



Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Who wants to be a refugee ?



"Who wants to be a re..."

**Monday 26, 2018 Aurum
Visit Europe Direct**

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Germany
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Latvia

- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Austria
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Finland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom



What is the European Union?

The protocol order is the alphabetical order of the names of the Member States in their national language.

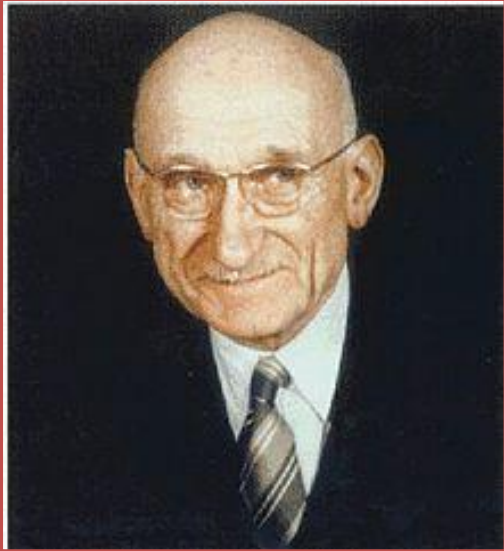
The EU at a glance

- a group of 28 independent states with 496 million of citizens who speak about 23 languages
- A political and economic organization and its capital is Brussels (Belgium)



The founding fathers of the European Union

May 9, 1950: **Robert Schuman**, was a Luxembourg-born French statesman. Schuman was an independent political thinker and activist. He was one of the founders of the European Union, the Council of Europe and NATO. The 1964–1965 academic year at the College of Europe was named in his honour.



JEAN MONNET and his dream of a united Europe → the Father of Europe”

He was a French political economist and diplomat. An influential supporter of European unity, he is considered as one of the founding fathers of the European Union establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, the predecessor of today’s European Union.



“Our mother country “Europe” → Alcide De Gasperi – He was the last prime minister of the Kingdom of Italy and the first one of the Italian Republic. He promoted initiatives aimed at the fusion of Europe, working on the realisation of the Marshall Plan, creating close economic ties with other European countries and backing Schuman Plan for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community. He contributed to the development of the idea of a common defence policy in Europe.

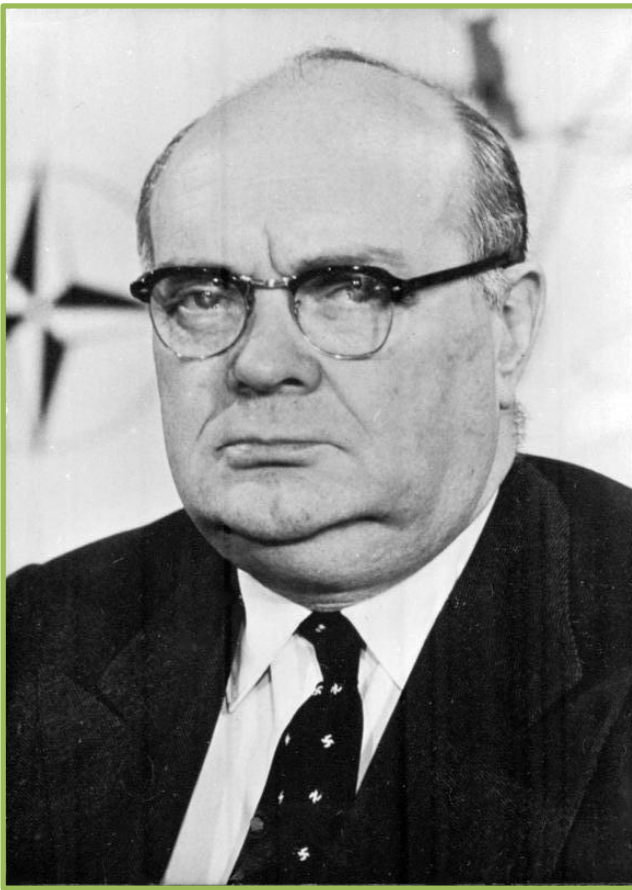
Altiero Spinelli – In June 1941, the antifascist intellectual, together with other political prisoners that were held captive in Ventotene island (Mar Tirreno) by the Fascist regime, outlined a federal Europe with the Ventotene Manifesto. The Manifesto was one of the first texts arguing for a European Constitution and the formation of a European federation of states, whose primary goal would link European countries and prevent a new war. On 14 February 1984 the European Parliament adopts his proposal by a vast majority and approves the “Draft Treaty Establishing the European Union”, the so-called “Spinelli Plan”. National parliaments will not ratify the Treaty but the document constitutes the basis for the subsequent treaties of the European Union.





Konrad Adenauer

Konrad Adenauer – The first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany lays one of the most important stones in the foundation of Europe. A cornerstone of Adenauer's foreign policy is reconciliation with France. Together with French President Charles de Gaulle a historic turning point was achieved: in 1963 the one-time arch-enemies Germany and France sign a treaty of friendship, which will become one of the milestones on the road to European integration.



Spaak





Joseph Bech – The Luxembourgish politician and lawyer experiences both World Wars, which will be of determining importance for his biography. It is that difficult situation, experienced in a small country between two large and powerful countries – France and Germany – which will teach him the importance of internationalism and cooperation between states. Being aware of this, Bech participates in the creation of the Benelux, i.e. the union between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. It is a historic phase which is still considered as the first model for the future European Union.

Winston Churchill – The British Prime Minister during the Second World War is one of the first to call for the creation of a “United States of Europe”. Following the Second World War, he was convinced that only a united Europe could avert the nightmare of future wars. Churchill, a partisan of the anti-nazi coalition and a winner of the Nobel prize for literature, is one of the main champions of the European cause in the collective memory.



The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

The European flag



The European anthem

"Ode to Joy" from
"The Ninth Symphony"
by Ludwig van Beethoven
(Poem: Friedrich von Schiller)

The Symbols of the EU

Europe Day

9th May



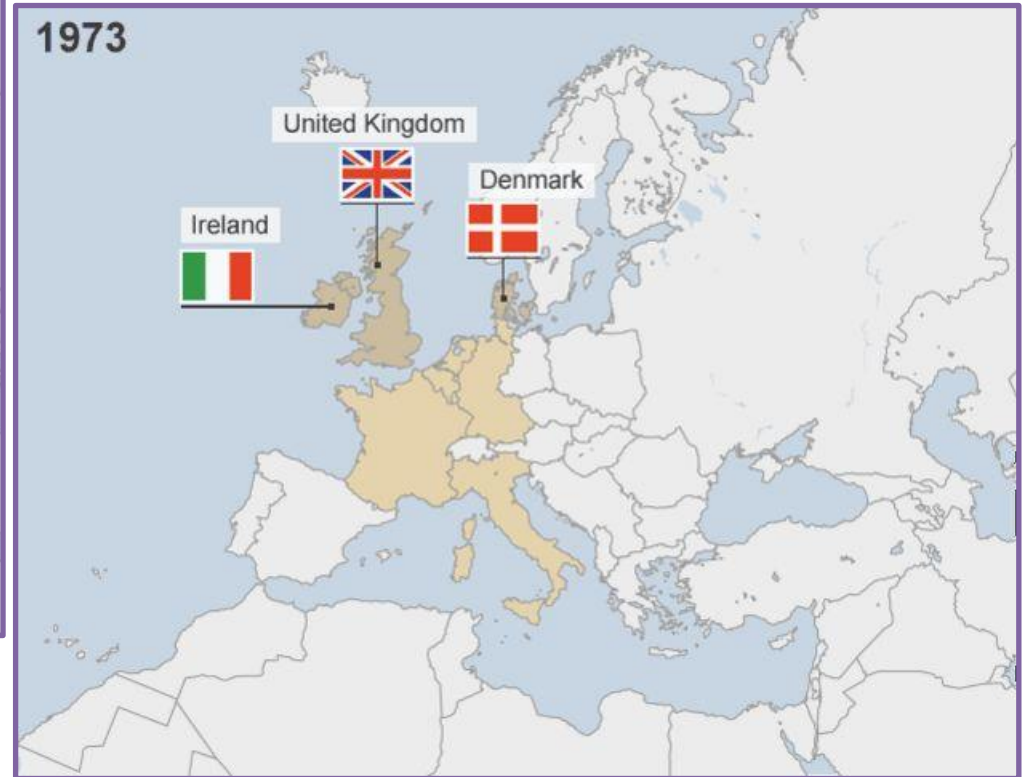
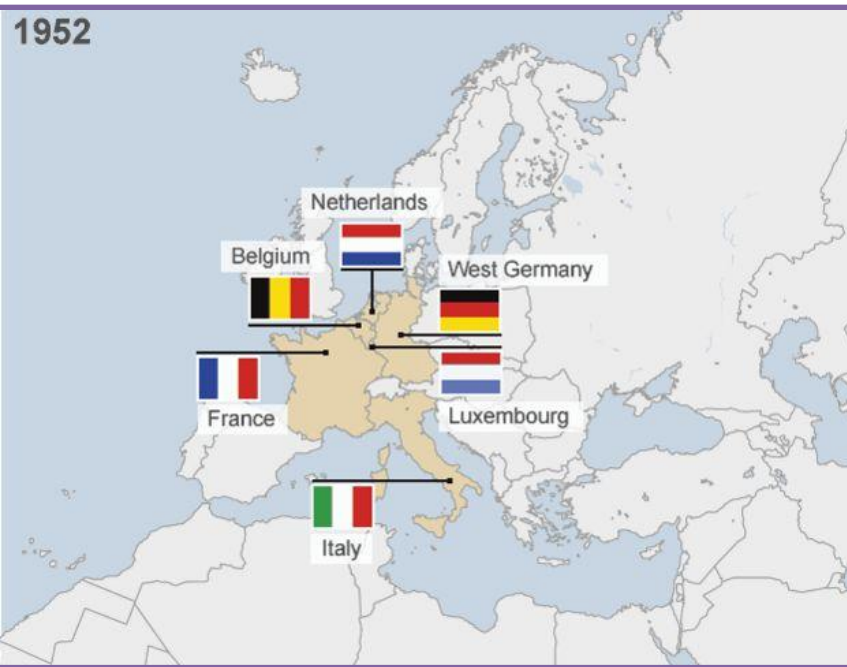
Motto

United in diversity

Official Website:
www.europa.eu

Official and working languages are 24:	Romanian Dutch Irish Slovak Slovenian Estonian Latvian Lithuanian Swedish
Bulgarian	English
French	Italian
Maltese	Polish
Croatian	Czech
German	Greek
Polish	Portuguese
Czech	Danish
Greek	Hungarian

all EU citizens have the right to access all EU documents in the official language(s) of the Commission, and should be able to write to the Commission and receive a response in their own language



The result was the **European Economic Community (EEC)**, created in **1958**, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: **Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.**



In 2013

28

member
states



From purely economic to political union and then to a wide organization spanning areas from climate, environment, health, security, justice and migration → A name change from the European Economic Community (EEC) to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this.

The EU is based on the rule of law: everything it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by its member countries. The EU is also governed by the principle of representative democracy, with citizens directly represented at Union level in the **European Parliament** and Member States represented in the **European Council** and the **Council of the EU**.

The main EU institutions

Legislative Power

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

751 members elected every 5 years
Current president Antonio Tajani

The Council of The Union

28 ministers of the member states, the presidency rotates every six months
President: Donald Tusk (Polish)

Executive Power

The European Commission

28 commissioners
Main duties: proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the EU treaties, managing the day-to-day business of the EU, Presidency (currently Jean-Claude Juncker, Luxemburg)

Political guidelines

The European Council

Composed by the prime ministers and head of the States of each countries, it has no formal legislative power, it is a strategic (and crisis-solving) body that provides the union with general political directions and priorities, meet every 6 months

Question:

1. who proposes the laws?
2. Who approves the laws?

The European Parliament is the EU's **law-making body**. It is the **ONLY** body **directly elected by EU voters** every 5 years. The last elections were in May 2014.

What does the Parliament do?

The Parliament has 3 main roles:

➤ **Legislative**

Passing EU laws

Deciding on international agreements

Deciding on enlargements

➤ **Supervisory**

Democratic scrutiny of all EU institutions

Electing the Commission President, approving the way EU budget citizens'

petitions and setting up **inquiries**, Discussing

monetary policy with the European Central Bank

➤ **Budgetary**

Establishing the EU budget, the "Multiannual Financial Framework"



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

751 members (MEPs)

The President of the European Parliament is **Antonio Tajani**

The European Parliament has three places of work – [Brussels](#) (Belgium), [the city of Luxembourg](#) (Luxembourg) and [Strasbourg](#) (France)



The Council of The Union



Overview

Role: Defines the general political direction and priorities of the European Union, it's the main decision making institution

Members: 28 ministers of the member states, the presidency rotates every six months

President: Donald Tusk

Location: Brussels (Belgium)

Website: [European Council](#)

It represents the **highest level** of political cooperation between EU countries.

What does the European Council do?

Decides on the EU's overall **direction** and political **priorities** – but *does not pass laws*.

Deals with **complex or sensitive issues that cannot be resolved** at lower levels of intergovernmental cooperation

Sets the EU's common foreign & security policy, taking into account EU strategic interests and defence implications

The Court of Justice



Main functions:

ensures that all rules decided in the EU are followed in practice and are understood in the same way everywhere

Members: Court of Justice: 1 judge from each EU country plus 11 advocates general
General Court: 47 judges. In 2019 this will be increased to 56 (2 judges from each EU country).

Established in: 1952 **Location:** Luxembourg

Website: [Court of Justice of the European Union](http://www.court-of-justice.europa.eu) (CJEU)

The European Central Bank

The European Central Bank (ECB; French: *Banque centrale européenne*) is the central bank for the euro and administers monetary policy of the eurozone, which consists of 19 EU member states and is one of the largest currency areas in the world. The countries are:



Euro area countries:

[Austria](#)
[Belgium](#)
[Cyprus](#)
[Estonia](#)
[Finland](#)
[France](#)
[Germany](#)
[Greece](#)
[Ireland](#)
[Italy](#)
[Latvia](#)
[Lithuania](#)
[Luxembourg](#)
[Malta](#)
[the Netherlands](#)
[Portugal](#)
[Slovakia](#)
[Slovenia](#)
[Spain](#)

[Bulgaria](#)
[Croatia](#)
[Czech Republic](#)
[Hungary](#)
[Poland](#)
[Romania](#)
[Sweden](#)

[Denmark](#)
[United Kingdom](#)

The Treaty of Amsterdam established the bank in 1998, and it is headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany. As of 2015 the President of the ECB is Mario Draghi, former governor of the Bank of Italy

A timeline of the EU

The 1950s and the 1960s:
the beginning of cooperation



the 1970s and the 1980s
A growing community



The 1990s
A Europe without frontiers



The 2000s
A decade of further expansion

1973: Denmark, Ireland and the UK enter
1981: Greece
1990: Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall
1995: Austria, Finland, Sweden join
2004: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus, the Czech Republic enter the 1st May
2007: Bulgaria, Romania,
2011: Estonia
2013: Croatia

1957: The Rome treaty → Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands establish the European Economic Community (EEC) or “Common Market”

1979: The European Monetary System (EMS) starts the road to the euro. All EEC members joined except the UK

1985: The Schengen Treaty (Schengen is in Luxembourg) → France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands agree to abolish all checks on people travelling between them creating a zone known as the Schengen zone.

1992: The Maastricht Treaty transforms the EEC into the EU, introduced European citizenship giving the Europeans the right to live and to vote in elections in any EU countries

1995: France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Greece, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg drop border controls but not the UK and Ireland

2002: Euro notes come into circulation in 12 member countries

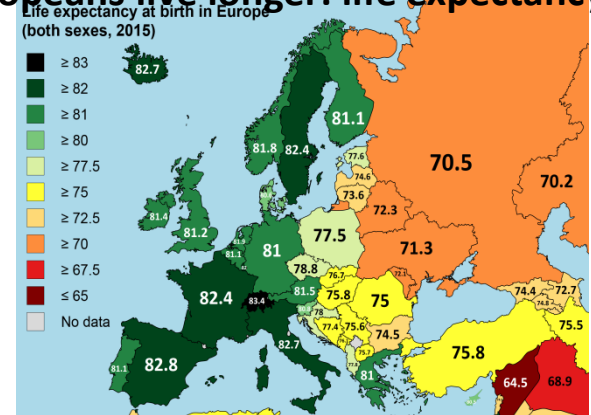
2005: plans to introduce a constitution falter after the rejection by voters in two founding nations (France and the Netherlands). EU leaders declare a “period of reflection”.

Stability, a single currency, mobility and growth

- half a century of peace, stability and prosperity
- raise living standards
- a single European currency: the euro.
- In 2012 the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advancing the causes of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe
- Thanks to the abolition of border controls between EU countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent., much easier to live, work and travel abroad
- goods, services, money and people move freely

A snapshot of the EU

- Europeans live longer: life expectancy at birth



- Young Europeans are better educated
- - learns a foreign language
- completed at least upper secondary education

"My grandparents would have said 'a dream'. My parents would have said 'a process'. I say that it's my everyday reality!"



LARKIN, Malta, 23 years old

"Pace: Ponte Avente Comuni Estremità"



"Peace: a bridge with shared ends"

ELENA, Italy, 16 years old

"Pokój w Europie jest jak powietrze; to mieszanina, która pozwala żyć, dającą przestrzeń by rozwijać skrzydła."

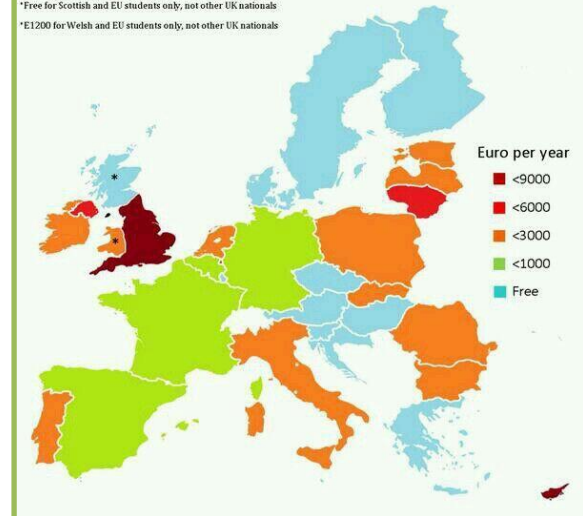


ILONA, Poland, 21 years old

"Peace in Europe is like air; it is a mixture which lets us live, it gives us the space to spread our wings."

Cost of University in the EU

*Free for Scottish and EU students only, not other UK nationals
 *€1200 for Welsh and EU students only, not other UK nationals



Human rights and equality

One of the EU's main goals is to promote human rights both internally and around the world. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights: these are the core values of the EU. Since the **Lisbon Treaty's** entry in force in 2009, **the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights** brings all these rights together in a single document. The EU's institutions are legally bound to uphold them, as are EU governments whenever they apply EU law.

The Lisbon Treaty

- What is the Lisbon Treaty?
- Why is it important?
- In what way is it different from a constitution?
 - The Lisbon Treaty is no longer the “European Constitution”



The Treaty of Lisbon is an international agreement which amends the two treaties which form the constitutional basis of the European Union (EU). The Treaty of Lisbon was signed by the EU member states on 13 December 2007, and entered into force on 1 December 2009

The Bologna Process

Definition

The Bologna process – it is a process of convergence (*сближение*) and harmonization of education systems in Europe under the Bologna Agreement, to create a single European Higher Education Area.



EUROPEAN
Higher Education Area

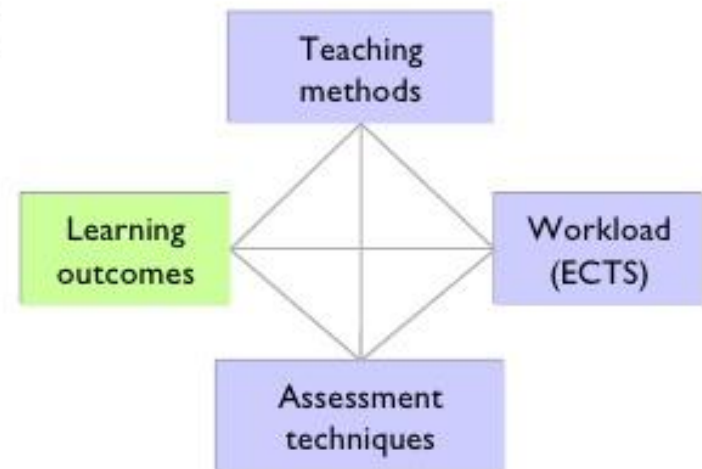


the **Bologna Process** is a series of ministerial meetings and agreements between European countries to ensure comparability in the standards and quality of higher-education qualifications. The process has created the **European Higher Education Area** under the **Lisbon Recognition Convention**. It is named after the **University of Bologna**, where the [Bologna declaration](#) was signed by education ministers from 29 European countries in 1999→2015.

Outcome-based education

- Bologna Process: focus on **learning outcomes** (student centered view)
- Learning outcomes state what a learner
 - **knows, understands** (knowledge), and
 - **is able to do** (skills, competences)

after completing a learning process.



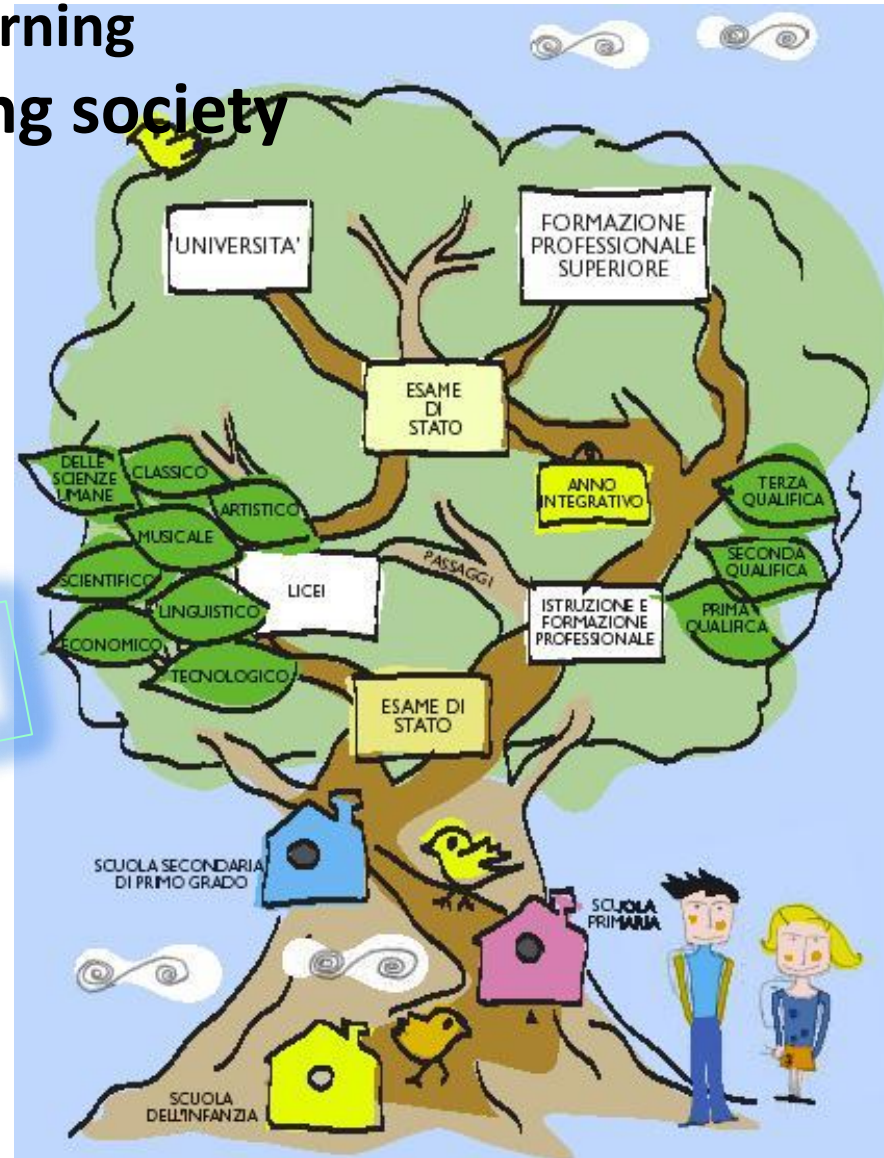
Edith Cresson (French minister)
(Bruxelles,1995)

“White Paper on education and training”

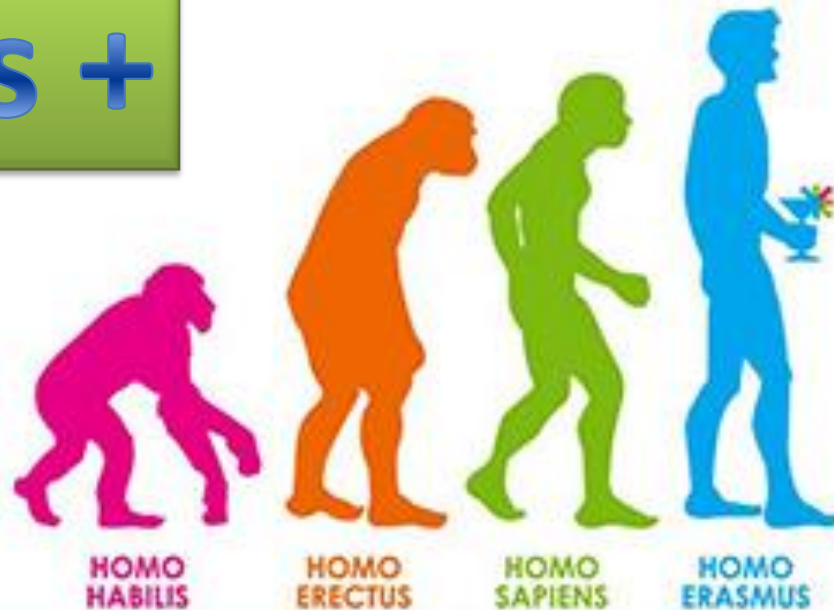
Teaching and learning Towards the learning society

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL XXII — EDUCATION,
TRAINING AND YOUTH
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL V — EMPLOYMENT,
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

That's the starting point for each school system



Erasmus +



What's next for evolution

The program is named after the Dutch philosopher and catholic monk Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, known as an opponent of dogmatism, who lived and worked in many places in Europe to expand his knowledge and gain new insights. At the same time, ERASMUS is a backronym meaning ***Eu**Ropean community **A**ction **S**cheme for the **M**obility of **U**niversity **S**tudents.*

Erasmus+ in 2014/15: where did higher education students go?

TOTAL: 291 383

SPAIN
42 537

GERMANY
32 871

UNITED KINGDOM
30 183

FRANCE
29 558

ITALY
21 564

POLAND	13 101
PORTUGAL	11 459
NETHERLANDS	11 445
BELGIUM	10 666
SWEDEN	9 754
CZECH REPUBLIC	8 330
TURKEY	7 925
FINLAND	7 910
IRELAND	7 216
AUSTRIA	7 052
NORWAY	5 610
DENMARK	5 518
HUNGARY	5 403
GREECE	3 653
LITHUANIA	2 615
ROMANIA	2 573
MALTA	2 295
SLOVENIA	2 248
SLOVAKIA	1 791
ESTONIA	1 579
CROATIA	1 541
LATVIA	1 447
BULGARIA	1 095
CYPRUS	928
ICELAND	712
LUXEMBOURG	694
LIECHTENSTEIN	55
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	55

The **Erasmus Programme** is a European Union (EU) student exchange programme established in 1987. Erasmus+, or Erasmus Plus, is the new programme combining all the EU's current schemes for education, training, youth and sport, which was started in January 2014.

Erasmus+ helps you get a job



Erasmus+ alumni
double their chances
of employment a year
after graduation

HIGHER EDUCATION



1/3 of Erasmus+
trainees are offered
jobs in the company
where they worked

HIGHER EDUCATION



Erasmus+ alumni
tend to find their
first job faster and
earn 25 % more

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION



3/4 of employers
say volunteering
is a + for job seekers

EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Source: Agence Erasmus+ 2010, European Commission 2014 and 2015. © European Commission, 2017

incorporated into the Socrates programme established by the European Commission in 1994, replaced with the Socrates II programme on 24 January 2000, which in turn was replaced by the Lifelong Learning Programme 2007–2013 on 1 January 2007.

The Key competences



What are '21st century' or 'key competences'? Why are they important in school education? What are European countries doing to ensure these competences are taught in schools?

HOW CAN WE GET MONEY?...

THE EU FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

HORIZON 2020



EXCELLENT SCIENCE
COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES
BETTER SOCIETY

Horizon 2020 › Programma Quadro europeo per la
Ricerca e l'Innovazione (2014 – 2020)
Finanzia il tuo progetto o la tua idea con il Programma
Quadro Europeo Horizon 2020