



European  
Commission

# Did you know...?

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Facts and figures about the  
European Union and the G20



ARGENTINA 2018

# INTRODUCTION

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The European Union is a full member of the G20, alongside four of its Member States; Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Spain is a permanent invited guest, while the Netherlands — along with Chile — are invited countries at this year's meeting.

The EU is represented at the G20 by the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk.

Accounting for around 7% of the world's population, the EU is only surpassed by China and India in terms of the number of people it represents at the G20 Summit table. The EU is the second biggest economic power at the table, representing 21.4% of total global gross domestic product, just behind the United States which accounts for 24% of global gross domestic product.

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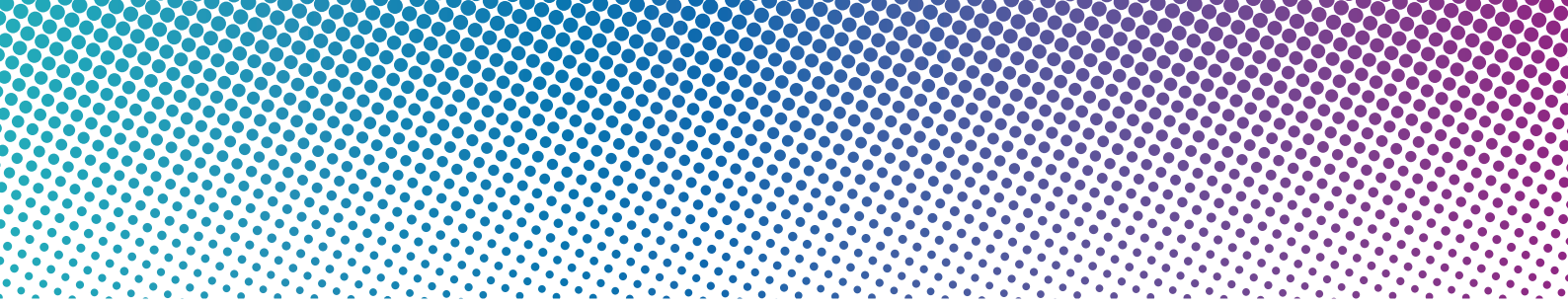
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# 1 Joint Letter of Presidents Juncker and Tusk

Brussels

Dear Colleagues,

Later this week we will be attending the G20 Summit in Argentina, on behalf of the EU. The outlook ahead of the summit is rather bleak. The rules-based international order is under increasing strain and global trade tensions remain unresolved, thereby negatively affecting the global economic outlook. We, therefore, want to focus our attention on convincing our partners that there is no better alternative than a coordinated multilateral cooperation, which should be aimed at security and prosperity of our People, ensuring a fair level playing field among all Nations in order to shape a globalised interconnected world in line with our shared interests and values.

We want to seek solutions for the defining struggles of our times: climate change, trade tensions, irregular migration, poverty and terrorism. In short, to make sure that our People will be safe in the ever more globalised world. In this light, we would like to inform you about the key issues that we will discuss at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires on 30 November – 1 December.

## **1. Global confidence**

The global economy continues to grow at a healthy rate, with the European Union making a robust contribution. However, trade tensions and financial instability in a number of emerging economies are among the signs that the economic expansion is increasingly under threat. It is important to boost global confidence, building on the collective efforts that were instrumental to overcome financial crises over the last decade.

This tenth anniversary of the G20 Summits should also be an occasion to reflect on the future of the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. Our objective is to keep the G20 as an efficient, relevant and credible forum, which delivers on its word and on tackling new challenges. When the value of international cooperation is questioned, the G20 should provide impetus to ensure that the global economy works, and that its members are equipped to make best use of the opportunities that technology brings to businesses and citizens. G20 Leaders will discuss policy measures to make growth more inclusive, and to ensure it addresses global imbalances, enables workers to thrive in the labour markets of the future and takes further steps to achieve gender equality.

## **2. Fair globalisation and trade**

The rules-based multilateral trading system is facing a deep crisis. The collective failure to update the World Trade Organisation rulebook and adapting it to the new global challenges, such as industrial subsidies, forced technology transfer and other market-distorting policies; the blockage of appointments to the Appellate Body and



the escalation of unilateral measures and countermeasures, are putting the entire system at risk. The longstanding G20 commitments to keep markets open, to fight protectionism and support the multilateral trading system, risk becoming empty words. Therefore, the Union will promote a positive trade agenda, including the reform of the three functions of the World Trade Organisation (negotiating, monitoring and dispute settlement functions), which aims at matching our previous commitments with concrete actions that effectively tackle the root causes of the tensions. The G20's support can be instrumental in providing political impetus to the trade discussions in Geneva aiming to achieve concrete progress by the next G20 Summit in Osaka in June 2019.

Further progress in the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity is critical, if multilateralism is to provide solutions to complex problems of overcapacity. We will therefore support the full implementation of all commitments to further reduce excess capacity and eliminate the subsidies that cause it. A level playing field for trade and investment also requires accelerated work on the development of a new set of guidelines for publicly-supported export finance. Without the real change in these fields we cannot speak about fair globalisation.

### ***3. Stepping up our commitment to ambitious climate action***

The report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of October 2018 provides new evidence of the negative impacts of climate change and highlights the urgency of strengthening the global response. The European Union leads by example, by stepping up its efforts to reduce emissions and to redirect resources towards our climate goals. We are also in the process of developing the EU's long-term climate strategy with a comprehensive vision of how to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, while making our economy more modern, competitive, resilient and fair.

We will send a strong support to the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Katowice (COP24) which will take place immediately after the Summit. COP24 is due to conclude negotiations on the operating rules of the Paris Agreement and to hold a political dialogue on the adequacy of emission reduction efforts. In this context, we want to reaffirm the Union's commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. We will also renew our commitment to the implementation of the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan to prevent and reduce marine litter and encourage the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue to continue its work.

### ***4. Promoting the 2030 Agenda and a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs***

We will insist on the need to further align the G20 work in support of the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. We want to implement the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, including through the Buenos Aires Update that outlines current collective and concrete actions. In this context, we will support the role of triangular cooperation as an important tool to implement the 2030 Agenda and to reach out to



developing countries and other stakeholders. We will also call the G20 to promote sustainable agriculture and to reaffirm the commitment to food security to achieve a world free of hunger and malnutrition.

As the Union is putting the new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs into practice, we would like to reaffirm our commitment to working in partnership with the region. We welcome the encouraging reform progress made by member countries of the G20 Compact with Africa. It is an example of how to ensure policy coherence in our efforts to boost private investment in developing countries.

### ***5. Harnessing the future of work***

Following the focus of the Canadian G7 Presidency on the Future of Work, we want to support the similar focus of the Argentine G20 Presidency, which calls for coordinated policy responses and strengthened international cooperation to ensure that the benefits of globalisation and technology are shared by all. On the basis of the EU Pillar of Social Rights, we will promote greater inclusiveness, reduced inequalities, decent work, social dialogue, gender equality and women empowerment, as well as investment in human capital, education and skills.

As the digital transformation of the economy accelerates, ensuring fair and effective taxation, has become a global challenge. We will promote the EU proposals with a view to establishing a global solution by 2020, at the latest, and expect the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to present an update report ahead of the next June's G20 Summit.

The European Union has become a standard-setter in the digital era following our efforts to complete the Digital Single Market, spread digital skills, improve data protection and respond to artificial intelligence challenges. In Buenos Aires we will therefore call for stronger commitments towards tangible G20 deliverables in this regard, including the implementation of the agreed G20 digital government principles and the guidelines for reducing the digital gender divide.

### ***6. Building a more resilient international monetary and financial system***

Over the last decade, the G20 played a crucial role in promoting and coordinating reforms of financial regulation. These reforms have significantly improved the resilience of the global financial system. We support the work of the Financial Stability Board to evaluate the effects of the regulatory reforms and monitor emerging financial risks and vulnerabilities, including levels of indebtedness in some economic sectors and shifting risk towards non-bank financial intermediaries. We will also encourage further reflection and international cooperation to ensure the financial system's cyber-resilience and that finance is conducive to a green economy, at the service of our societies.

We will also call for a discussion on the proposals presented by the G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial



Governance. In order to increase international debt transparency, we will push for implementing the Hamburg G20 operational guidelines on sustainable financing and encouraging the private sector to develop similar guidelines in order to promote responsible infrastructure investments.

### ***7. Delivering on G20 commitments on counter-terrorism***

Last year, G20 Leaders adopted a comprehensive Statement on Countering Terrorism that included clear commitments for stronger international cooperation, actions to implement the standards of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) against terrorist financing and measures to countering radicalisation and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. We will reaffirm our strong condemnation of all forms of terrorism and support the full implementation of the Hamburg Leaders' Statement by the next Summit. We want to step up our efforts in fighting terrorist financing and money laundering and continue to implement of restrictive measures against proliferation financing, under the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and international treaties. We will also continue to address radicalisation and foreign terrorist fighters, as well as clamping down on terrorist use of Internet.

### ***8. Promoting global responsibility on migration and displacement***

While European efforts aimed at preventing irregular migration have helped ease the migration crisis in our region, only collective responsibility can offer effective solutions to improve migration management. The migratory crises in different parts of the world confirm that global efforts are needed. We will renew our call for international efforts to improve the governance of migration and to provide a comprehensive response to the displacement of refugees, in particular by promoting partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination, international organisations and other stakeholders. The discussion at United Nations level can contribute to these efforts. We will also step up efforts to counter migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings and continue to take action against people smugglers and traffickers.

**For the European Council**

Donald TUSK

**For the European Commission**

Jean-Claude JUNCKER



## 2 The European Union's Commitment to Multilateralism and the G20

After two devastating world wars in the first half of the 20th century, governments created institutions like the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation, which brought peace, stability, trust and prosperity for many. For 60 years, the European Union has provided peace for its Member States. As a result, its commitment to multilateralism will always be unfaltering. The alternative is unbearable to consider.

The EU's commitment to multilateralism includes a strong commitment to the G20. After the **financial crisis of 2008**, global leaders looked for multilateral solutions in response, and the first G20 Leaders Summit was held in Washington, D.C. In the aftermath of 2008, G20 members collectively decided to stimulate their economies and refrain from protectionist measures, bringing their economies out of crisis and avoiding another Great Depression. This showed that through working together we can solve the challenges of our fast-changing world, and ensure stability and continuity in the economic and financial systems we have come to depend on for our security and prosperity.

The world is more interconnected than it has ever been — it is not possible to address important global challenges in an isolated manner any more. **Multilateralism is the only tool to deliver global public good.** And Europe engages in the multilateral system to play a leading role in revamping international economic cooperation and keeping the global economy open. The EU needs to uphold the existing global rules-based order in the face of unprecedented challenges, and at the same time it needs to develop it further.

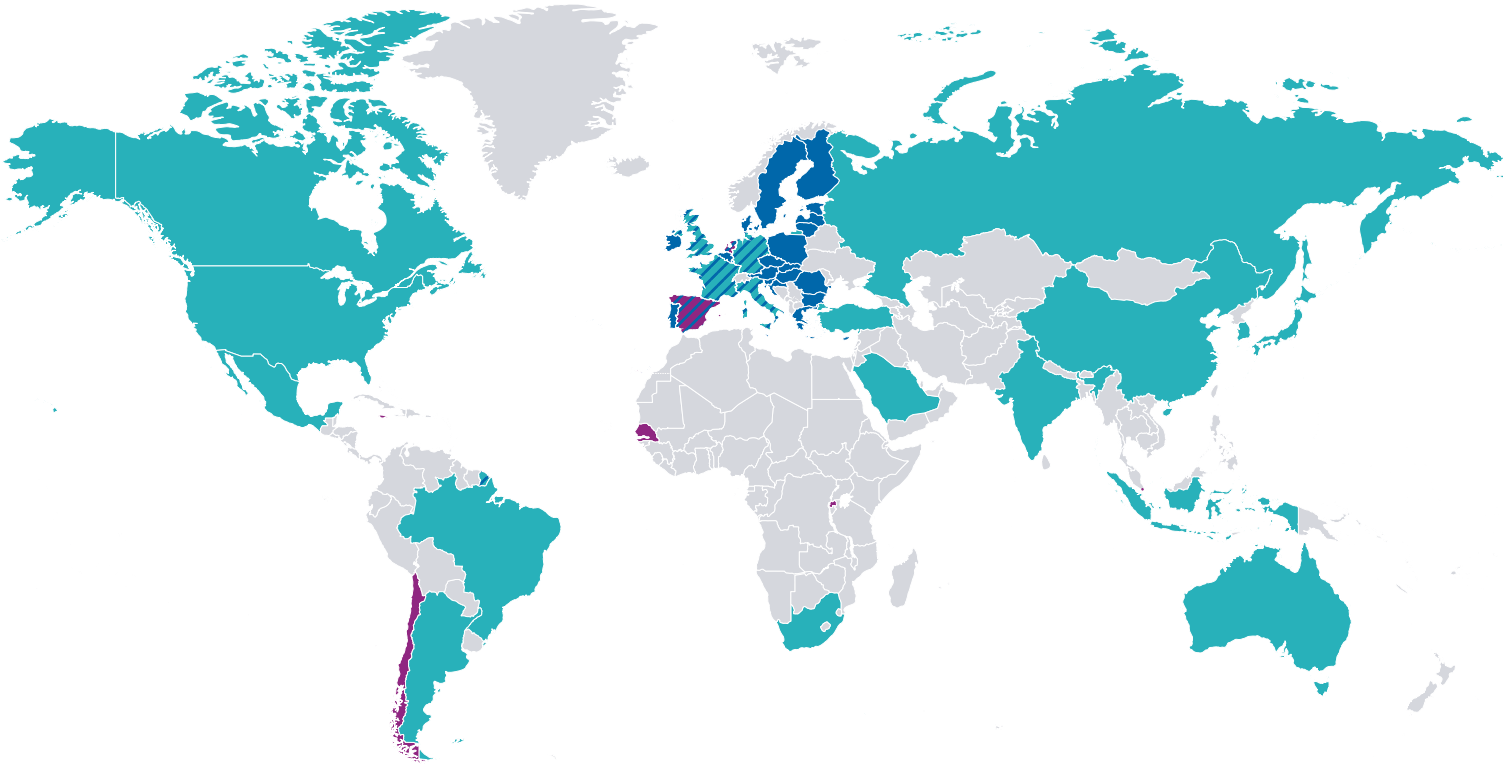
In the years ahead G20 Members will need to continue strengthening economic policy coordination to ensure strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. In particular, they should support more effective mechanisms to monitor and adjust global imbalances; coordinate macroeconomic policies. They should ensure that the benefits of growth are more equally shared within our societies; increase international cooperation against terrorism; step up the fight against climate change; strengthen the international response to migration flows and refugees situations; tackle tax avoidance; safeguard the stability of the financial sector; promote an international level playing field for trade while modernising the three functions of the World Trade Organisation<sup>(1)</sup>; and they should facilitate e-commerce while protecting privacy as well as stimulating the convergence of technical, environmental and social standards.

As the G20 marks ten years of Leaders' Summits, it is more important than ever to remember why G20 Members first came together and what they have achieved as a result. In the aftermath of 2008, it was their concerted actions that allowed the global economy to return to positive growth, and by working together they prevented a deepening of the downturn. As they meet this year in Argentina, they would do well to collectively retain this important lesson.

<sup>(1)</sup> The World Trade Organisation's main functions are (a) being a forum for international trade negotiations and setting legal rules for trade (b) resolving trade disputes and (c) monitoring and ensuring transparency of members' trade policy.



### G20 participants



- Member (including the EU)
- Guest to the 2018 G20 Summit
- EU Member States

Source: G20, 2018.

*Note:* The African Union, the Association for Southeast Asian Nations, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Caribbean Community are represented by Rwanda, Singapore, Senegal and Jamaica respectively. Other partner organisations are the Development Bank of Latin America, the Financial Stability Board, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Labour Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the World Trade Organisation.

# 3 EU-Argentina Relations

The EU and Argentina enjoy excellent political relations. On the occasion of a high-level visit to the EU institutions in 2016, Argentinian President Macri met with European Commission President Juncker, the College of Commissioners and European Council President Tusk and the College of Commissioners. New avenues for cooperation were opened in several areas of mutual interest, including energy, digital economy, security, migration and the fight against drugs. President Juncker and President Macri met again in the margins of the G20 Summit in Hamburg in July 2017.

The EU is actively engaged with Argentina to collectively address challenges in their region, including the consequences of the crisis in Venezuela, supporting the peace agreement in Colombia through a triangular cooperation project, and fighting violence against women in Latin America through the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative - a new, global, long-term initiative focused on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.

The EU and Argentina are committed to working together in the global governance of migration flows. Argentina is shouldering its responsibility on migration and forced displacement by expanding its resettlement programme for refugees from Syria, with EU support.

The EU is Argentina's second largest trade partner after Brazil. Bilateral trade in goods totalled €18.1 billion in 2017. Agricultural products and raw materials are Argentina's primary exports to the EU, while the EU

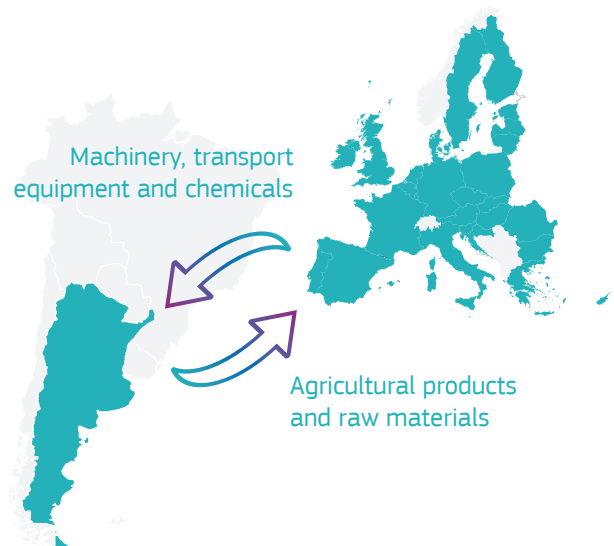
exports mainly manufactured goods, such as machinery, transport equipment and chemicals to Argentina.

European investments in Argentina have been increasing in recent years and EU Foreign Direct Investment now surpasses €40 billion. The European Investment Bank has also been responding to the reform and modernisation process of the Argentinian government.

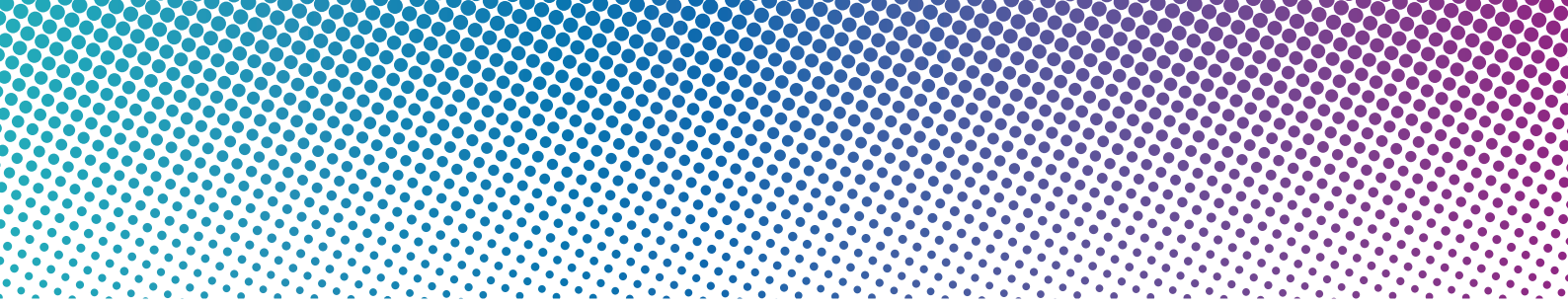
Together with other G7 partners, the EU confirmed in October 2018 its 'strong support to the commitment and determination of the Argentinian authorities to achieve a strong and stable Argentinian economy that benefits the people of Argentina'.

New areas of cooperation will be added through an EU-Mercosur<sup>(1)</sup> Association Agreement, currently being negotiated, which will strengthen the political relations with the Mercosur partners and further boost trade and investment. EU-Mercosur trade already stands at more than €100 billion per year and EU investment between €25-40 billion per year.

**Bilateral trade in goods: €18.1 billion in 2017**



<sup>(1)</sup> MERCOSUR is composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.



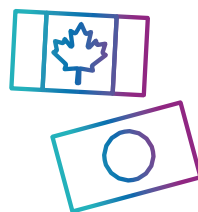
# 4 Harnessing Globalisation and Reforming the World Trade Organisation

The only way we can reduce inequality, ensure trade is fair, eliminate poverty, and create jobs and opportunities for everyone, is if we operate openly, within a rules-based international order, and with common principles and values at the core. Globalisation continues to be a positive force for change, but its benefits remain unequally spread among people, regions, countries, and continents.

Over the last years, the European Union has been prioritising social policies to build resilience and ensure wealth is more fairly distributed with targeted investments at the regional and local levels in Europe. At the global level, the EU will continue to develop a balanced, rules-based and progressive trade and investment agenda that not only opens markets in a reciprocal way but also enhances global governance on issues such as human rights, working conditions, food safety, public health, environmental protection and animal welfare. It is crucial to maintain such an approach, because the extent to which the benefits of an open and free system are fairly distributed, depends on how people live in the countries the EU trades with and invests in. In addition to continued efforts to empower people with an emphasis on the importance of lifelong access to high-quality education, and measures from improving digital skills to helping displaced workers find another job through the European Global Adjustment Fund, the EU has been investing more in facilitating the industrial and energy transitions in Europe's regions, in helping small and medium-sized enterprises turn

their ideas into reality through the Investment Plan for Europe, and focusing on innovation like never before.

The EU will always remain a constructive force in facilitation global trade, for example the EU continues to engage in the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity to show that multilateralism can work, despite global tensions and unilateral steps in this area.



EU agreements with Canada and Japan will **save EU companies €590 million and €1 billion in customs duties** respectively per year, and Canada and Japan gain duty-free access to a market of 500 million consumers.

But the European Union also acknowledges that the global system needs updating, and that means reforming and modernising the World Trade Organisation. With this aim, the EU continues engaging in a trilateral cooperation with Japan and the United States and works with China in the framework of the EU-China Working Group on World Trade Organisation Reform established this summer. The ideas presented to the European Council, and to international partners, include making the World Trade Organisation more relevant and adaptive to a changing world by setting up new rules in the field of industrial subsidies, intellectual property and



forced technology transfers, possible improvements of the World Trade Organisation dispute-settlement mechanism and reinforcing the monitoring and surveillance functions of the World Trade Organisation. The EU will continue working constructively with all its international partners to deliver these reforms.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT...**

... since 2014, the Juncker Commission has finalised and started implementing 7 well-calibrated trade agreements with 12 countries, including Canada, Ukraine and several African nations;

... the new EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement signed on 17 July 2018 is the biggest trade deal ever negotiated by the EU; it creates an open trade zone covering over 600 million people and nearly one third of global gross domestic product;

... the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between the EU and Canada eliminates tariffs on 98% of products, amounting to approximately €590 million per year in saved duties for all companies involved in export from the EU to Canada;

... the EU has 39 trade agreements with 69 partners across the world;

... exports support 36 million jobs across the European Union.

# 5 A strong Europe for a Strong Global Economy

The global financial crisis led to the European Union's worst recession in its six-decade history. Decisive action has paid off and, today, Europe's economy is performing well. Growth reached a 10-year high in 2017 and is set to remain strong. Investment has returned to pre-crisis levels. 239 million people are in employment in the EU, the highest number that has ever been recorded. The public finances of the euro area continue to improve and the aggregate euro area public deficit is now below 1%.

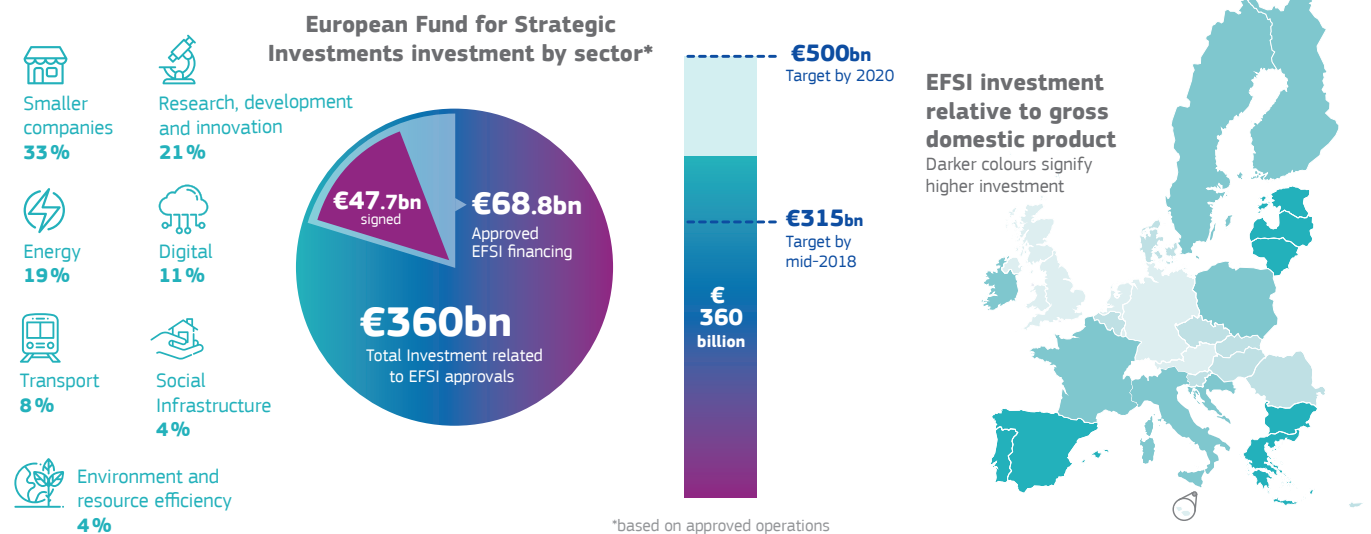
The Juncker Commission made the **completion of a deep and fair Economic and Monetary Union one of the ten priorities** for its mandate. Significant progress has already been made. Since the beginning of the Juncker Commission, further important measures have been agreed. The Structural Reform Support Service was created to provide tailor-made support to implement key reforms. The flexibility embedded in the Stability and Growth Pact was used to strike the right

balance between stabilising the economy and prudent fiscal policy. In addition to the Banking Union, the Capital Markets Union was initiated to further risk-sharing to broaden and improve access to finance for European businesses and to give consumers more options.

Crucial commitments have been made by EU leaders to advance work on a European Banking Union. In particular, leaders agreed that the European Stability Mechanism will provide the common backstop for the Single Resolution Fund. It would be activated as last-resort insurance in the event of a bank resolution and reinforce confidence in the banking system.

EU leaders have now agreed to launch political discussions on the **European Deposit Insurance Scheme**. This is an essential step to complete the Banking Union, providing all bank account holders with the same, strong level of protection, no matter where their deposits are based.

## European Investment Bank group figures (as of 13/11/2018)



Source: European Investment Bank.

Finally, investment is set to rise in all EU Member States in 2019 for the first time since 2007 – not least thanks to the support of the European Fund for Strategic Investments set up by President Juncker in 2014 to address market gaps and mobilising private investment. As of November 2018, the European Fund for Strategic Investments at the heart of the Juncker Plan is set to trigger around €360 billion in investments across Europe, create 750,000 jobs, increase EU GDP by 0.6% and benefit around 850,000 small businesses. By 2020, the Juncker Plan is set to increase EU gross domestic product by 1.3% and create 1.4 million jobs. As part of the extension of the European Fund for Strategic Investments. The investment target has been increased to €500 billion by the end of 2020.

... financial stability has been considerably reinforced in the EU; banks are today much better capitalised and the level of non-performing loans has come down by almost half since 2014;

... 340 million Europeans use the euro every day in 19 EU Member States;

... the euro is now the second most used reserve currency in the world, with 60 countries linking their currencies to it in one way or another;

... almost 15 million new jobs have been created in Europe since the height of the crisis in 2013, almost 12 million of them since the start of the Juncker Commission in November 2014;

... youth unemployment has decreased significantly: since 2013, 2.4 million fewer young people are unemployed in Europe.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

... Europe has witnessed 22 consecutive quarters of economic growth;



**12 million jobs created** since the start of the Juncker Commission in 2014

The EU and euro area beat expectations in 2017, with growth at

**2.4%**

in both areas, the **fastest rate in a decade**

All Member States recorded growth in 2017



**Economic Growth**  
in the EU and euro area



The EU and euro area have now grown for

**22 consecutive quarters**

Growth is expected to be around

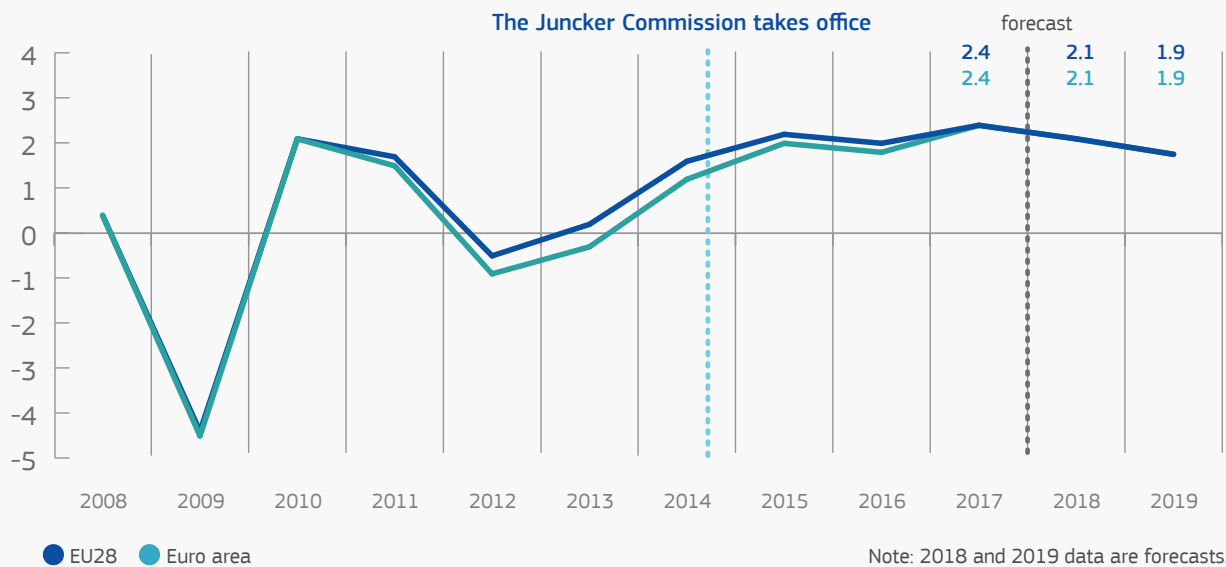
**2%**  
in the EU and the euro area in 2018 and 2019





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

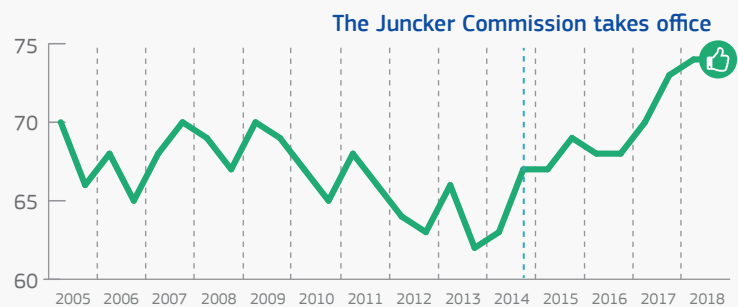
% change in real GDP



Source: European Commission.

### Support for the euro among citizens of the euro area, in %

**74%** of the euro area citizens **support the single currency**. This is the **highest share ever**.



Source: Eurobarometer, Spring 2018.



# 6 The Future of Work

Globalisation, digitalisation and innovation are changing the labour market. We — The EU, its Member States, social partners and civil society — have a duty to make sure our workforce is equipped with the right skills and education for the jobs of the future. Of equal importance is the protection of workers, young and old. As new jobs are created, we must maintain quality work environments, ensure equal access to the opportunities created and uphold our social standards.

Investing in people's skills through education is the first key to preparing people for the future of work. In the European Union, it is the competence of our Member States and we must underline the importance of national education and skills strategies, but across the EU and globally, people are faced with similar problems. In full support of the G20 Guidelines on Skills for an inclusive Future of Work, and in line with the G20 'Menu of Policy Options', the EU has been working in a variety of ways to help its Member States. Guided by the Skills Agenda for Europe, the EU has made efforts, particularly to help low-skilled adults, promote vocational education and training, boost the digital skills of the wider population beyond IT professionals, and help national authorities

their working conditions, in particular, those employed in new sections of the economy such as digital labour platforms and location-based applications, who are often employed on atypical contracts and face a higher risk of not being covered by basic rights. As more and more people are choosing to work in a Member State other than their own, the EU is taking action to ensure fair mobility, including for those who, for a limited period of time, carry out their work in the territory of an EU Member State other than where they normally work ('posted workers'), by ensuring equal pay for equal work at the same place. Collectively, we must also focus on helping those who find it difficult to get work, including people from disadvantaged groups.

Specific attention should also be given to the transformative nature of digitalisation, automation and coordination by platforms on our labour markets. These are the key drivers behind the revolution in the global job market across multiple sectors and there is no sign of this slowing down. While the impact on work will depend on how quickly new technology is taken up, the challenge we face is to create enough jobs to offset displacements.



**Only 29% of the world's workers enjoy comprehensive coverage in all social security areas**

identify the skills of non-EU nationals. Lifelong learning is also crucial to ensure that people can reskill and upskill throughout their professional and personal lives.


The EU is taking measures to improve the protection of workers, ensuring that workers are properly informed of

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

... there are only around 22,000 PhD-educated researchers across the globe capable of building transformative artificial intelligence applications, and more than a quarter are based in the EU;

... over the last decade, the number people living and/or working in another Member State in the European Union has almost doubled, reaching 17 million in 2017;

... the European Social Fund, which celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2017, is Europe's oldest and main instrument to invest in people. Since it was set up, it has helped millions of Europeans find a job, gain a qualification or certificate and increase their skills levels;



... for the period 2014-2020, around €86 billion has been made available to invest in people's skills in the EU, and the Commission has proposed increasing this to €100 billion in the next long-term budget;

... by 2020 there will be an estimated 756,000 unfilled vacancies for information and communication technologies professionals in the whole economy and almost 40% of companies in the EU report that they have difficulties finding suitably skilled information and communication technologies professionals;

... the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition – one of the 10 priority actions of the Skills Agenda for Europe – has offered 10.9 million Europeans a chance to improve their digital skills, with over 7 million digital skills trainings provided between December 2016 and July 2018, mainly to primary and secondary school students.

# 7 Promoting Gender Equality

Gender equality is and will remain high on the EU's agenda. Over the last few years, there has been a significant progress in education, work-life balance, tackling violence against women and girls, and advancing gender equality as part of the EU's external relations.

Increasing the possibilities for men to take up parental and care responsibilities is beneficial to children and helps to increase women's participation in the labour market. As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the European Commission has proposed EU legislation on work-life balance, with flexible parental leave and a new right to paternity leave for men, extra days of carers' leave to take care of seriously ill or dependent relatives and flexible working arrangements for all carers and working parents of children up to 12 years old.

The EU protects women and children from gender-based violence through legislation and practical measures on victims' rights, including measures to ensure victims can move across the EU without fear of losing legal protection. Raising awareness is also fundamental to the EU's approach, and the EU has co-funded national campaigns and supported non-governmental-organisation-led transnational projects on this issue.

While women in the EU are better educated than men (44% received a university degree in 2016 compared to 34% of men), there are still barriers to certain sectors

for women. Take the technology sector for example, 500,000 jobs are expected to be created by 2020 and yet only 24 out of 1,000 women in Europe graduate in technology-related fields — only 6 of whom go on to work in the digital sector. This year the EU has been pushing to change this, with actions to promote digital skills and education, and advocating for more female entrepreneurs.

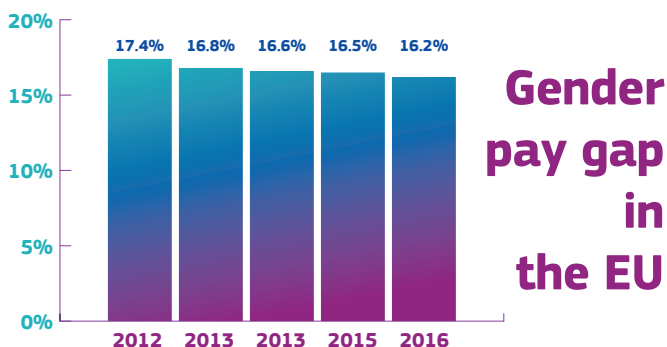
The EU is also acting at global level on gender equality, including with measures to prevent gender-based violence such as the Spotlight Initiative launched in 2017 with the United Nations, and with its signature of the Istanbul Convention which is in the process of being formally ratified. With the External Investment Plan — designed to help boost investment in the EU's partner countries in Africa and the European Neighbourhood — the EU is investing in promoting women's empowerment with a range of initiatives from investing in women's entrepreneurship in the sustainable-energy sector, to promoting women in agriculture and support for sustainable value chains in the garment sector where women make up over 75% of the workforce.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

... the proportion of women on boards of the largest publicly listed companies in the EU has more than doubled since 2010;

... the European Commission is leading by example with the target set by President Juncker of ensuring that at least 40% of the Commission's middle and senior managers are women by the end of the current mandate (2019). Currently, 38% of managers are women, compared to 31% when the Commission took office;

... despite the EU's relatively good position compared to the rest of the world, it is estimated that 2.8% of the EU's total gross domestic product is being lost as a result of lower female employment.

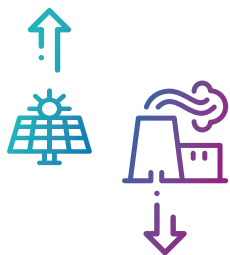




# 8 Tackling Climate Change and Ensuring Energy Security and Sustainable Development

Three years after the Paris Agreement, the EU is firmly in the lead in fighting climate change. President Juncker said in the State of the European Union Speech in September 2018: *‘As Europeans, we want to leave a healthier planet behind for those that follow. We obviously cannot turn a blind eye to the climate challenge; we must look to the future.’*

At the centre of EU’s economic and energy transition lay investing in clean energy, with the ambition to be world leader on renewable energy. We are also placing energy efficiency first – the cheapest energy is the energy we don’t consume. Further, we want to strengthen our energy security – reducing our dependency on a single supplier – and thus are putting emphasis on improving global Liquefied Natural Gas trade.



## EU Energy targets by 2030

- At least **40%** cuts in greenhouse gas emissions
- At least **32%** renewables in energy consumption
- **32.5%** energy efficiency

The EU is the only large economy that has already fully translated into legislation how it wants to achieve its Paris Agreement pledges, with the adoption of key legislation to cut emissions in energy generation and use, transport, buildings, waste, agriculture, land use and forestry. These agreements mean that the legal framework of the EU’s 2030 climate policy is now in place. Together, these climate and energy policies will deliver total greenhouse gas emission reductions of around 45% by 2030, surpassing the EU’s commitment under the Paris Agreement to **reduce emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990.**

They will also put us on a trajectory to achieve projected emission reductions of around 60% by 2050. This is, however, not sufficient for the EU to contribute to the Paris Agreement’s temperature goals.

On the back of the recent Special Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and ahead of COP24 in Katowice, Poland in December, the EU has reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to tackling the dangerous effects of climate change. The European Commission presented in November 2018 a **long-term strategy for the reduction of greenhouse gases and the modernisation of European economy and industry** – and making Europe climate neutral by mid-century.

Meeting our Paris targets, the EU needs around €180 billion in extra investment every year until 2030 in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean transport. In order to help unlock this investment, the Commission presented a Sustainable Finance Action Plan in early 2018 to mobilise finance for sustainable investments and sustainable growth.

**Climate will also be a priority in the new 7-year EU budget**, with proposed 25% of all expenditure geared to climate action. Further, under the EU’s proposals, 35% of investment in research and innovation will be focused on climate objectives, through the development of innovative and cost-effective zero-carbon solutions.

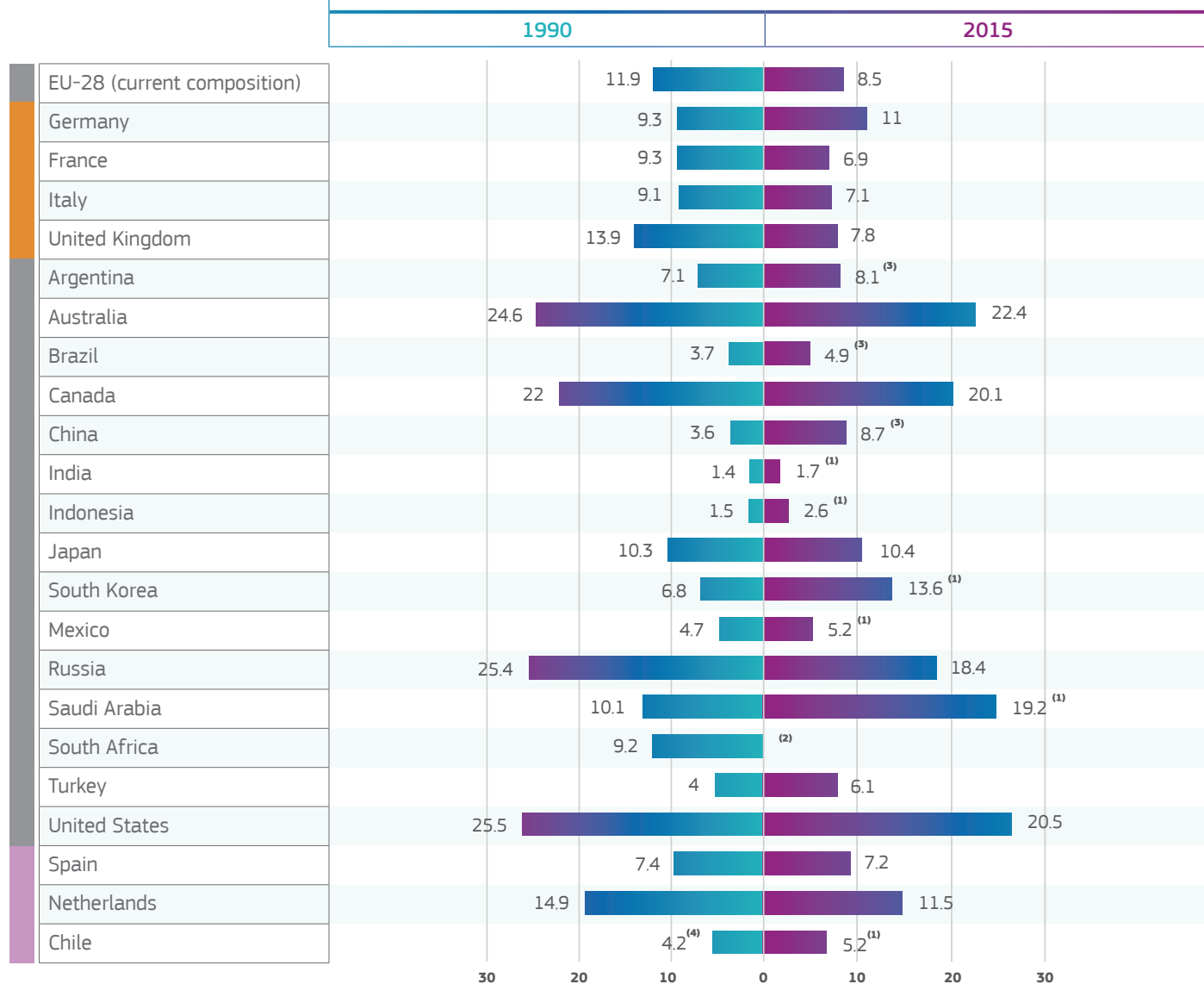
## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

... under the Paris Agreement on climate change, the EU has committed to a cut of at least 40% in emissions by 2030;

... from 1990 to 2015, EU emissions declined 22% while gross domestic product grew 50%.

# TABLE Greenhouse gas emissions

**Greenhouse gas emissions per capita**  
(million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents)



Note: without land use, land use change and forestry.

(1) Indonesia: 2000. Chile, India and Saudi Arabia: 2010. Mexico: 2013. South Korea: 2014.

(2) data not available.

(3) 2012 data.

(4) 1994 data.

Source: Eurostat and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- EU Member State and G20 member
- Other members of the G20
- Invited countries to this year's G20



# TABLE Energy consumption

	Solid fuels	Petroleum products	Gas	Nuclear energy	Renewables and waste
(% of gross inland consumption)					
2015					
EU-28	16.1	34.4	22.0	13.6	13.8
Germany	25.3	33.6	20.5	7.4	13.4
France	3.4	30.1	13.6	43.6	9.3
Italy	8.1	37.6	36.3	0.0	18
United Kingdom	12.5	37.1	32.5	9.5	8.3
Argentina	1.6	37.8	50.4	2.2	8.0
Australia	34.2	33.4	25.7	0.0	6.6
Brazil	6.0	40.1	11.9	1.3	40.7
Canada	6.7	34.3	31.6	9.6	17.8
China	66.6	17.9	5.3	1.5	8.6
India	44.5	24.2	5.1	1.1	25.0
Indonesia	18.2	31.6	16.8	0.0	33.4
Japan	27.3	43.0	23.3	0.6	5.8
South Korea	29.7	37.7	14.4	15.7	2.5
Mexico	7.3	48.4	34.5	1.6	8.3
Russia	16.4	22.1	51.2	7.2	3.1
Saudi Arabia	0.0	67.9	32.1	0.0	0.0
South Africa	67.8	15.5	3.0	2.2	11.5
Turkey	26.9	30.1	30.6	0.0	12.4
United States	17.1	36.4	29.6	9.9	7.0
Spain	10.9	42.8	20.2	12.2	13.9
Netherlands	14.3	41	37.4	1.5	5.8
Chile	19.9	42.4	11	0.0	26.8

Data excludes electrical energy.

Source: Eurostat and the International Energy Agency.

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# 9 Managing Migration and Helping Refugees

Europe has come a long way since the migration crisis in 2015. The European approach helps to manage migration flows better, save lives at sea and improve the way those seeking asylum in Europe are dealt with.

At the same time, the EU has stepped up the protection of its borders, with the creation of a **European Border and Coast Guard**, systematic checks on everyone crossing its borders, and better exchanges of information between Member States. The EU's approach has ensured a drastic reduction in the numbers of arrivals, which have now fallen below the pre-crisis levels of 2015.

The European Union is **addressing the root causes of irregular migration** by working with partner countries. This means addressing the underlying reasons which compel people to move, and giving them a chance to build their lives closer to home instead of embarking on often deadly journeys. In this regard, the EU is implementing tailor-made migration partnerships with key countries of origin and transit to strengthen cooperation.

In line with the 2017 G20 Leaders' Hamburg Statement, the EU has been engaged in international efforts to improve the **governance of migration** and to address irregular migration, while upholding human rights, responsibility sharing, non-discrimination and the sovereignty of the countries involved. The UN Global Compacts for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration as well as for Refugees, provide the basis for international cooperation to address this common challenge, and the EU will continue to promote partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination, international organisations and other stakeholders.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

... on the Eastern Mediterranean route arrivals dropped by 90% following the set-up of the EU Facility for

Refugees in Turkey - down from 10,000 in a single day in October 2015, to a current average of 81 per day;

... on the Central Mediterranean route, following the EU's joint work with Italy, Libya, Niger and other sub-Saharan countries, arrivals are down by 130% in 2018, compared to the same period in 2017;

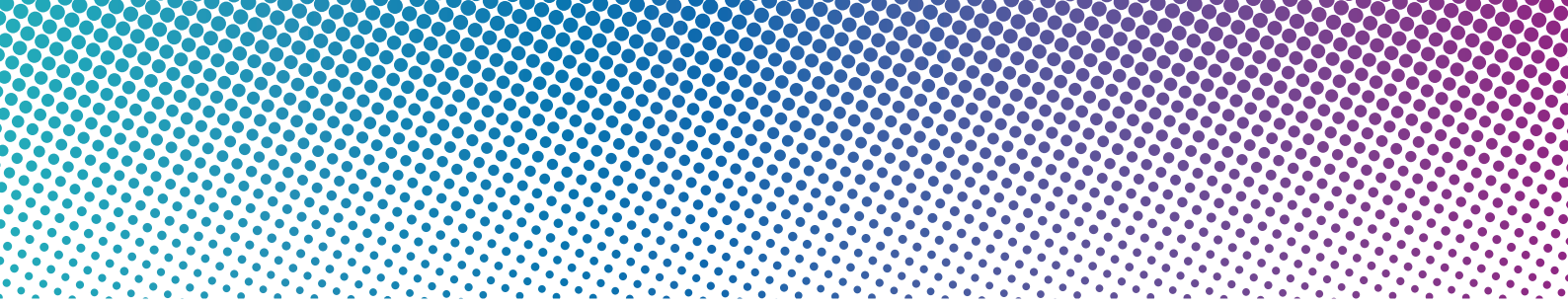
... EU operations have contributed to saving more than 690,000 lives since 2015;

... Operation Sophia - the EU's naval operation to fight criminal networks on the high seas in the Central Mediterranean - has apprehended over 151 suspected traffickers and smugglers as well as neutralising over 551 vessels operating;

... the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey mobilised €3 billion for 2016-2017, and in June 2018, EU leaders agreed on a second €3 billion instalment to continue providing this vital support in the future to the people in need. More than half a million Syrian children now have access to education and the EU's Emergency Social Safety Net Scheme has allowed for 1.4 million refugees to meet their basic needs;

... €1.5 billion has been mobilised via the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis; 53 projects are up and running in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to provide education, protection, health and socio-economic support to over 2 million Syrians;

... the €4.1 billion Emergency Trust Fund for Africa currently supports 165 programmes, with a focus on economic development, governance, food security and healthcare, and migration, including targeted life-saving assistance for people in need of protection and support for voluntary returns to home countries.



# 10 Fighting Terrorism

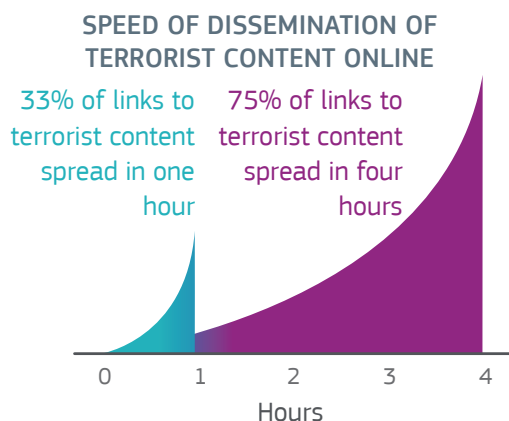
The Juncker Commission took a number of landmark initiatives in 2018 to build solid foundations for an effective Security Union. Its efforts were further developed in line with the G20 Leaders' Statement on Countering Terrorism issued in Hamburg in 2017.

The Commission has put in place targeted measures to deny terrorists the means to act. The 5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive, in force since July 2018, will bring more transparency to improve the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing across the European Union. The Commission has proposed that police and law-enforcement bodies have quicker access to financial information for investigations of serious crimes. Other measures, such as the confiscation and freezing of assets, the control of large cash flows and the harmonisation of criminal offences related to money laundering, are close to being finalised or have now been finalised.

The Commission has also taken action to fight document fraud by improving security features for all EU ID cards. The new European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) will help monitor who is crossing EU borders and identify those who pose security risks before they reach the EU.

The Commission is supporting Member States in protecting public spaces, such as stadiums and market squares and we are accelerating work against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.

Internet platforms should not be used by terrorist organisations to disseminate and promote terrorist content online or to recruit new followers. This is why in September 2018, the Commission proposed new rules which would make it necessary to remove terrorist content within one hour, once the rules are adopted.



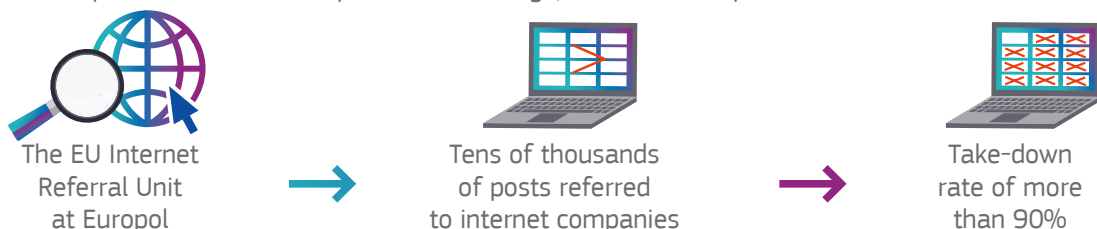
## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

...the EU Code of Conduct to combat illegal online hate speech now has a removal rate of 70% within 24 hours;

...the Schengen Information System - a Europe-wide database of information used by 31 European countries for national security, border control and law enforcement - was consulted over 5 billion times in 2017 - contributing to almost 40,000 arrests and 200,000 serious criminals being tracked down.

## CLEANING UP THE WEB

The EU Internet Referral Unit at Europol scans the web for online terrorist material. It has referred tens of thousands of posts to internet companies. On average, 90% of these posts are then removed.



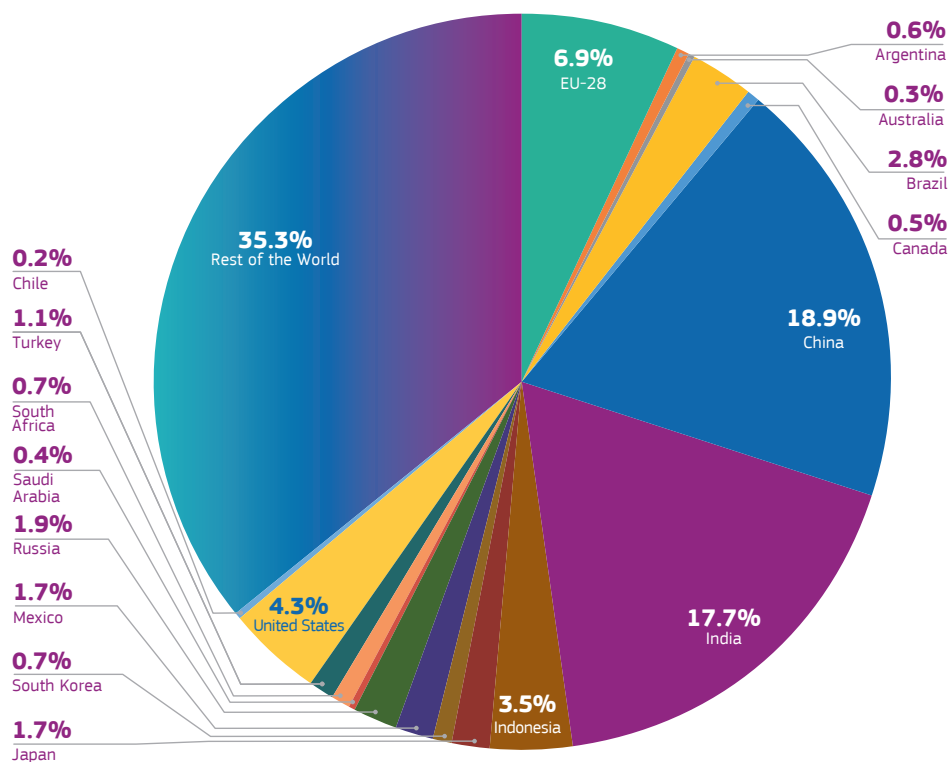


**ANNEX**

# TABLE World population and distribution

World population (value in million people)	Distribution of world population (%)
2015	2015

EU-28	509.4
Germany	81.2
France	66.4
Italy	60.8
United Kingdom	64.9
Argentina	43.4
Australia	23.8
Brazil	206.0
Canada	35.9
China	1,397.0
India	1,309.1
Indonesia	258.2
Japan	128.0
South Korea	50.6
Mexico	125.9
Russia	143.9
Saudi Arabia	31.6
South Africa	55.3
Turkey	78.3
United States	319.9
Spain	46.5
Netherlands	16.9
Chile	17.8



- EU Member State and G20 member
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Source: Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund.

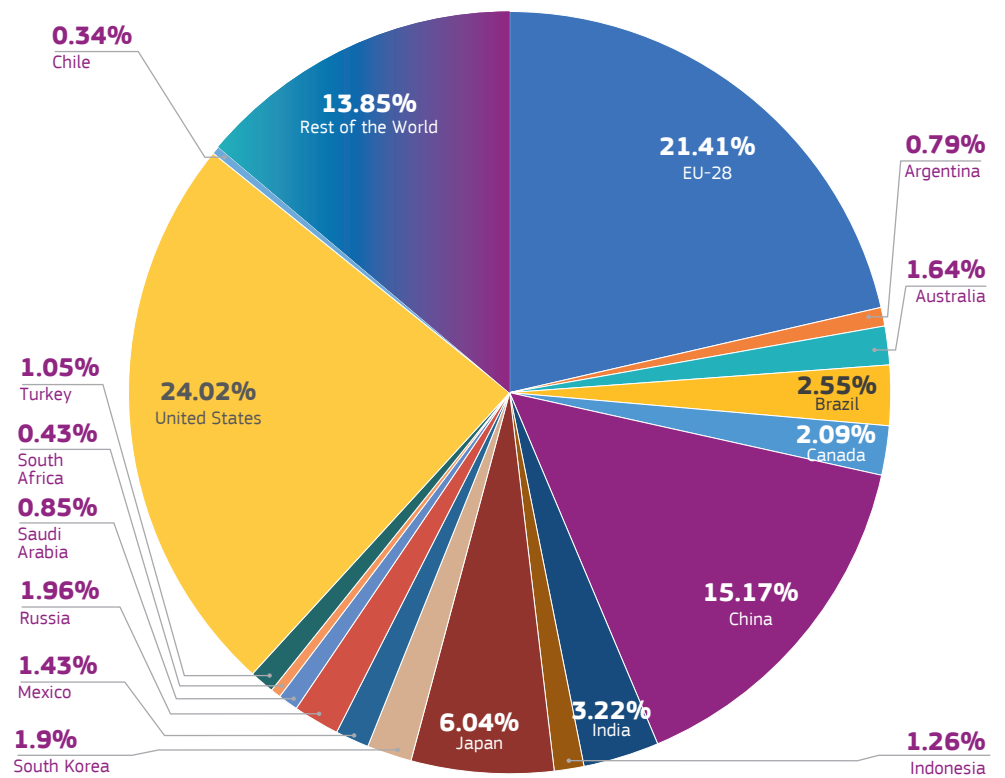


**TABLE**

# Gross domestic product per capita (GDP) and share of the world's GDP

GDP per capita (in international dollar)	Share of the world's GDP (%)
2017	2017

EU-28	33,715
Euro area <sup>(1)</sup>	36,869
Germany	44,470
France	38,477
Italy	31,953
United Kingdom	39,720
Argentina	14,402
Australia	53,800
Brazil	9,821
Canada	45,032
China	8,827
India	1,940
Indonesia	3,847
Japan	38,428
South Korea	29,743
Mexico	8,903
Russia	10,743
Saudi Arabia	20,761
South Africa	6,161
Turkey	10,541
United States	59,532
Spain	28,157
Netherlands	48,223
Chile	15,346

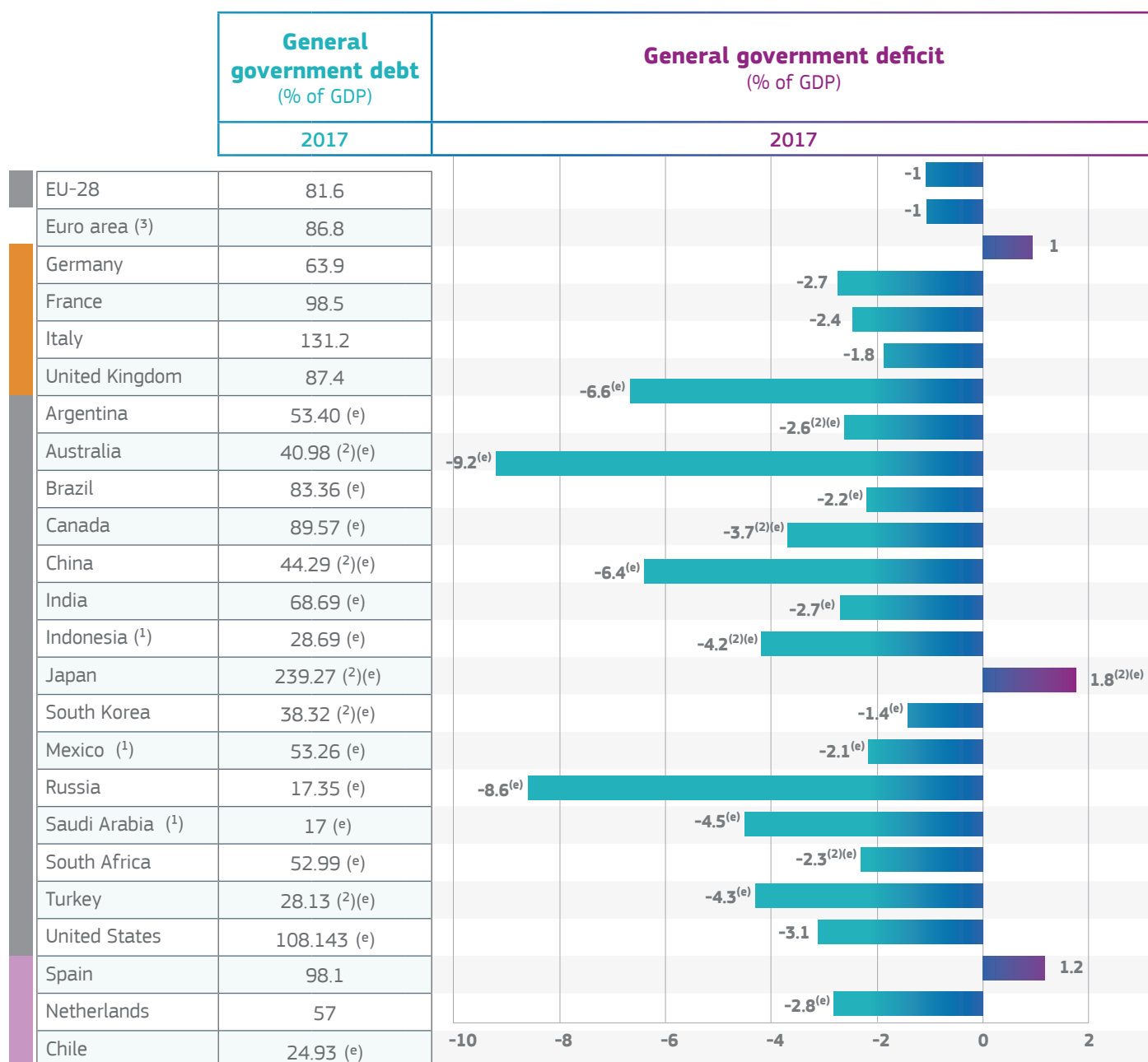


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Source: World Bank.

<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.

# TABLE Government deficit and debt



<sup>(1)</sup> Saudi Arabia and South Korea: central government only. Mexico: excluding state and local governments. Indonesia: excluding social security funds.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2016 data.

<sup>(3)</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>(e)</sup> estimates.

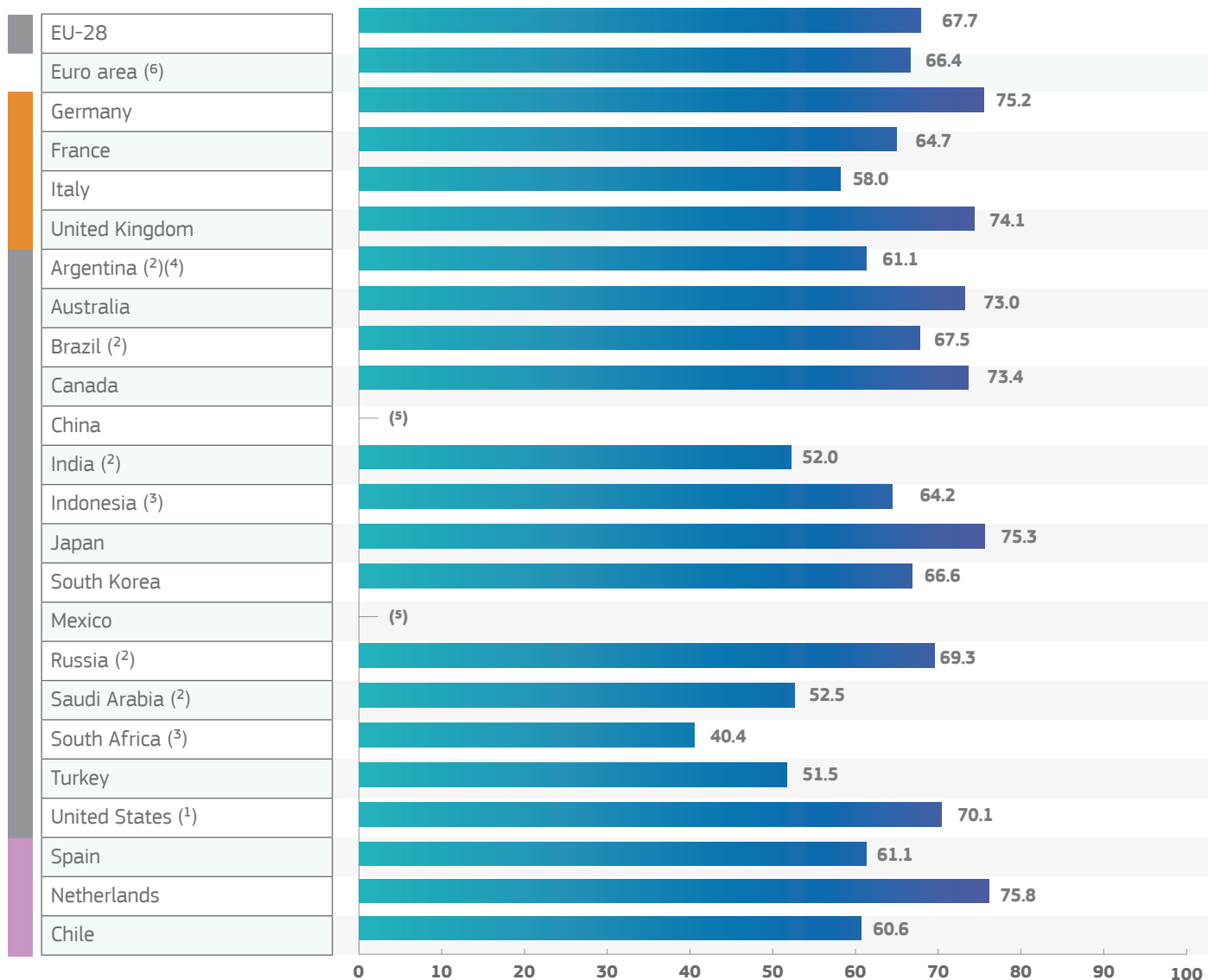
Source: Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund.

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# TABLE Employment rate

## Employment rate of persons aged 15-64 years (%)

2017



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

<sup>(2)</sup> India: 2012 instead of 2017. Argentina and Brazil: 2014 instead of 2017. Russia, Chile and Saudi Arabia: 2015 instead of 2017.

<sup>(3)</sup> Persons aged 15 years and more.

<sup>(4)</sup> Urban households.

<sup>(5)</sup> Data not available.

<sup>(6)</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.

Source: Eurostat and the International Labour Organisation.

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