Europa und die Welt

Source: Europe direct

Presentation and partial translation by Mechthild Schrooten

The EU: 500 Mio. Menschen – 28 Länder

Member States of the European Union

Candidate countries and potential candidates

Neue Ideen für Wohlstand und Frieden…

Konrad Adenauer

Alcide De Gasperi

Winston Churchill

Robert Schuman

Jean Monnet

Symbole

The motto:
United in diversity

The European anthem

The euro

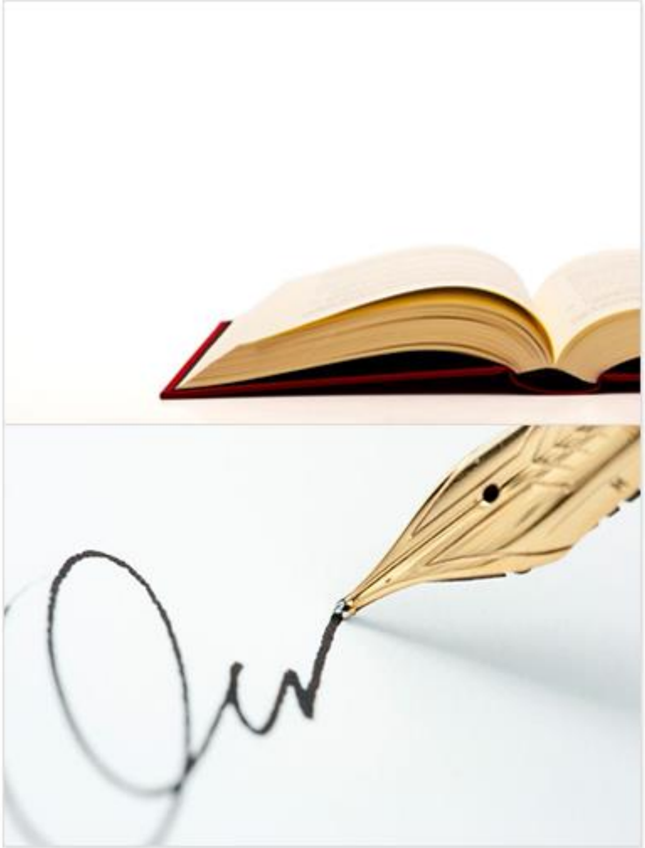
The European flag

Europe Day, 9 May

24 Offizielle Sprachen

EU Erweiterung: von 6 zu 28 Ländern

Die Verträge



1952	Kohle und Stahl
1958	Vertäge von Rom: • Europische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft • European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)
1987	Gemeinsamer Markt
1993	Vertrag zur Schaffung der EU - Maastricht
1999	Vertrag von Amsterdam
2003	Vertrag von Nizza
2009	Vertrag von Lissabon

Ost und West

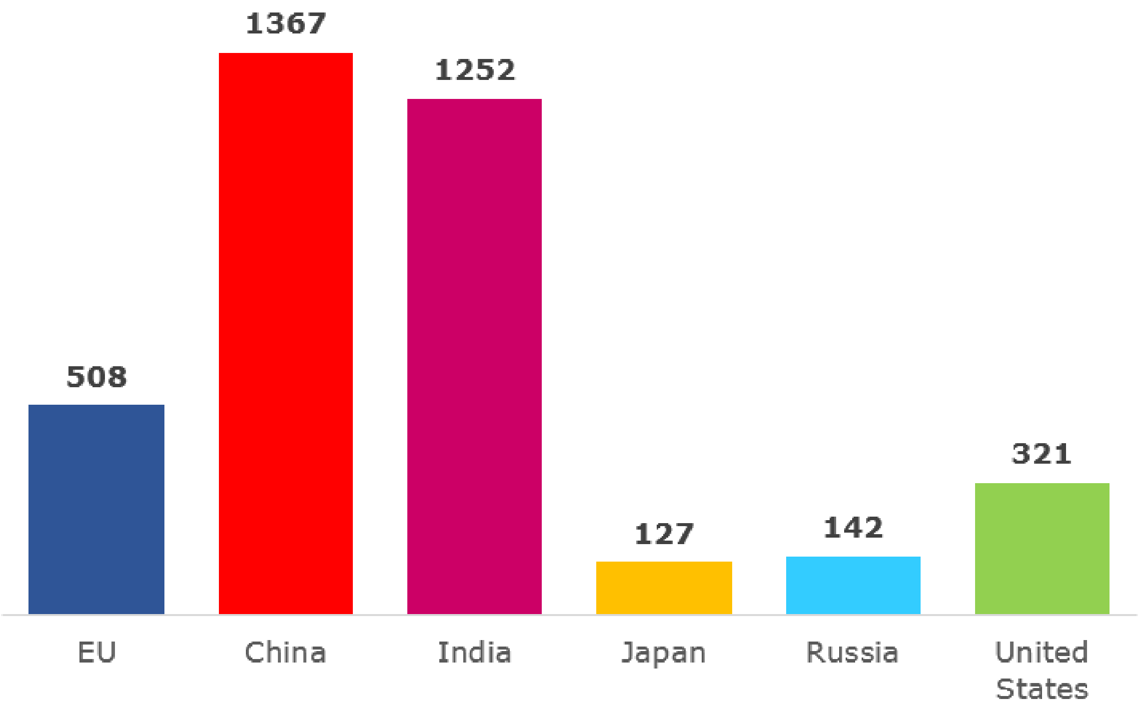
1989	Mauerfall Zusammenbruch des Sozialismus programme
1992	Beitrittskriterien: • Demokratie und Rechtsstaat • Funktionierende Marktwirtschaft • Möglichkeit, EU Gesetze zu übernehmen
1998	Beginn der Verhandlungen
2002	Copenhagen Summit: 10 neue Mitgliedsstaaten sollen aufgenommen werden
2004	Zypern, Tschechien, Estland, Ungarn, Lettland, Litauen, Malta, Polen, Slovakei, Slovenien
2007	Bulgarien and Rumänien
2013	Kroatien (1. Juli)

Kandidaten

Country	Area (x 1000 km²)	Population (millions)	Wealth (gross domestic product per person)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51	3.8	7 600
Montenegro	14	0.6	10 900
Kosovo under UN Security Resolution 1244	11	1.8	:
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	25	2.1	9 100
Albania	28	2.9	7 500
Serbia	77	7.2	9 100
Turkey	783	76.7	13 800
The 28 EU countries together	4 272	507.4	25 700

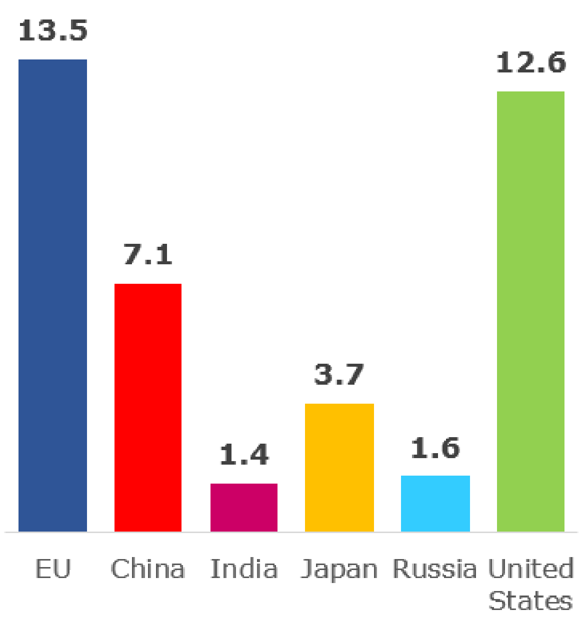
EU Bevölkerung

Bevölkerung in Millionen (2015)

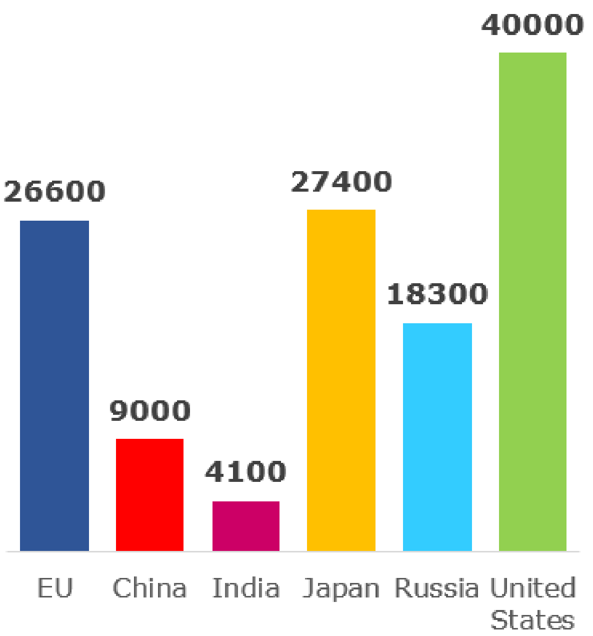


Wohlstand

Größe der Volkswirtschaft
BIP in Mrd. Euro (2013)



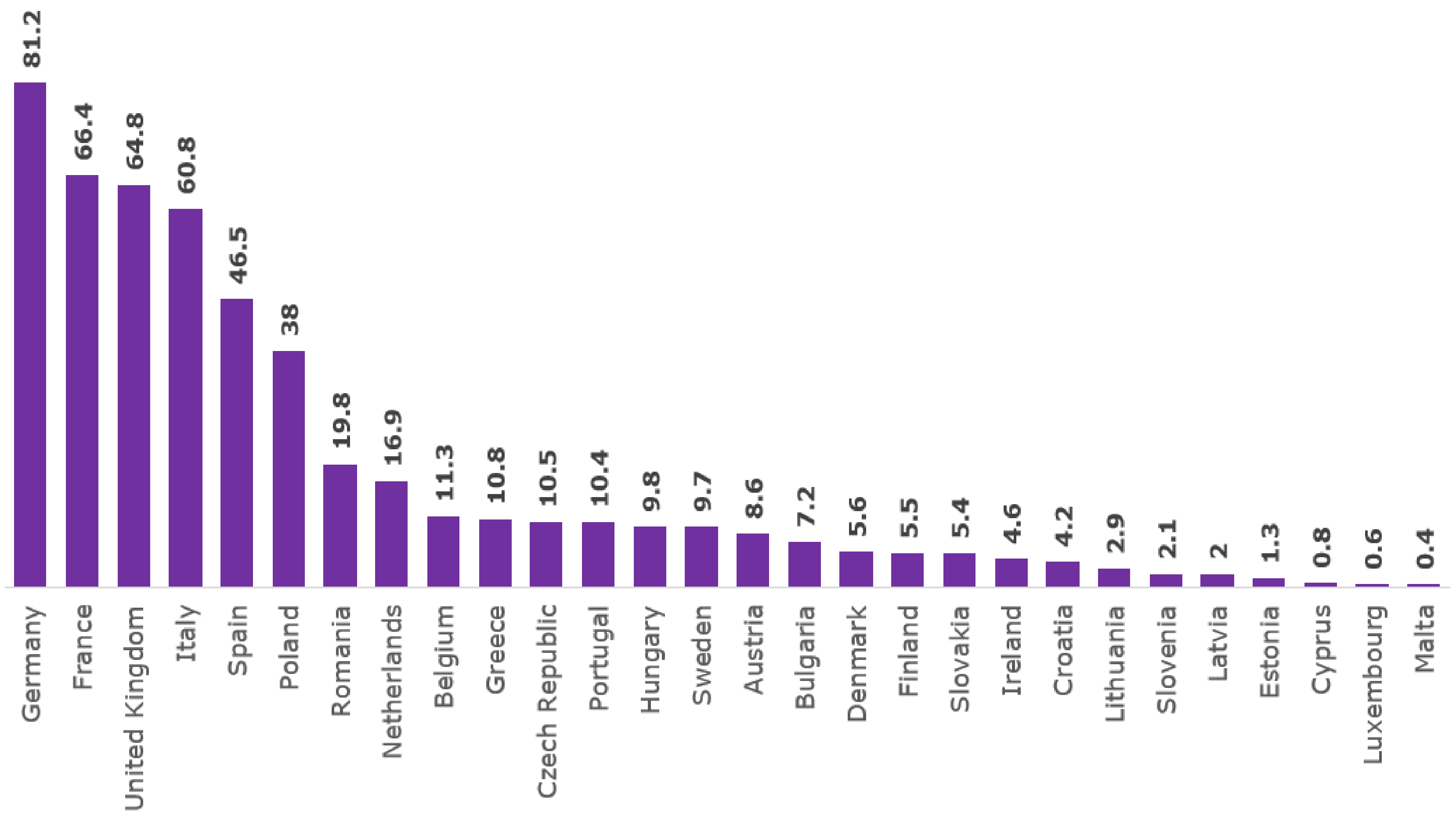
Einkommen pro Kopf
BIP pro Kopf (2013)



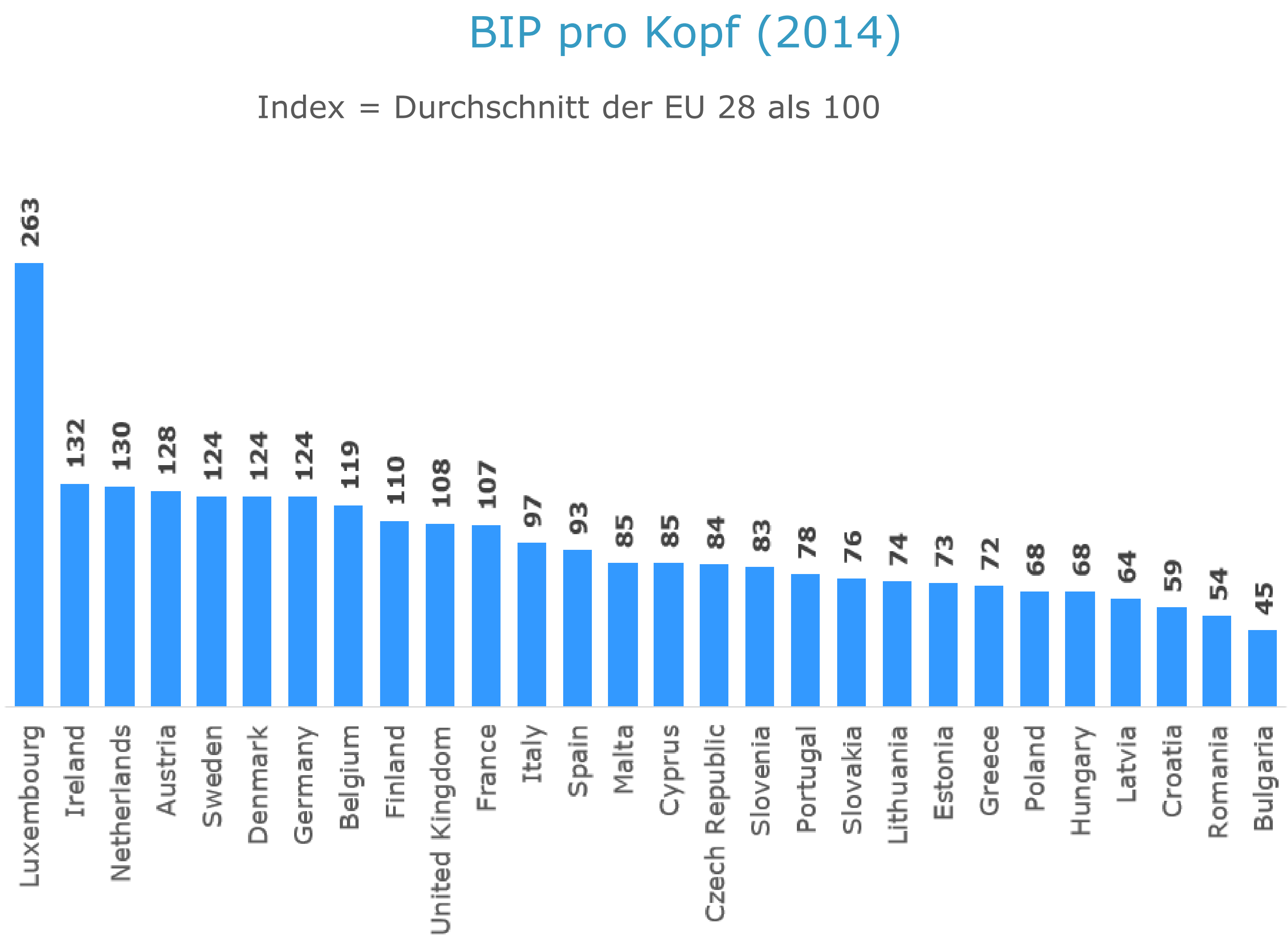
Bevölkerung

Bevölkerung in Mio. (2015)

508 Mio. insgesamt



GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth



Ten priorities for Europe

In 2015, the European Commission of President Jean-Claude Juncker focuses on:

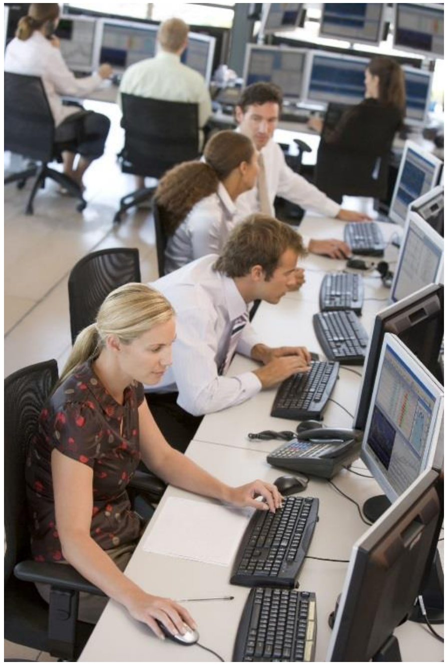
1. The investment plan: a new boost for jobs, growth and investment
2. A connected digital single market
3. A resilient energy union with a forward-looking climate change policy
4. A deeper and fairer internal market with stronger industries
5. A deeper and fairer economic and monetary union
6. A reasonable and balanced free trade agreement with the United States
7. An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust
8. A new policy on migration
9. Europe as a stronger global actor
10. A European Union of democratic change

The European Fund for Strategic Investments

- 2015: Europe's economy begins to recover after the crisis, but the level of investment is still low. Investors have money, but little confidence
- New EU fund from mid-2015
- The fund starts with € 21 billion from EU sources
- Investments are made in viable business projects, for example in digital and energy infrastructure, transport, small businesses, green projects and innovation
- Multiplier effect: public money will trigger private investors to follow suit, with up to € 315 billion
- Could create 1.3 million new jobs over three years

Banking union: safe and reliable banks

The EU's response to the financial crisis:



- **Rulebook**:

New laws to ensure that banks have adequate capital and better risk control

- **Supervision:**

The European Central Bank supervises the +/- 130 of the most important banks

National bank supervisors work closely together

- **Resolution:**

A Europe-wide Single Resolution Board can decide to wind down a failing bank

This is backed by a fund that banks themselves pay into, thus ensuring that taxpayers do not have to pick up the bill.

The euro – a single currency for Europeans