



**VON DER LEYEN
COMMISSION 101**

Since the beginning of this mandate the von der Leyen Commission is working on delivering on its promise to make the European Union greener, more digital and fairer, and dealing with historic events that impacted the lives of many Europeans – the coronavirus pandemic and Russia’s war against Ukraine.

With this game you can look back at what the Commission has been doing during the past three years and test your knowledge on the main initiatives the Commission put forward to deliver on its promises from the beginning of the mandate and to tackle the unprecedented challenges it has been facing.

How to play?

Each event is complemented with three questions linked to the topic. When the player lands on the square, the co-player(s) read one of the relevant questions from this booklet. If the player answers correctly, she/he can throw the dice another time and try to answer again to another question. If the player answers wrongly, she/he has to pass the turn to the next player. Each player can throw the dice a maximum of three times in a row. If the third consecutive answer within the turn is correct, the player has to pass the turn to the next one, but gets a jolly that allows her/him to make an additional throw in the next rounds in case she/he answers wrongly. The winner is who first reaches the finish line.

Please note: the information in this booklet represent the status on 16 August 2022

01.12.2019

The von der Leyen Commission takes office

Q.1

How many women have led the European Commission as its President?

- **Just one!** In December 2019, Ursula von der Leyen replaced Jean-Claude Juncker as the president of the European Commission, becoming the first woman to serve in this role.

Q.2

When was Ursula von der Leyen elected President of the European Commission by the European parliament?

- A. In May 2019
- B. In July 2019**
- C. In September 2019

Q.3

Can you name one of the six political priorities of the von der Leyen Commission?

- **a European Green Deal;**
- **a Europe fit for the digital age;**
- **an economy that works for people;**
- **a stronger Europe in the world;**
- **promoting our European way of life;**
- **a new push for European democracy.**

11.12.2019

Launch of the European Green Deal

Q.1

What is the main goal the European Commission wants to achieve with the European Green Deal?

- A. **Making Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050**
- B. Making Europe the greenest continent by 2050
- C. Making Europe the first producer of green products by 2050.

Q.2

What percentage of investments from NextGenerationEU and the EU's seven-year budget will finance the Green Deal?

- A. **One third**
- B. Two thirds
- C. Three thirds

Q.3

By how much wants the European Commission reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels)?

- A. By at least 15%
- B. By at least 35%
- C. **By at least 55%**

14.01.2020

Presentation of the European Green Deal Investment plan and Just Transition Mechanism

Q.1

What will the European Green Deal Investment plan do?

- **Provide EU funding for public and private investments needed for Europe to become the world's first climate-neutral bloc by 2050.**

Q.2

The Just Transition Mechanism is a key tool to ensure that the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind. How much funding will the Just Transition Mechanism mobilise?

- A. At least €20 billion
- B. At least €60 billion
- C. At least €100 billion**

Q.3

Which regions will benefit the most from the Just Transition Mechanism?

- **Support will be available to all Member States, focused on regions that are the most carbon-intensive or with the most people working in fossil fuels.**

31.01.2020

The UK leaves the EU

Q.1

When was the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement agreed and when did it enter into force?

- **The EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement was agreed on 1 October 2019, and it entered into force on 1 February 2020.**

Q.2

Who was on the EU side leading the negotiations on the withdrawal of the UK from the EU?

- **Michel Barnier**

Q.3

What is the name of the solution found for Ireland and Northern Ireland during the EU-UK negotiations?

- A. Withdrawal Agreement
- B. Trade and Cooperation Agreement
- **C. Protocol on Ireland and Northern Ireland**

05.02.2020

Presentation of the new methodology for EU accession negotiations

Q.1

What are the four main principles of the new enlargement methodology?

- **Credibility, predictability, dynamism and stronger political steer.**

Q.2

Which European city gave the name to the accession criteria a country needs to fulfil to gain accession status?

- A. **Copenhagen**
- B. Brussels
- C. Ljubljana

Q.3

Which partners of the EU do we refer to when talking about the Western Balkans?

- **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.**

19.02.2020

Publication of the agenda to shape Europe's digital future

Q.1

Can you name one of the three main pillars of the European digital transformation?

- **Possible answers are: 1) technology that works for the people; 2) a fair and competitive digital economy; 3) an open, democratic and sustainable society.**

Q.2

The EU aims to become a global leader in digital transformation. Can you think of one way this will be achieved?

- **Possible answers are: 1) by becoming a global role model for the digital economy; 2) by supporting developing economies in going digital; 3) by developing digital standards and promote them internationally.**

Q.3

Can you think of one way in which the digital strategy will help the EU to become climate neutral via the European Green Deal?

- **Possible answers are: 1) launch a new EU industrial strategy; 2) boost the EU's ability to predict and manage environmental disasters; 3) support the circular economy; 4) launch a circular electronics initiative; 5) make data centres and ICT infrastructures climate-neutral by 2030; 6) take advantage of Artificial Intelligence, 5G, cloud and edge computing, and the Internet of Things; 7) support automated and connected transport; 8) make public procurement more sustainable; 9) establishing a common charger standard for electronic devices.**

04.03.2020

Adoption of the European Climate Law

Q.1

How long did it take for the proposal of the European climate law to enter into force?

- A. **1 year and 3 months (March 2020 – July 2021)**
- B. 2 years and 2 months (January 2020 – March 2022)
- C. 2 years and 6 month (December 2019 – May 2022)

Q.2

Name one of the 5 European Climate Law objectives.

- **Possible answers are: 1) set the long-term direction of travel for meeting the 2050 climate neutrality objective through all policies, in a socially fair and cost-efficient manner; 2) set a more ambitious EU 2030 target, to set Europe on a responsible path to becoming climate-neutral by 2050; 3) create a system for monitoring progress and take further action if needed; 4) provide predictability for investors and other economic actors; 5) ensure that the transition to climate neutrality is irreversible.**

Q.3

What is the EU's target for 2030 regarding the reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (compared to levels in 1990)?

- A. At least 30%
- B. **At least 55%**
- C. At least 72%

05.03.2020

Adoption of a new gender equality strategy for 2020-2025

Q.1

When was the principle of equality between men and women with regard to equal pay first established?

- A. **In the Treaty of Rome (1957)**
- B. In the Treaty of Maastricht (1992)
- C. In the Treaty of Lisbon (2007)

Q.2

Can you name one of the main objectives of the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025?

- **Possible answers are: 1) ending gender-based violence; 2) challenging gender stereotypes; 3) closing gender gaps in the labour market; 4) achieving equal participation across different sectors of the economy; 5) addressing the gender pay and pension gaps; 6) closing the gender care gap; and 7) achieving gender balance in decision-making and in politics.**

Q.3

What is the share of women among the members of national parliaments in the EU?

- A. 10%
- B. **33%**
- C. 49%

09.03.2020

Adoption of a comprehensive EU strategy with Africa

Q.1

The proposed EU strategy with Africa put forward five key partnerships between the two continents. Can you think of one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) sustainable growth and jobs; 2) the green transition and energy access; 3) the digital transformation; 4) peace, security and governance; 5) migration and mobility.**

Q.2

The Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package aims to mobilise how much in investments?

- A. €100 billion
- B. €150 billion**
- C. €200 billion

Q.3

When was the Africa-EU Partnership first formally established?

- A. In 2000**
- B. In 2005
- C. In 2010

*The Africa-EU Partnership was formally established in 2000 at the first Summit between the Organisation of African Unity (predecessor of the African Union) and the EU in Cairo.

10.03.2020

Adoption of a new industrial strategy

Q.1

How much does industry account for in EU exports of goods?

- A. 20%
- B. 40%
- C. 80%**

Q.2

What percentage of European firms can be considered small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- A. 10%
- B. 50%
- C. 99%**

Q.3

What share of the total EU added value is generated by European industry?

- A. 20%**
- B. 40%
- C. 80%

March 2020

Action against coronavirus

Q.1

The first European COVID-19 case was reported on 24 January 2020. In which EU country?

- A. Spain
- B. Italy
- C. France**

Q.2

When did the EU launch the first joint procurement agreement to procure medical countermeasures for COVID-19?

- A. In February 2020**
- B. In March 2020
- C. In April 2020

Q.3

When did the vaccination against COVID-19 start across the EU?

- A. In December 2020**
- B. In January 2021
- C. In February 2021

04.05.2020

Coronavirus Global Response pledging event

Q.1

In a united front against the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Commission joined forces with global partners to ensure all new vaccines, diagnostics and treatments are made available globally for an affordable price. The global pledging effort – the Coronavirus Response – started on 4 May 2020. How much funding did it raise that day?

- A. €4.4 billion
- B. €7.4 billion**
- C. €10.4 billion

Q.2

What were the main areas that benefited from the funds raised during the Coronavirus Global Response?

- A. Test, treat and prevent**
- B. Act, cure and learn
- C. Research, invest and deploy

Q.3

Since the start of COVID-19 pandemic, the response from Team Europe - the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions – grew to €53.7 billion. How many countries benefited from this support?

- A. 90
- B. 110
- C. 140**

07.05.2020

Adoption of an action plan on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing

Q.1

Money laundering is a difficult crime to detect. Its consequences can have a severe impact on the EU's economy and on its financial system. Therefore, the EU needs to have a multi-faceted approach to tackle money laundering and terrorist financing. Action is needed on several levels. Can you think of one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) effective implementation of existing EU rules; 2) more harmonised set of rules; 3) supervision at EU-level; 4) a support and cooperation mechanism for financial intelligence units; 5) enforcing EU-level criminal law provisions and information exchange; 6) a stronger EU in the world.**

Q.2

The EU has identified a list of high-risk third countries having strategic deficiencies in their regime on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. Can you think of one objective of this list?

- **Possible answers are: 1) to protect the integrity of the Union's financial system and internal market; 2) to reinforce internal security; 3) to promote sustainable development.**

Q.3

How many third countries are listed as posing significant threats to the financial system of the European Union? (as of 13 March 2022)

- A. 20
- B. 25**
- C. 30

20.05.2020

Adoption of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 and the farm to fork strategy

Q.1

The biodiversity strategy for 2030 aims at enlarging existing Natura2000 areas. How much of the EU's land areas and how much of the EU's marine territory are part of the Natura2000 Network?

- A. 10% of land areas and more than 8% of marine territory
- B. 18% of land areas and more than 8% of marine territory**
- C. 40% of land areas and more than 8% of marine territory

Q.2

With the Farm to Fork strategy the Commission wants to boost the development of EU organic farming area. What percentage of total farmland would be devoted to organic farming by 2030?

- A. 15%
- B. 20%
- C. 25%**

Q.3

By 2030, by what percentage should the use of fertilizers be reduced?

- A. By at least 5%
- B. By at least 10%
- C. By at least 20%**

27.05.2020

Presentation of NextGenerationEU

Q.1

What is the total amount of NextGenerationEU (in current prices)?

- A. €750 billion
- B. €806.9 billion**
- C. €853 billion

Q.2

What is the share of funds of NextGenerationEU dedicated to fighting climate change?

- A. 27%
- B. 37%**
- C. 47%

Q.3

What is the share of funds of NextGenerationEU dedicated to the digital transition?

- A. 15%
- B. 20%**
- C. 25%

17.06.2020

Presentation of the EU vaccine strategy

Q.1

The normal process for a vaccine to be developed and authorised takes 10 years. Due to the urgency of the COVID-19 pandemic this process was reduced to ...?

- A. 3-5 years
- B. 1-2 years
- C. 12-18 months**

Q.2

What is COVAX?

- A. A pharmaceutical company developing COVID-19 vaccines.
- B. A Facility that aims for a fair and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines worldwide.**
- C. A group of national experts reviewing the manufacturing process of vaccines.

Q.3

What is the name of the European agency, which evaluated the safety of the COVID-19 vaccines?

- A. The European Medicines Agency (EMA)**
- B. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)
- C. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

24.06.2020

Launch of the EU strategy on victims' rights for 2020-2025

Q.1

An important aspect for the healing process of victims, which is addressed in the EU strategy on victims' rights, are restorative justice services. What does this mean?

- **Restorative justice services encompass a range of services, e.g. victim-offender mediation, family group conferencing and sentencing circles. They provide victims with a safe environment to make their voice heard.**

Q.2

What is this number related to: 116 006?

- A. The number of cybercrimes committed in the EU in the second half of 2021.
- B. It is the number of participants in specific training about non-discrimination for police.
- C. It is the phone number of the dedicated helpline for victims of crime throughout Europe.**

Q.3

Name one of the five key areas of the EU strategy on victims' rights.

- **Possible answers are: 1) reporting of crimes and communication with victims; 2) support and protection to most vulnerable victims; 3) access to compensation; 4) cooperation and coordination among judicial and law enforcement authorities, health care, social workers and others; 5) victims' rights globally.**

01.07.2020

Presentation of the youth unemployment support package and the European skills agenda

Q.1

What is vocational education and training?

- **Vocational education and training is a key element of lifelong learning, which equips people with the knowledge, skills and competences required for particular occupations in the labour market. It accounts for about half of upper secondary learners in the EU and enables two thirds of EU employees to upskill or reskill. It helps young people get ready for their first job, and allows adults to learn new skills and develop their careers.**

Q.2

How many young people got access to the labour market thanks to the Youth Guarantee?

- A. More than 24 million young people**
- B. More than 20 million young people
- C. More than 16 million young people

Q.3

As per the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan from March 2021, what share of all adults should participate in training every year by 2030?

- A. At least 60%**
- B. At least 45%
- C. At least 55%

08.07.2020

Presentation of the hydrogen strategy and the EU strategy for energy system integration

Q.1

What is the share of hydrogen in Europe's present energy consumption?

- A. 10%
- B. 5%
- C. **Less than 2%**

Q.2

One of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance's main objectives is to facilitate investments in clean hydrogen. To this end, the alliance prepared a pipeline of viable investment projects. How many projects are included?

- A. 60
- B. **750**
- C. 900

Q.3

How much renewable hydrogen would be produced in the EU by 2030?

- A. 5 million tonnes
- B. **10 million tonnes**
- C. 2 million tonnes

21.07.2020

EU leaders agree on the recovery plan and MFF for 2021-2027

Q.1

What is the total amount of the EU's long-term budget for 2021-2027 (in current prices)?

- A. **€1.211 trillion**
- B. €0.5 trillion
- C. €3 trillion

Q.2

What is **not** meant by the NextGenerationEU?

- A. **An EU programme for the next generation of digital products**
- B. A temporary recovery instrument to address the social and economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic
- C. A Recovery and Resilience Facility to provide loans and grants to Member States

Q.3

In the context of the EU's long-term budget and the Recovery Plan, what is meant by "conditionality mechanism"?

- A. The conditions under which non-EU countries can apply for the loans.
- B. **The conditions to protect the EU budget, when there are breaches of the principles of the rule of law in a Member State.**
- C. The conditions for SMEs to invest with the money in their production of sustainable products.

27.08.2020

Signature of the first contract with a pharmaceutical company to purchase COVID-19 vaccines

Q.1

How many doses of COVID-19 vaccines has the European Commission secured by mid-2022?

- A. **Up to 4.2 billion doses**
- B. Up to 3 billion doses
- C. Up to 1.5 billion doses

Q.2

With how many companies has the European Commission signed contracts to secure COVID-19 vaccines?

- A. With 5 companies
- B. **With 8 companies**
- C. With 11 companies

Q.3

How many vaccines have been approved in the EU until now? Can you say from which companies?

- **Six vaccines have been approved in the EU. They are produced by: BioNTech and Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Novavax and Valneva.**

18.09.2020

Presentation of a first-ever EU anti-racism action plan

Q.1

When was the first-ever EU anti-racism coordinator appointed?

- A. In 2020
- B. In 2021**
- C. In 2022

Q.2

Can you think of one goal the EU aims to achieve with its anti-racism action plan?

- **Possible answers are: 1) improve the implementation of EU law ensuring the protection against discrimination; 2) train law enforcement authorities (e.g. national police) to prevent racial or ethnical profiling to ensure fair policing and protection; 3) reinforce the implementation of the Member States' national action plans to prevent and combat racism; 4) counter online hate speech; 5) improve diversity of EU staff, prevent any potential discrimination in the recruitment process; 6) strengthen partnership with civil society actors.**

Q.3

What is the motto of the EU, which stands for the positive influence of different cultures, tradition, languages and reflects the ideas of the EU anti-racism action plan?

- **“United in diversity”**

23.09.2020

Presentation of the new pact on migration and asylum

Q.1

How many people immigrated to the EU in 2020?

- A. 3.1 million persons
- B. 1.92 million persons**
- C. 530.000 persons

Q.2

From how many countries did asylum seekers come to the EU in 2021?

- A. From around 140 countries**
- B. From around 80 countries
- C. From around 60 countries

Q.3

In which three EU countries was the highest number of first-time asylum seekers lodged in, per capita, in 2021?

- A. Spain, Italy and Greece
- B. Cyprus, Austria and Slovenia**
- C. Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic

24.09.2020

Adoption of a digital finance package

Q.1

One of the big ambitions of the EU is the digital transition to turn Europe into a global digital player. For this goal, a Digital Finance Strategy was created. Name one area that the EU aims to improve with this Strategy.

- **Possible answers are: 1) cross-border financial services, financial products for consumers; 2) data-driven innovation; 3) data management, e.g. data protection and supervision; 4) funding to SMEs; 5) competition among financial service providers.**

Q.2

What are crypto-assets?

- **Crypto-assets are digital representations of values or rights, which can be transferred and stored electronically, using specific blockchain technology. They can be used in form of digital coins or tokens to access financial services or as means of payment.**

Q.3

As part of the digital finance package, the Commission proposed a digital operational resilience act (DORA). What is DORA about?

- A. It is about stimulating responsible innovation and competition among financial service providers
- B. It is about making it easier for consumers to pay in shops and make e-commerce transactions safely and conveniently
- C. It is about ensuring that all participants in the financial system have the necessary safeguards in place to mitigate cyber-attacks and other risks.**

06.10.2020

Adoption of an economic and investment plan for the Western Balkans

Q.1

How much funding is expected to be mobilised by the Investment Plan for the Western Balkans?

- A. Up to €29 billion
- B. Up to €16 billion
- C. Up to €13 billion

Q.2

Can you name one area in which projects will be financed thanks to the investment plan for the Western Balkans?

- **Possible answers are: 1) sustainable transport; 2) clean energy; 3) environment and climate; 4) digital; 5) private sector; 6) human capital.**

Q.3

The EU has been supporting the implementation of reforms in the Western Balkans with financial and technical means. What is the name of one of the key programmes through which the EU today delivers this assistance?

- A. **Instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA)**
- B. EU pre-accession assistance for rural development (IPARD)
- C. Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation (CARDS)

07.10.2020

Adoption of a 10-year plan to support Roma in the EU

Q.1

How many Roma people live in the EU?

- A. Around 3.5 million
- B. Around 8 million
- C. Around 6 million**

Q.2

How many Roma people have experienced discrimination in the past 5 years?

- A. 31%
- B. 41%**
- C. 51%

Q.3

10-year plan to support Roma in the EU has seven key areas of action. Can you name one?

- **They are: equality, inclusion, participation, education, employment, health, and housing.**

14.10.2020

Adoption of a new chemicals strategy

Q.1

Chemicals are an essential component of our daily lives, but some chemicals can severely damage our health or the environment. That is why the European Commission adopted a new chemicals strategy. There are specific groups of chemicals that are covered by their own legislation. Can you name one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) biocides; 2) pesticides; 3) pharmaceuticals; 4) cosmetics; 5) endocrine disruptors, etc.**

Q.2

What are the objectives of the chemicals strategy?

- **Possible answers are: 1) protect the health of people and the environment; 2) create safe and sustainable chemicals; 3) create a toxic-free environment.**

Q.3

Can you give an example of an everyday life product in which chemicals can be found?

- **Possible answers are: 1) toys and other products for children; 2) food; 3) cosmetics; 4) furniture; 5) textiles.**

27.10.2020

After the launch of SURE in April, the first disbursements are made

Q.1

What does SURE stand for?

- A. Strategy for Unemployment, Recovery and Economy
- B. Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency**
- C. Scheme for the Union's Registered Employment

Q.2

Which crisis led to the launch of the SURE instrument? And which are the main areas this instrument aims to address?

- 1. Coronavirus pandemic**
- 2. The protection of jobs, keep people in work, cover costs of short-term work schemes**

Q.3

What were the first three countries to receive the first SURE disbursement?

- A. Spain, Italy and Poland**
- B. France, Portugal and Slovenia
- C. Greece, Slovakia and Germany

11.11.2020

Launch of the new consumer agenda

Q.1

How will the new consumer agenda empower consumers to play an active role in the green transition? Can you think of an example?

- **Possible answers are: 1) ensuring that sustainable products are available to consumers on the EU market and that consumers have better information to be able to make an informed choice; 2) equipping consumers with better information on the sustainability of products; 3) protecting consumers against certain practices such as greenwashing or early obsolescence; 4) promoting repair and encouraging more sustainable and “circular” products; 5) encourage businesses to support sustainable consumption.**

Q.2

Consumer spending describes the total money spent by individuals on final goods and services. What percentage of the EU’s GDP comes from consumer spending?

- A. 45%
- B. 33%
- C. 54%**

Q.3

The EU is empowering consumers to play an active role in the green transition, for example in choosing more sustainable products. One of the EU’s actions is to protect consumers against greenwashing practices. What does the term ‘greenwashing’ mean?

- A. The chemicals used by companies in their production of textiles
- B. The practice whereby companies give a false impression of their products’ environmental impact or benefits**
- C. Practice of companies to give plastic-based goodies for free

11.11.2020

First steps are taken towards building the European Health Union

Q.1

As part of building the European Health Union, the EU plans to reinforce the crisis preparedness and response of two key EU agencies in this area. Which ones?

- A. The European Defence Agency and the European Chemicals Agency
- B. The European Medicines Agency and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**
- C. The European Food Safety Authority and the EU Agency for Cybersecurity

Q.2

A key part of the European Health Union is Europe's beating cancer plan. Can you explain what it is about?

- **Europe's beating cancer plan aims to prevent cancer and ensure that cancer patients, survivors, their families and carers can enjoy a high quality of life.**

Q.3

In which EU country is the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) based?

- A. Belgium
- B. Sweden**
- C. Poland

12.11.2020

Presentation of the first-ever EU strategy for LGBTIQ equality

Q.1

The European Commission has stepped up action to promote a Union of Equality for all, by adopting the first-ever EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy. It set out a number of key objectives across four pillars to be achieved by 2025. What do you think these pillars cover? Can you think of an area where more action is needed?

- **Possible answers are: 1) tackling discrimination against LGBTIQ people; 2) ensuring their safety; 3) building inclusive societies; 4) leading the call for LGBTIQ equality around the world.**

Q.2

How would you describe a 'rainbow family'?

- **A rainbow family is a family with one or more LGBTIQ members, or an LGBTIQ parented family. Due to differences in national legislations across Member States, family ties may not always be recognised when rainbow families cross the EU's internal borders. The Commission will bring forward a legislative initiative on the mutual recognition of parenthood and explore possible measures to support the mutual recognition of same-gender partnership between Member States.**

Q.3

In 2019, what percentage of LGBTIQ people felt discriminated?

- A. 37%
- B. 43%**
- C. 52%

25.11.2020

Presentation of the gender action plan

Q.1

The EU has put forward ambitious plans to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through its external action. Women and girls are key in driving development and change. At the same time, many modern challenges disproportionately affect them. What percentage of population displaced by climate change is made up of women?

- A. 60%
- B. 70%
- C. **80%**

Q.2

What is the Beijing Declaration about?

- **The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, adopted unanimously by 189 countries in 1995, is considered to be the most comprehensive global policy framework for the rights of women.**

Q.3

As part of the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025, what percentage of all new external actions will contribute to gender equality and the promotion of women's empowerment in 2025?

- A. 62%
- B. 76%
- C. **85%**

02.12.2020

Proposal for a new transatlantic agenda for global cooperation

Q.1

The new transatlantic agenda for global cooperation has four focus areas. Can you name one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) health response; 2) green leadership; 3) trade and technology; 4) global action and security.**

Q.2

What kind of council of cooperation did the EU and US establish on the basis of this agenda in 2021?

- A. Defence and security council
- B. Trade and technology council**
- C. Crisis preparedness council

Q.3

Total US investment in the EU is higher than in all of Asia. How many times higher?

- A. Two times
- B. Three times**
- C. Four times

*Total US investment in the EU is three times higher than in all of Asia. EU investment in the US is around eight times the amount of EU investment in India and China together.

03.12.2020

Presentation of the European Democracy Action Plan

Q.1

What are the main measures of the European democracy action plan?

- A. **Fair elections, free media and countering disinformation**
- B. Encouraging people to participate in policy making and vote in elections
- C. Strengthening democracy at local level

Q.2

What proposals on protecting free and fair elections does the European Democracy Action Plan include? Can you think of an example?

- **Possible answers are: 1) new rules on transparency in political advertising; 2) revising existing rules on the financing of European political parties; 3) setting up a new EU mechanism for electoral resilience to counter threats to electoral process; 4) promoting respect in the public debate and fight against online hate speech.**

Q.3

Better protection for journalists and human rights defenders is part of the European Democracy Action Plan. How many physical and legal attacks against journalists and media workers in 24 EU Member States were reported to the Media Freedom Rapid Response in 2021?

- A. 147
- B. **439**
- C. 651

15.12.2020

Presentation of the Digital Services and Digital Markets Acts

Q.1

Name some of the new rules introduced by the Digital Services Act.

Possible answers are:

- Measures to counter illegal content online, including illegal goods and services.
- New rules to trace sellers on online market places, to help build trust and go after scammers more easily.
- Terms and condition of platforms are clear, understandable and transparent for all, and that their application is non arbitrary.
- Users have the right of complaint and redress against content moderation decisions.
- Fundamental rights, including the freedom of speech, are fully protected online.
- Platforms must mitigate against risks, such as disinformation or election manipulation, cyber violence against women, or harms to minors online.
- Bans on targeted advertising profiling children or based on special categories of personal data such as ethnicity, political views or sexual orientation – and a ban on using so-called ‘dark patterns’.
- New provisions to allow access to data to researchers of key platforms, in order to scrutinise how platforms work and how online risks evolve.

Q.2

Does the EU Charter for Fundamental Rights protect personal data of online users?

- A. Yes, but it is not specified as such.
- B. Yes, Article 8 of the Charter provides the right for everyone to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.**
- C. No, the Charter needs to be updated to include the full protection of personal data.

Q.3

What do we understand by gatekeepers?

- A. Platforms that have a significant impact on the internal market and serve as an important gateway for business users to reach their end users.**
- B. Platforms that check the GDPR compliance of other companies active online.
- C. Companies that have specific knowledge in a field.

21.12.2020

The Commission authorises the first safe and effective vaccine against COVID-19

Q.1

What is the name of the company of the first vaccine against COVID-19 that the Commission authorised for use in the EU?

- A. **BioNTech-Pfizer**
- B. Moderna
- C. AstraZeneca

Q.2

Vaccination helps a person's immune defences to overcome a common disease that they may be exposed to. Can you think of one disease that vaccines protect against?

- **Possible answers are: 1) hepatitis B; 2) human papillomavirus infection (HPV); 3) influenza; 4) measles, mumps and rubella; 5) polio; 6) tetanus; 7) tuberculosis**

Q.3

What percentage of adult EU citizens have been vaccinated in the first year since vaccination started?

- A. 65%
- B. **78%**
- C. 89%

27.12.2020

The first Europeans are vaccinated against COVID-19

You got vaccinated. Throw the dice again.

01.01.2021

2021 – European Year of Rail

Q.1

The European Year of Rail highlighted the benefits of rail as a sustainable, smart and safe means of transport. Rail is one of the most sustainable forms of passenger and freight transport. Roughly what percentage of transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the EU is generated by rail?

- A. 10%
- B. 5%
- C. Less than 0.5%**

Q.2

As part of the European Year of Rail, a special EU train, the Connecting Europe Express, criss-crossed the continent from 2 September to 7 October 2021. In how many countries did that train stop?

- A. In 20 countries
- B. In 26 countries**
- C. In 27 countries

Q.3

How many gauge-trains did the Connecting Europe Express comprise?

- A. Three different gauges-trains operated by railway companies from different EU Member States.**
- B. Four different gauge-trains operated by railway companies from EU Member States and Switzerland.
- C. One gauge-train from each Member State.

18.01.2021

The Commission launches the design phase of the New European Bauhaus

Q.1

What is the meaning of Bauhaus?

- A. A Japanese word which means 'sustainability'
- B. A Greek school of thought which describes a form of economy and society that is lasting and can be lived on a global scale
- C. A German art school operational from 1919 to 1933**

*The New European Bauhaus is inspired by the eponymous arts school founded in Germany by Walter Gropius in 1919 on experimental principles of functionalism and truth to materials. After being closed by the Nazis in 1933, its ideas were widely disseminated by its students and staff, including Kandinsky, Klee, Feininger, Moholy Nagy, and Mies van der Rohe.

Q.2

What are the three main values of the New European Bauhaus movement?

- A. Sustainability, aesthetics and inclusiveness**
- B. Sustainability, integration and diversity
- C. Respect, progress and inclusiveness

Q.3

To which priority of the European Commission is the New European Bauhaus movement mainly connected?

- A. Europe fit for digital age
- B. European Green Deal**
- C. Promoting the European way of life

09.02.2021

Proposal for a new agenda for the Mediterranean

Q.1

The new agenda for the Mediterranean aims to relaunch and strengthen the strategic partnership between the EU and its Southern Neighbourhood. Can you name at least one of the countries from the Southern Neighbourhood?

- **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine*, Syria and Tunisia.**

*This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Member States on this issue.

Q.2

How much money has been allocated to the implementation of the new agenda for the Mediterranean for 2021–2027?

- A. Up to €15 billion
- B. Up to €26 billion
- C. Up to €30 billion**

Q.3

What is the name of the declaration signed in 1995, which created a partnership among its signatories from the EU and southern Mediterranean countries?

- A. Barcelona Declaration**
- B. Cairo Declaration
- C. Beirut Declaration

17.02.2021

The Commission proposes the creation of the HERA incubator

Q.1

What does HERA stand for?

- A. European Health Evidence and Research Authority
- B. European Health Expenditure and Regulation Authority
- C. European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority**

Q.2

HERA operates in two modes. Which ones?

- A. The preparedness phase and the crisis phase**
- B. The analysis phase and the action phase
- C. The anticipation phase and the operational phase

Q.3

What is the budget initially allocated to the HERA incubator?

- A. €6 billion from the current Multiannual Financial Framework for the period 2022-2027, part of which will come from the NextGenerationEU top-up.**
- B. €9 billion from the current Multiannual Financial Framework for the period 2022-2027, part of which will come from the NextGenerationEU top-up.
- C. €3.5 billion from the current Multiannual Financial Framework for the period 2022-2027, all of which will come from the NextGenerationEU top-up.

03.03.2021

Presentation of the 2021-2030 strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities

Q.1

What is the first human rights convention which the EU joined?

- A. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- B. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**
- C. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Q.2

What percentage of people with disabilities is employed in the EU?

- A. 60.1%
- B. 55%
- C. 50.8%**

Q.3

Does a European Disability Card, enabling the mutual recognition of disability status in all EU Member States, exist?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. Not yet. A Commission proposal will be made end 2023, based on a pilot study carried out in 8 Member States.**

04.03.2021

Presentation of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan

Q.1

How many key principles and rights are set out in the European Pillar of Social Rights?

- A. 18
- B. 20**
- C. 25

Q.2

Which of the next three ambitious EU targets is **not** set in the Commission's European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan?

- A. At least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 should be in employment by 2030.
- B. At least 60% of all adults will be occupying positions of responsibility by 2030.**
- C. At least 60% of all adults should be participating in training every year by 2030.

Q.3

How many Member States have presented their national targets to contribute to the social EU headline targets?

- A. 18
- B. 23
- C. 27**

09.03.2021

Presentation of the EU's digital targets for 2030

Q.1

What percentage of the Recovery and Resilience Facility should be dedicated to the digital transition in each EU country?

- A. **20%**
- B. 22%
- C. 25%

Q.2

Which of the following is a 2030 target in the Path to the Digital Decade?

- A. 90% of citizens have a private computer at home.
- B. Three quarters of the population use the internet at least once a week.
- C. **At least 80% of citizens have at least basic digital skills.**

Q.3

What is a popular name for startup companies valued at over US\$ 1 billion?

- A. **Unicorn startups**
- B. Rocket startups
- C. Cheetah startups

24.03.2021

Setting out a European Child Guarantee

Q.1

What principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights addresses the European Child Guarantee?

- A. Principle 16: Health care
- B. Principle 11: Childcare and support to children**
- C. Principle 20: Access to essential services

Q.2

How long did the Member States take to adopt the European Child Guarantee?

- A. A whole year
- B. Half a year
- C. Less than three months**

Q.3

Under the European Child Guarantee, Member States are recommended to provide free and effective access for children in need to ... (name one area)

- A. early childhood education and care;**
- B. education and school-based activities;**
- C. at least one healthy meal each school day;**
- D. healthcare.**

25.03.2021

Presentation of an Action Plan for the development of organic production

Q.1

What does CAP stand for?

- A. Croatian Association in defence of Pollinators
- B. Common Agricultural Policy**
- C. Climate and Agriculture Pact

Q.2

What is organic farming?

- **Organic farming is an agricultural method that aims to produce food using natural substances and processes.**

Q.3

What does the logo that identifies EU organic production look like?

- A. A pink apple
- B. A yellow flower
- C. A green leaf**

14.04.2021

Presentation of an EU strategy to tackle organised crime and strategy on combating trafficking in human beings

Q.1

The EU strategy to tackle organised crime has set out the tools and measures aiming to disrupt the business models and structures of criminal organisations across borders, both online and offline. Can you think of concrete area in which this is done?

- **Possible answers are: 1) increasing the cooperation of law enforcement and judicial authorities; 2) more effective investigations to disrupt organised crime structures; 3) making sure that the crime does not pay; 4) making law enforcement and judiciary fit for digital age.**

Q.2

Trafficking in human beings remains a serious threat in the EU despite progress achieved in the past years. Victims are mainly women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. Roughly what percentage of victims do women and girls account for?

- A. 72%
- B. 65%
- C. 51%

Q.3

Can you name one of the main criminal markets in Europe?

- **Possible answers are: 1) illicit drugs; 2) trafficking in human beings; 3) migrant smuggling; 4) fraud, environmental crime; 5) illicit firearms; 6) illicit tobacco; 7) cybercrime activities; 8) organised property crime.**

15.04.2021

Completion of negotiations for a new agreement between the EU and ACP states

Q.1

How else is the negotiated partnership agreement between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries known?

- A. **The 'post-Cotonou' agreement**
- B. The ACP Strategic Partnership Agreement
- C. The Lomé Convention

Q.2

How many countries are part of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)?

- A. 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
- B. **79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries**
- C. 89 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Q.3

Name one of the six key priority areas, on which the partnership agreement, negotiated between the EU and ACP states, will be based.

Possible answers:

- Human rights, democracy and governance in People-Centred and Rights-Based Societies;
- Peace and security;
- Human and social development;
- Environmental sustainability and climate change;
- Inclusive sustainable economic growth and development;
- Migration and mobility.

21.04.2021

Proposal for new rules and action for excellence and trust in artificial intelligence

Q.1

Which of these three artificial intelligence projects has **not** been funded by the EU?

- A. Neuro-rehabilitation assisting recovery of COVID-19 intensive care patients
- B. Predict Housing Price**
- C. Online tools for fact-checking and debunking

Q.2

How much money does the European Commission plan to spend each year on AI from its Digital Europe and Horizon Europe programmes?

- A. €0.5 billion every year
- B. €800 million every year
- C. €1 billion per year**

Q.3

What is the percentage of industrial and personal service robots that are produced in Europe?

- A. At least 50%
- B. At least 25%**
- C. At least 15 %

05.05.2021

Presentation of the updated EU's industrial strategy

Q.1

Which two transitions are known as the 'twin transitions'?

- A. Social and political
- B. Green and digital**
- C. Digital and economic

Q.2

Can you name one area in which the EU has strategic dependencies?

- **Possible answers are: 1) rare earths and magnesium; 2) chemicals; 3) solar panels; 4) cloud and edge IT software; 5) cybersecurity.**

Q.3

The EU is highly dependent on foreign suppliers for at least 137 products. Over half of these product dependencies originate in three countries. Name one of the three.

- **China, Vietnam, and Brazil**

09.05.2021

Inauguration of the Conference on the Future of Europe

Q.1

Has the Conference on the Future of Europe concluded its work?

- A. **Yes. The report on the final outcome of the conference, including 49 proposals, was presented on 9 May 2022**
- B. No. The report on the final outcome of the conference, including 50 proposals, will be presented on 9 May 2023
- C. There is no defined deadline yet for the presentation of the report on the final outcome of the conference

Q.2

Which EU institutions will follow up on the proposals that citizens have formulated on the future of Europe?

- **The European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission.**

Q.3

What is the motto of the report on the outcome of the Conference on the Future of Europe?

- A. "The Europe we all want"
- B. **"The future is in your hands"**
- C. "Long live Europe!"

12.05.2021

Adoption of the EU action plan towards zero pollution for air, water and soil

Q.1

What does 'zero pollution' mean?

- **The European Green Deal set the ambition of achieving zero pollution target by 2050, so that we could all live in a toxic-free environment. To secure this, we must ensure that pollution is reduced to levels which are no longer expected to be harmful for health and natural ecosystems, respect the boundaries our planet can cope with. This is 'zero pollution'.**

Q.2

How much waste at sea do we need to reduce to improve water quality by 2030?

- A. By 20%
- B. By 50%**
- C. By 80%

Q.3

How can we reduce pollution from production and consumption? Name one action.

- **Possible answers are: 1) Reduce pollution from industrial installations; 2) reduce pollution from agriculture; 3) encourage least polluting options for consumers; 4) make chemicals, materials and products as safe and sustainable as possible by design and in their life cycle; 5) assign a right price to pollution and creating incentives for alternatives.**

17.05.2021

Presentation of a new approach for a sustainable blue economy

Q.1

How many jobs are there in the European blue economy (all industries and sectors related to oceans, seas and coasts)?

- A. **4.5 million**
- B. 6.5 million
- C. 8 million

Q.2

How much of our water is stored in oceans?

- A. 85%
- B. 93%
- C. **97%**

Q.3

How many tonnes of plastics enters European seas every year?

- A. **Around 27,000 tonnes**
- B. Around 15,000 tonnes
- C. Around 7,000 tonnes

18.05.2021

Adoption of a communication on business taxation for the 21st century

Q.1

What percentage of the overall tax revenue in EU-27 comes from labour taxes?

- A. More than 25 %
- B. More than 50%**
- C. More than 65%

*Member States' budgets rely heavily on labour taxes, including social contributions, which provide more than 50% of the overall tax revenue in the EU-27.

Q.2

The OECD is an organisation leading the international tax reform. What does OECD stand for?

- A. The Organisation for the European Coordination of the Deficit
- B. The Organisation for European Credits and Debts
- C. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**

Q.3

What is a shell company?

- A. A company that has only one member as sole shareholder
- B. A company with no or minimal substantial presence (no office or employees) and no real economic activity**
- C. A company with charitable purposes

01.06.2021

Launch of the European Public Prosecutor's Office

Q.1

Where are the headquarters of the European Public Prosecutor's Office?

- A. In Rome
- B. In Amsterdam
- C. In Luxembourg**

Q.2

How many crime reports approximately did the Office process in its first year of work?

- A. More than 1,000
 - B. More than 4,000**
 - C. More than 7,000
- The exact number is 4,006.

Q.3

From which EU country does Laura Codruța Kövesi, the European Chief Prosecutor, come?

- A. Poland
- B. Bulgaria
- C. Romania**

02.06.2021

Presentation of the new Schengen strategy

Q.1

How many countries are members of the Schengen area?

- A. 23
- B. 26**
- C. 28

Q.2

Which non-EU countries are members of the Schengen area?

- **Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.**

Q.3

Which EU countries are not currently members of the Schengen area?

- **Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Cyprus and Ireland.**

03.06.2021

Proposal for a framework for a trusted and secure European digital identity

Q.1

Who will be able to use the European Digital Identity?

- A. Only EU citizens and business companies that are based in the EU
- B. Only citizens from any of the 26 countries that are part of the Schengen Area
- C. Any EU citizen, resident, and business in the EU who would like to use it**

Q.2

Under the proposal for a European digital identity, the EU countries will offer citizens and businesses digital wallets allowing them to digitally identify themselves, store and manage identity data and official documents in electronic format. What other use can you think of for a digital wallet?

- **Possible answers are: 1) access a bank account; 2) apply for a loan; 3) submit tax declaration; 4) enrol in a university; 5) prove your age; 6) rent a car; 7) register as a resident in another EU country; 8) buy a SIM card; 9) subscribe to a public transport pass, etc.**

Q.3

The Commission has set a number of targets to achieve digital transition by 2030. How many citizens should use an eID (electronic ID) by that time?

- A) 70% of EU citizens
- B) 75% of EU citizens
- C) 80% of EU citizens**

01.07.2021

EU Digital COVID Certificate enters into application

Q.1

What can you prove with your Digital COVID certificate?

- **An EU Digital COVID Certificate is a digital proof that a person has either 1) been vaccinated against COVID-19, 2) received a negative test result or 3) recovered from COVID-19.**

Q.2

Can you name one key feature of the Digital COVID Certificate?

- **Possible answers are: 1) digital and/or paper format; 2) with a QR code; 3) free of charge; 4) valid in all EU countries; 5) in national language and English.**

Q.3

How many non-EU countries have joined the EU Digital COVID certificate system so far?

- A. 37 non-EU countries.
- B. 42 non-EU countries.
- C. 48 non-EU countries.**

*By end of July 2022, 48 non-EU countries have joined the system. The COVID certificates issued in those countries (and territories) are accepted in the EU under the same conditions as the EU Digital COVID Certificate. Likewise, the EU Digital COVID Certificate is accepted by those 48 countries.

14.07.2021

Adoption of the Fit For 55 package

Q.1

What does 55 in 'Fit for 55' refer to?

- **55%. That is the target for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.**

Q.2

To achieve our climate targets, we need to put transport on the path to zero emissions. How much emission from transport do we need to cut?

- A) We need to cut 90% of emissions from transport by 2050 to reach climate neutrality**
- B) We need to cut 95% of emissions from transport by 2055 to reach climate neutrality
- C) We need to cut 75% of emissions from transport by 2030 to reach climate neutrality

Q.3

Approximately, how many new electric vehicles (pure electric and plug-in hybrid cars) were registered in the European Union in 2020?

- A. 1 million**
- B. 1.5 million
- C. 1.8 million

16.07.2021

Presentation of the EU forest strategy

Q.1

What percentage of EU land are forests?

- A) 35%
- B) 39.1%
- C) 43,5%**

*43,5% (close to 182 million hectares) of EU land are forests and other wooded land.

Q.2

How many additional trees did we commit to plant in the EU by 2030?

- A) 1 billion
- B) 2.5 billion
- C) 3 billion**

Q.3

Wood-based bioenergy is currently the main source of renewable energy. What percentage of renewable energy does it represent?

- A) It is supplying 50% of EU's renewable energy use
- B) It is supplying 60% of EU's renewable energy use**
- C) It is supplying 75% of EU's renewable energy use

23.09.2021

Proposal for a common charger for electronic devices

Q.1

The Commission has proposed a harmonised charging port for electronic devices. Which port should be the common port?

- **USB-C.**

Q.2

How much e-waste do disposed and unused chargers create annually?

- A. 11,000 tonnes**
- B. 15,000 tonnes
- C. 20,000 tonnes

Q.3

On average, how many mobile phones chargers do consumers own?

- **Three.**

29.09.2021

Adoption of the communication on European missions

Q.1

EU Missions are a new, ambitious instrument to tackle some of our main challenges. They set clear goals to be achieved in a specific timeframe. They will deliver impact by putting research and innovation into a new role, combined with new forms of governance and collaboration. In which EU programme are they mainly rooted?

- A. In the Connecting Europe Facility
- B. In Horizon Europe, the EU research and innovation programme**
- C. In the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Q.2

One of the European missions is ‘Conquering Cancer: Mission Possible’. The Commission aims to improve the lives of more than 3 million people through prevention, cure and solutions to live longer and better. By when the Commission wants to reach that target?

- **By 2030.**

Q.3

Producing more than 70% of global CO₂ emissions, cities play a pivotal role in achieving climate neutrality by 2050. Via an EU Mission, how many cities will be supported to achieve climate neutrality by 2030?

- A. 50 cities
- B. 78 cities
- C. 100 cities**

05.10.2021

Presentation of the first-ever EU strategy on combating antisemitism

Q.1

Since when does the Commission have a Coordinator on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life?

- A. Since 2005
- B. Since 2010
- C. Since 2015**

Q.2

What is the Hebrew word for holocaust?

- A. Shalom
- B. Shoah**
- C. Todah

Q.3

What is the approximate size of the Jewish population in the EU today?

- A. Up to 1.5 million**
- B. Up to 3 million
- C. Up to 4.5 million

12.10.2021

First green bond issued

Q.1

How much money has the Commission raised by issuing green bonds?

- A. It has raised €10 billion to be used exclusively for the twin transitions
- B. It has raised €12 billion to be used exclusively for green and sustainable investments across the EU**
- C. It has raised €15 billion to be used exclusively for support to private sector

Q.2

Every national Recovery and Resilience Plan has to have funding devoted to the green transition. What is the minimum percentage for this?

- A. 25%
- B. 33%
- C. 37%**

*A minimum of 37% of every Recovery and Resilience Plan has to be devoted to the green transition, with many Member States striving to do more.

Q.3

What is the budget of NextGenerationEU, temporary instrument to power EU's recovery?

- A. More than €750 billion
- B. More than €800 billion**
- C. More than €900 billion

*The exact number is €806.9 billion.

13.10.2021

Presentation of the EU's Arctic Policy

Q.1

The Arctic region is of key strategic importance for the EU, in view of climate change, raw materials as well as geostrategic influence. With a new Policy, the EU has proposed a number of steps to strengthen its engagement with the region. Can you think of a concrete example of what the EU is doing?

- **Possible answers are: 1) tackling the ecological, social, economic and political impact of climate change and environmental degradation; 2) protecting Arctic's environment and biodiversity; 3) tackling black carbon emissions and lowering the carbon and environmental footprint of maritime transport; 4) supporting an inclusive and sustainable development of the Arctic regions; 5) strengthening international cooperation.**

Q.2

Who are the indigenous people of the Arctic?

- **The Inuits.**

Q.3

How many people approximately live north of the Arctic Circle?

- A. 3.5 million
- B. 4 million**
- C. 4.5 million

17.11.2021

Regulation to curb EU-driven deforestation and waste shipments and a new EU soil strategy

Q.1

Name one product that is covered by EU anti-deforestation rules?

- **Possible answers: 1) palm oil; 2) beef; 3) soy; 4) coffee; 5) cocoa; 6) wood.**

Q.2

In 2020, the EU exported to non-EU countries around 32.7 million tonnes of waste. Which country imported the most of it?

- **Turkey, followed by India, the UK and Switzerland.**

Q.3

What percentage of living organisms is contained in the soil?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. **25%**

*Soil is an essential ecosystem containing more than a quarter of all living organisms on the planet.

25.11.2021

Proposals on transparency and targeting of political advertising and measures to improve the ability of companies to raise capitals

Q.1

These proposals are part of a wider package of initiatives aiming to strengthen European democracy, namely...

- A. **The European democracy action plan (EDAP)**
- B. The Democracy Commission Programme (DCP)
- C. Democracy and Governance Pact (DGP)

Q.2

According to this proposal, in order to increase transparency and accountability on the origin of the funds and spending in the context of political advertising by political parties and their candidates, online platforms will have to:

- A. **Provide information about the political affiliation and on the funding of the ads.**
- B. Provide information about the political affiliation and on the funding of the ads, but only if the campaign is at national level.
- C. Provide information about the political affiliation and on the funding of the ads, but only if the campaign is at EU level.

Q.3

When are the next elections for the European Parliament?

- **In 2024.**

01.12.2021

Launch of the Global Gateway

Q.1

Global Gateway, the European strategy to boost smart, clean and secure links across the world, is expected to leverage how much in investments?

- A. €100 billion
- B. €200 billion
- C. €300 billion**

*Global Gateway will mobilise up to €300 billion in investments for developing global infrastructure and supporting the green and digital transitions around the world.

Q.2

Launched in 2007 by the African Union, the game-changing African-led Great Green Wall initiative aims to restore the continent's degraded landscapes and transform millions of lives in the Sahel. How long its reach will be from coast-to-coast (i.e. from the Atlantic in Senegal to the Indian Ocean in Djibouti):

- A. 2000 km
- B. 8000 km**
- C. 30,000 km

Q.3

Where was the first mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub opened?

- A. In Cape Town, South Africa**
- B. In Dakar, Senegal
- C. In Abuja, Nigeria

09.12.2021

Presentation of an action plan to help European social economy thrive

Q.1

Social economy organisations are entities which put social and environmental purposes first, reinvesting most of their profit back into the organisation. How many social economy entities there are in Europe approximately?

- A. 800,000
- B. 1.8 million
- C. **2.8 million**

Q.2

Do you know any type of social economy entity?

- **Possible answers are: 1) cooperatives, 2) mutual benefit societies, 3) associations (including charities), 4) foundations or 5) social enterprises.**

Q.3

What will the Social Economy Action Plan improve? Can you think of one area?

- **Possible answers are: 1) business environment: policy and legal framework; 2) opportunities and building capacity: access to funding, support to scaling-up; 3) awareness: boosting visibility of social economy and promoting its positive impact.**

09.12.2021

Proposal to list hate speech and hate crime as EU crimes

Q.1

Hate speech and hate crime are particularly serious crimes as they undermine the EU common values and fundamental rights. Can you name one of the EU values?

- **EU values are enshrined in the Treaty on EU (Article 2) that says: “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities.”**

Q.2

EU crimes are particularly serious crimes that take place across the EU and have impact beyond national borders. This is why they are criminalised at the EU level and are included in the EU Treaty. There are currently 10 EU crimes. Hate speech and hate crime are not yet included in the list. Could you name one of the EU crimes currently included in the EU Treaty?

- **Possible answers are: 1) terrorism, 2) trafficking in human beings, 3) sexual exploitation of women and children, 4) illicit drug trafficking, 5) illicit arms trafficking, 6) money laundering, 7) corruption, 8) counterfeiting of means of payment, 9) computer crime and 10) organised crime.**

Q.3

When did President von der Leyen announced the intention to extend the list of EU crimes to hate speech and hate crimes?

- **In her 2020 State of the Union speech.**

09.12.2021

Proposal to improve the working conditions of people working through digital platforms

Q.1

How many people approximately work through digital labour platforms in the EU?

- A. More than 8 million
- B. More than 18 million
- C. More than 28 million**

*The digital platform economy is growing quickly, and in 2025, their number is expected to reach 43 million people

Q.2

How many digital labour platforms operate in the EU?

- A. More than 400
- B. More than 500**
- C. More than 600

Q.3

Out of the estimated 28 million people working through platforms in the EU, up to 5.5 million may be currently misclassified as self-employed. Could you name one benefit they would gain from being classified as workers?

- **Possible answers are: 1) guaranteed rest time and paid holidays; 2) safety and health protection; 3) unemployment, sickness and healthcare benefits; 4) parental leave; 5) pension rights; 6) benefits relating to accidents at work and occupational diseases.**

14.12.2021

Proposal to modernise the EU transport systems

Q.1

What are some of the ways the EU's transport system could be modernised?

- **The Commission proposed 4 actions in this regard: 1) by increasing connectivity and shifting more passengers and freight to rail and inland waterways; 2) by rolling out charging points, alternative refuelling infrastructure, and new digital technologies; 3) by stronger focus on sustainable urban mobility, and 4) by making it easier to choose different transport options.**

Q.2

What is the TEN-T?

- **The TEN-T is an EU-wide network of rail, inland waterways, short-sea shipping routes, and roads.**

*It connects 424 major cities with ports, airports and railway terminals. When the TEN-T is completed, it will cut travel times between these cities. For example, passengers will be able to travel between Copenhagen and Hamburg in 2.5 hours by train, instead of the 4.5 hours required today.

Q.3

How many kilometres of rail is there in the EU?

- A. 101,000 km
- B. 201,000 km**
- C. 301,000 km

(Data from 2018, EU-27)

14.12.2021

Proposal to make the Schengen area more resilient

Q.1

Could you think of one reason to make the Schengen area more resilient?

- **Possible answers are: 1) to be able to tackle new challenges, such as public health threats; 2) to ensure that any reintroduction of internal border controls remains a measure of last resort; 3) to build on the lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic and improve coordination in case of crisis.**

Q.2

Regarding the reintroduction of internal border checks in case of unforeseen events, which time limit did the Commission propose?

- A. 30 days, non-extendable
- B. 30 days, extendable up to 3 months**
- C. 30 days, extendable up to 6 months

Q.3

How many people approximately cross internal borders in the EU on a daily basis?

- A. Around 1.5 million
- B. Around 2.5 million
- C. Around 3.5 million**

15.12.2021

Proposal of a new EU framework to decarbonise gas markets, promote hydrogen and reduce methane emissions

Q.1

What are three main sources of human-made methane emissions in Europe and worldwide?

- **Agriculture, waste and energy.**

Q.2

With which country did the EU launch the Global Methane Pledge, an initiative to reduce global methane emissions?

- A. With the United States**
- B. With Canada
- C. With Japan

*More than 100 countries have so far joined the initiative.

Q.3

How much of the current global warming is due to methane emissions?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 30%**

*Methane is the second biggest contributor to climate change after carbon dioxide (CO₂) and responsible for about 30% of current global warming.

01.01.2022

20 years of euro banknotes and coins in our pockets

Q.1

How many EU countries had euro currency on the first day of euro, 1 January 2002?

- A. **12**
- B. 13
- C. 14

*They were Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Q.2

Which EU country will be the latest to join the euro area, on 1 January 2023?

- A. Romania
- B. Bulgaria
- C. **Croatia**

Q.3

How many denominations do euro coins have?

- A. **8**
- B. 9
- C. 10

*Eight different denominations. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent, €1 and €2.

01.01.2022

Start of the European Year of Youth

Q.1

What is the name of the initiative offering 18 years olds the chance to travel around and discover Europe, by awarding selected young people with a travel pass?

- A. **DiscoverEU**
- B. Interrail
- C. Erasmus

Q.2

For young people aged 18-30, which programme can provide them with funding and support to take part in short or long-term projects up to 12 months, that benefit communities, either abroad or in their own country?

- A. **European Solidarity Corps**
- B. ALMA (Aim, Learn, Master, Achieve)
- C. EU Aid Volunteers

Q.3

In which EU country was the share of youth (people aged from 0-29 years) the highest in 2019?

- A. **Ireland**
- B. Cyprus
- C. Sweden

*Ireland was the most youthful Member State in the EU-27, as people aged 0-29 years accounted for nearly 4 out of every 10 inhabitants at the start of 2019 (39.0 %).

18.01.2022

New initiatives to make universities in the EU ready for the future

Q.1

How many education institutions will benefit from the European strategy for universities?

- A. 250
- B. 500**
- C. 750

*By mid-2024 the European budget will support up to 60 European Universities Alliances with more than 500 higher education institutions across Europe.

Q.2

How old is Erasmus, the EU programme for education, training, youth and sport?

- A. 25
- B. 35**
- C. 45

*2022 marks the 35th year of existence of Erasmus, the EU's flagship programme for education, training, youth and sport.

Q.3

Diversity, inclusiveness and gender equality in the higher education sector have become more important than ever. How many of the heads of higher education institutions within the EU are female?

- A. 19%
- B. 40%
- C. 24%**

08.02.2022

Proposal for the European chips act

Q.1

What is roughly EU's share in the global microchips market?

- A. **10%**
- B. 20%
- C. 30%

*It is 10%. With the EU chips act, the plan is to put in place a framework to increase production capacity to 20% of the global market by 2030.

Q.2

How much money will the chips act mobilise to address semiconductor shortages and strengthen Europe's technological leadership?

- A. More than €23 billion
- B. More than €33 billion
- C. **More than €43 billion**

*The chips act will mobilise more than €43 billion of public and private investments and set measures to prepare, anticipate and swiftly respond to any future supply chain disruptions, together with Member States and our international partners.

Q.3

Can you name one product or service where semiconductor microchips are used?

- **Semiconductor chips are the essential building blocks of digital and digitised products. From smartphones and cars, through critical applications and infrastructures for healthcare, energy, mobility, communications and industry, chips are central to the modern digital economy. They are also crucial to key digital technologies of the future, including artificial intelligence (AI), 5G and edge computing. Put simply, there is no “digital” without chips.**

15.02.2022

Presentation of the European Defence package

Q.1

What is the budget of the European Defence Fund?

- A. €7 billion
- B. €8 billion**
- C. €9 billion

*Close to €8 billion for 2021-2027 is dedicated to the European Defence Fund. €2.7 billion to fund collaborative defence research and €5.3 billion euros to fund collaborative capability development projects complementing national contributions.

Q.2

In February 2022, the Commission presented a number of actions critical for defence and security within the European Union as well as for a more integrated and competitive European defence market. Which of the following was **not** a Commission proposal?

- A. Reducing investments for defence research and capabilities developed in EU cooperative frameworks.**
- B. Incentivising the joint procurement of defence capabilities developed in a collaborative way within the EU.
- C. Strengthening the security and defence dimension of space at EU level.

Q.3

What would be the advantages of joint procurement in the defence area? Can you think of one?

- **The advantages are for example: 1) increasing the interoperability of European national armed forces; 2) supporting the competitiveness of the EU's defence technological and industrial base.**

23.02.2022

Proposal for a new data act

Q.1

With the new data act, the Commission proposed new rules on who can use and access data generated in the EU across all economic sectors. What potential benefits do you think that the new data act can bring?

- **The data act will ensure fairness in the digital environment, stimulate a competitive data market, open opportunities for data-driven innovation and make data more accessible for all. It will give both individuals and businesses more control over their data through a reinforced data portability right, copying or transferring data easily from across different services, where the data are generated through smart objects, machines and devices. It will be easier to transfer data to and between service providers and this will encourage more actors, including SMEs, to participate in the data economy.**

Q.2

The new rules on data are expected to create additional resources in GDP for EU Member States by 2028 by addressing the legal, economic and technical issues that lead to data being underused. How much approximately would this increase be?

- A. €70 billion
- B. €170 billion
- C. **€270 billion**

Q.3

Technology can for example help farmers to optimise and increase yield, improve farm planning and make smarter decisions on resources and reduce costs. This is called 'precision farming' or 'precision agriculture'. What kind of data can help here?

- **Possible answers are: 1) real time data on weather, temperature, moisture, 2) GPS signals, 3) soil data, 4) data on plant needs etc.**

25.02.2022

Adoption of the first sanctions package following Russia's aggression on Ukraine

Q.1

Restrictive measures or 'sanctions' are an essential tool of which EU policy?

- A. Development Policy
- B. Common Foreign and Security Policy**
- C. EU Neighbourhood Policy

Q.2

Since when has the EU been adopting restrictive measures against Russia over Ukraine?

- A. Since 2014**
- B. Since 2018
- C. Since 2022

*Since March 2014, the EU has progressively imposed restrictive measures on Russia in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea.

Q.3

One of the sanctions against individuals consists of asset freezes. What does this term mean?

- **Asset freezes: all accounts belonging to the listed persons and entities in EU banks are frozen, which means that it is prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them. This ensures that their money can no longer be used to support the Russian regime nor can they try to find a safe haven in the EU.**

02.03.2022

Activation of the Temporary protection directive for people fleeing Ukraine

Q.1

What is the Temporary protection directive?

- **Temporary protection is an exceptional measure to provide immediate and temporary protection in the event of a high numbers of arrivals or imminent arrivals of displaced persons from non-EU countries who are unable to return to their country of origin.**

Q.2

The Temporary Protection Directive was adopted following the conflicts in former Yugoslavia. But when was this Directive used for the first time?

- **The Directive was activated for the first time in March 2022 in response to the war in Ukraine.**

Q.3

Name one right that beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to.

- **Possible answers are: 1) residence permit for the entire duration of the protection, 2) access to social welfare, to medical care, to education, to accommodation or housing, to banking services, to asylum procedure, to information on temporary protection, 3) access to employment (*subject to conditions), 4) to move freely (for 90 days within a 180-day period after a residence permit in the host EU country is issued), 5) move to another EU country (before the issuance of a residence permit), 6) opportunities for families to reunite in certain circumstances.**

08.03.2022

Proposal for EU-wide rules to combat violence against women and domestic violence

Q.1

With EU-wide rules to combat violence against women and domestic violence, the Commission among other things aims to criminalise cyber violence, including cyber stalking and cyber harassment. Do you know what these three offences cover?

- **Cyber stalking** is a modern form of violence which is often perpetrated against family members or persons living in the same household, but also perpetrated by ex-partners or acquaintances. Typically, the predator is misusing technology to exert coercion or control, manipulation and surveillance, thereby increasing the victim's fear, anxiety and gradual isolation from friends and family.
- **Cyber harassment** covers attacks, such as threats, insults or other offensive behaviour, against individuals, notably women and girls, which typically takes place through social media or other online services.
- **Non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated images** is another modern form of violence which consists in making photos, videos, or other intimate material of another person accessible via ICT means (e.g. social networks, mobile phones), without that person's consent or, before doing so, manipulating intimate images to make another person appear to be engaged in sexual activities ("deepfake").

Q.2

The Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is the benchmark for international standards in this field. By what name is this Convention also known?

- A. The Geneva Convention
- B. The Istanbul Convention**
- C. The Chicago Convention

Q.3

How many women (in percentage points) within the EU have experienced sexual harassment?

- A. 50% - 1 in 2**
- B. 38%
- C. 29%

21.03.2022

Agreement on the Strategic Compass

Q.1

For which policy area was the Strategic Compass developed?

- A. Competition
- B. Regional policy
- C. Security and defence**

*The Strategic Compass gives the European Union an ambitious plan of action for strengthening the EU's security and defence policy by 2030.

Q.2

What are the 4 pillars of the Strategic Compass, EU's common course of action for security and defence?

- A. Act, invest, partner and secure**
- B. Analyse, assess, engage and deliver
- C. Build, test, enhance and deploy

Q.3

What is the EU Rapid Deployment Capacity (EU RDC)?

- A. 5.000 camera drones to take pictures and videos.
- B. 5.000 troops that can be deployed to respond to imminent threats and react to crisis situations.**
- C. 5.000 first-aid kits that can be deployed to a certain country within the EU.

23.03.2022

Presentation of measures to enhance global food security

Q.1

Seeing the surge in global commodity prices, further accelerated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, what has the European Commission undertaken?

The European Commission presented a range of short-term and medium-term actions to enhance global food security and to support farmers and consumers in the EU. It is for example:

- **Helping get grain out of Ukraine;**
- **Supporting EU farmers and vulnerable populations;**
- **Stepping up our food production;**
- **Removing restrictions on food trade;**
- **Being a lead provider of humanitarian and development assistance to food and food systems;**
- **Putting in place contingency plans for food supply and food security.**

Q.2

The EU is taking all the necessary measures to contribute to global food security. In how many countries does the EU plan to support the sustainability of food systems?

- A. 65
- B. 70**
- C. 75

*In the 2021-27 programme for international cooperation, the EU will work on developing the sustainability of food systems with about 70 partner countries. Moreover, at the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo in December 2021, the EU and its Member States committed to continue addressing malnutrition with a substantial pledge amounting to €4.3 billion, including at least €2.5 billion from the EU for international cooperation with a nutrition objective in the period 2021-2024.

Q.3

One of the concrete targets to transform the EU's food system is the EU's Farm to Fork Strategy. By how much does this Strategy aim to reduce the use and risk of pesticides by 2030?

- A. By 25%
- B. By 40%
- C. **By 50%**

23.03.2022

Presentation of options to mitigate high energy prices by means of common gas purchases and minimum gas-storage obligations

Q.1

In March 2022, the Commission outlined options to mitigate high energy prices by means of common gas purchases and minimum gas storage obligations. What is the minimum gas storage level for next winter (2022-2023)?

- A. 70%
- B. 80%**
- C. 90%

Q.2

How would 'European gas storage solidarity' work in practice?

- **While not all Member States have storage facilities in their territories, there should be a minimum gas storage reserve which they must have access to in other Member States. Member States without storage facilities will need to ensure that operators on their territory have secured storage in a neighbouring Member State which covers 15% of their annual gas consumption. Alternatively, Member States without storage capacity can put in place a burden-sharing mechanism.**

Q.3

73% of the total EU's gas storage capacity is concentrated in 5 Member States. Which ones are they?

- A. Germany, Italy, France, The Netherlands and Austria**
- B. Poland, Italy, Austria, Croatia and Hungary
- C. Sweden, Belgium, France, Greece and Latvia

30.03.2022

Proposal for new rules in the circular-economy field, to make sustainable products the norm in the EU

Q.1

The EU is moving to a circular economy model, based on more sustainable and resource efficient products. What benefit do you think this will bring to you as a consumer?

- **These could be for example: 1) extended lifetime of your products; 2) saving energy, resources and costs; 3) more information for you to make sustainable choices**

Q.2

The Commission has proposed updating the EU consumer rules to ensure that consumers can take informed and environment-friendly choices when buying their products. Which of the following information will traders be obliged to provide to consumers?

- A. Information on products' sustainability and energy efficiency
- B. Information on products' durability and reparability**
- C. Information on products' eco-design and climate footprint

Q.3

How much textile is discarded every year in the EU?

- A. Around 3 kg per person
- B. Around 6 kg per person
- C. Around 11 kg per person**

09.04.2022

The 'Stand Up for Ukraine' pledging event takes place

Q.1

In April 2022, the "Stand Up for Ukraine" global pledging event and campaign has raised more than €10 billion for people fleeing the Russian invasion. In which city did the event take place?

- A. Brussels
- B. Warsaw**
- C. Bratislava

Q.2

With which country did the European Commission team up to organise the 'Stand Up for Ukraine' global pledging campaign?

- A. With the US
- B. With Canada**
- C. With Australia

Q.3

How much funding did the donors raise during the 'Stand Up for Ukraine' pledging event?

- A. More than €1 billion
- B. More than €5 billion
- C. More than €10 billion**

*The "Stand Up for Ukraine" global pledging event and campaign has raised €9.1 billion for people fleeing the Russian invasion, inside Ukraine and abroad, including €1 billion from the European Commission. On top of that, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has announced an additional €1 billion in loan to cover the needs of the people displaced by the invasion.

09.04.2022

Marking 30 years of humanitarian aid and civil protection operations

Q.1

There are four principles guiding EU humanitarian action. Can you think of one?

- **Humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence**

Q.2

Any country in the world, but also the United Nations and its agencies or a relevant international organisation, can call on the EU Civil Protection Mechanism for help. In 2021, the Mechanism was activated 114 times. For example, to respond to (i) COVID-19 in Europe and worldwide; (ii) floods in Belgium; (iii) forest fires in the Mediterranean, the Western Balkans and Austria; (iv) repatriations from Afghanistan, and (v) the earthquake and a hurricane in Haiti. What was the largest ever operation so far?

- **Russia's aggression on Ukraine has triggered the largest emergency operation since the creation of the Mechanism.**

Q.3

Humanitarian needs went dramatically up in the last years, driven by COVID-19 and climate. How many people required humanitarian assistance in 2021 according to estimations by the United Nations?

- A. 150 million
- B. 430 million
- C. **235 million**

27.04.2022

Proposal for a new legal migration policy

Q.1

By 2070 the working-age population will represent what share of the total EU population?

- A. Around 45%
- B. Around 55%**
- C. Around 65%

Q.2

In which sectors is the EU labour market experiencing shortages?

- **Among others in tourism, hospitality, IT and health**

Q.3

Why does the EU need legal migration?

- **Possible answers are: 1) to support the recovery of EU's economy; 2) to address EU's labour market shortages; 3) to address demographic challenges; 4) to prepare for future needs; 5) to attract talented/skilled persons; 6) to create safe channels to reach Europe; 7) to accompany the EU's transition towards a green and digital economy.**

03.05.2022

Launch of the European Health Data Space

Q.1

The European Health Data Space is the first common EU data space in a specific area to emerge from the EU strategy for data. In what other areas are data spaces planned? Can you name one?

- **The European data strategy of February 2020 announced the creation of data spaces in 10 strategic fields: health, agriculture, manufacturing, energy, mobility, financial, public administration, skills, the European Open Science Cloud and the crosscutting key priority of meeting the Green Deal objectives.**

Q.2

Can you think of one benefit for you, coming as a result of the European Health Data Space?

- **You will have access to your health data in electronic form immediately and without any cost.**
- **You will be able to share your data with health professionals nationally or cross-border.**
- **You will be able to add information, rectify errors, restrict access and obtain information on how your data are used.**
- **You will have a right to have health data issued and accepted in a common European format.**

Q.3

What impact will the European Health Data Space have for doctors and other health professionals? Can you think of an example?

- **They will have faster access to patient's health records, including across borders.**
- **Through easier and faster access to relevant health data, health professionals will be able to improve the continuity of care.**
- **They will more easily access health records from different systems, thus avoiding the administrative burden from having to manually copy records across different systems.**

09.05.2022

The Conference on the Future of Europe presents its final report

Q.1

How many proposals approximately did European citizens formulate throughout the duration of the Conference on the Future of Europe?

- A. 29
- B. 49**
- C. 69

*In the closing ceremony in Strasbourg, the Presidents of the European Parliament, Commission and Council received a final report from the Conference participants containing 49 wide-ranging, ambitious and forward-looking proposals and 326 individual measures.

Q.2

What were the topics the citizens discussed during the Conference on the Future of Europe? Can you name one?

- **There were 9 main topics: 1) a stronger economy, social justice and jobs; 2) education, culture, youth and sport; 3) digital transformation; 4) European democracy; 5) values and rights, rule of law, security; 6) climate change, environment; 7) health; 8) EU in the world; and 9) migration.**

Q.3

Three EU leaders signed the Joint Declaration in March 2021 paving the way for the Conference of the Future of Europe to start. Who were they?

- **The Joint Declaration on the Conference on the Future of Europe was signed by late European Parliament President David Sassoli, Portuguese Prime Minister António Costa, on behalf of the Council of the EU, and Commission President Ursula von der Leyen.**

11.05.2022

Proposal of new EU legislation to prevent and combat child sex abuse online

Q.1

In 2010, there were 23,000 reports of child sexual abuse in the EU. How many were there approximately in 2020?

- A. More than 250,000
- B. More than 500,000
- C. More than 1 million**

*The past years have seen an overwhelming increase of reports of sexual abuse. In many cases, the abuse comes to light only when the actions of perpetrators are detected online. The Commission has proposed new EU legislation to support online service providers to find, report and prevent cases of online child sexual abuse more efficiently.

Q.2

The EU has proposed new legislation to prevent and combat child sex abuse online. Who will the new rules apply to?

- **The proposed rules will apply to online service providers offering services in the EU, namely hosting services and interpersonal communication services (such as messaging services), app stores and internet access providers.**

Q.3

Children's rights are enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Can you name one right that children are entitled to?

- **Possible answers are: 1) right to life; 2) right to a name and a nationality; 3) right to identity; 4) non-discrimination; 5) right to a family; 6) health; 7) protection from harm; 8) education; 9) freedom of thought; 10) access to information.**

18.05.2022

Presentation of REPowerEU

Q.1

Can you suggest one way to reduce energy consumption in our daily lives?

- **There are many ways to do this. For example: 1) reducing heating temperatures/using less air-conditioning; 2) driving more economically; 3) shift to more public transport and active mobility; 4) using household appliances more efficiently.**

Q.2

What are some of the short-term measures the EU suggested in its REPowerEU plan to end the dependency on Russian fossil fuels? Can you name one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) energy savings; 2) common purchases of gas, LNG and hydrogen; 3) new energy partnerships with reliable suppliers; 4) rapid roll out of solar and wind energy projects; 5) increase in the production of biomethane; 6) filling gas storage to 80% of capacity by 1 November 2022**

Q.3

With which countries did the Commission sign a trilateral memorandum of understanding in June 2022 to ensure export of natural gas to Europe?

- A. With Egypt and Israel**
- B. With Norway
- C. With Algeria

18.05.2022

Analysis of defence investment gaps and proposals of further measures to strengthen Europe's defence industrial and technological base

Q.1

What are the main defence investment gaps in the EU? Can you name one?

- **They are: defence expenditure, defence industrial gaps, and defence capability gaps.**

Q.2

The Commission has proposed a dedicated short-term instrument to incentivise Member States who are willing to pursue joint procurement to fill the most urgent and critical gaps in a collaborative way. How much is the Commission ready to invest into this scheme?

- A. €250 million
- B. €500 million**
- C. €750 million

Q.3

In 2020, how much did the EU Member States collectively spend on defence?

- A. €50 billion
- B. €100 billion
- C. €200 billion**

*They spent over €200 billion. In 2021 their combined expenditure is estimated to have grown to €220 billion.

18.05.2022

Unveiling a strategic partnership with the Gulf States

Q.1

Which country is not a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- A. Bahrain
- B. Jordan**
- C. Kuwait

Q.2

When was the cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council signed?

- A. in 1988
- B. in 1989**
- C. in 1990

Q.3

Can you name one area covered by the EU's partnership with the Gulf?

- **The Partnership covers various areas, for example: trade and investment, transport, energy, digitalisation, research and innovation, space, green transition, regional security, humanitarian aid, rule of law and human rights.**

23.05.2022

Adoption of a contingency plan for transport, with measures to protect EU transport in times of crisis

Q.1

What does EASA stand for?

- A. European Action Plan for Strategic Autonomy
- B. European Association for Sustainable Agriculture
- C. European Union Aviation Safety Agency**

*The European Union Aviation Safety Agency is an agency of the EU with responsibility for civil aviation safety. Its aim is to achieve the highest common standards of safety and environmental protection in civil aviation and to ensure you have the safest possible flight.

Q.2

The Commission has been working on strengthening the resilience of EU transport in times of crisis. The Contingency plan for transport that it proposed draws lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic and takes into account the challenges the EU transport sector has been facing since the beginning of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine. It contains 10 main measures. Can you name one?

- **Possible answers are: 1) making EU transport laws fit for crisis situations; 2) ensuring adequate support for the transport sector; 3) ensuring free movement of goods, services and people; 4) managing refugee flows and repatriating stranded passengers and transport workers; 5) ensuring minimum connectivity and passenger protection; 6) sharing transport information; 7) strengthening transport policy coordination; 8) strengthening cybersecurity; 9) testing transport contingency; 10) cooperation with international partners.**

Q.3

What are green lanes?

- A. Lanes and bridges for animals to safely cross highways within the EU.
- B. Lanes to transport COVID-19 vaccines to all EU countries.
- C. **Border crossings that ensure the continuous flow of goods.**

23.05.2022

Proposal of rules on the violation of restrictive measures and on the freezing and confiscating of assets of persons violating restrictive measures and other criminals

Q.1

In March 2022, the EU set up a task force to coordinate the enforcement of sanctions against Russian and Belarussian oligarchs. What is the name of that task force?

- A. 'Confiscate and dispose' task force
- B. 'Trace and freeze' task force
- C. **'Freeze and seize' task force**

Q.2

How many persons has the EU sanctioned so far (until July 2022) for actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine?

- A. 905
- B. **1212**
- C. 1342

Q.3

As part of the economic sanctions, the EU has imposed a number of import and export restrictions on Russia. What goods cannot be exported to Russia from the EU? Can you think of one?

The list of sanctioned products includes among others:

- **cutting-edge technology (e.g. quantum computers and advanced semiconductors, high-end electronics and software)**
- **certain types of machinery and transportation equipment**
- **specific goods and technology needed for oil refining**
- **energy industry equipment, technology and services**
- **aviation and space industry goods and technology (e.g. aircraft, spare parts or any kind of equipment for planes and helicopters, jet fuel)**
- **maritime navigation goods and radio communication technology**
- **a number of dual-use goods (goods that could be used for both civil and military purposes), such as drones and software for drones or encryption devices**
- **luxury goods (e.g. luxury cars, watches, jewellery)**

07.06.2022

Political agreement for gender balance on company boards

Q.1

Which expression is often used as a metaphor to overcome the invisible barrier that prevents women from rising to senior positions?

- A. Broken dreams
- B. Breaking the glass ceiling**
- C. Breaking with tradition

Q.2

Only a third of members of non-executive corporate boards are women and this is even less among executive boards. The proposal for a Directive on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors sets a target for EU companies listed on the EU stock exchanges to accelerate the reach of better gender balance. What is that target?

- A. 50% of the underrepresented sex among non-executive directors and 43% among all directors
- B. 45% of the underrepresented sex among non-executive directors and 38% among all directors
- C. 40% of the underrepresented sex among non-executive directors and 33% among all directors**

Q.3

By when does the European Commission strive to reach gender parity (50%) at all levels of its own management?

- A. By the end of 2023
- B. By the end of 2024**
- C. By the end of 2025

16.06.2022

The Code of Practice on disinformation is strengthened and made more comprehensive

Q.1

The Code of Practice on disinformation is applicable to...?

- A. **Online platforms, leading tech companies and key players of the advertising sector that signed it**
- B. Users
- C. Law enforcement agencies

Q.2

Which of the following is not a signatory of the EU's strengthened Code of Practice on disinformation?

- A. Clubhouse
- B. TikTok
- C. **Weibo**

Q.3

How is disinformation typically defined?

- A. False stories that appear to be news, spread on the internet or using other media, usually created to influence political views or as a joke.
- B. False or misleading content shared without harmful intent though the effects can be still harmful.
- C. **False or misleading content that is spread with an intention to deceive or secure economic or political gain, and which may cause public harm.**

30.06.2022

Political agreement on a regulation to address distortions caused by foreign subsidies in the single market

Q.1

What is the aim of the Foreign Subsidies Regulation?

- A. To promote compliance of subsidies with WTO rules.
- B. To regulate the granting of EU funds which have an impact in third countries.
- C. **To tackle third country subsidies that cause distortions in the internal market.**

Q.2

Why does the Foreign Subsidies Regulation assess only foreign subsidies?

- A. Because foreign subsidies are more harmful than subsidies granted in the EU.
- B. **Because subsidies granted in the EU are already assessed under EU State aid rules.**
- C. Because third countries also assess the impact of EU subsidies on their economies.

Q.3

If the Commission identifies a foreign subsidy under the Foreign Subsidies Regulation, will the subsidy automatically prohibited?

- A. Yes, the subsidy will be automatically prohibited.
- B. Yes, the subsidy will be automatically prohibited if it is found to distort the internal market.
- C. **No, the Regulation does not include an automatic prohibition of subsidies but their negative and positive effects need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.**

19.07.2022

Start of accession negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia

Q.1

Which are the current (in July 2022) EU candidate countries?

- a. Israel, Armenia, Morocco, Australia
- b. Albania, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine**
- c. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Georgia

Q.2

Which country was the last to join the EU and when?

- **Croatia on 1 July 2013**

Q.3

EU accession negotiations are divided into how many chapters in total?

- A. 25
- B. 35**
- C. 45