



# EU & ME



**QUIZ!**

This is the PDF version of the online game “EU&ME Quiz”, which is available on Learning Corner: [https://europa.eu/learning-corner/quiz\\_en](https://europa.eu/learning-corner/quiz_en)

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## WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

Since its creation, the European Union has developed and expanded, with more and more countries joining forces to create a better future together. How much do you know about the EU? Do you know what makes it unique and which countries are members, for example? Test yourself below and see whether you are an expert on the EU!

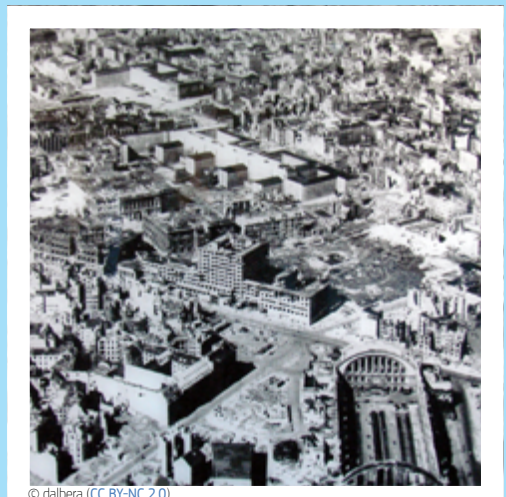


QUESTION  
**1/13**

Following the two devastating world wars in the 20th century that killed millions of people, several European countries decided to work together to ensure that there would be no more bloodshed.

**Who were these founding members of the EU?**

- 1** Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain.
- 2** Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
- 3** Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Denmark.



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QUESTION  
2/13

The founding countries decided to share control of their coal and steel industries so that they could not secretly arm themselves against each other. After this, they set about expanding cooperation to other economic sectors.

**What was the organisation they created in 1957 called?**

- 1 The European Economic Community
- 2 The European Coal and Steel Community
- 3 The European Economic and Social Committee



QUESTION  
3/13

Soon after the Second World War, Europe was split into east and west. The Berlin Wall, which separated East and West Berlin for almost three decades, was a symbol of this division until its fall in 1989.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Resistance against communist rule in central and eastern Europe led to the fall of the Berlin Wall
- 2 The reunification of Germany in 1990 brought West Germany into the European Union.
- 3 Germany beat Argentina 1-0 in the 1990 football World Cup.



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QUESTION

4/13

The first enlargement of the EU in 1973 brought its membership to nine.  
**Which were these three new countries?**

- 1 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.
- 2 Norway, Demark and Ireland.
- 3 The United Kingdom, Greenland and Denmark.



QUESTION

5/13

In the 1970s, three European countries, previously ruled by dictatorships, became democracies and became eligible to apply for EU membership.  
**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Greece, Spain and Portugal all became members in 1986.
- 2 Greece became a member in 1981. Spain and Portugal followed in 1986
- 3 Greece and Spain joined in 1981 and Portugal followed in 1986.



QUESTION

6/13

The fall of the Berlin Wall cleared the way for central and eastern European countries that were previously controlled by the former Soviet Union to reform their systems and join the EU.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Ten central and eastern European countries joined the EU on 1 May 2004, bringing EU membership to 25.
- 2 Eight countries from central and eastern Europe and two Mediterranean islands joined the EU in May 2004.
- 3 Ten countries including Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania joined the EU on 1 May 2004.



QUESTION

7/13

The European flag flies above parliaments, buildings, parks and monuments all over Europe.

**What do the 12 golden stars on a blue background represent?**

- 1 The number of countries that were part of the EU when the flag was designed.
- 2 Unity, solidarity and harmony among the people of Europe.
- 3 The circle of knowledge and truth.



QUESTION  
**8/13**

**Which Member State...**

- ...is one of six monarchies in the European Union;
- ...is known for its Midsummer celebrations; and
- ...joined the European Union in 1995, together with two other countries?

**1** Sweden

**2** Finland

**3** Estonia



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QUESTION  
**9/13**

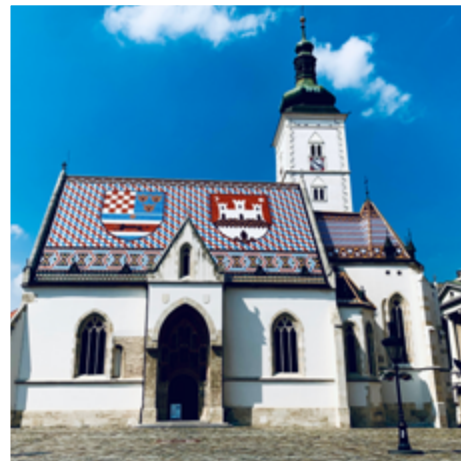
**Which Member State...**

- ...fought a war of independence between 1991 and 1995;
- ...has a coat of arms featuring a red and white checkerboard pattern;
- ...is the latest country to join the European Union?

**1** Bulgaria

**2** Croatia

**3** Slovenia



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QUESTION

10/13

How many official languages does the EU have?

1 24

2 23

3 19



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QUESTION

11/13

Although there may sometimes be disagreements between EU countries, the basic principles behind the EU have remained unchanged for more than six decades. In 2012, the European Union was recognised for its work in uniting the continent.

**Which award did it receive?**

1 The Charlemagne Prize.

2 The Sakharov Prize.

3 The Nobel Peace Prize.





QUESTION  
**12/13**

Every year the EU celebrates its birthday on 9 May.

**What is the name of the man who, on 9 May 1950, put forward the plan considered to be the beginning of what is now the European Union?**

**1** Alcide De Gasperi

**2** Robert Schuman.

**3** Konrad Adenauer.



QUESTION  
**13/13**

The EU treaties govern how decisions are made and in which areas the EU acts jointly.

**In which European city was the latest treaty signed?**

**1** Rome

**2** Amsterdam

**3** Lisbon



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ANSWER  
**1/13**

Following the two devastating world wars in the 20th century that killed millions of people, several European countries decided to work together to ensure that there would be no more bloodshed.

**Who were these founding members of the EU?**



Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

### How it all started

The founding members of the EU were: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Spain joined the European Communities in 1986. Denmark joined in 1973.



ANSWER  
**2/13**

The founding countries decided to share control of their coal and steel industries so that they could not secretly arm themselves against each other. After this, they set about expanding cooperation to other economic sectors.

**What was the organisation they created in 1957 called?**



The European Economic Community

### New economic sectors

The European Economic Community was created by the Treaty of Rome, which was signed in the Italian capital on 25 March 1957.  
The European Coal and Steel Community was created some years earlier by the Treaty of Paris, which was signed on 18 April 1951 and came into force on 23 July 1952.  
The European Economic and Social Committee is an EU advisory body created in 1957. It is made up of representatives of workers' and employers' organisations and other interest groups. It acts as a bridge between the EU's decision-making institutions and EU citizens.



ANSWER  
3/13

Soon after the Second World War, Europe was split into east and west. The Berlin Wall, which separated East and West Berlin for almost three decades, was a symbol of this division until its fall in 1989.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Resistance against communist rule in central and eastern Europe led to the fall of the Berlin Wall

### Fall of the Berlin Wall

The collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, which began in Poland and Hungary, was symbolised by the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989.

Germany was one of the founding members of the EU but it was West Germany that signed the first Treaty in 1951. When Germany was reunified in October 1990, it was therefore the former East Germany that became part of the European Union.

It was West Germany that beat Argentina 1-0 to win the football World Cup in July 1990. East and West Germany were not reunited as one country until 3 October that year. Germany's first football World Cup win as a unified nation was in 2014, when the team beat Argentina again 1-0.



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ANSWER  
4/13

The first enlargement of the EU in 1973 brought its membership to nine.

**Which were these three new countries?**



Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

### The first enlargement

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the European Communities on 1 January 1973. In joining Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the new countries brought the total membership to nine.

Following a referendum, Norway decided not to join. Greenland joined the European Communities in 1973, with Denmark. However, it later withdrew, following a referendum in 1982, but remains associated with the EU as an overseas territory. The United Kingdom left the European Union in 2020.



ANSWER

5/13

In the 1970s, three European countries, previously ruled by dictatorships, became democracies and became eligible to apply for EU membership.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Greece became a member in 1981. Spain and Portugal followed in 1986

### New democracies join the EU

Greece, Spain and Portugal became eligible to join the EU once democracy had been established in their countries.

Greece was the first to join, in 1981, bringing the EU's membership to double figures. Spain and Portugal followed five years later, in 1986.



ANSWER

6/13

The fall of the Berlin Wall cleared the way for central and eastern European countries that were previously controlled by the former Soviet Union to reform their systems and join the EU.

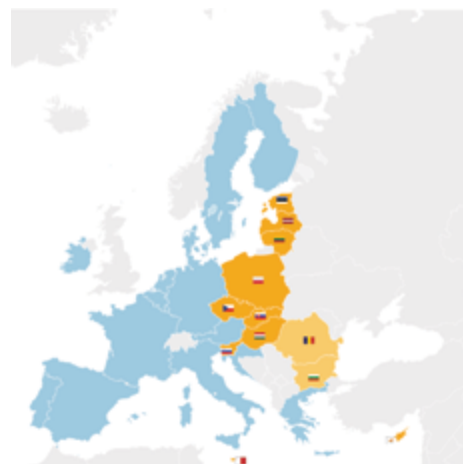
**Which of these statements is true?**



Eight countries from central and eastern Europe and two Mediterranean islands joined the EU in May 2004.

### 2004 enlargement

In 2004, ten countries joined the EU: eight from central and eastern Europe — Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia — and the Mediterranean island countries of Cyprus and Malta. The historic enlargement brought the total number of member states to 25. Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU three years later, on 1 January 2007.



ANSWER

**7/13**

The European flag flies above parliaments, buildings, parks and monuments all over Europe.  
**What do the 12 golden stars on a blue background represent?**



Unity, solidarity and harmony among the people of Europe.

### The EU Flag

The 12 golden stars on a blue background represent the people of Europe in a circle, a symbol of unity.  
The European flag symbolises both the European Union and, more broadly, the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe.



ANSWER

**8/13**

### Which Member State...

- ...is one of six monarchies in the European Union;
- ...is known for its Midsummer celebrations; and
- ...joined the European Union in 1995, together with two other countries?



Sweden

### Sweden

Sweden joined the EU in 1995, together with Austria and Finland.



ANSWER

9/13

**Which Member State...**

- ...fought a war of independence between 1991 and 1995;
- ...has a coat of arms featuring a red and white checkerboard pattern;
- ...is the latest country to join the European Union?



Croatia

**Croatia**

Croatia is the latest member of the EU, joining in 2013. Slovenia joined in 2004, and Bulgaria in 2007.



ANSWER

10/13

**How many official languages does the EU have?**

24

**Official languages of the EU**

With Croatia joining the EU in 2013, the European Union now has 24 official languages. This means that you can write to the EU institutions in any of the official languages, and receive a reply in the same language.



ANSWER  
**11/13**

Although there may sometimes be disagreements between EU countries, the basic principles behind the EU have remained unchanged for more than six decades. In 2012, the European Union was recognised for its work in uniting the continent.

**Which award did it receive?**



The Nobel Peace Prize.

### **Nobel Peace Prize**

The Sakharov Prize is awarded annually by the European Parliament to individuals who have made an exceptional contribution to the fight for human rights across the globe.

The Charlemagne Prize is awarded for exceptional work performed in the service of European unity. It was awarded to a European institution — the Commission of the European Communities—instead of a person, for the first time in 1969.



ANSWER  
**12/13**

Every year the EU celebrates its birthday on 9 May.

**What is the name of the man who, on 9 May 1950, put forward the plan considered to be the beginning of what is now the European Union?**



Robert Schuman.

### **Europe Day**

Today's European Union can be traced back to the proposal for the production of coal and steel to be jointly managed, presented on 9 May 1950 by France's then foreign minister Robert Schuman. By deciding together what to do with Europe's coal and steel, no single nation could build weapons without the other nations knowing about it.



ANSWER

13/13

The EU treaties govern how decisions are made and in which areas the EU acts jointly.  
**In which European city was the latest treaty signed?**



Lisbon

### The Lisbon Treaty

The Treaty of Lisbon was signed in the Portuguese capital on 13 December 2007 and became law on 1 December 2009. It sought to make the EU more democratic, more efficient and better able to address global problems, such as climate change, with one voice.



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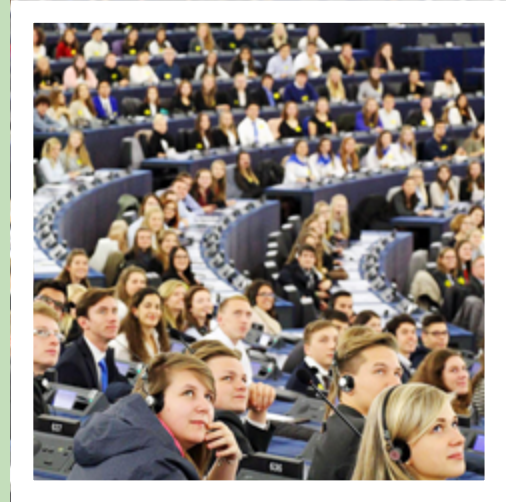
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## HOW DOES THE EU WORK?

Do you know who decides what in the EU? Test your knowledge of the key institutions and the people who work in them.



QUESTION  
**1/13**

As well as being the capital of Belgium, Brussels is often referred to as the capital of Europe as this is where the main institutions are based.

**Which of the following statements is true?**

- 1** The European Commission decides on all new EU laws and actions.
- 2** The European Commission proposes new legislation while the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament make the final decision on all EU laws.
- 3** The European Council, made up of presidents and prime ministers of the EU countries, adopts EU laws.



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QUESTION

2/13

The European Commission is made up of one Commissioner per EU country. Together they make up the College of Commissioners.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 The Commissioners represent the views of their respective countries.
- 2 To be a Commissioner you first need to be a civil servant in your own country.
- 3 Commissioners are proposed by their national governments and must be approved by the European Parliament.



QUESTION

3/13

The European Parliament is the voice of the people. It represents the citizens of EU countries in decision-making matters.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 The Members of the European Parliament are appointed by national parliaments.
- 2 EU citizens directly elect the Members of the European Parliament every four years.
- 3 Countries with large populations have more Members of Parliament (MEPs) than countries with small populations.



QUESTION  
**4/13**

The Council of the European Union represents the governments of the EU countries. Ministers from all member states meet to discuss EU matters and make decisions on EU policies and laws.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Each minister in the Council votes on behalf of his or her own government.
- 2 Each EU country leads the work of the Council in turn for one year.
- 3 All decisions taken in the Council must be agreed unanimously.



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QUESTION  
**5/13**

The European Council brings together the heads of state or government of the EU countries. Their meetings are often referred to as 'European summits'.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 A president appointed for two years chairs the European Council.
- 2 The European Council meets in Strasbourg once a month.
- 3 The European Council sets the EU's main priorities and overall policy direction.



## QUESTION

6/13

The Court of Justice of the European Union was set up in 1952 to ensure that EU law is interpreted and applied in the same way in every EU country.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 The Court of Justice is based in Frankfurt.
- 2 If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation of an EU law, it can ask the Court of Justice for clarification.
- 3 In order to simplify its work, the languages used for all cases managed by the Court of Justice are only English, French and German.



## QUESTION

7/13

European citizens can influence EU policies in a number of ways, for instance by launching or supporting a European citizens' initiative.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 You need the support of one million people from seven or more EU countries to submit a citizens' initiative to the European Commission for examination.
- 2 Any EU citizen can ask the European Commission to propose the creation of a law.
- 3 There are no minimum age requirements for supporting an initiative.



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QUESTION  
**8/13**

I am the President of a European institution and was elected by the European Parliament for a period of 5 years;  
I head up a team known as the 'college'. Our task is to promote the interests of the European Union as a whole;  
I am the first woman to be elected for this role.

**Who am I?**

- 1** You are Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank.
- 2** You are Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.
- 3** You are Emily O'Reilly, the European Ombudsman.

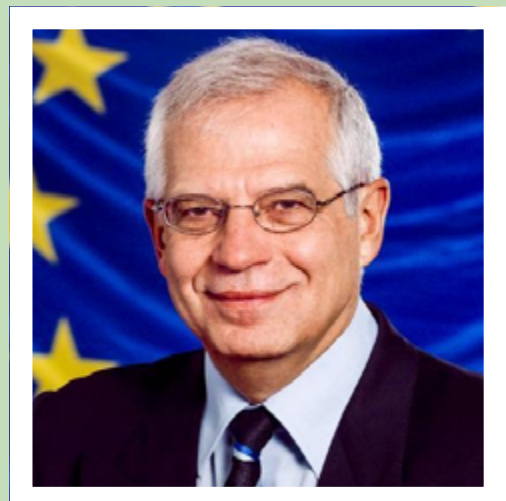


QUESTION  
**9/13**

I coordinate and carry out the EU's policy towards other countries and organisations;  
I represent the EU on the international stage, for example at the United Nations;  
I used to be a Spanish Minister and President of the European Parliament between 2004 and 2007.

**Who am I?**

- 1** You are Paschal Donohoe, President of the Eurogroup.
- 2** You are Didier Reynders, European Commissioner for Justice.
- 3** You are Josep Borrell, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.



QUESTION  
10/13

I am President of a European institution that represents EU citizens;  
I sign the EU budget to approve it;  
I come from the smallest EU country.

**Who am I?**

- 1 You are Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank
- 2 You are Emily O'Reilly, the European Ombudsman
- 3 You are Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament



QUESTION  
11/13

I am the President of a European institution, and have been appointed for two and a half years;  
I chair the meetings with heads of state or government from the member states;  
I was Prime Minister of Belgium for five years.

**Who am I?**

- 1 You are Charles Michel, President of the European Council.
- 2 You are Paschal Donohoe, President of the Eurogroup.
- 3 You are Klaus-Heiner Lehne, President of the European Court of Auditors.



QUESTION  
**12/13**

**How many meetings ('sessions') does the European Parliament have throughout the year and where do they take place?**

- 1** 12 sessions in Brussels, up to six in Strasbourg.
- 2** 12 sessions in Strasbourg, up to six in Brussels.
- 3** 12 sessions in Strasbourg, six in Brussels.



QUESTION  
**13/13**

Approximately 33 000 people work at the European Commission carrying out a variety of jobs as administrative staff, experts, translators, interpreters and assistants.  
**Which of the statements below is true?**

- 1** The Commission's staff is selected through recruitment competitions and is made up of citizens from each of the EU countries.
- 2** You don't have to be an EU citizen to work for the European Commission.
- 3** Before being recruited as a Commission's staff, it is mandatory that you follow an EU traineeship.



ANSWER  
1/13

As well as being the capital of Belgium, Brussels is often referred to as the capital of Europe as this is where the main institutions are based.

**Which of the following statements is true?**



The European Commission proposes new legislation while the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament make the final decision on all EU laws.

### Decision-making in the EU

The European Commission drafts the proposals for new European laws. These are then discussed, amended and finally adopted – or rejected – by the Council of the EU (representing the governments of the EU countries) and the European Parliament (directly elected by EU citizens). This is the most common decision-making procedure in the EU. It is called the ordinary legislative procedure, also known as ‘co-decision’.



ANSWER  
2/13

The European Commission is made up of one Commissioner per EU country. Together they make up the College of Commissioners.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Commissioners are proposed by their national governments and must be approved by the European Parliament.

### European Commission

Commissioners do not represent the views of their country of origin but rather the common interest of the EU. Many Commissioners have previously been leading national politicians and are proposed by their government. The Presidential candidate selects potential Commissioners based on these suggestions. Each nominee must appear before the European Parliament to explain their vision and answer questions. Parliament then votes on whether to accept the nominees as a team. Finally, they are appointed by the European Council.





ANSWER

3/13

The European Parliament is the voice of the people. It represents the citizens of EU countries in decision-making matters.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Countries with large populations have more Members of Parliament (MEPs) than countries with small populations.

### European Parliament

EU citizens can vote every five years for who they want to represent them in the European Parliament.

Parliamentary seats are divided between the individual member states according to the size of their population, which means that large countries have more Members of Parliament than small countries. The last European Parliament elections were held in spring 2019. The next elections will be held in 2024.

You have the right to vote at 18 in all EU countries, except Austria and Malta, where you can vote at the age of 16, and Greece, where you can vote when you are 17.



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ANSWER

4/13

The Council of the European Union represents the governments of the EU countries. Ministers from all member states meet to discuss EU matters and make decisions on EU policies and laws.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Each minister in the Council votes on behalf of his or her own government.

### Council of the EU

Ministers have the authority to commit their governments to the actions agreed on in meetings.

If all member states had to agree on all decisions unanimously, not much would happen in the EU. In many areas, ministers take decisions by majority vote. They have agreed to keep unanimous voting in some sensitive areas, for example on taxation and security issues.



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ANSWER  
5/13

The European Council brings together the heads of state or government of the EU countries. Their meetings are often referred to as 'European summits'.

**Which of these statements is true?**



The European Council sets the EU's main priorities and overall policy direction.

## European Council

The European Council represents the highest level of political cooperation between EU countries.

EU leaders meet at least twice every 6 months. Their meetings, or 'summits', are held in Brussels.

The European Council President chairs meetings. The President, who is appointed for a two-and-a-half-year term, can also convene extraordinary European Council meetings when needed.



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ANSWER  
6/13

The Court of Justice of the European Union was set up in 1952 to ensure that EU law is interpreted and applied in the same way in every EU country.

**Which of these statements is true?**



If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation of an EU law, it can ask the Court of Justice for clarification.

## The Court of Justice of the EU

The Court of Justice is the highest legal authority in the EU and is based in Luxembourg.

If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation or validity of an EU law, it can ask the Court for clarification. The same mechanism can be used to determine whether a national law or practice is compatible with EU law. Just as each member state has its own language and specific legal system, the Court of Justice is a multilingual institution. Its language arrangements have no equivalent in any other court in the world, since each of the official languages of the European Union can be the language of a case.



ANSWER

7/13

European citizens can influence EU policies in a number of ways, for instance by launching or supporting a European citizens' initiative.

**Which of these statements is true?**



You need the support of one million people from seven or more EU countries to submit a citizens' initiative to the European Commission for examination.

### Your voice

A group of at least 7 EU citizens living in 7 different EU countries can launch a European citizens' initiative. You need one million people, or slightly over 0.2 % of the EU population, from at least seven EU countries to express support for an initiative. When this number is reached, the initiative can be submitted to the European Commission for examination.

The first-ever European citizens' initiative, 'Right2Water', which gathered 1.6 million signatures, led to a proposal for new rules on drinking water.

In order to support an initiative, you must be eligible for voting in the European elections in your country (the minimum age for voting varies between 16 and 18 years old in different EU countries).



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ANSWER

8/13

I am the President of a European institution and was elected by the European Parliament for a period of 5 years;

I head up a team known as the 'college'. Our task is to promote the interests of the European Union as a whole;

I am the first woman to be elected for this role.

**Who am I?**



You are Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.

### President of the European Commission

Ursula von der Leyen is the President of the European Commission since 1 December 2019.

President Ursula von der Leyen also represents the Commission in European Council meetings, G7 and G20 summits as well as in meetings with countries outside the EU.



ANSWER  
9/13

I coordinate and carry out the EU's policy towards other countries and organisations;  
I represent the EU on the international stage, for example at the United Nations;  
I used to be a Spanish Minister and President of the European Parliament between 2004 and 2007.

**Who am I?**



You are Josep Borrell, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.

## High Representative of the Union

Josep Borrell is the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy since 1 December 2019.

As the EU's chief diplomat, he is charged with shaping and carrying out the EU's foreign, security and defence policies. He is also Vice-President of the European Commission.



ANSWER  
10/13

I am President of a European institution that represents EU citizens;  
I sign the EU budget to approve it;  
I come from the smallest EU country.

**Who am I?**



You are Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament

## President of the European Parliament

Roberta Metsola was elected President of the European Parliament on 18 January 2022 for a period of two-and-a-half years. She was born in Malta in 1979 and is the youngest Parliament President ever elected. She is a member of the Group of the European People's Party (EPP Group), which is the largest political group in the European Parliament.



ANSWER  
11/13

I am the President of a European institution, and have been appointed for two and a half years; I chair the meetings with heads of state or government from the member states; I was Prime Minister of Belgium for five years.

**Who am I?**



You are Charles Michel, President of the European Council.

## President of the European Council

Charles Michel is President of the European Council from 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2022. He is responsible for convening and chairing European Council meetings and driving forward its work.

Charles Michel represents the EU externally on foreign and security issues, alongside Josep Borrell, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

He also represents the EU at G7 and G20 summits, together with Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.



ANSWER  
12/13

**How many meetings ('sessions') does the European Parliament have throughout the year and where do they take place?**



12 sessions in Strasbourg, up to six in Brussels.

## European Parliament

The main meetings of the European Parliament, also known as 'plenary sessions', take place in Strasbourg, France, 12 times a year, and in Brussels, Belgium, up to six times a year.



ANSWER  
13/13

Approximately 33 000 people work at the European Commission carrying out a variety of jobs as administrative staff, experts, translators, interpreters and assistants.

**Which of the statements below is true?**



The Commission's staff is selected through recruitment competitions and is made up of citizens from each of the EU countries.

### European Commission

Commission officials are citizens from each of the EU countries, selected by means of recruitment competitions.

If working for the EU sounds like a career you might be interested in, then you could start as a trainee. Once you graduate from university, you can apply for an EU traineeship. This is however not a prerequisite for being recruited as Commission staff.



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## HOW IS THE EU RELEVANT TO YOUR DAILY LIFE?

Have you ever wondered what exactly the European Union does for you? Let's follow Anna, from Sweden, to see how the EU makes a difference to her everyday life.



QUESTION  
1/12

Anna has just finished school and would like to improve her Italian. She enrolls on a two-month crash course at a language school in Italy.

**What does she have to do before leaving?**

- 1 Nothing. She can start packing her suitcase and take off for Italy! As an EU citizen, Anna has the right to study in any EU country.
- 2 Anna needs to apply for a temporary residence permit before going to Italy.
- 3 Anna needs to apply for a visa to study in Italy.



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QUESTION

2/12

In Italy, Anna meets, Pavel, an Erasmus+ student from Czechia.

**Which of the following is true?**

The Erasmus+ programme...

- 1 ...helps young people to study in their own country.
- 2 ...is only for university students and does not include other ways of learning.
- 3 ...provides opportunities for partnerships amongst schools and organisations from other EU countries.



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QUESTION

3/12

Euro banknotes and coins were introduced in 2002 and are now used in 20 EU countries. The coins have a common side, showing a map of Europe, but each country has its own design on the other side. Anna tries to guess where this coin comes from.

**Can you help her?**

- 1 Lithuania
- 2 Latvia
- 3 Luxembourg



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QUESTION  
4/12

Anna needs to buy new headphones in Italy and hopes that they will be safe to use. She also does some shopping online. But what are her rights as a consumer?

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Products sold within the EU's single market must fulfil EU-wide safety and environmental requirements.
- 2 Under EU rules you have the right to a minimum one-year guarantee for consumer products such as electronic goods.
- 3 If you buy goods or a service online or outside of a shop (by telephone, mail order, or from a door-to-door salesperson), you have the right to cancel and return your order within 10 days.



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QUESTION  
5/12

Anna would like to visit her new Czech friend Pavel, in his hometown. She wonders how easy this will be.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Since the EU broke up national monopolies and permitted competition in the aviation sector in Europe, flying has become more expensive.
- 2 More cities and regions now have their own airports and there are more direct flights between them.
- 3 Anna will have no right to compensation if her flight is delayed or overbooked.



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QUESTION

6/12

Travelling has become more difficult with the COVID-19 pandemic, but freedom of movement remains one of the EU's biggest achievements. Most EU countries have taken away their border controls thanks to the Schengen Agreement. Anna is travelling by bus from Italy to Czechia via Austria, and is excited about her trip.

**Does Anna need to bring her passport with her during the trip?**

- 1 No. Austria, Czechia and Italy are among the 23 EU and 4 non-EU countries that have removed internal border controls within the Schengen area. Anna can travel freely across the two internal borders.
- 2 Yes. Czechia is not a Schengen country, so Anna cannot cross the border without going through the border control.
- 3 No. Within Europe, you have to show your passport or ID card at the border only if you are travelling to Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland.



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QUESTION

7/12

Anna has a fantastic time in Czechia, but during a visit to one of the many beautiful monuments, she falls and twists her ankle. Fortunately, she has remembered to bring her European Health Insurance Card with her.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Anna has the right to private healthcare free of charge.
- 2 Anna can receive public health care and pay the same fees as locals with her European Health Insurance Card.
- 3 As she is not Czech, Anna will have to pay for all the public health care received there.



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QUESTION  
8/12

While in Italy, Anna stays in touch with her friends and family at home on her smartphone. She calls and texts her friends and family and uses social media apps to share pictures and experiences with them. What about Anna's roaming costs?

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 Anna can 'roam like at home' with her Swedish smartphone without any limitations even if she stays in Italy for a lot longer.
- 2 As long as Anna travels periodically and spends more time in her home country than abroad, she will only pay what she would pay at home.
- 3 Roam like at home does not apply automatically. Anna will need to contact her operator to activate it.



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QUESTION  
9/12

Anna is not sure about the quality of bathing water in Italy and Czechia and wonders if she can safely swim in the lakes and in the sea.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 During the bathing season, EU countries do not have to inform the public about the quality of bathing water.
- 2 Just over 50% of bathing sites in the EU meet the minimum standards for water quality.
- 3 There are EU-wide minimum standards for bathing water, which all EU countries must respect.



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QUESTIONS

QUESTION

10/12

The EU invests in Europe's cities and regions. The Italian city where Anna is staying is part of a project that is helping EU cities become more sustainable.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 EU funding is devoted to those countries that joined the EU from 2004 onwards.
- 2 One third of the EU budget is spent on projects benefiting all European cities and regions.
- 3 Only the less-developed EU countries can benefit from EU funding.



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QUESTION

11/12

Back in Sweden, Anna tells her grandmother about her European adventures. Her grandmother says that she would have liked to do something similar when she was young, but never had a chance to do so.

**How many young people have studied, worked or volunteered abroad thanks to Erasmus+?**

- 1 1 million
- 2 5 million
- 3 10 million



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QUESTION  
12/12

Anna's trip has given her the taste for more adventure. She is thinking of volunteering or working in a project in Sweden, or maybe even abroad. Her grandmother thinks she has heard of such an initiative.

**Which of the following answers is the correct initiative?**

1 The Voluntary Corps

2 The European Solidarity Corps

3 DiscoverEU



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ANSWER  
1/12

Anna has just finished school and would like to improve her Italian. She enrolls on a two-month crash course at a language school in Italy.

**What does she have to do before leaving?**



Nothing. She can start packing her suitcase and take off for Italy! As an EU citizen, Anna has the right to study in any EU country.

### Free movement and no controls at internal borders

Thanks to the single market and the creation of the ‘Schengen’ area, EU citizens can travel, study, work or retire in any EU country with very little administrative burden or internal border controls.

As an EU citizen, Anna is allowed to work and study in Italy. If she stays in Italy for more than 3 months, she may ask to register with the relevant authorities, if she so wishes.

A visa to study in Italy is needed by citizens of third countries if they wish to stay in Italy for longer than 3 months. This is not the case for Anna.

Footnote: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have temporarily restricted free movement and prohibited non-essential travel.



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ANSWER  
2/12

In Italy, Anna meets Pavel, an Erasmus+ student from Czechia.

**Which of the following is true?**

The Erasmus+ programme...



...provides opportunities for partnerships amongst schools and organisations from other EU countries.

### Erasmus+

The Erasmus programme was launched over 30 years ago to allow students to do part of their studies at a university in another EU country.

Today's programme, Erasmus+, is not only for university students but also offers many other opportunities. Young people can study, train or work as volunteers, within or outside the EU, in a wide range of areas such as social care, the environment, culture, youth, sports and development cooperation.



ANSWER

3/12

Euro banknotes and coins were introduced in 2002 and are now used in 20 EU countries. The coins have a common side, showing a map of Europe, but each country has its own design on the other side. Anna tries to guess where this coin comes from.

**Can you help her?**



Lithuania

## The euro

Lithuania (follow the arrow on the map) joined the euro area as its 19th member in 2015.

Its euro coins feature Vytis, a knight on horseback holding a sword and shield, which is also displayed on the coat-of-arms of the country.

As of 1 January 2023, the euro area consists of 20 countries: Croatia is now one of the EU countries using the euro as its currency.



ANSWER

4/12

Anna needs to buy new headphones in Italy and hopes that they will be safe to use. She also does some shopping online. But what are her rights as a consumer?

**Which of these statements is true?**



Products sold within the EU's single market must fulfil EU-wide safety and environmental requirements.

## Protecting consumers

You have a minimum 2-year guarantee period for products, such as electronic goods, bought in the EU. This means if your mobile phone breaks down after one year, it will be repaired or replaced free of charge, regardless of where you originally bought it.

EU law allows you 14 days to return goods bought at a distance, whether online, by phone, from a door-to-door salesman, or by mail order. Anna can choose to cancel her order for any reason within this timeframe — even if she simply changes her mind.



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ANSWER  
5/12

Anna would like to visit her new Czech friend Pavel, in his hometown. She wonders how easy this will be.

**Which of these statements is true?**



More cities and regions now have their own airports and there are more direct flights between them.

### Air passengers' rights

Competition has brought major changes to air travel. Today, air travel is cheaper, safer and open to more people than ever before. EU legislation protects air passengers' rights when travelling in Europe. If you are left stranded at an airport because your plane was overbooked or seriously delayed, you can claim compensation.



ANSWER  
6/12

Travelling has become more difficult with the COVID-19 pandemic, but freedom of movement remains one of the EU's biggest achievements. Most EU countries have taken away their border controls thanks to the Schengen Agreement. Anna is travelling by bus from Italy to Czechia via Austria, and is excited about her trip.

**Does Anna need to bring her passport with her during the trip?**



No. Austria, Czechia and Italy are among the 23 EU and 4 non-EU countries that have removed internal border controls within the Schengen area. Anna can travel freely across the two internal borders.

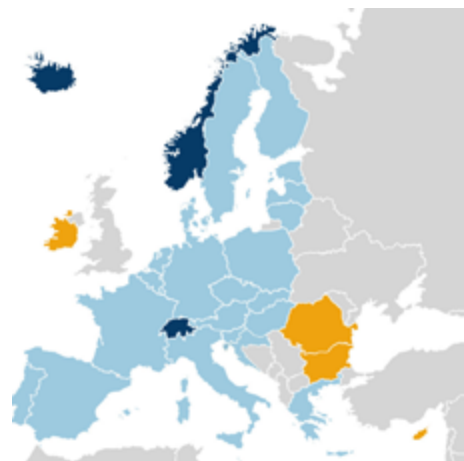
### Abolition of border controls at internal borders

The Schengen area comprises 23 EU countries (light blue) and four non-EU countries (dark blue). Both Italy and Czechia, as well as Austria (the transit country between them) are Schengen countries, so Anna can travel from Italy to Czechia and back, without needing to show her passport.

Anna should however take her national ID card along with her so that she can identify herself as an EU citizen, if requested.

Some EU countries, notably Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland and Romania, are not part of the Schengen area (non-Schengen EU countries). Remember that when travelling to or from a non-Schengen country (i.e. a non-Schengen EU country or any other non-EU country) you must show a valid ID card or passport at the border.

Footnote: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have temporarily restricted free movement and prohibited non-essential travel.





ANSWER

7/12

Anna has a fantastic time in Czechia, but during a visit to one of the many beautiful monuments, she falls and twists her ankle. Fortunately, she has remembered to bring her European Health Insurance Card with her.

**Which of these statements is true?**



Anna can receive public health care and pay the same fees as locals with her European Health Insurance Card.

### Health insurance on temporary visits abroad

If Anna unexpectedly falls ill during a temporary stay in another EU country — whether on holiday or studying abroad — she is entitled to any medical treatment that can't wait until she gets home.

The European Health Insurance Card is delivered by your health insurance institution and proves that you are insured in an EU country. With this card you can get access to State-provided healthcare abroad, and pay the same fees as locals.



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ANSWER

8/12

While in Italy, Anna stays in touch with her friends and family at home on her smartphone. She calls and texts her friends and family and uses social media apps to share pictures and experiences with them. What about Anna's roaming costs?

**Which of these statements is true?**



As long as Anna travels periodically and spends more time in her home country than abroad, she will only pay what she would pay at home.

### Cheaper mobile roaming charges

The EU abolished roaming charges in June 2017. When travelling in the EU you pay domestic prices for phone calls, SMS and mobile internet ('roam like at home').

The general rule is that as long as you spend more time at home than abroad, or you use your mobile phone more at home than abroad, you can roam at domestic prices when travelling wherever in the EU.

Roam like at home applies automatically. You do not need to set anything up.



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ANSWER  
9/12

Anna is not sure about the quality of bathing water in Italy and Czechia and wonders if she can safely swim in the lakes and in the sea.

**Which of these statements is true?**



There are EU-wide minimum standards for bathing water, which all EU countries must respect.

### Protecting the environment

EU citizens enjoy some of the best bathing water quality in the world. Every year the EU publishes a report on the quality of bathing water. It tracks the water quality at more than 22 000 bathing sites on the coast and in lakes and rivers across the EU. 85% of bathing sites monitored in 2019 met the European Union's highest and most stringent 'excellent' quality standards.



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ANSWER  
10/12

The EU invests in Europe's cities and regions. The Italian city where Anna is staying is part of a project that is helping EU cities become more sustainable.

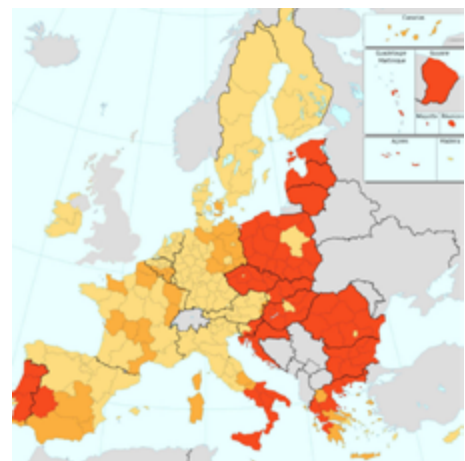
**Which of these statements is true?**



One third of the EU budget is spent on projects benefiting all European cities and regions.

### Helping less-developed European countries and regions

The EU co-finances thousands of projects in regions and cities all over Europe. All EU countries and their citizens benefit from this funding. The bulk of the funding goes to the less-developed European regions (shown in red on the map) to help them catch up.



ANSWER

11/12

Back in Sweden, Anna tells her grandmother about her European adventures. Her grandmother says that she would have liked to do something similar when she was young, but never had a chance to do so.

**How many young people have studied, worked or volunteered abroad thanks to Erasmus+?**



10 million

### Financing Erasmus+

Erasmus+ has helped around 10 million people to study, work or volunteer abroad.

It is one of the most popular EU funding programmes. For the next seven years (2021-2027) the budget has almost doubled compared to the previous period and amount to over 26 billion euro. It shows the importance given to education and youth in Europe. For this new phase, the programme will be more inclusive, more digital, and greener.



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ANSWER

12/12

Anna's trip has given her the taste for more adventure. She is thinking of volunteering or working in a project in Sweden, or maybe even abroad. Her grandmother thinks she has heard of such an initiative.

**Which of the following answers is the correct initiative?**



The European Solidarity Corps

### European Solidarity Corps

The European Solidarity Corps gives 18-30 year-olds the opportunity to take part in a wide range of activities for shared community and support, either by volunteering or taking up job placements. You can register for the European Solidarity Corps when you are 17, but you cannot start a project until you are over 18.

The EU launched DiscoverEU in 2018 to give 18-year-old Europeans the opportunity to discover their continent. Young Europeans have the chance to explore Europe's cultural diversity by visiting between one and four foreign destinations for up to 30 days with the help of a travel pass.



## WHAT'S ON THE EU'S AGENDA?

Do you know what the EU is doing to tackle today's many challenges such as youth unemployment, migration, climate change and recovery from the COVID-19 crisis? Let's find out!



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QUESTION

1/13

In 2019, the European Parliament elected Ursula von der Leyen as Commission President. She presented her political guidelines with 6 priorities for Europe.

**Which of the following is NOT one of President von der Leyen's six priorities?**

- 1 To ensure we have the same education in maths, history and English all over Europe.
- 2 To get Europe's economy growing and to create more jobs, particularly for young people.
- 3 To make sure we have secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy in Europe.



QUESTION  
**2/13**

Climate change is a major challenge to the EU and the world. The EU aims to become climate-neutral - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. All the EU governments have agreed to reach this goal by a given target date.

**By when is the EU striving to be climate neutral?**

**1** 2030

**2** 2050

**3** 2100



QUESTION  
**3/13**

Digital technology has become crucial for all of us. This has become even more evident during the pandemic, when many young people relied on it for home schooling or to communicate with friends. The EU wants to help everybody to take full advantage of the new technologies by giving them better access.

**Have you heard of WiFi4EU? Do you know what it is?**

**1** A new wireless standard that will replace 5G

**2** A common mobile phone charger

**3** An EU initiative that gives citizens free wireless internet access in public spaces



QUESTION

4/13

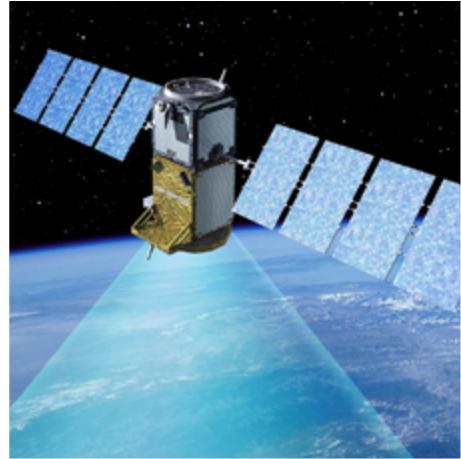
Geolocation is at the heart of the digital revolution. The EU has invested in its own global satellite navigation system.

**What is it called?**

1 Gaia

2 Galilei

3 Galileo



QUESTION

5/13

The EU is working to ensure that our energy is climate-friendly, affordable, and available when we need it by diversifying our supplies and relying more on energy produced in the EU.

**How much of our energy do we currently import from outside the EU?**

1 A fifth

2 More than half

3 A quarter



QUESTION  
**6/13**

The EU is working through the United Nations and other international organisations to promote ambitious global action to limit climate change. It is leading by example through ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030.

**Which of the following is a correct target for 2030?**

- 1** A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55%
- 2** At least 55% of all our energy should come from renewable sources
- 3** We should improve energy efficiency by at least 55%



QUESTION  
**7/13**

The economy of the EU depends on trade. Open markets generate economic growth and better jobs for Europe and its partners. It gives EU consumers more choice and purchasing power, and opens up new markets for EU companies.

**With which country has the EU NOT signed a free trade agreement?**

- 1** Canada
- 2** New Zealand
- 3** Japan



## QUESTION

8/13

People living in the EU should feel confident that wherever they move within the EU, their freedom and their security are well protected. One of the main current threats is terrorism. The EU has therefore adopted a series of measures to protect us.

**Which of the following is NOT one of these measures?**

- 1 The introduction of a new law on data protection.
- 2 Making it a criminal offence to travel in order to commit terrorism or support it.
- 3 The prevention of radicalisation, including online.



## QUESTION

9/13

The high numbers of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in the EU puts pressure on Europe. The EU has responded to this situation by taking various actions.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 The EU wants to create safe and legal ways for asylum seekers to enter the EU so that they do not have to risk their lives by turning to smugglers and traffickers.
- 2 The EU assists EU Member States to return irregular migrants to their home country even if they have the right to stay in the EU.
- 3 The EU has financed emergency actions inside the EU, but it does not assist countries outside its borders.





QUESTION  
**10/13**

Together, the EU countries make up one of the largest economies in the world. Acting together gives them far greater authority than they would have if each pursued its own policies.

**Which of these statements is true?**

- 1 EU countries make up 10% of the world's population and 15% of world's economy.
- 2 EU countries make up 16% of the world's economy but only around 6% of the world's population.
- 3 EU countries represent 4% of the world's population and make up 26% of the world's economy.



QUESTION  
**11/13**

The coronavirus has shaken Europe, and the pandemic is creating severe economic and social damages. As a response, the EU has launched a fund called 'NextGenerationEU' to kick-start the economic recovery after the pandemic.

**Do you know the amount of money allocated to NextGenerationEU?**

- 1 50 billion euro
- 2 166 billion euro
- 3 806 billion euro



QUESTION

12/13

The Commission has made it a priority to propose new laws only when they are needed and when there is a clear European added-value, and to be fully transparent about what it is doing.

**When can the public comment or have a say on an EU law?**

1 Only before it is drafted

2 Anytime

3 Only once it is in force



QUESTION

13/13

The COVID-19 pandemic will only be defeated once enough people have been vaccinated. To accelerate the development of COVID-19 vaccines, the EU supported companies that were developing vaccines from an early stage in the pandemic. By helping them to finance the development and production of COVID-19 vaccines, the Commission obtained the right to buy billions of vaccine doses for EU citizens once the vaccines were ready and had been shown to be safe and effective. Several of these vaccines are now being used. They have been authorised to be sold in the EU.

**Which body authorises a vaccine to be sold on the EU market?**

1 The European Commission

2 The European Medicines Agency

3 The European Parliament



ANSWER  
1/13

In 2019, the European Parliament elected Ursula von der Leyen as Commission President. She presented her political guidelines with 6 priorities for Europe.

**Which of the following is NOT one of President von der Leyen's six priorities?**



To ensure we have the same education in maths, history and English all over Europe.

## 6 priorities for Europe

EU countries and their regional and local authorities decide what is taught in the classroom, not the EU.

The 6 priorities for the 2019-2023 European Commission are:

- A European Green Deal
- A Europe fit for the digital age
- An economy that works for people
- A stronger Europe in the world
- Promoting the European way of life
- A new push for European democracy.



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ANSWER  
2/13

Climate change is a major challenge to the EU and the world. The EU aims to become climate-neutral - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. All the EU governments have agreed to reach this goal by a given target date.

**By when is the EU striving to be climate neutral?**



2050

## A European Green Deal

The EU's goal is to become climate neutral by 2050. The transition to a climate-neutral society is an urgent challenge but also an opportunity to make Europe's economy sustainable. The EU wants to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases, and create a society that uses less natural resources, and produces less waste and pollution.



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ANSWER  
3/13

Digital technology has become crucial for all of us. This has become even more evident during the pandemic, when many young people relied on it for home schooling or to communicate with friends. The EU wants to help everybody to take full advantage of the new technologies by giving them better access.

**Have you heard of WiFi4EU? Do you know what it is?**



An EU initiative that gives citizens free wireless internet access in public spaces

## Digital Europe

WiFi4EU is an EU initiative that finances the installation of Wi-Fi connections in public spaces, such as parks, libraries and squares.

By 2025, the EU wants all public spaces, including schools, to have 1 Gb internet connections, while all European households should have access to download speeds of at least 100Mbps.



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ANSWER  
4/13

Geolocation is at the heart of the digital revolution. The EU has invested in its own global satellite navigation system.

**What is it called?**



Galileo

## The EU's global satellite navigation system

The EU's global satellite navigation system is named Galileo, after the 16th century Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei.

It will increase geolocation precision tenfold and will enable new innovative services that could transform our daily lives, such as autonomous cars and improved urban transport networks.

Gaia is a European Space Agency satellite, which has a mission to create a 3D map of our galaxy, the Milky Way.



ANSWER

5/13

The EU is working to ensure that our energy is climate-friendly, affordable, and available when we need it by diversifying our supplies and relying more on energy produced in the EU.

**How much of our energy do we currently import from outside the EU?**



More than half

### Better connected energy market

In 2018, the EU imported 55% of its energy. Diversification of energy sources and suppliers is key to improving our energy security. At the moment, many electricity grids and gas pipelines are not well connected across borders. This is being improved so that energy can flow freely across the EU without any technical or legal barriers.



ANSWER

6/13

The EU is working through the United Nations and other international organisations to promote ambitious global action to limit climate change. It is leading by example through ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030.

**Which of the following is a correct target for 2030?**



A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55%

### Protecting our climate

The EU's 2030 climate and energy framework has set three key targets:

- A reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels);
- At least 32% of all energy consumed to come from renewable sources;
- An improvement of at least 32.5% in energy efficiency.

The 2030 targets are part of the EU's commitment to the Paris Agreement — the global climate deal which the EU helped secure in 2015. The EU has recently increased the target related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as the long-term objective is to become climate neutral by 2050.



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ANSWER

7/13

The economy of the EU depends on trade. Open markets generate economic growth and better jobs for Europe and its partners. It gives EU consumers more choice and purchasing power, and opens up new markets for EU companies.

**With which country has the EU NOT signed a free trade agreement?**



New Zealand

## Free Trade Agreements

Free trade agreements make it easier for countries to trade with each other. They reduce tariffs, quotas and other restrictions to trade.

The EU is currently negotiating a free trade agreement with New Zealand, but it has not been concluded yet.

The EU has signed trade agreements with both Canada (2016) and Japan (2018), and many other countries around the world. The EU's trade agreements with Canada and Japan have boosted trade, by nearly 25% and 6% respectively, since their entry into force.

Today, the EU applies 45 trade agreements representing around 33% of total EU external trade.



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ANSWER

8/13

People living in the EU should feel confident that wherever they move within the EU, their freedom and their security are well protected. One of the main current threats is terrorism. The EU has therefore adopted a series of measures to protect us.

**Which of the following is NOT one of these measures?**



The introduction of a new law on data protection.

## EU actions to address the terrorist threat

Measures taken to address all aspects of the terrorist threat include:

- the prevention of radicalisation, including online;
- making it an offence to travel to commit terrorism or support it;
- stepping up detection of terrorism by increasing the exchange of information;
- tackling the financing of terrorism;
- cutting access to firearms and explosives;
- supporting partner countries, particularly around the Mediterranean.

In a separate action not connected to the terrorist threat, the EU has improved data protection. New rules protecting EU citizens' personal data across the EU and beyond became applicable in May 2018. This new data protection law gives citizens more control over how their personal data is used.



ANSWER

9/13

The high numbers of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in the EU puts pressure on Europe. The EU has responded to this situation by taking various actions.

**Which of these statements is true?**



The EU wants to create safe and legal ways for asylum seekers to enter the EU so that they do not have to risk their lives by turning to smugglers and traffickers.

## Migration and asylum

The EU has already done a great deal to better handle the arrival of migrants and asylum seekers, and continues to do so. As well as providing money, it helps to relocate asylum seekers already in Europe and to resettle people in need from neighbouring countries. The EU also provides humanitarian aid to refugees and migrants in countries outside the EU, such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Furthermore, the EU has created a European Border and Coast Guard that will reinforce the management and security of the EU's external borders.



ANSWER

10/13

Together, the EU countries make up one of the largest economies in the world. Acting together gives them far greater authority than they would have if each pursued its own policies.

**Which of these statements is true?**



EU countries make up 16% of the world's economy but only around 6% of the world's population.

## Global actor

EU countries make up around 16% of the world's economy while being home to only around 6% of the global population. Although Europe is a relatively small continent, it plays an important role on the world stage. For example, it has led and supported peace talks around the world to stop conflicts and has taken a lead in the global fight against climate change.



ANSWER  
11/13

The coronavirus has shaken Europe, and the pandemic is creating severe economic and social damages. As a response, the EU has launched a fund called 'NextGenerationEU' to kick-start the economic recovery after the pandemic.

**Do you know the amount of money allocated to NextGenerationEU?**

 806 billion euro

## NextGenerationEU

NextGenerationEU is an EU fund of around €806 billion. EU countries can use it to help their economies recover from the crisis and prepare Europe for the next generations. More than 50% of the funds will go to projects that aim to modernise Europe, for example by promoting innovation in green and digital technologies. This money will also be used to reduce unemployment among young people and to help them acquire new skills.



ANSWER  
12/13

The Commission has made it a priority to propose new laws only when they are needed and when there is a clear European added-value, and to be fully transparent about what it is doing.

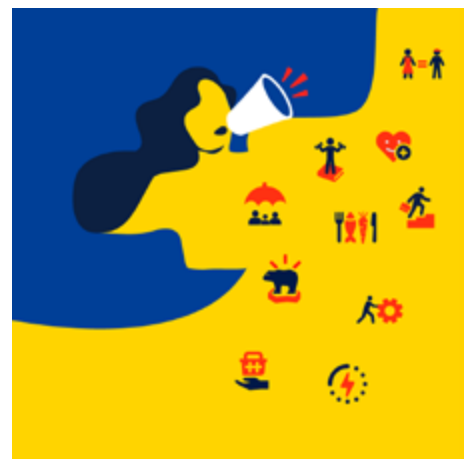
**When can the public comment or have a say on an EU law?**

 Anytime

## Citizens' consultations

Before making proposals on new EU laws and actions, and throughout the decision-making process, the European Commission listens closely to citizens and stakeholders.

One way to express your concerns is online. Citizens can give their comments by replying to an online public consultation, or by sending comments on their own initiative. Citizens can always give their feedback, even after the law has entered into force.





ANSWER  
13/13

The COVID-19 pandemic will only be defeated once enough people have been vaccinated. To accelerate the development of COVID-19 vaccines, the EU supported companies that were developing vaccines from an early stage in the pandemic. By helping them to finance the development and production of COVID-19 vaccines, the Commission obtained the right to buy billions of vaccine doses for EU citizens once the vaccines were ready and had been shown to be safe and effective. Several of these vaccines are now being used. They have been authorised to be sold in the EU.

**Which body authorises a vaccine to be sold on the EU market?**



The European Medicines Agency

## COVID-19 vaccines

All medicines, including vaccines, need a so-called “marketing authorisation” before they can be sold in the countries of the EU. The European Medicines Agency (EMA) makes a scientific evaluation and recommends whether a vaccine is safe, effective and of good quality. If the EMA gives a positive recommendation, the European Commission can authorise the new vaccine to enter the EU market. Several COVID-19 vaccines have now been assessed by EMA to be safe and effective, and the European Commission has authorised them to be sold on the EU market. In total, billions of vaccine doses have been secured. Vaccine doses are being delivered to EU countries and EU citizens are being vaccinated at an increasing speed. In addition, to help other countries, the Commission and EU countries have pledged over €3billion to COVAX. This is a global collaboration aimed at ensuring access to COVID-19 vaccines on equal terms for every country in the world.



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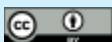
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