TAKE ACTION

Enable students to TAKE ACTION and become active citizens

GOOD PRACTICES FOR THE ERASMUS PROJECT

"TAKE ACTION- Enable students to TAKE ACTION and become active citizens"

The exploration of our common European citizenship, as well as the appreciation of the partners' national identity and background, was the goal of the project "TAKE ACTION". The targeting of this goal was boosted by an assortment of good practices that made the whole experience more meaningful and student-centered as the students were given the greatest possible control over the overall output, while the teachers acted as facilitators and supervisors. The good practices that best fitted the purposes of our project were the flipped classroom, simulation games, debate, blog contributions, on-field visits, interviews. They were used in a blended and integrated fashion.

The flipped classroom reverses the traditional dynamics between teachers and students and relies on digital technologies, fostering independence in the learning process and stimulating intellectual curiosity. In our case, the teachers first steered the students towards official and reliable sources (europa.eu and Citizens' App were the first to be recommended), instrumental in exploring the topics at the heart of the project, as well as in pursuing any personal interests arising thanks to it. The students were also encouraged to find sources on their own, of course meeting pre-agreed upon criteria: reliability, availability, user-friendliness, i.e they had to be easy to navigate and manage.

The materials gathered became the springboard for cooperative activities once the students met in person during the mobilities. They were divided into groups of mixed nationalities and were given questions to be answered in order to focus on specific areas and keep the work on tracks and on point, without unnecessary diversions. The selection of the right material for the right framework was the "problem solving" side of our flipped classroom activities.

Eventually, the students had to hone their public speaking skills when it came to present their findings to the other groups. They favoured the power-point tool for their presentations as it worked as a memo for their presentations and, at the same time, it provided a useful visual aid for the audience.

The flipped classroom approach was used when the students had to write personal reports of the local visits that represented an important part of the project. These visits were meant to to give an appreciation of every partner's background, with special highlights on their uniqueness and contribution to the development of a common European identity. The visits showcased the cultural heritage and economic potential of each area. The students were asked to take pictures and videos to share with their respective communities, as well as to write their impressions and offer their insights about the places they toured on the Fortunato's Blog. The visits could count on the supportof local guides, with the possibility for the students to freely interact with them, but the students themselves acted as guides or interpreters when they were in familiar surroundings and in a position to offer first-hand info on the various places.

The flipped classroom methodology found an apt extension and integration in simulation games and debates. The "Learning Corner" of the official EU site proved to be a treasure throve : https://www.learneurope.eu/index.php/en/. We found suitable subjects, materials as well as templates. We choose "The role of the EU within the international arena" (https://www.learneurope.eu/index.php?cID=311) and decided to give it a current affair twist, focusing especially on the Ukraine crisis and on the impact Europe can have in the management of conflicts which threaten international security and peace (you can find the guidelines to this activity in the document "debating, enclosed at the end of the ebook". The students were divided in two teams. The topic to be debated was the effectiveness of the EU response to crises, especially when these crises are the results of military aggressions involving countries that are not actually part of the EU

but whose actions reverberate on Europe at large. The measures the EU can take when coming up against such challenges implied the exploration of the decision-making process at the heart of the EU. As usual, official sources came to the rescue of our students. We used the following site for simulation games and quizzes. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/educational-resources-teach-learn-play/games-and-quizzes/ . The games helped our students understand the resources the EU can rely on, the way these resources can be activated and the problems that may arise along the way. Both teams agreed that the EU's action can be hampered by the time-consuming routine according to which the EU institutions operate and by the conflicting interests at stake. This shared conclusion targeted another important goal of the project: the students were more aware of what it means to be part of a complex body, what it takes to have one's voice heard and the importance of compromise. The students' work for the project implied just that: being part of a complex body, find your voice and compromise.

The quizzes helped the students hone their knowledge of the EU and, needless to
say, being knowledgeable means being a more active citizen.

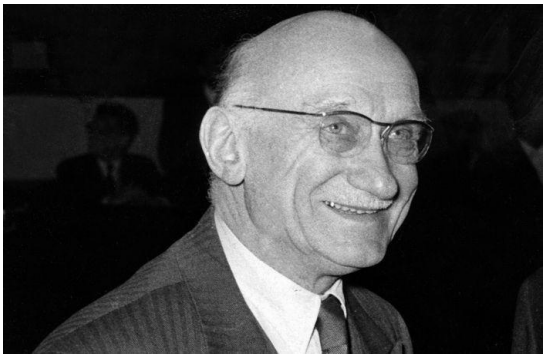
WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

The European Union is a unique partnership between European countries. It is made up of **27 countries** called **Member States**.



- HISTORY

  After the Second World War some people decided that nothing like that should ever happen again. Between 1945 and 1950 European politicians such as **Robert Schuman**, **Konrad Adenauer**, **Alcide De Gasperi** and **Winston Churchill** began to create the European Union in order to secure lasting peace and prosperity.



Robert Schuman



Konrad Adenauer



Alcide De Gasperi



Winston Churchill

- **THE FLAG**

  The flag of Europe was adopted in 1984 by the European Union and it is made up of **12 golden stars** that represent perfection and entirety **on a blue background**. The design symbolises the people of Europe, while the circle represents the union.

- **THE LANGUAGES**

24 are the **languages** spoken in the European Union. The most spoken language is English.

- **THE LADY WHO MADE THIS PROJECT POSSIBLE**

SOFIA CORRADI

She is an Italian pedagogue. She is nicknamed “Erasmus mother” because she created the Erasmus program for the exchange of students between European universities.





OUR EXPERIENCES

I= Italian student **P= Portuguese student**

I: What do you think about the Erasmus project and how was your stay in Italy?

P1: The Erasmus project was something I had been thinking about signing up for some time. 2021 was the year, I decided to do this crazy thing and I don't regret it. The country selected was Italy and I spent a week in Rionero in Vulture, a small town similar to the one I live in, and I met the friendliest and most generous people, who gave us a warm welcome. We went to visit several places like Monticchio, Melfi, Potenza, Bari and Matera. I liked them all, they are places full of history, culture and a lot of diversity that contribute to the beauty of the country itself. It was an enriching adventure for young people who are about to enter the adult phase of their lives. I hope to be able to return, not only to be able to remember the good memories of the places I visited but also to relive the friendships that were created, the people who transmitted their happiness to a group of Portuguese students.

P2: A week in Rionero in Vulture that will never be forgotten. I saw a lot of beautiful landscapes, monuments, different dishes, the differences between Portugal and Italy, the everyday life of Italian students. I learned the history of different places, new

words in Italian, I met super nice people in Matera, Monticchio, Potenza, Melfi, Bari, but especially in Rionero.

I loved everything I saw and I learned in the time I spent with Portuguese and Italian students and teachers on Erasmus. It was an enriching and very good experience. If I could, I would repeat this experience again without changing anything.

HOW DOES THE EU WORK?

QUIZ - https://www.europa.eu/learning-corner/quiz/how

Who decides what in the EU?

The European institutions are simply places werepoliticians from all EU countries can meet in order to work and advance together towards concrete results.

This are the institutions were most of the decisions are made:

→ European Parliament

→ European Council

→ Council of the European Union

→ European Commission

→ Court of Justice of European Union

European Parliament

The European Parliament is made up of 751 directly-elected MEPs from all the Member States who help create policy and make decisions in co-operation with the Council of the EU. Ireland is represented by 11 MEPs from 4 constituencies whose five-year term runs until 2019.

The main meetings of the Parliament also known as “plenary sessions” take place in Strasbourg, France, 12 times a year, and in Brussels, Belgium, five times a year.

With this link you can see which parties from your countries were successful at the last European elections and which groups they belong to: https://www.europa.eu/!Qv36gj
Take a closer look here: https://www.europa.eu/!yG46KN.
Do you recognize some of the members from your own country?

European Council

The European Council is made up of the heads of Member State governments, who meet to guide the work of the EU.
The Council usually meets between four and six times a year and you can see its conclusions online.
https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/

Council of the European Union

The Council of the European Union is made up of Ministers from the Member States who come together to make decisions on legislation and policy.
There are 10 different Council formations for different policy areas.
Examples:
→ General Affairs Council
→ Transport
→ Telecommunications and Energy Council
→ Foreign Affairs Council
Which ministers meet depends on the topic under discussion. For example, if the meeting is about air pollution, then environment ministers will meet.

You can watch the Council in action in all EU languages here: https://www.video.consilium.europa.eu/webcats
Consilium link: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu
In Council meetings, about 80% of the law proposals are decided by majority vote. Try out the voting calculator on the Council's website to see how the system works: https://www.europa.eu/!rM38Ru

European Commission

The European Commission is made up of 28 members – one president and 27 commissioners (including the vice-presidents). The president is nominated by the European Council and is formally elected for 5 years by the European Parliament.
There is one commissioner from each EU country. They are also appointed for 5 years having been proposed by their government and approved by the European Parliament. Commissioners do not represent the views of their country of origin but rather the common interest of the EU. Each for a specific area, such as energy, economy or trade.
The European Commission proposes new laws and programmes in the general interest of the EU. Before making a proposal, the Commission seeks the opinions of national parliaments, governments, interest groups and experts, as well as the general public, who are invited to make their comments online.

Did you know you can visit The European Institutions!

You can visit the EU institutions, including the European Parliament, the Council, the European Council and the European Commission:

European Parliament: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/visiting/en

European Council: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/contact/visits

European Commission: https://www.europa.eu/!bG46MYY

Court of Justice of Justice of the European Union

In the last 60 years, EU countries have drawn up many EU laws together. Understandably, there can be some dispute over the interpretation of these laws when it comes to putting them into practice in each EU country.

If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation of an EU law, it can ask the Court of Justice for clarification. Likewise, individual EU countries do not always apply EU laws correctly. In this case, the

Commission or another EU country can bring the matter before the Court.

The Court is based in Luxembourg and consists of one judge per EU country. It ensures that EU legislation is interpreted and applied in the same way in each EU country.

The Court of Justice of the EU makes sure that EU legislation is correctly applied and respected by member states. It has one judge from each member state. It is assisted by the General Court

as the number of cases can prove too large for the Court of Justice alone.

For more information, see: https://www.curia.europa.eu

Apart from the institutions discussed before, you may have heard of the following other EU institutions and bodies.

•European Central Bank: https://www.ecb.europa.eu

•European Court of Auditors: https://www.eca.europa.eu

•European External Action Service: https://www.eeas.europa.eu

•European Economic and Social Committee: https://www.eesc.europa.eu

•European Committee of the Regions: https://www.cor.europa.eu

•European Investment Bank: https://www.eib.europa.eu

•European Ombudsman: https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu

•European Data Protection Supervisor: https://www.edps.europa.eu

For more information, see: https://www.europa.eu/!NX37Dd

Your influence as a European citizen

As a European citizen, you can influence EU policies in several ways.

Firstly, by voting in your country's general election: as a rule, the winning party the forms your government. Ministers from this government represent your country in the Council of the European Union, which plays an important role in EU lawmaking.

Secondly, by voting in the European Parliament elections: the European Parliament plays an equally important role in the EU lawmaking and your vote will help determine the European Parliament's position on proposed laws. The largest political group in the European Parliament will normally decide who the President of the European Commission is, so your vote will help determine that as well.

Thirdly, as a European citizen, you can make your own voice heard by taking part in online public consultations. Before making proposals for new EU laws and throughout the whole decisionmaking process, the European Commission seeks the opinions of citizens and stakeholders.
You can read more about how you can influence EU policies at: https://www.europa.eu/!pP63DG.
Fourthly, you can have your say about what is happening in the European Union during the many citizen's dialogues that take place across the EU.
These give you the chance to discuss European issues with commissioners taken place in your area or whether there is one coming up soon: https://www.europa.eu/!CM89Vn.
Finally, EU citizens can launch or support a European citizen's initiative https://www.europa.eu/!JC69Xw.
In practice this means that members of the public may invite the European Commission to propose legislation on a specific issue

for which the EU is responsible, such as the environment, agriculture or transport.

HOW IS THE EU RELEVANT TO YOUR DAILY LIFE?



TRAVELLING IN THE EU

We, as European citizens, benefit from the right and the freedom to live in and travel to other European countries, registered in the Schengen Agreement of 1985.



As an European citizen you can travel within the 26 'Schengen countries':
22 EU countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania cannot join yet.

DOCUMENTS YOU NEED FOR TRAVEL IN EUROPE

EU NATIONALS	NON-EU FAMILY MEMBERS	NON-EU NATIONALS
Highly recommended: passport or ID National Card	Valid passport Entry Visa	Valid Passport Entry Visa

PASSENGER RIGHTS

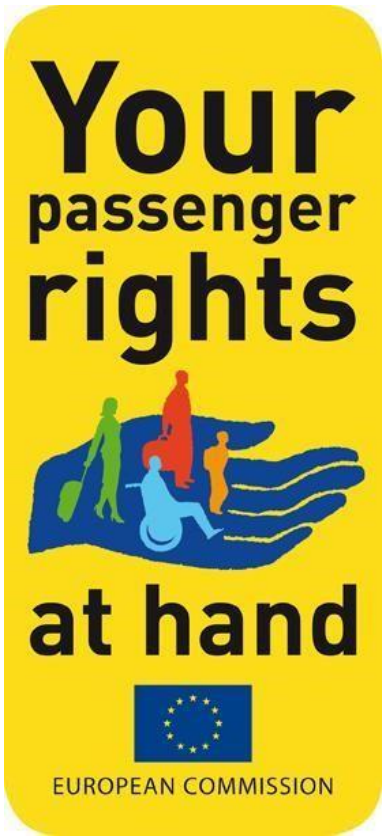
EU citizens travelling in Europe are:

- protected by a set of rights when travelling by air, rail, ship and bus. In certain circumstances they can get compensation when something goes wrong;
- protected if there is a disability or reduced mobility
- protected when buying package holidays
- protected in case of bankruptcy of a tour operator or airline
- able to ask for help at any other EU country's consulate or embassy

COVID TRAVEL RULES

To ensure safe travel, the EU has made available the EU Digital

Covid Certificate from 1 July 2021.



STUDY, TRAIN AND WORK IN THE EU

As a member of the European Union it's important for you to know that the EU makes the best of efforts in order to provide the best education and

training/working opportunities for the citizens of its member countries.

1. Studying and training:

There are a lot of programmes that are designed to help EU citizens further their education and improve their skills, as well as promoting personal development, such as the Erasmus+ programme.

In order to further strengthen the connections between different countries and to promote language learning the EU:



- encourages students, trainees and teachers to study/work abroad;
- builds networks to share knowledge and experience between people from all member countries.

2. Work

Your european citizenship grants you certain rights under the EU law, such as:



- not needing a permit to work in the member countries, either as a selfemployed person or as an employee;
- living in the country that you work if you meet certain conditions;
- enjoying the same rights as nationals of that country.

ERASMUS +



This EU programme helps students to spend a period of time abroad. The EU financially supports schools and other organizations active in the field of education and training. The

activities promote inclusion and diversity, environmental sustainability, digital education and participation in democratic life.

The purposes are:

- strenghtening the European dimension of teaching and learning;
- increasing the quality of teaching and learning in school education;
- building capacity of schools to cooperate with other schools or organisations from other EU countries;
- improving the foreign languages competences of participants.

You might also opt for completing your apprenticeship in another EU country. The programme works in partnership with companies and institutions that advertise projects for which young people can apply.

THE YOUTH GUARANTEE SCHEME

https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-126660?&lg=INT



The reinforced Youth Guarantee is a commitment by all Member States to ensure that all young people under the age of
30 receive a good quality offer of

- employment
- continued education
- apprenticeship
- traineeship

within a period of four months of becoming unemployed or leaving education.

All EU countries have committed to the implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee in a Council Recommendation of October 2020. The Recommendation is based on a Commission proposal, part of the Youth Employment Support package.

THE EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY CORPS



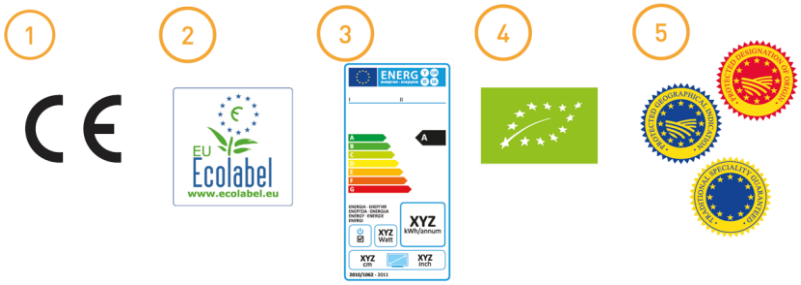
The European Solidarity Corps allow 18-30-year-old Europeans to participate in a wide range of solidarity

activities, such as **volunteering, traineeships, jobs and local Solidarity Projects.** It is managed by the European Commission.

HEALTHCARE AND SAFETY

If you have an accident in another EU country, as an EU citizen you have the right to receive the necessary healthcare you need. You must show your **Health Insurance Card.**

Eu countries have some of the highest food safety in the world,too. EU laws have put strict rules in place with regard to the labelling of products such as food, drinks and cosmetics to protect consumers' health.



FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL IN THE EU



The EU is in a prime position when it comes to global trade. Thanks to the EU's single market, it is possible to freely move goods,

services and capital between it's member states.

This makes it way easier for businesses to operate in various countries, as whatever it's size, companies have access to the national markets of all EU countries and it's costumers. This huge market leads to a wider variety of products and services, as well as making it easier and cheaper to have access to foreign goods.



CONSUMER RIGHTS IN THE EU



The European Single Market, also known as the Internal Market, refers to the European Union (EU) as one territory without any internal borders.

The Single Market has an impact on the everyday lives of consumers in every Member State by providing greater access to goods and services and increased protections under EU consumer law.

EU consumer laws provide you with the following key rights:

- You have the right to truthful advertising;
- You have the right to have faulty goods repaired or replaced;
- You have the right to contracts without unfair clauses;
- You have the right to return most goods purchased online within 14 days;
- You have the right to access goods and services on the same terms as local customers;
- You have a 2-year minimum guarantee period for products bought in the EU, such as electronic goods (phones, electrodomestics, etc.)
- You have the right to free assistance from European Consumer Centres for problems with a trader based within the EU/EEA.

Curiosity:

Since July 2017, individual consumers and small businesses have been able to make cross-border payment claims up to 5000€, through the European small businesses claims procedure: europa.eu/!fp68bj. Which means that, if you were to buy a faulty product

from another EU country, or if you bought something and never received it, you can actually take action.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN THE EU



Nowadays smartphones and tablets are an integral part of our everyday lives. As a member of the EU you have the right to:

- change your telecoms operator in 1 day without changing you're phone number;
- acquire up-to-date, transparent information on operators prices and tariffs;

- benefit from a reasonable-quality fixed telecommunication service at an affordable price, regardless of the country you live in;
- use your phone anywhere in the EU the way you would in your home country.

THE EURO: A COMMON CURRENCY IN 19 COUNTRIES



The euro is the most tangible proof of European integration: around 341 million people use it every day, making it the second most-used currency worldwide. The benefits of the common currency are immediately obvious to anyone travelling abroad or shopping online on websites based in another EU country.

Currently, the euro (€) is the official currency of 19 out of 27 EU member countries which together constitute the Eurozone, officially called the euro area. Those countries include: Austria,



Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France,
Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia,
Slovenia and Spain.

Benefits of the euro:

The euro offers many benefits for individuals, businesses and the economies of the countries that use it. These include:

- the ease with which prices can be compared between countries, which boosts competition between businesses, thereby benefiting consumers
- price stability
- the euro makes it easier, cheaper and safer for businesses to buy and sell within the euro area and to trade with the rest of the world
- improved economic stability and growth
- better integrated and therefore more efficient financial markets
- greater influence in the global economy ● a tangible sign of a European identity.

Many of these benefits are interconnected. For example, economic stability is good for a member country's economy, as it enables the government to plan for the future. But economic stability also benefits businesses by reducing uncertainty and encouraging investment. This, in turn, benefits the public through increased employment and better quality jobs.

EU FUNDING IN YOUR REGION



The European Union is responsible for funding thousands of projects over the years, benefitting all EU countries, with no exception, bettering the quality of life of it's citizens and creating job opportunities, besides helping those countries financially.

We, as european citizens, don't quite realize the full spectrum of what this fundings achieve. However, projects supported by EU have created millions of jobs, invested in scientific research and development, protected our cultural heritage and natural resources, developed thousands and thousands of kilometres of

transport, energy and broadcast links, and that's just barely scratching the surface.

If you want to know more about this topic you should pay a visit to this websites: europa.eu/!Tt44tv and europa.eu/!wC93kF.

THE EU IN YOUR DAILY LIFE

The Eu is present in the daily life of citizens and here there are 10 examples of how:



➔ Free to travel, study, work and live wherever you want thanks to the EU single market.

➔ Produce, sell and buy goods everywhere in the EU because it has removed barriers to free trade between its members.

➔ Traveling is easy because of the Schengen Agreement, infact you can travel without showing your passport in the EU.

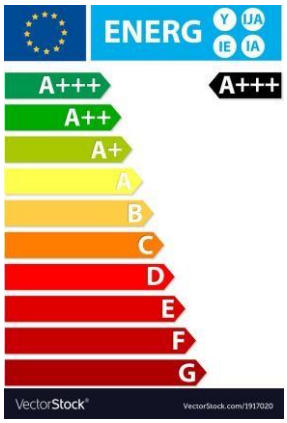


➔ As an EU citizen you are entitled to any medical treatment when you are traveling.

➔ Traveling by airplane is cheaper because the EU has broken up national monopolies and has permitted competition in the aviation sector.

➔ Roaming charges where abolished in June 2017, so using mobile phones and smart devices is cheaper.

➔ It doesn't matter in which country of the EU you bought an electronic good, you always have a minimum guarantee of 2 years.



➔ You have the right to cancel an order because EU law protects you whenever you order or buy.

➔ Many 'green products' carry the EU energy label so you can do the right choice.

➔ In the EU the air and water are clean because it has introduced the Europe-wide limits on air and water pollution to respect.

HEALTH

Unplanned health care



- **EUROPEAN HEALTH INSURANCE CARD (EHIC)**
  - It proves that you are insured in an EU country.
  - You should not have to pay anything for your EHIC. You should get it for free from your health insurer before leaving home.
- Check National Contact Point for information about national healthcare
- If you fall ill during a temporary stay in any European country, as an EU citizen you have the same health care rights as that country's residents

Planned medical treatment

- If you want to receive treatment on another EU country:
  - Check your health cover
  - Ask your National Contact Point to ask information regarding the country's health care system and available treatments

- Check if you need a prior authorisation from your health insurer
- Check if the cost of your treatment will be reimbursed and, if so, check the reimbursement rate

Buying medicine



- You can ask your doctor to give you a prescription to use in another EU country, also known as a "cross-border prescription".
- The European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) entitles you to receive necessary treatment with the same rights to health care as people insured in the country you are in
- You will most likely have to pay the full cost of a product dispensed on prescription at the pharmacy if:
  - you don't have an EHIC or have forgotten to take your
    EHIC abroad with you, or
  - you have private travel insurance, and
  - you have a prescription from another EU country (cross-border prescription)

Your EU citizen rights: https://youtu.be/4Qz4yqM6NXM

EU residency rights

Information on your right to live in another EU country, the rights of any of your family members to join you.

You have the right to live in the EU country where you are studying for the duration of your studies.

You could lose your right to stay in the country if you finish your studies and cannot prove you are working or that you can sustain yourself.

Consumer rights and refunds

Information on your rights and rules on buying goods and services in the EU.

Wherever you buy a product or service in the EU the trader must provide you with clear, correct and understandable information before you buy.

Family law in other EU countries

Information on your rights, and EU rules and principles on all aspects of family/relationship issues

(adoption, marriage and divorce).



There are no uniform EU rules on adoption, so you have to contact national authorities for information.

As an adoptive parent, you will have the same rights and obligations towards your child as any other parent.

Studying

As an EU citizen, you are entitled to study at any university under the same conditions as nationals.



As an EU citizen studying at university in another EU country:

- You cannot be required to pay higher course fees.

There is no automatic EU-wide recognition of academic diplomas.

Interview

I = Italy P= Portugal

I: 1. How is your regular school routine?

P: My school starts at 8:25 everyday but it ends at different times throughout the week: 12:25 on Monday; 13:20 on
Tuesday and Wednesday; and 11:40 on Thursday and Friday. Since I have athleticism on Tuesday (school club) I stay at school in the afternoon, finishing at around 15:45.

I: 2. What courses can you choose in highschool?

P: In Portugal, in the regular school formation you can choose between “Ciências e Tecnologias” (science and technology),
“Humanidades” (languages, history, geography) and “Artes” (Arts). Besides that, there’s also more specific courses that are called “Cursos Profissionais” (professional courses), that have things like socio-cultural animation, tourism, health assistant, and many others.

I: 3. Which subjects do you study in Portugal?

P: Since I'm in the scientific course ("Ciências e Tecnologias") I have portuguese, maths and physical education. Besides that, in Portugal you need to choose two other subjects, to which I chose chemistry and biology.

I: 4. Do you usually eat at school?

P: I usually don't have school in the afternoon, so I eat at home. However, on Tuesdays, I eat at a restaurant near my school that serves special meals just for students (cheaper than regular ones).

I: 5. How often do you do tests?

P: There's no regular time period between tests, so I can have zero on a week and on the next one I can have 3 or 4. Usually, we do two tests per semester for each subject, with the exception of portuguese, in which we do four.

APPENDIX

Our way of life has undergone a major makeover thanks to the digital revolution. The new generations explore the world through this channel. They also use IT to express themselves and make their voice heard. The EU appreciates the importance of the phenomenon buti t is not blind to its dangers. The European Declaration of Digital Rights is a tool meant to help us, European citizens, to explore the opportunities the web offers and explain how we can protect ourselves from its dark side. What are these rights and how can we claim them for ourselves?

Here are the answers!

European Commission - Press release

Commission puts forward declaration on digital rights and principles for everyone in the EU

Brussels, 26 January 2022

Today, the Commission is proposing to the European Parliament and Council to sign up to a declaration of rights and principles that will guide the digital transformation in the EU.

The draft declaration on digital rights and principles aims to give everyone a clear reference point about the kind of digital transformation Europe promotes and defends. It will also provide a guide for policy makers and companies when dealing with new technologies. The rights and freedoms enshrined in the EU's legal framework, and the European values expressed by the principles, should be respected online as they are offline. Once jointly endorsed, the Declaration will also define the approach to the digital transformation which the EU will promote throughout the world.

Executive Vice-President for a Europe Fit for the Digital Age, Margrethe **Vestager**, said: *"We want safe technologies that work for people, and that respect our rights and values. Also when we are online. And we want everyone to be empowered to take an active part in our increasingly digitised societies. This declaration gives us a clear reference point to the rights and principles for the online world."*

Commissioner for the Internal Market, Thierry **Breton**, said: "*We want Europeans to know: living, studying, working, doing business in Europe, you can count on top class connectivity, seamless access to public services, a safe and fair digital space. The declaration of digital rights and principles also establishes once and for all that what is illegal offline should also be illegal online. We also aim to promote these principles as a standard for the world.*"

Rights and principles in the digital age

The draft declaration covers key rights and principles for the digital transformation, such as placing people and their rights at its centre, supporting solidarity and inclusion, ensuring the freedom of choice online, fostering participation in the digital public space, increasing safety, security and empowerment of individuals, and promoting the sustainability of the digital future.

These rights and principles should accompany people in the EU in their everyday life: affordable and high-speed digital connectivity everywhere and for everybody, well-equipped classrooms and digitally skilled teachers, seamless access to public services, a safe digital environment for children, disconnecting after working hours, obtaining easy-to-understand information on the environmental impact of our digital products, controlling how their personal data are used and with whom they are shared.

The declaration is rooted in EU law, from the Treaties to the Charter of Fundamental rights but also the case law of the Court of Justice. It builds on the experience of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Former European Parliament President David Sassoli promoted the idea of the access to the Internet as a new human right back in 2018. Promoting and implementing the principles set out in the declaration will be a shared political commitment and responsibility at both Union and Member State level within their respective competences. To make sure the declaration will have concrete effects on the ground, the Commission proposed in September to monitor progress, evaluate gaps and provide recommendations for actions through an annual report on the 'State of the Digital Decade'.

Next Steps

The European Parliament and the Council are invited to discuss the draft declaration, and to endorse it at the highest level by this summer.

Background

On 9 March 2021, the Commission laid out its vision for Europe's digital transformation by 2030 in its Communication on the Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade. In September 2021, the Commission introduced a robust governance framework to reach the digital targets in the form of a Path to the Digital Decade. In a speech at the 'Leading the Digital Decade' event in Sines, Portugal, on 1 June 2021, Commission President Ursula **von der Leyen** declared: *"We embrace new technologies. But we stand by our values."*

The Commission also conducted an open public consultation which showed broad support for European Digital Principles – 8 EU citizens out of 10 consider it useful for the European Union to define and promote a common European vision on digital rights and principles – as well as a special Eurobarometer survey. Yearly Eurobarometer surveys will collect qualitative data, based on citizens' perception of how the digital principles enshrined in the declaration are implemented in the EU.

The declaration also builds on previous initiatives from the Council including the Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment, the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government, and the Lisbon Declaration – Digital Democracy with a Purpose for a model of digital transformation that strengthens the human dimension of the digital ecosystem with the Digital Single Market as its core.

For More Information

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and Council on establishing a European declaration on Digital Rights and Principles

Factsheet on digital rights and principles for everyone in the EU

Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade

Communication on the Path to the Digital Decade

Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment

Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government

Lisbon Declaration – Digital Democracy with a Purpose

Press contacts:

Johannes BAHRKE (+32 2 295 86 15)
Charles MANOURY (+32 2 291 33 91)

General public inquiries: Europe Direct by phone 00 800 67 89 10 11 or by email

Related media

- The end of roaming charges in the EU in June 2017



DEBATING

Measures for defence and safety in the EU

Erasmus+

TAKE ACTION Erasmus+ I.I.S GIUSTINO FORTUNATO

Proposal for

A STRONGER EU ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

CONTEXT OF THE DISCUSSION

Europe is in danger: what next for EU security and defence?

The EU is suffering one of the most serious crisis ever. The invasion of Ukraine has forced the EU to reassess its security and defence policy.

The EU needs to become a stronger and more capable actor in security and defence: both to protect the security of its citizens and to act in crisis situations that affect the EU's values and interests.

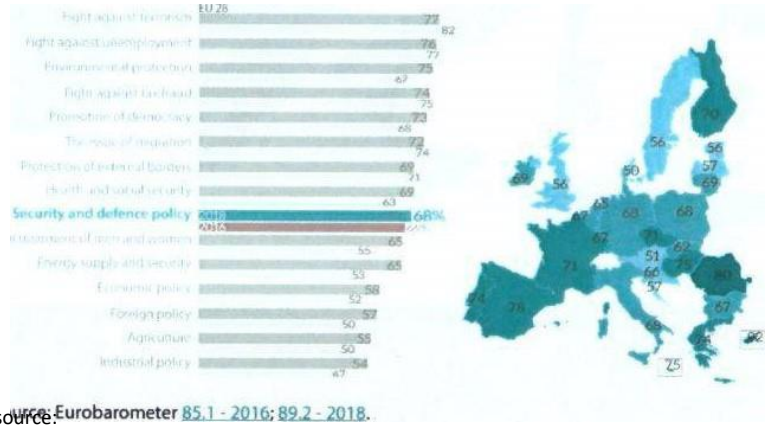
Any joint action within this field depends on the, sometimes difficult to achieve, consensus of the different member states.

The EU has a long history of disagreements and dissonant national policies on European defence integration.

It has become increasingly clear that the EU needs to rethink its role in the shifting world order. As Europeans become more aware of their weaknesses, it is high time for the EU to be clear about its common interests and values and how best to protect them.

The idea that the European Union should deliver in the area of security and defence has become more and more popular with EU citizens.

Figure 1 — Percentage of respondents who would like the EU to intervene more than at present



Datasource: www.Eurobarometer 85.1 - 2016; 89.2 - 2018.

Figure 2 - Expectations for more EU action than at present: percentage point differences between 2016 and 2018

EU 28



Data source: Euro-barometer 85.1 - 2016£2

Your primary objective

A common position of the "Take action" participants concerning security for all EU citizens.

Your tasks

Join in mixed groups (Italian, Polish and Portuguese students). Start by researching what has the EU done so far in matter of defence and security and its management of the humanitarian crisis.

STARTING QUESTIONS FOR RESEARCH:

What is the European collective defence? What is its security strategy?

What was agreed on the Treaty of Lisbon in 2007 concerning defence and security for EU members?

What other security measures were taken after the Treaty of Lisbon?

How does the EU keep its borders and citizens safe?

How much does each state spend/invest on the EU security strategy?

What is the EU policy with regard to humanitarian aid (especially displacement of refugees)?

What is the role of the European Commission in our defence in providing humanitarian aid?

Use this link to help you:

The role of the EU within the international arena: http://www.learneurope.eu/index.php?clD=311

You may also want to use these:

EU Commission, priorities for security policy: https://european-union.europa.eu/priorities-andactions/actions-topic/foreign-and-security-policy_en

Foreign policy partnerships and action: https://eeas.europa.euiheadquarters/headquartershomepage/area/foreign-affairs en

A Strategic Compass for a stronger EU security and defence in the next decade (video):

https://www , consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/03/21 la-strateqic-compass-for-a-stronqer-eusecuritv-and-defence-in-the-next-decade/

EU defence facing Russia: Eastern European security after the invasion of Ukraine:

https://ecfr.eu/article/democratic-defence-eastern-european-security-after-the-invasion-of-ukraine/

Share with the other groups what you have found.

Listen carefully to all the information and take some notes.

Now discuss/decide (concerning defence measures and humanitarian help). Use a mindmap to explain your results. (You can use a webtool for that: https://www.mindmeister.com/pt; https://coqqle.it/; or others)

What has the EU done right?

What has the EU done wrong (or could do better)?

What priority would you give to EU defence?

Choose a group leader to share your perspectives with all the participants.

The 6 EU priorities: (https://europeen-union.europa.eu/priorities-and-actions/eu-priorities en)

- 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 citizens".


TEATR IM. WOJCIECHA


Lubię cię
Kalisz


Erasmus+
TAKE ACTION


REZERVACIA










Stowarzyszenie Szkoły
Marynarki Wojennej


TREC
TOMMY HILFIGER


AREARE PER
15 MINUTI
DOPO LA
SANIFICAZIONE



Erasmus

https://blogfortunato.wixsite.com/ilblogdelfortunato/post/trip-to-braga

https://blogfortunato.wixsite.com/ilblogdelfortunato/post/a-day-in-matera

OUR TEAM

BUCCINO MICHELE
GIORDANO GABRIELLA
TITARO ANTONELLA
BERLINO FRANCESCA
BUCCINO FRANCESCA
BOCHICCHIO MARCO
COVIELLO ANDREINA
LIOI PAOLA
TIRICO SIRIA AMBRA
CROCE ANGELICA
MANFREDA MARIACHIARA
SALINARI ANNALAURA
PASSIATORE FRANCESCA
EDUARDO CACHETAS MIRRA DA SILVA
ANA CAROLINA DIAS MIRANDA
ANA BEATRIZ SANTOS SENRA
DANIELA BRAGA MACHADO
MARGARIDA COSTA CERQUEIRA
INÊS CORREIA DE ABREU
CLÁUDIA ESTEVES COSTA
ANA MATILDE FIGUEIREDO OLIVEIRA
BARNET ALEXANDER
KRAUZ ROZALIA
MALOTA JAKUB
MIELOCH JULIA
MOWCZAN ZUZANNA
ORDZIEJEWSKA JULIA
POZIEMSKA AGATA
WIERZBICKI FILIP
MARTYNA SAWICKA
ANNA WRÓBLEWSKA
ADA WOJTERSKA
MAGDALENA SOLTYSINSKA
ZUZANNA CZAPLINSKA
STANISLAW MACZYNSKI
MICHAL MLYNARCZYK
HANNA WARSZEWSKA
ANA RITA LOPES
ANDRÉ LARANJEIRA
BÁRBARA FERREIRA
BEATRIZ ABILHEIRA
INÊS FERNANDES
LEONOR ABREU
MATILDE CAMARÁ
PEDRO MARTINS