

Which European
language would
you like to learn
and why?



Share
a memorable
experience
from one of your
travels in Europe.

In your opinion,
what is the major
advantage
of being
an EU citizen?



Which European
city or region
would you like
to discover
and why?

How
do you overcome
language barriers
when you travel?



Which book
or film,
from another
European country,
made an impression
on you?

Do you have
family members
living in other
parts of Europe?
If yes, where?



If you
could go on
an Erasmus trip,
where
would you go
and why?

What are
your "must-haves"
when packing
for a trip
abroad?



Which
European
monument
would you
like to
discover?

How does
travelling change
the way you see
the world?



What is
your favourite
European culinary
specialty?

What
unexpected skill
did you develop
through an
intercultural
experience?



If you had to sum
up Europe in three
words, what would
they be?

Do you know an
unusual tradition
from a European
country?



What
cultural difference
did you find
instructive
while abroad?

What gift
would you bring
for a European host?



Which
foreign word
or expression
do you often use?

What tradition
would you
like to share
with international
guests?



Which artist,
from another
European
country, do you
particularly
like?

In your opinion,
how does the
European Union
concretely impact
your daily life?



Did you know?

The European Union has an impact on your daily life in all sorts of ways.

For example, freedom of movement means, as an EU citizen, you are free to live, work, study and travel throughout any Member State of the Union. The EU implements actions as well regarding the safety of foodstuffs and everyday products, through strict requirements and labels. Another example is the freedom of speech and of the media. You have the right to express yourself freely, to participate in public debates and to be informed by free media. This right is protected by European legislation on press freedom and the protection of journalists.



How can every EU citizen **participate** in the Union's **decisions**?



Did you know?

As an EU citizen, you can take part in the European elections.

Since 1979, they are held every 5 years and allow citizens to elect European Parliament representatives. It's a way to participate in political decisions and legislation that affect your daily life, particularly in areas such as consumer rights, the economy or the environment...

In addition, the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) allows EU citizens to call on the European Commission to legislate on a specific topic. Within the framework of a petition, it must gather at least one million signatures across the EU's 27 Member States.



What do you
know about
the **Erasmus+**
programme?



Did you know?

The Erasmus+ programme offers you the opportunity to go abroad to improve your skills and employability.

It's open to pupils, students, apprentices, teachers, trainers, staff members, job seekers, young people... for studies, internships or volunteer experiences.

Erasmus+ supports learning mobility and partnerships in Europe and beyond. A wide range of education and training stakeholders, both private and public (associations, institutions, schools...) can benefit from the programme, which allows people to share know-how and to innovate in education, training, youth and sport.



How does
the **Erasmus+**
programme
contribute
to European
integration?



Did you know?

Erasmus+ strengthens the European identity, encouraging mobility and intercultural exchanges.

It enables people to develop linguistic competences, gain international experience and better understand other European cultures. It also contributes to social cohesion and active citizenship.

Overall, people who have taken part in the Erasmus+ programme say they feel more connected to the European Union and are more confident in their linguistic, professional, and transversal skills.



What are
**the fundamental
values** of the
European Union?



Did you know?

The European Union is founded on six fundamental values: human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights.

These values are presented in the EU treaties and guide all EU policies and actions.

They ensure a society based on pluralism, tolerance, justice, solidarity and non-discrimination.



How does the
European Union
act to **protect the
environment?**



Did you know?

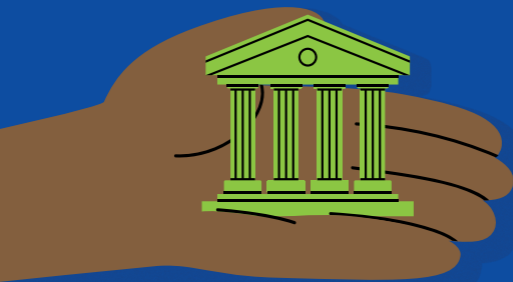
The EU has implemented the European Green Deal, which aims to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

It introduces strict regulations on air and water quality, waste reduction, biodiversity protection and the promotion of renewable energy.

Within the Erasmus+ programme, this focus on the environment is reflected for example in increased funding for eco-friendly travel costs.



What is
the rule of law
and why is it
important for
the European
Union?



Did you know?

The rule of law guarantees that all public actions are carried out in accordance with the law, in respect of democratic procedures and fundamental rights.

This includes an independent judiciary and equal treatment for all before the law. The EU ensures that Member States uphold these principles and can sanction those who do not respect them - for example in the case of corruption, threats to judicial independence or discrimination.



What does
**“being a citizen
of the EU”** mean?



Did you know?

Any person, national of a Member State, is recognised as a citizen of the Union.

This means the right to live and travel freely throughout EU countries, to vote, or run in municipal and European elections in your country of residency, as well as the right to petition the European Parliament.



Which countries
take part in
the **Erasmus+**
programme?



Did you know?

**All 27 EU Member States
can fully participate
in all actions of
the Erasmus+ programme:**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia,
Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,
Estonia, Finland, France, Germany,
Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,
Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg,
Malta, the Netherlands, Poland,
Portugal, Romania, Slovakia,
Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The following third countries are
associated with the programme:
North Macedonia, Serbia, Iceland,
Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey.
It is also possible to travel to other
countries around the world thanks
to specific partnerships.



Why and how
was **the European
Union** created?



Did you know?

International organisations like the European Communities were born out of a desire for lasting peace at the end of the Second World War (1939-1945).

On the 9th May 1950, Robert Schuman, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs suggested that France and Germany pool their steel and coal to “make war not only unthinkable, but materially impossible”. Considered the founding act of European integration, his declaration (inspired by Jean Monnet) paved the way for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951 with six countries: France, West Germany (FRG), Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. This marked the starting point of the EU as we know it today.



What are
the **langues**
officielles of the
European Union?



Did you know?

The European Union has 24 official languages.

This allows every EU citizen to access all EU documents and to write to the institutions in their own language. Each Member State may designate only one of its national languages as an official EU language.

The 24 official languages are:

German, English, Bulgarian, Croatian, Danish, Spanish, Estonian, Finnish, French, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swedish, and Czech.



How does
the European
Union act on
régional level ?



Did you know?

The EU runs a regional policy known as the Cohesion Policy across all EU territories, including the outermost regions.

EU funds are managed locally and finance projects in various sectors such as education, the environment and health.

You may find information about EU actions everywhere: film credits, cultural events, municipal facilities, road infrastructures, etc.



What is
the difference
between
Europe and
the **European
Union** ?



Did you know?

Europe is a continent with around fifty countries, including the Member States of the European Union.

Its geographical boundaries differ according to the criteria chosen: historical, political or cultural.

The EU is a supranational political and economic organisation, with no equivalent at the global level, which implements a range of common policies among its Member States.



What is
the capital
of the European
Union?



Did you know?

There's no official capital of the European Union!

Instead, there are 27 capitals, one for each Member State.

Its seven institutions are spread across different cities:

- **European Parliament:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), and Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
- **European Council:** Brussels
- **Council of the European Union:** Brussels and Luxembourg
- **European Commission:** Brussels and Luxembourg
- **Court of Justice of the European Union:** Luxembourg
- **European Court of Auditors:** Luxembourg
- **European Central Bank:** Frankfurt (Germany)



What are
the **symbols**
of the European
Union?



Did you know?

The European Union is represented by several strong symbols.

The blue flag with twelve gold stars, adopted in 1955, symbolises unity and harmony among the Europeans. The European anthem “Ode to Joy” from Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony is a call for brotherhood. The motto “United in diversity” reflects the richness of Europe’s cultures united around common values. Europe Day is celebrated every 9th May, date of the Schuman Declaration of 1950, considered to be the starting point of European integration. Finally, the euro, used in many Member States, embodies economic cooperation at the heart of the Union.

