in 2017.	The average life expectancy for women in the European Union (up by 2.7 years since 2002).	The average life expectancy for men (up by 3.7 years since 2002).	The gap (in years) between the life expectancy of men and women in Lithuania – the largest in the European Union.	The fertility rate in the European Union, compared to the G20 average of 1.8.

### Median age by region of the world, projection by 2030



Source: Rand Europe.

## The Future of Work

In the context of rapid societal developments and an ageing population, in 2017 the European Union proclaimed a European Pillar of Social Rights, committing itself to a set of 20 principles and rights, from fair wages to the right to health care, from lifelong learning, a better work-life balance and gender equality, to minimum income.

The European Commission is responding to a changing labour market with proposals to address gaps in social protection across the European Union:

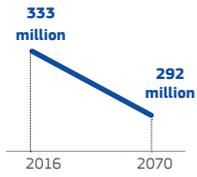
- to ensure that workers and the self-employed in comparable conditions can adhere to corresponding social security systems;
- to ensure that they are offered adequate effective coverage, so that they can build up and claim adequate entitlements;
- to facilitate the transfer of social security entitlements from one job to the next;
- and ensure that workers and the self-employed are given transparent information about their social security entitlements and obligations.

The 'Skills Agenda for Europe' is comprised of 10 initiatives to equip Europeans with the right skills for today's job market. Vocational education and training is supported via a variety of programmes:

- ErasmusPro - fully operational since 2018 and expected to provide 50,000 young people with new mobility opportunities over the years 2018–2020;
- the European Alliance for Apprenticeships which has so far mobilised over 900,000 places for young people;
- 84% of Europeans have access to the Internet. The Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition which brings Member States, companies, and education providers together to take action and boost digital skills of the wider population beyond IT professionals;
- and the Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals, which helps national authorities identify the skills of non-European Union migrants and is available in all European Union languages as well as Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, Sorani, Somali, Tigrinya and Turkish.

## DID YOU KNOW?

292 million



The predicted size of the European Union's working-age population (people aged between 15 and 64) by 2070, a decrease from 333 million in 2016.

€101.2 billion



The amount that will be available to Europeans from the next long-term European Union budget to help them find a job, gain a qualification or certificate, and increase their skills levels.

40%



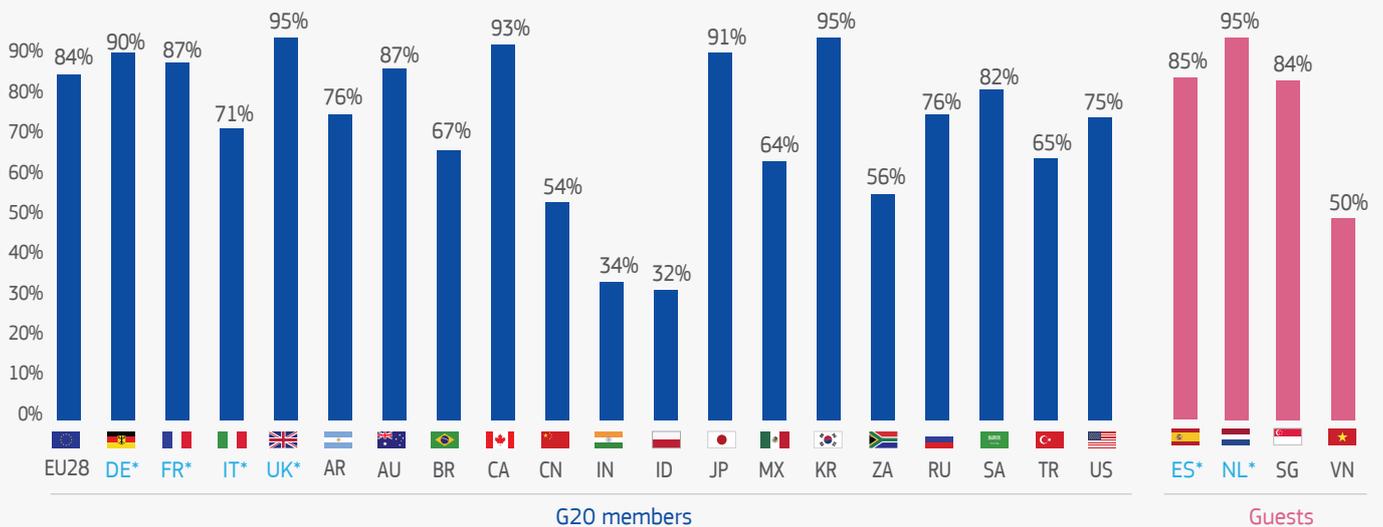
The share of people in the European Union who are currently in an atypical employment situation - meaning that they are not working under a full-time, open-ended contract - or self-employed, and are not always well covered in terms of social security, lacking unemployment insurance or access to pension rights.

112,100



The number of dismissed workers and young people in the European Union that have been supported by the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund since 2007. An average of €170 million of financial support available every year has supported applications from 20 countries.

### Individuals using the Internet, 2017 (% of population)



Source: Eurostat, International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months.

## Health

The European Union advocates equitable, universal and high-quality healthcare coverage and promotes fair, effective financing of research to benefit the health of all.

The European Pillar of Social Rights aims to ensure access to social protection for all workers and self-employed individuals in the European Union, an important step towards delivering on our commitment to make healthcare accessible to all citizens, including preventative care as well as medical treatment.

In 2016 the European Union set up a European Medical Corps to dispatch medical experts to tackle health emergencies such as epidemics or infectious diseases both inside and outside Europe.

As part of the European Union's One Health Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance which aims to make the European Union a best practice region, the European Commission has adopted guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials in human health, with the aim of reducing inappropriate use and promoting the prudent use of antimicrobials in people.

### DID YOU KNOW?

26.7%



The predicted percentage of European Union GDP that will be required to fund the cost of ageing in the European Union by 2070.

€475 million



The amount donated by the European Union for health initiatives to boost research and provide support to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria across the world.

33,000



The number of deaths in the European Union as a result of antimicrobial resistance. Globally the figure stands at 700,000 deaths per year. It is also estimated to cost the European Union €1.5 billion annually.

€200 million

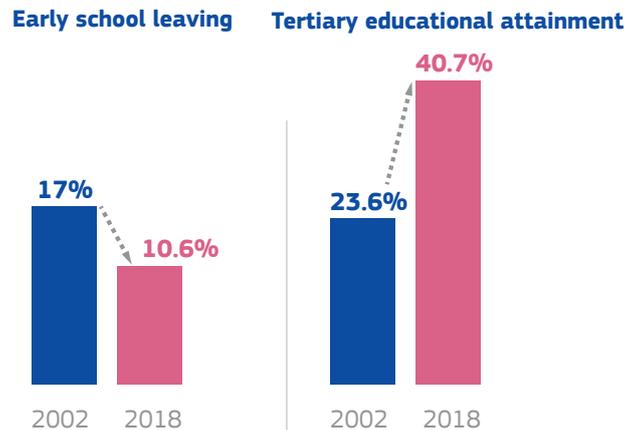


The amount per year given in humanitarian assistance by the European Union to support health programmes that seek to limit mortality, disability and disease associated with humanitarian crises.

## Education

The primary responsibility for education, training and culture policies lies with the European Union's Member States but the European Union has 'soft policy' tools that are bearing fruit.

In 2010 the European Union set itself two education targets under the Europe 2020 Strategy to reduce early school leaving and increase university level education. Early school leaving has been reduced from 17% in 2002 to 10.6% in 2018, and tertiary educational attainment is up from 23.6% in 2002 to 40.7% in 2018.



Source: European Commission.

The support for Europe-wide educational experiences is overwhelmingly clear amongst European Union citizens. The European Union is building a European Education Area with key targets promoting lifelong learning with a goal of 25% of people engaging by 2025, for example, and setting an European Union-wide benchmark for investment in education at 5% of GDP.

### DID YOU KNOW?

4.6%



The average percentage relative to GDP invested by EU Member States in their education systems in 2017.

8.8 million



The approximate number of teachers in the EU in 2017, distributed across all education levels.

11.1%



The average participation rate in adult learning for 25-64 year olds in the EU. The target is 15% by 2020.

85.5%



The employability rate of tertiary graduates in the EU in 2018.

10 million



The number of people who have benefitted from the European Union's Erasmus exchange programme over the last 32 years. Last year alone, the EU invested a record €2.8 billion resulting in mobility grants for 842,000 Europeans to study, train, teach, work or volunteer abroad.

95%



The EU's 2020 target for the participation in early childhood education of children between the age of 4 and the starting age for compulsory education in the EU. The EU has surpassed this target with a current participation rate of 95.4%.

## VIII. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

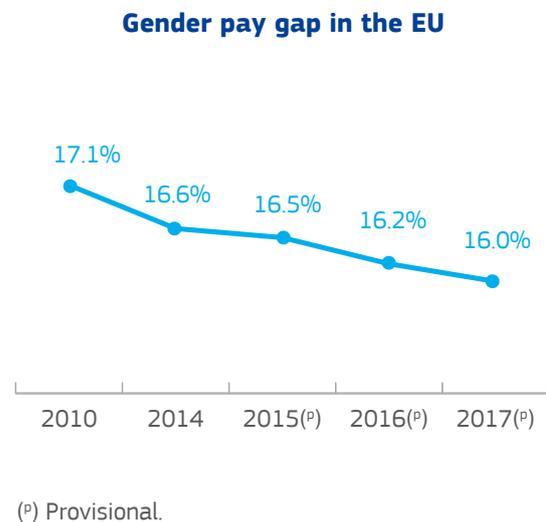
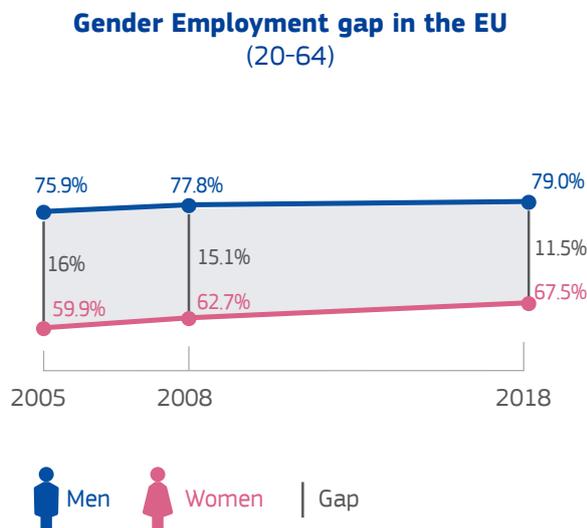
The European Union places gender equality at the centre of its external action through multiple partnerships with multilateral and regional partners. In the G7 context, the European Union and Canada co-hosted the first-ever meeting of Women Foreign Ministers in September 2018 where they pledged to build a network of governments and civil society organisations to advance gender equality and girls' and women's rights, and to work towards implementing existing commitments. The European Union also fully supports the Japanese World Assembly of Women initiative as a forum bringing participants from all over the world to exchange views on gender equality.

The European Commission has adopted an action plan with 24 actions to tackle the gender pay gap in the European Union, including raising awareness of the importance of gender-neutral job classification systems to ensure equal pay in practice.

The European Union directly supports gender equality through business support to women entrepreneurs and improving the quality and access to childcare. For early childhood education and care infrastructure, €1.23 billion has been programmed in the 2014-2020 period.

Through the European Union's research and innovation programme – Horizon 2020 – the European Commission is supporting research organisations and universities to put in place gender equality plans. These will help improve the conditions for more women scientists to work in research and innovation.

The launch of the Spotlight Initiative by the European Commission together with the United Nations addresses gender-based violence at global level. Several country programmes have already been launched, including in Latin America and the Pacific region.



Source: European Commission.

Since the commitments made by G20 leaders in 2014 at the Brisbane Summit, the gender pay gap in the European Union has steadily declined but significant differences remain between the European Union's Member States.

Barriers recently underlined by the OECD on women at work, are recognised and are being addressed by the European Union, such as work-life balance as part of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Through the European Social Scoreboard, the European Union monitors differences between Member States including gender equality in the labour market.

## DID YOU KNOW?

6.4 million



The additional number of women in 2017 that held a university level education compared to men in the European Union.

40%



Female participation in management positions that the Commission committed to achieve by 1 November 2019. The figure is currently 39.6%.

73.2%



The percentage of people aged 20-64 in employment in the European Union - the highest rate recorded since 2002. This figure is largely attributable to a growing share of working women.

3 November 2018



The European Union Equal Pay Day. Every year the European Union marks the date when women symbolically stop being paid compared to their male colleagues. In 2018 the date was marked with 16% of the working year remaining.

16%



The percentage difference between women and men's hourly earnings in the European Union in 2017. The figure varies from less than 4% in Romania to 25.6% in Estonia.

€3.3 million



The amount of European Union funding that has been granted to projects combatting stereotypes, with regard to career guidance and career choices.

10



The number of working days of paternity leave available for all fathers or equivalent second parents in the European Union, compensated at least at the level of sick pay.

5



The number of days of leave per year for carers providing personal care or support to a relative or person living in the same household in the European Union.

### Female share of employment in senior and middle management, 2017

(% of population)



N/A: Data not available / <sup>1</sup>: 2012 data / <sup>2</sup>: 2010 data / <sup>3</sup>: 2007 data  
\* EU Member States

Source: International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.

# IX. SUSTAINABILITY

## Protecting the planet

Europe has a strong starting position and record of accomplishment in sustainable development. The European Union has the world's most ambitious climate and energy policies, playing a major role in the Paris Climate Agreement, and demonstrating that reducing emissions does not hinder economic growth. The European Union has made good progress on almost all Sustainable Development Goals, with the highest score on average for Sustainable Development Goal 1 – ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Today, sustainability features in European Union policy-making across the board, from the economy to social policy and equipping Europeans with the right skills for the future of work, better protecting our oceans by ridding them of plastic waste, and creating a truly circular economy. Beyond the European Union's borders, the European External Investment Plan, for example, has created a new standard in the use of public funding to leverage private investment for sustainable development in partner countries. The new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs, launched in September 2018, is solely focussed on unlocking sustainable investments, with the perspective of creating up to 10 million jobs in Africa in the next five years alone. Systemic change is required for a healthy future. From the local level, to the European level and beyond, the European Union is putting the right building blocks in place to protect our planet for the future and ensure that no one is left behind.

Europe has shown that it is possible to reduce emissions, while creating prosperity and high-quality local jobs in a competitive economy. From 1990 to 2017, European Union emissions declined by 22% while Europe's Gross Domestic Product grew by 58%. Under the Paris Agreement on climate change, the European Union has now committed to cut at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.

### DID YOU KNOW?

25%



The share of the next European Union's budget that should be spent on climate action, according to the proposal put forward by the European Commission.

Over 85%



The share of consumers that use the Energy Label when purchasing, saving up to €500 per household every year.

20%



The percentage of all European Union greenhouse gas emissions from road transport alone.

3 of the top 5



Of the biggest clean technology companies in the world are European.

1 million



The potential number of jobs that can be created by the climate and energy sectors, in addition to the 4 million 'green jobs' in the European Union today.

€15 billion



The amount from the European Fund for Strategic Investment which has supported the environment and resource efficiency sector.

## Over €136 billion



Money invested from the European Structural and Investment Funds in environment protection, resource efficiency, climate change adaptation and risk prevention and the shift towards a low carbon economy in all sectors in the 2014-2020 European Union budget period.

## 13 million tons



The amount of plastic waste that ends up in the world's oceans every year, this amounts to 85% of all marine litter.

## €375 million



The amount invested by the European Commission between 2007 and 2015 in research and innovation projects on battery technologies. Between 2018 and 2020, the Commission will invest an additional €200 million from the Horizon 2020 programme to support the development and production in Europe of the next generation of electric batteries.

## Up to 300,000 tonnes



The potential reduction of garbage discharged annually, thanks to the measures taken by the European Union in line with Sustainable Development Goal 14 – conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources, and 22 – ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. The EU's measures will also help to significantly reduce sewage and oily waste discharges.

## 2030



The year by which the European Union has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% (compared to 1990).

## \$8 billion



The estimated global cost per year in damage to marine environments.

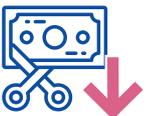
## Protecting the oceans



By 2021, single-use plastic items including plastic cotton buds, cutlery, plates, straws, drink stirrers and sticks for balloons, will be banned in the European Union. The European Union's Member States will also be obliged to reach a 90% collection rate for disposable plastic drink bottles by 2025.



The European Union is active in developing common and coordinated responses to plastic waste and marine litter through the UN Global Partnership on Marine Litter, and through G7 and G20 initiatives. Most recently, at the United Nations Environmental Assembly in December 2017, the European Union helped secure a series of international commitments to address the problem of marine litter and bioplastics.

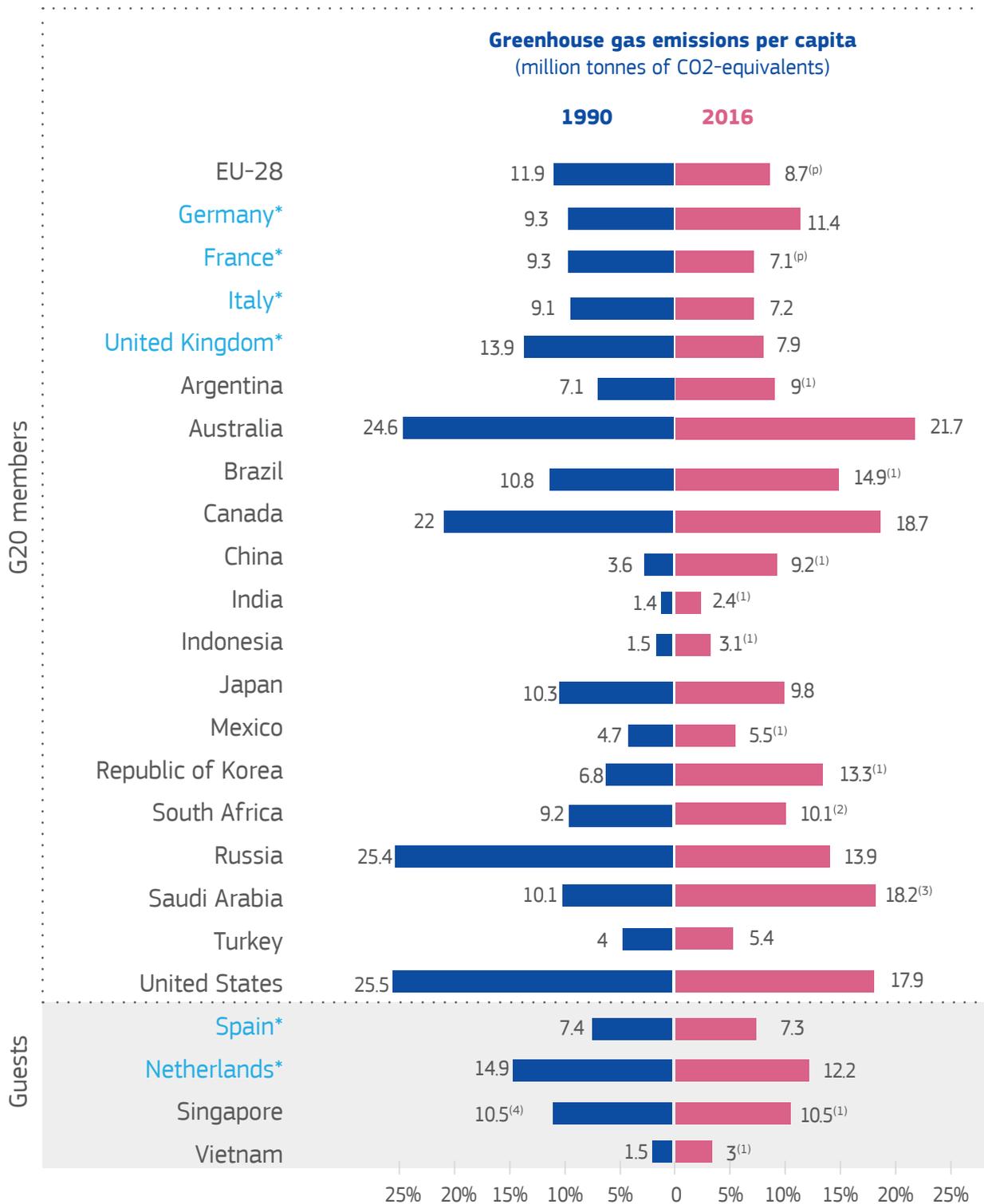


An effective European Union regime, based on international norms (MARPOL), should result in a reduction of the administrative costs of waste management for ports, ships and competent authorities of approximately €7 million per annum.



Led by the European Union, the Our Ocean summit in October 2017 saw public and private actors from 112 countries commit more than €7 billion to better managing the oceans. This will make oceans healthier, safer and will help the blue economy grow.

# GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



\* EU Member States

P: Provisional.

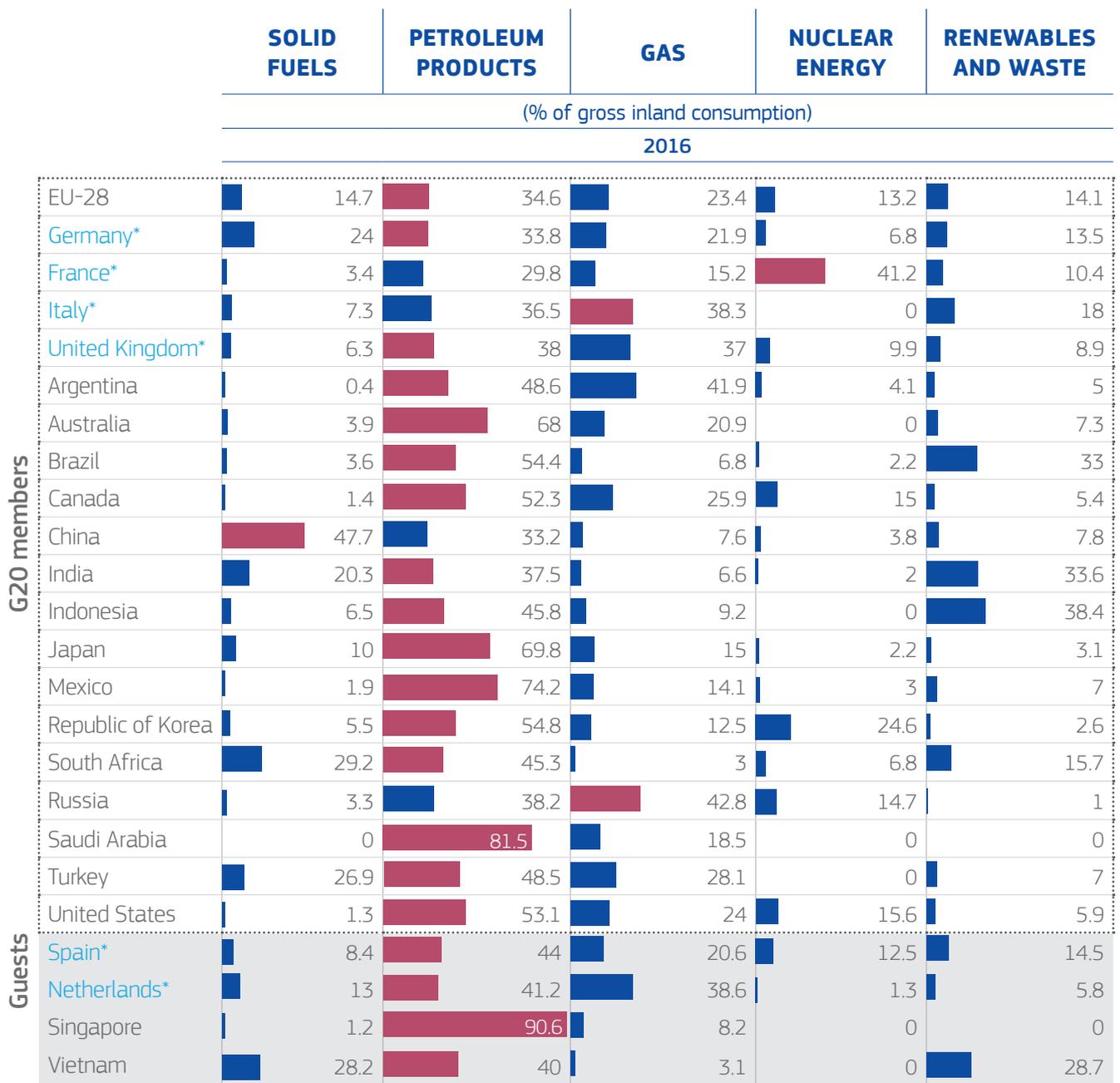
<sup>1</sup> 2012 data.

<sup>2</sup> 2007 data.

<sup>3</sup> 2011 data.

Source: Eurostat, UNFCCC Data Interface, European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), EDGARv4.2 FT2012: [edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu](http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu).

# ENERGY CONSUMPTION



\* EU Member States

Data excludes electrical energy and heat.

Source: Eurostat and the International Energy Agency.

## The European Union's Partnership with Africa

In September 2017 the European Union launched the External Investment Plan to boost investment in the European Union's partner countries in Africa and in the European Union's neighbourhood. The aim is to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals while tackling the root causes of migration, as well as leveraging sustainable public and private investments to improve economic and social development with a particular focus on decent job creation.

The new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs, launched in September 2018, is already delivering.

In 2018 alone, the European Union committed over €540 million, notably through the European Union's External Investment Plan but also through regional and country level cooperation, to support business and investment climate reforms – significantly exceeding the Africa-Europe Alliance's commitment to increase the European Union's support up to €350 million.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the European Union seeks to help create conditions for sustainable connectivity. This is why the European Union is working with Asia – a region with the biggest demand for infrastructure and the highest predicted growth in the world, which together with the European Union accounts for 60% of the world's GDP. This approach is best served when countries adopt sound regulatory frameworks, create better business conditions, are fiscally responsible, and encourage open markets.

### DID YOU KNOW?

€37.1 billion



The amount which the European Union's investment of €3.7 billion (through the European Fund for Sustainable Development) is expected to leverage in 2018.

105,000



Students and academics that will benefit from Erasmus+ by 2027.

10 million



The number of jobs that will be created in Africa in the next 5 years thanks to the Africa-Europe Alliance.

750,000



The number of people who will receive vocational training for skills development.

24 million



The number of people who will have access to all-season roads through our leveraged investments in transport infrastructure.

30 million



The number of people and companies that will benefit from access to electricity, thanks to the EU's leveraged investment in renewable energy and generation capacity boosted by 5 GW.

### More competition for influence in Africa

