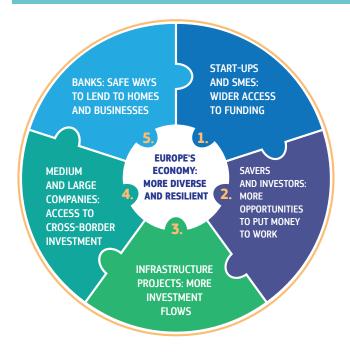


- The Capital Markets Union will support the creation of jobs and growth by unlocking longterm investment in Europe's companies and infrastructure.
- The CMU will remove the barriers that stop money in one EU country being invested in another, so that it can be put to work to support Europe's businesses.
- Stronger capital markets will complement banks as a source of financing, giving businesses more options and making Europe's financial system more stable.
- For savers, the CMU should lead to more investment opportunities, helping people to save and plan for their retirement.

WHO BENEFITS FROM CMU





Commissioner JONATHAN HILL, responsible for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union

"We tried to go through the routes that people initially go through. Banks and other investment agencies. We were coming up against a lot of barriers. We were new and we did not have a track record. It's hard. I think a lot of businesses get to this point."

Tara Dalrymple, Feelsright.today and BusyLizzie.ie, Ireland

"As this is a niche market, we need 2.5 million euro for the next two years. We are talking a lot with banks, companies and co-operation partners to raise the money. We talked a lot to venture capital funds in Germany and in the UK. But with big players on the market, they are really reluctant with a small start-up from Germany."

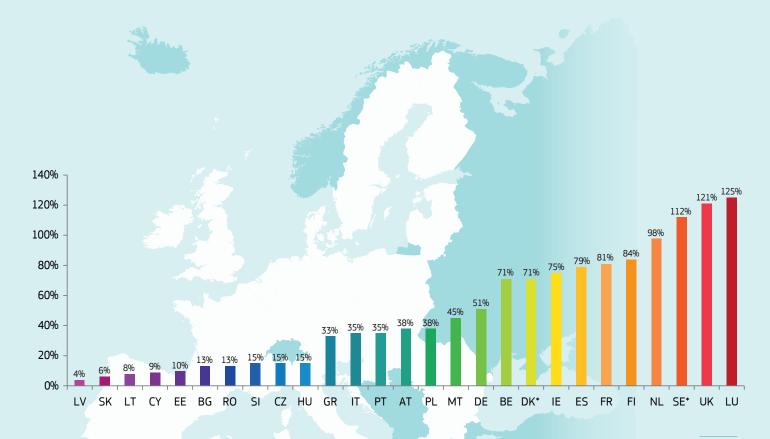
Silvia Klein, Paij, Mobile Payment App, Germany

WHY WE NEED CMU

- Europe needs up to €2 trillion in total infrastructure investment by 2020, according to the European Investment Bank (EIB).
- Mid-sized companies receive five times as much funding from capital markets in the US than they do in the EU.
- Venture capital markets as deep as the US could have provided an additional €90bn over the past five years.
- Safely restarting securitisation markets to just half of pre-crisis levels equivalent to over €100bn of additional funding; €20bn for SMEs.

Stock market capitalisation in Member States varies greatly

Stock market capitalisation (in % of GDP) in 2013 in each EU28 country



*2012