

[Pressemitteilung: EU-Prüfer fordern die EU-Organe auf, ihre Gebäude besser zu verwalten](#)

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[Ukraine: l'UE fournit une aide humanitaire supplémentaire](#)

Roaming charges ended in the European Union on 15 June 2017. Europeans travelling within EU countries will 'Roam Like at Home' and pay domestic prices for roaming calls, SMS and data. ...

On 23 June 2016 citizens of the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union (EU). On 29 March 2017 the UK formally notified the European Council of its intention to leave the EU by...

Over the past 20 years, the European Union has put in place some of the highest common asylum standards in the world. And in the past two years, European migration policy has advanced in leaps and...

'Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity.' Robert Schuman 9 May 1950 On 25 March 2017, ...

In response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and deliberate destabilisation of a neighbouring sovereign country, the EU has imposed restrictive measures against the Russian Federation. ...

Enlargement is the process whereby countries join the EU. Since it was founded in 1957, the EU has grown from 6 member countries to 28. Any European country that respects the principles of liberty, ...

Ukraine: EU provides further humanitarian funding

This brings EU humanitarian assistance in Ukraine to €116 million since 2014.

“The civilian population in eastern Ukraine continues to suffer following four years of conflict. The European Union continues to support all those in need, wherever they are. This is our humanitarian and moral duty. The new funding will allow us to provide assistance in the non-government controlled areas where the humanitarian situation remains very difficult”, explained Christos **Stylianides**, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management.

This funding will help the most vulnerable population in the non-government controlled areas during the winter, for example by providing heaters. EU-funded humanitarian projects in government and non-government controlled areas include food assistance, housing repairs, water and sanitation, protection support, health assistance, education in emergencies and demining activities.

Background

Since 2014, the conflict has affected over 4.4 million people, of which 3.4 million are still in need of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian needs are on the rise and humanitarian access is still restricted in the non-government controlled areas. The suspension of payment of pensions to internally displaced people continues to pose a serious problem. Indiscriminate shelling hampers the provision of essential services, such as water and electricity, on both sides of the contact line. Ukraine ranks fifth in the world for civilian casualties linked to landmines and unexploded ordinances.

The EU is concerned about the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine and continues to call for the full implementation of the Minsk agreements.

For more information

[Factsheet – Humanitarian aid to Ukraine](#)

Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2017 – Consumption

per capita varied between 54% and 132% of the EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Across the Member States in 2017, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 54% of the **European Union** (EU) average in **Bulgaria** to 132% in **Luxembourg**.

[Full text available on EUROSTAT website](#)

ICT usage in enterprises in 2018 – Cloud computing services used by more than one out of four enterprises in the EU – 12% of enterprises reported analysing big data and 4% used 3D printing

In 2018, 26% of EU enterprises with at least 10 persons employed purchased cloud computing services. Cloud computing usage grew rapidly over the last few years, as in 2014 it stood at 19% and in 2016 at 21%. Large enterprises use cloud computing much more (56% of enterprises employing 250 persons or more) than small ones (23% of enterprises employing 10 to 49 persons). Over the last four years (between 2014 and 2018), the highest increase in cloud computing usage was observed in large enterprises (+21 percentage points), compared with +12pp in medium sized enterprises and +6pp in small enterprises.

[Full text available on EUROSTAT website](#)