



European Economic
and Social Committee

Civil Society Week

2–5 March 2026

*Next steps
for a democratic and
resilient future*

**Delivering together a Union of
opportunities, security and resilience**



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Civil Society Week 2026

A contribution from civil society gathered during the EESC Civil Society Week, to the following European Commission's key priorities:

Introduction by Séamus Boland, President of the European Economic and Social Committee

The 2026 Civil Society Week brought together over 1000 stakeholders from the Union and candidate countries to discuss common challenges and co-create solutions across a wide range of topics. This brochure presents the key messages emerging from four days of exchanges centred on the following European Commission's key priorities:



- **Supporting people and strengthening our societies;**
- **Protecting our democracy and upholding our values;**
- **Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future.**

I am particularly proud of what we have achieved together with our co-organisers from the Liaison Group with European civil society networks, the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) Day partners, the national Economic and Social Councils and with the involvement of our EESC Members.

Over four days, we have created a genuine, vibrant forum for real dialogue. Civil society organisations, social partners, EU and national institutions as well as citizens came together to address the most urgent challenges facing our Union. It was a powerful demonstration of collaboration, commitment and shared responsibility for Europe's future.

Social and economic inequalities, poverty, housing and cost-of-living pressures, technological disruption and resurgent anti-democratic forces are testing people's resilience – and their trust in institutions. Our promise to deliver a Union of opportunity, security and resilience will hold only if social justice is treated as a political priority, not an afterthought.

When democratic space shrinks and checks and balances are eroded, it is always those already facing poverty, discrimination or exclusion who pay the highest price. The Week therefore also offered an important moment to reflect on the implementation of the EU Civil Society Strategy, recently launched by the European Commission, of which the EESC is a key political and technical partner. Without a free, well-resourced and safe civil society, our commitments to human rights, democracy and the rule of law remain fragile.

Protecting our democracy and upholding our values is how we resist authoritarian drift, disinformation and the erosion of civic space. Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future is how we give practical effect to the rule of law – through accountable institutions, sustainable funding and meaningful participation.

In this spirit, the annual European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) Day, held within the Week, highlighted how this participatory democracy tool strengthens our Union by empowering citizens to set the political agenda and co-shape policy directly. It is a clear reminder that protecting our democracy means fostering civic engagement and placing citizens' ideas at the heart of EU policymaking.

It is now our shared responsibility to turn these next steps into action.

Séamus Boland

Supporting people and strengthening our societies

Educating citizenship for resilient societies

In an era of increasing polarisation and authoritarian drift, citizenship education can no longer remain a low-priority fourth pillar: it must become the cornerstone of European resilience. This means moving from abstract ideals to practical, lifelong, multigenerational learning across formal, non-formal and informal settings, empowering every European to become a critical thinker and active participant.

Democratic resilience must be practised; it cannot be imposed. Citizenship education must be treated as a strategic investment in collective security, a safeguard for European citizens' rights, and a prerequisite for a thriving Union of Opportunities.



Actionable steps:

Radical inclusivity and accessible language:

- Citizenship education must be accessible to everyone. It is essential to adopt 'easy-to-understand' communication standards so that people that might have difficulties in understanding – such as those with (intellectual) disabilities, migrants and the elderly – can understand what it is all about.

Local learning ecosystems and community spaces:

- We need to place cooperation between schools, civil society organisations and local authorities on an institutional footing in order to move education out of silos and into the community. When supported by adequate funding, such ecosystems allow a "whole school approach" that incorporates non-formal providers and informal learning spaces.

Empowering the "present" generation:

- Young people are resilient, yet they are often treated as "citizens of the future", not of the "present". We must give them immediate recognition and provide them with dedicated spaces where their voices have the power to shape policy today.

Reforming the formal and vocational divide:

- We need to train educators across all sectors in civic education, placing a firm priority on vocational education and training, where social and civic skills are as vital as technical ones.

Strengthening methodologies through research:

- We have to improve our methods of assessment to better inform the future of civic education.

Defending against "dis-education":

- In regions facing democratic backsliding, regimes use targeted disinformation to twist the content and turn it against European values. Protecting civic space and the integrity of citizenship education is vital for the Union's security.



Supporting people and strengthening our societies

Against a background of geopolitical, economic, social and technological change that is straining the foundations of the European project, for the first time ever seven National Economic and Social Councils (NESC) and civil society representatives took part in collaborative conversations (world café) dedicated to social cohesion in the broadest sense. Using this forum, NESC representatives and participants explored how to strengthen our societies so that they become more cohesive, harmonious and prosperous, and put forward a wide range of proposals.

*What holds us together?
The power of social cohesion*

Actionable steps:

Restore trust in our democratic systems and values, their legitimacy and democracy itself:

- Design and implement targeted measures and actions to empower and protect the most vulnerable groups including people living in isolated rural or disadvantaged urban areas, people with disabilities, migrants and older people.
- Support independent media and promote high-quality content; build and promote media and digital literacy.
- Support education as a long-term investment.
- Promote more open, transparent, and accountable governance as well as civic participation and protection.
- Empower young people and women.

Tackle poverty and discrimination:

- Challenge and fight all forms of discrimination on grounds of race, age, sexual orientation, religion and disability.
- Support investment in public policies such as childcare, education, including civic education and health.
- Promote and support new leadership forms, including policymaking and governance.
- Do more to promote the European Commission 'Have your say' portal, the European Citizens' Initiative and Citizens' Assemblies at national and EU level.
- Create safe places to listen to and understand citizens' needs.

Strengthen intergenerational fairness:

- Make it easier to transfer knowledge between generations and encourage the exchange of digital skills.
- Open up Erasmus programmes to businesses and to other social groups beyond students.
- Reform social security schemes.
- Support explicit labour rights and responsibilities and rethink working times and patterns.



When the system stops delivering: housing, inequality and Europe's social contract

The session brought together civil society representatives and decision makers to discuss the growing housing crisis across Europe. Participants highlighted the need for more substantial EU and national action to increase affordable housing supply, address financialisation and speculation in housing markets and ensure that housing policies support social inclusion, particularly for young people and vulnerable groups.

Actionable steps:

Accelerate the supply of affordable and socially oriented housing:

- Reduce excessive administrative delays in construction permits and streamline regulatory procedures that slow down housing development.
- Mobilise publicly owned land and increase access to financing for housing construction, including cooperation with the European Investment Bank and support for socially oriented housing projects.
- Fully implement Action 9 – Housing for Young People, extending support beyond students to young workers in precarious jobs, and integrate youth housing measures into broader reforms on rent stabilisation, tenure security and social housing supply.

Ensure housing affordability through social and economic stability:

- Step up implementation of the Minimum Wage Directive and reinforce collective bargaining systems to reduce in-work poverty and improve access to housing.
- Invest in active labour market policies, lifelong learning and modernised employment services to support income stability and labour mobility, particularly for young people in precarious employment.
- Ensure EU housing funds include strong social conditions, guaranteeing affordability, long term public or non profit management and protection from speculative resale.

Protect the social function of housing and strengthen local governance:

- Address speculative practices and excessive financialisation that reduce housing availability, including greater transparency and oversight of large scale real estate investment.
- Support regulatory frameworks allowing cities and municipalities to regulate short term rental platforms and respond to local housing pressures – for example, increase their role in the European Housing Alliance and in general EU regulation.
- Recognise housing as closely linked to human dignity, equality and democratic participation, ensuring transparent and accountable implementation of housing policies and increasing cooperation between EU institutions, Member States and local authorities.



Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

Civil society organisations are key pillars of democracy, since they allow a vibrant democracy to exist through citizens' active participation in associations, foundations and social economy organisations. Civil society is increasingly under attack and experiencing significant challenges across Europe. Measures are needed to support an enabling environment for civil society and philanthropy, as well as our democratic resilience.

Building an enabling environment for democratic resilience

Actionable steps:

- The European Civil Society Strategy has to now move from vision to effective implementation, including also candidate countries. The Civil Society Platform should be as inclusive as possible.
- Strong links between the monitoring of civic space restrictions and actions in response to it are needed, as are stable and predictable funding, including for legitimate advocacy activities.
- The Social Economy Action Plan (SEAP) must create an enabling environment through proper legislation, taxation, diverse funding sources (public, private and blended) local strategies, adapted digital space (in line with EU values), but also embedded in EU external actions and specifically candidate countries and global EU.
- The European Cross-Border Association (ECBA) is needed to defend democracy, recognise non-profit organisations and contribute to a resilient civil society. Member State Governments should support the ECBA.
- To ease tax barriers for civil society organisations and philanthropy, especially when operating across borders, a Single Market for the public good is needed. The Commission should facilitate a dialogue between Member States and publish guidance to Member States on how to implement the non-discrimination principle in a more meaningful way, and facilitate the creation of templates for cross border philanthropy, as outlined in the Council recommendation on social economy frameworks.
- The Commission must ensure that 'simplification' initiatives take into account democratic consultative processes and citizens' rights (social, environmental, public health, digital, etc.).



ECI DAY | Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) Day is a high-profile annual event, giving all ECI stakeholders the opportunity to meet, network, debate and exchange best practices around this unique tool of participatory democracy.

Now in its 14th year, the ECI Day for 2026 was organised in cooperation with EESC's long standing partners Democracy International, the European Citizen Action Service (ECAS) and The ECI Campaign. It brought together ECI organisers and supporters, institutional representatives, civil society organisations and other stakeholders.

*An ECI that meets
the moment*

Civic engagement as a structural pillar of democracy:

- At a time when democracy and civic space are under strain and trust in institutions is being eroded, there is now, more than ever, a need for stronger, more effective and more comprehensive measures to protect and strengthen European democracy.
- Participatory tools that reduce the distance between citizens and decision-makers – such as the European Citizens' Initiative – are an essential part of this effort.
- EU democracy can only remain credible if citizen participation is shown to matter in practice and if institutions demonstrate their readiness to listen, engage and respond: when citizens feel that they are being heard, democracy becomes stronger.

The European Citizens' Initiative has come of age and carries institutional responsibility:

- The European Citizens' Initiative is a concrete, treaty-based expression of participatory democracy. With more than 24 million signatures collected since 2012, and four initiatives reaching one million signatures in 2025 alone, the ECI is no longer experimental.
- That creates a clear obligation for EU institutions to respond seriously, engage politically and ensure meaningful follow-up – because ensuring strong follow-up to successful citizens' initiatives would increase trust not only in the European Citizens' Initiative as a tool, but also in democracy itself.

*From connection
to action*

Early exchange and cross-border networking are essential for making ECIs more strategic and effective:

- Successful ECIs rarely emerge in isolation. Early connections between organisers, partners and thematic allies help avoid duplication of effort, strengthen campaign design and anticipate legal, financial and organisational challenges.
- Proactive coordination increases efficiency, reduces unnecessary resource expenditure and improves the overall quality and credibility of initiatives from the outset.

The long-term strength of the ECI depends on a connected and supportive organiser community:

- The ECI functions best when it is embedded in a broader ecosystem of engaged players who share knowledge, mentor new organisers and build alliances across campaigns.
- A strong community fosters resilience, continuity and collective learning. Over time, this strengthens both the impact of individual initiatives and the legitimacy of the ECI as a participatory democracy instrument.



*Participate,
Propose, Progress:
social resilience*

*From initiative
to implementation*

Active citizen participation builds trust, inclusion and resilience across Europe:

- Resilience – be it social, democratic or institutional – depends on the capacity to adapt, deliberate and act collectively in the face of challenges. Through the ECI, citizens are not passive observers of European integration; they become co-creators of it.
- Active participation, therefore, does more than possibly influence policy outcomes: it reinforces solidarity, nurtures democratic culture and strengthens Europe's ability to respond to complex and evolving societal challenges.

Your voice can shape Europe – and collectively, it can transform it:

- On its own, a single voice raises awareness. Combined with others across Member States, that voice becomes a powerful force for agenda-setting and change.
- The ECI requires collaboration across borders, encouraging citizens to organise transnationally, build coalitions and develop shared solutions to common challenges. In doing so, it strengthens European civic space and fosters solidarity beyond national contexts.

Deliberative phase following a successful ECI:

- An ECI could open the way to a structured deliberative phase once signatures have been verified – ensuring that civic mobilisation is matched by institutional engagement.

Clear follow-up and implementation timelines:

- Where implementation is envisaged, clear timelines, public roadmaps and regular progress reporting would help translate commitment into delivery and prevent uncertainty or delay.

Legislative consideration:

- Successful initiatives should be forwarded not only to the European Parliament, but also to the Council.
- Such a pathway would not predetermine the outcome of the political process. It would, however, ensure that cross-border mobilisation is fully incorporated into the Union's institutional framework – affirming that when citizens act together across Europe, their views are heard at the heart of European decision-making.



www.citizens-initiative.eu



Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

Mind the gaps: completing the European Democracy Shield

The session brought together stakeholders to discuss how the EU Democracy Shield (EUDS) can effectively strengthen democratic resilience in Europe. Participants highlighted the fact that democracy is facing growing pressure from foreign interference, domestic disinformation, attacks on civil society and journalists, and declining public trust in institutions. The discussion emphasised that protecting democracy required not only defensive measures, but also stronger civic participation, societal resilience and support for democratic players. The workshop identified several gaps in the current approach to the Democracy Shield and outlined recommendations to ensure it strengthened democratic systems and citizens' engagement across Europe in the future.

Actionable steps:

Recognise civil society as core democratic infrastructure:

- Civil society organisations should play a central role in shaping and implementing the Democracy Shield, including in the governance of the proposed Centre for Democratic Resilience.

Address all threats to democracy:

- The Democracy Shield should tackle both foreign interference and domestic threats such as disinformation, political extremism and attacks on democratic institutions.

Strengthen citizen participation:

- Citizens should be encouraged to get involved in local democracy and beyond – in local communities, workplaces and schools, as well as in participatory mechanisms such as citizens' panels.

Ensure transparency and accountability:

- Clear mechanisms should demonstrate how citizens' recommendations and stakeholder input impact EU policy-making.

Include EU candidate countries:

- Civil society organisations and networks from candidate countries should be involved in the relevant platforms and initiatives, including the European Citizens' Panel on Democratic Resilience, so they can share their experience in confronting democratic backsliding and hybrid threats.

Invest in societal resilience:

- Stronger media literacy, civic and cultural education, and digital and AI literacy are essential to counter disinformation and strengthen democratic resilience.

Promote cross-sector cooperation:

- EU institutions should support platforms that connect civil society, education, technology and policy-makers in order to strengthen democratic resilience and innovation.



Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

Participants provided concrete input on the design and functioning of the future Civil Society Platform, as a key element of the implementation of the 'EU Strategy for Civil Society'. Drawing on their experience from the ground, they highlighted key suggestions to ensure that the Platform is effective, inclusive and meaningful.

Civil Society Strategy and Platform – what is next?

Actionable steps:

- Build the Platform based on a genuine bottom up, co creation approach that gives CSOs real ownership over the platform's agenda and priorities.
- Establish the Platform as a high level forum with the active involvement of the responsible Commissioner to ensure political commitment and impact. Organise the Platform's work on a regular and continuous basis to enable sustained dialogue.
- Ensure diversity, inclusion and balanced representation across sectors and geographical backgrounds, based on transparency and accountability.
- Design the Platform to complement, not duplicate, existing EU mechanisms and civil society dialogue structures.
- Facilitate dialogue and cooperation with philanthropic organisations and private donors to strengthen coordination and information sharing.
- Make participation and knowledge exchange accessible, including through the use of national languages where relevant.
- Use the Platform as a reference model for structured civil society dialogue at national level.
- Include civil society organisations from EU candidate countries to promote mutual learning and stronger links with EU civil society.
- Make systematic use of CSOs' thematic and on the ground expertise, while also integrating complementary expertise from think tanks and research organisations to inform EU policy-making.
- Provide a safe space for dialogue on EU legislative developments that may affect civic space, enabling early exchange of concerns and perspectives.



Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

Media and digital resilience as safeguards of democracy

The discussion on media and digital resilience highlighted that safeguarding democracy in the digital age requires a combination of societal resilience, independent media ecosystems and democratic digital infrastructure. The current information environment, shaped by algorithms, global platforms and rapid technological change, creates both opportunities and risks for democratic participation. Protecting access to trustworthy information and enabling meaningful civic engagement, therefore, requires coordinated action from institutions, civil society, educators and media actors. The challenge is not technology itself, but the values and governance choices that guide its development and use.

Actionable steps:

Invest in lifelong media and digital literacy to build democratic resilience across society:

- Resilience to disinformation and harmful digital content must begin early and continue throughout life. Families, educational settings and community organisations should collaborate to foster critical thinking, digital literacy and responsible online behaviour. Education systems should provide citizens with the skills needed to navigate algorithm-driven information ecosystems and identify manipulative narratives. By empowering individuals to understand and question digital information environments, societies can strengthen democratic resilience and reduce the impact of disinformation.

Create and support new media narratives that make democratic values accessible and engaging for today's audiences:

- Independent journalism remains essential for democratic decision-making, yet it must adapt to an attention-driven digital environment. Public institutions, civil society and media actors should invest in innovative storytelling formats and sustainable funding models to ensure trustworthy information reaches wider audiences. Strengthening democratic narratives, by making them clear, engaging and accessible, can counter disinformation and ensure that reliable journalism remains visible and impactful in the modern media landscape.



Lead by example by developing and promoting European digital solutions that embed democratic values in technology:

- Europe should strengthen its digital sovereignty by investing in democratic digital infrastructure, including European platforms, interoperable data spaces and civic-tech tools that connect citizens, civil society and policymakers. Leading by example means active use – including by European institutions like the EESC, the European Commission, the European Parliament, etc. – and promotion of European digital solutions that uphold transparency, privacy and democratic governance. At the same time, closing the digital skills gap and ensuring inclusive access to technology are essential, so that all citizens can participate fully in digital democracy.



Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future

Why should the EU and other donors fund civic space? Because it is central to Europe's vision of democracy – free, pluralistic and participatory, as enshrined in the Treaties (Art. 11 TEU). At a time of growing distrust in institutions, civic space allows citizens to speak, propose solutions and hold power to account. In the next EU budget, its funding must be protected and strengthened.

*Funding civic space:
the role of the EU and
other donors*

Actionable steps:

Strengthening civil society participation and protection in AgoraEU:

- Ensure civil society participation is central to AgoraEU by reinstating civil dialogue, recognising the role of advocacy as essential to democratic debate, and improving funding accessibility for grassroots organisations and candidate country organisations.
- Provide structural support and protection for civil society actors by maintaining operating grants, addressing co-funding barriers and establishing dedicated funding and a protection mechanism for organisations and human rights defenders under threat.

Improving EU funding mechanisms in the next MFF:

- Maintain thematic funding envelopes for civil society organisations in the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), with ring-fenced funds and fewer restrictions on operational grants to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Simplify and harmonise the entire funding process – from application to evaluation – to reduce administrative burdens, especially for smaller CSOs, and adapt grant conditions to reflect the diversity of civil society actors.

Enhancing the role of other donors and coordination:

- Encourage donors to complement EU funding by supporting underfunded causes and methods (e.g. flexible, core, unrestricted support and matching funds), while improving coordination to ensure no cause is left behind.
- Facilitate the free flow of capital for public goods across Europe by adopting the European Cross-Border Associations (ECBA) Directive and establishing a Single European Market for Philanthropy.



Volunteering and Social Economy: building up Europe's resilience

International Volunteer Year 2026 (IVY 2026) putting volunteering at the heart of European democratic life.

IVY2026 is a symbolic moment, but can also become a real catalyst for stronger partnerships, better coordination and a coherent European approach to volunteering, resilience and preparedness, including in the framework of social services. Volunteering and the social economy are drivers of resilience and innovation – inclusiveness should be at the core, and the recognition & protection of volunteers should be ensured.



Actionable steps:

Volunteering putting EU values into practice:

- The EU and Member States should recognise volunteering as a strategic asset in strengthening democratic resilience, social cohesion, and population preparedness. This requires sustained policy recognition, long-term funding, and structured cooperation.

An MFF that invests in social spending:

- The EU should place a stronger emphasis on social investment and sustainable financing. The next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) should reinforce support for social spending. At the same time, Member States must ensure universal access to high-quality social services. Socially responsible public procurement can serve as a powerful tool to help achieve this objective.

An enabling social economy framework:

- Social economy actors and civil society organisations should recognise each other's common democratic DNA and as pillars of democracy and fight together for an economy whose objective is to serve society and democracy through enabling framework.



Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future

This session asked simple but urgent questions: whose resilience is Europe relying on, for whom are we building resilience, and at what cost? It characterised resilience as a democratic issue that spans generations, gender and languages, and as a form of continuity: of rights, relationships, languages, belonging and the ability to live, organise and pass on culture and knowledge across generations. It explored how political shifts, climate change and inaction, dominant colonial narratives, silencing and displacement can hollow out people's futures. The session brought grassroots perspectives to the fore and also called on institutions to protect current and future generations and safeguard Europe's minoritised and endangered languages.

*Whose resilience?
Intergenerational
fairness, gender and
minoritised language
communities*

Actionable steps:

- Understanding the impact of historical amnesia and generational trauma must form part of democratic resilience in Europe. Policies addressing memory, education and democratic participation should recognise how past injustices continue to shape present inequalities through gender-sensitive, intergenerational and decolonial perspectives.
- The EU must recognise that the protection of language minorities and linguistic diversity is a cornerstone of the Union, and it should take measures to safeguard these languages under Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (rights of minorities). It is also empowered to act under Article 167 of that Treaty, which enables the EU to safeguard Europe's cultural and linguistic heritage.
- The European Language Equality Network (ELEN) and its member organisations call on the EU to establish, in partnership with ELEN, a strategic framework to protect and develop Europe's minoritised and endangered languages. This should include binding measures, a dedicated budget line and an Emergency Committee empowered to support vital language projects and intervene where languages are at risk.
- The EU must recognise young people as key stakeholders in political decision-making and ensure they can participate meaningfully beyond just consultation. Youth perspectives and proposals should be actively integrated into policymaking processes. This requires future-proofing policies through intergenerational impact considerations, including tools such as intergenerational budgeting, so that decisions taken today safeguard the rights and opportunities of future generations.
- EU climate policy must be guided by intergenerational fairness and a commitment to transformation. Resilience cannot mean asking younger and future generations to adapt to crises created by current systems, but must address the structural causes of vulnerability and support a fair, socially just and democratic transition.





European Economic and Social Committee

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1040 Bruxelles/Brussel
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#CivSocWeek

Printed by the EESC-CoR Printing and Distribution Unit, Belgium

EESC-2026-9-EN

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Publications Office
of the European Union



Print:
QE-01-26-005-EN-C
ISBN 978-92-830-7039-9
doi: 10.2864/0360430

PDF:
QE-01-26-005-EN-N
ISBN 978-92-830-7038-2
doi: 10.2864/4712820

EN