Young People to Young People:
Building a European Identity in an Enlarged Union
EMI Information Campaign
On the 1st of May 2004, the European Movement joined in celebrating a great day for Europe and its peoples, when the fundamental objective of uniting countries from Eastern and Western Europe within the European Union was substantially realised.

In the European Movement we welcomed the Union’s new citizens who, through the national councils of our Movement in their respective countries, expressed their support for this historic occasion. Today we celebrate the success of that Enlargement, a win-win situation, which has paved the way for a more fully integrated Europe. We now have more Europe but still have need of more Europeans. We need greater participation of our citizens across all 25 Member States.

We in the European Movement believe that the European Union needs to consolidate its approach to its relations with its near neighbours and to honour, subject to strict conditionality, the commitments it has entered into. We also need to better explain to public opinion the extraordinary and positive transformative power that the prospect of EU membership has brought to so many fellow Europeans. We should not abandon this because of populist angst but rather must resolve to confront that angst through calm and deliberative debate and explanation. The challenges posed by Bulgaria, Romania, the Western Balkans and Turkey currently on the EU enlargement list are very different from each other but in a world filled with tensions, they remind us that Europe’s mission of reconciliation is not yet complete.

The European Union’s own absorption capacity is increasingly debated and will necessitate a return to our Constitutional Treaty debate as indispensable to carrying effectively the burden of decision making in a larger future Union. It is contradictory to want enlargement but to refuse the necessary accommodating reforms. The absence of further institutional and budgetary reform could prejudice further enlargement. States which support enlargement will need to make a genuine effort to provide for its future consequences in institutional and budgetary terms.

Above all else, ours is an appeal to young Europeans to participate in and contribute to the unique and vital project that is the European Union, and one that offers the prospect of a more secure and prosperous future for our 21st century than earlier generations would even have dared to dream of.

Pat Cox
Brussels, April 2006
Bearing in mind the entry of ten new countries into the EU on the 1 May 2004, the European Movement International (EMI) decided to take up the challenge of informing and consulting the public on this issue with extensive campaigns across Europe.

The last of these campaigns entitled ‘myEurope@home’ is described in these pages, and was particularly successful, given the high level of participation it generated.

Young Europeans were consulted and informed about enlargement issues, bringing them into debate. Their enthusiasm can be seen through the arts and written works submitted during the course of the campaign, a selection of which has been published in this booklet.

The results of the campaign are summarised here:

• **20 countries** directly involved including EU Member States and EU candidate countries.

• **More than 150 activities** organised, including radio and TV programmes, debates & lectures, opinion polls, training seminars and workshops, essay & photo competitions, simulation games and educational activities amongst others.

• **An interactive project website** including background information on enlargement, reports on project activities, a quiz on enlargement, opinion polls and a discussion forum (over 550,000 hits were recorded during the project period)

• **Dissemination of the ‘Coming home to Europe’ Enlargement DVD** as video clips and as an [online learning tool](#)

• **International competition** (Art and Writing competition) entitled ‘European Visions’ formulated in the context of: ‘My Europe: identity, problems, doubts and fears in an enlarged Europe’.

• **Youth oriented online newspaper**, entitled “Enlargement Times”, written by young people for young people

• **Millions of people** reached through extensive media coverage at both the national and international level.

The project was only possible due to the close cooperation of the EMI network of national councils, its member organisations, partner universities and the support of the European Commission.

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**Foreword**

Henrik H. Kröner
Secretary General
Brussels, April 2006
Activities

→ Campaign Activities

The project activities at the national level constituted a key element of the ‘myEurope@home’ project, and allowed the campaign to address people and regions where information on the EU is lacking. The key objective in this regard was to follow a proximity principle in debating about the enlarged EU. The thematic framework of the events was designed taking into consideration the characteristics of the target group (young people), the national debates on enlargement and the specific objectives to be achieved within the project:

The three key campaign objectives:

- **Increasing knowledge** about aspects of enlargement
- **Raising awareness** of European values, common traditions and what it means to be a European citizen
- **Promotion of active involvement** in the discussion on the future EU

The events took a number of forms including, **debates, seminars, radio and TV programmes, ‘special’ events** (simulation games, concerts, etc.) and **workshops**. They were organized in cooperation with local partners and media, embassies, EU delegations and Info points. Strong networks between different types of civil society organisations and between young people across the countries were established. The following demonstrates a short selection of the 170 activities organised. All the events can be found at the following location: www.europeanmovement.org/myeurope/

→ ‘Special’ Events

A sequence of **cultural evenings** took place in **Belgium**. The evenings focused on the culture of the new Member States and gave young people the opportunity to experience Europe and its Enlargement at home. There were six cultural evenings in all where participants were invited to discover Romania, Hungary, Poland, Estonia,
Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The culture of each country was presented through an exhibition, a film, a documentary, a lecture, a concert and food & drink tasting.

Some of the events were built into a tour as a means to promote the campaign at a regional level. In Spain a “tour of conferences and classes” visited thirteen secondary schools in Andalucia, Galicia and Madrid regions. The two main objectives were to explain Europe to the next generation of citizens, and to tighten contacts with young people before university or professional studies. In addition, eight young Turks toured Denmark for a week. During this week they toured Danish high schools, business schools and Danish ‘folk high schools’. The purpose of their visit was to establish a dialogue between the Danish and Turkish youth and to inform the young Danes about life in Turkey.

The Simulation European Parliament in Germany was a widely publicised event in which 150 pupils took part. The large-scale simulation game took place at the Deutscher Bundestag and the Berlin House of Representatives. Following two days of debate, the pupils agreed on a common resolution addressing issues such as the potential EU accession of Turkey, the services directive and the European Foreign and Security Policy.

Debates, seminars and conferences

The discussions focused for the most part on the consequences of the enlargement of the European Union and took place in a number of regions within the countries. Four seminars were held in four major Greek cities to examine the EU Enlargement on a multilevel scale (i.e. economical, political & social) and the EU Constitution. In Italy the southern regions were targeted through three conferences in Rome, Salerno and Gallarate and touched on such issues as “The foreign policy of the EU in a Europe of 25” and “The current politico-institutional situation of the European Union”.

EMI Information Campaign 2005/2006
Some activities set **practical** tasks, such as the **two-day seminar** held in Hämeenlinna, **Finland**, which included a **5-hour simulation game** to find a consensus on the constitution, and a **panel discussion** in **Poland** where participants were asked to define European Identity considering the identities of all the countries, nationalities, religions and histories that exist within.

National institutions were also involved, for example in **Lithuania a conference** was held in the **European Information Centre of Lithuanian Parliament** with the involvement of a variety of EU specialists and experts.

**Important personalities** partook in some events. In **Denmark**, members of different youth parties, MP Lone Dybkjær (Radical Liberal Party) and a representative from the Turkish embassy in Denmark met with the young Turks to discuss the accession of Turkey in the EU. The International Partners of the project also organised similar events at the national level. **AEGEE Europe** organised **debates, panels and seminars** in the framework of **myEurope@home** at their Summer Universities in **Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and the Netherlands**. AEDE arranged seminars in **Germany, France and the Netherlands**.

**Workshops**

In **Czech Republic** 17 workshops took place in the regions and covered such topics as “EU funding implementation in the regions” and “Teenagers and Europe – Young People discuss the future of Europe”. In **Belgium** a series of workshops was organised in 11 schools in the guise of training sessions for young people to inform them about the enlarged EU. The schools were helped to organize their own ‘Enlargement Day’. In **Latvia** 9 workshops for school/university newspaper representatives took place in regions throughout the country.

In **Slovenia** a workshop on European enlargement – “A, B, C of the European Union” was held in Maribor.
Many students from all over Europe discussed the enlargement process of the European Union. The participants reflected and discussed the most important issues of the accession of 10 new countries in 2004.

→ TV & Radio

In the Czech Republic a competition related to the theme “What you do not know about Europe” was broadcast on Czech Radio 2 Praha over 26 programs from July 12th 2005 to February 20th 2006. Over the course of the competition listeners had to respond to questions on the following topics: “Problems, doubts and fears”, “Expectations and visions” and “Our views”.

In Estonia a TV broadcast was produced. It focused on promoting youth activities at European level (for instance European Voluntary Service, funding opportunities, life of young people across Europe and best practices).

AEDE produced an Internet version of the DVD ‘Coming home to Europe’ which comprised 10 clips of 5 minutes each on the new EU Member States. Its aim was to introduce the new countries to young European citizens and to encourage them to increase their knowledge about the new Member States and their citizens. The DVD, along with an accompanying manual, was distributed to participants of the seminars organised by AEDE. Staff of AEDE national councils in the Netherlands, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Romania, Hungary, Ukraine, France, Italy, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia and Poland also distributed the DVD.
Young People to Young People -
building a European identity in an enlarged Union

The project website informed viewers about the ‘myEurope@home’ project. It offered regular announcements and short reports on the activities organised at the national level. The site also offered an interactive discussion forum, bi-monthly opinion polls, regular progress reports, links to the main sources of information in each of the EU and future Member States and an interactive online newspaper called the ‘Enlargement Times’. Furthermore, the site included a series of tools produced by the EMI, such as a DVD on the new Member States and an online interactive, animated information forum called ‘What has Europe ever done?’ which included the much publicised ‘What has Europe ever done for us?’ cartoon. Part of the website was also dedicated to an international competition entitled ‘European Visions’.

The myEurope@home interactive discussion forum comprised topics on Enlargement, the Future of the EU and the EU Constitutional Treaty, for discussion in an online chat room.

The Online Opinion Polls represented a public questionnaire for visitors to the website. There were 6 questions in all and the opinion poll was changed every 2 months. The six questions and their results can be seen on page 28 of this booklet.
The ‘Enlargement Times’ website was launched in October 2005 as an integral element of the ‘myEurope@home’ campaign. It provided and continues to provide a creative space for young people to discuss European issues and events from different perspectives. The aim of this on-line newspaper is to raise European awareness by encouraging young journalists to regularly report on the different issues such as politics, culture and society, as well as in their everyday life and to have a deeper understanding of the EU 25. At the same time casual readers were encouraged to freely contribute and to express their opinions.

The site received a relatively large number of contributions, including reports on the German and Polish elections in October, through to the avian influenza, the European budget negotiations, travel across Europe, gastronomy, sport and finishing with the latest news items reported every few weeks or so. Likewise, the Opinion section attracted much attention, providing the reader with articles on the most contentious European issues through the eyes of young people. Multiple European events were advertised weekly in the Events calendar, providing the reading public with a broad-ranging European agenda with a focus on youth affairs. The web-portal also contains other interactive features, such as the opinion poll on current issues related to the enlargement of the European Union.

The key objective of the Enlargement Times was achieved primarily by focusing on the networking of young people and their ability to multiply the participation of readers and contributors (35 and counting). This created a snowball effect, resulting in over 9000 visitors to the website. Readers and participants had the unique opportunity to freely report, discuss and reflect on Europe’s top stories and on its identity. They shared their ideas, their opinions and their knowledge with the unique advantage of working from the basis of various national perspectives and experiences.
The voices of young Europeans

What are young Europeans visions of EU integration? What do they feel, what are they afraid of and what do they think the future of the enlarged EU will look like? “Europe looks good, better, more interesting than ever before...” says Artur Sanglepp from Estonia. “How do we restore people’s confidence in the EU?....” asks Arthur Krebbers from the Netherlands. During the project, a wide network of European actors heard from and reported upon young people’s commentaries. The images and quotes over the next pages represent the twenty-five winning works from the international, pan-European competition entitled European Visions, which gave a framework to the expressions from those who took part.

In the Art Competition, competitors were invited “using any type of graphic expression”, to represent “what the European enlargement and European citizenship” meant to them.

In the Writing Competition, competitors were asked to “Put pen to paper and voice their opinion on enlargement and European identity.”

Hundreds of entries were received directly from the project partners in countries all across Europe and also through the ‘myEurope@home’ website. A committee of influential European political personalities chose the 25 winning art and written works based on several criteria: relevance to the theme, level of technical skill, originality & artistic merit of the work.

Many metaphors are portrayed in the winning art works: from the image of a Latvian climber stretching to reach the EU from the fiery depths of the Soviet Union to the depiction of the EU as a new organism with its own DNA. The written works touch on many different issues relating to EU enlargement and European identity in various forms from poetry, to opinion pieces and also through personal accounts.

This booklet contains only quotes from the winning texts. The complete versions of the written texts can be viewed online, along with the artworks, at: www.european-movement.org/myeurope/galleries.php
The 25 winners were awarded a free place at an ‘AEGEE Summer University 2006’ and digital cameras or computers courtesy of Hewlett Packard.

Twenty-three national and international organisations participated in the organisation and management of the event, including National Councils of the European Movement and sections of the AEDE teacher’s organisation, AEGEE Europe and JEF-Europe.

The international communications company Tiscali-Europe acted as the principle publicists of the competition, working in cooperation with all the major partners of the project, who also promoted the competition at the national and international level through activities and 20 different websites. At the end of the project an exhibition took place in Brussels displaying all of the winning works. The exhibition received more than 1,000 visitors.

The competition received hundreds of works, both written and graphic and we would like to thank again all the contributors for their invaluable images of Europe provided.
Agnese Aizpuriete
“Survive the future”
Country: Latvia
Age: 22
Herman Calleja
‘A new reality’
Country: Malta
Age: 22
"How do we restore people’s confidence in the EU? How can we shape a never before seen century of peace and prosperity without surrendering to democratic illegitimacy and top-down bureaucracy? In other words, how can we keep everybody on board the European ship, whilst steering it effectively at the same time?"

‘An Ideal time for Idealists’
Arthur Krebbers, 19 years, the Netherlands

"Europe looks good. Indeed, Europe looks better, more interesting and versatile than ever before during its hundreds of thousands of years of history. (...) We have a lot to joke about and twice as much to take seriously. I have no doubt that on an individual level Estonians were delighted to click their country onto the European Union as part of a jigsaw puzzle, hoping to feel like a European, a world citizen, and most importantly, someone able to solve problems in Europe, as well as in their own country."

‘Thoughts about Europe: A black-and-white problem’
Artur Sanglepp, 17 years, Estonia

"Those two fears: the fear of job-loss and the fear of Muslim extremism are the real causes of the backlash against Turkey. (...) The question is whether those fears are actually well founded. I believe they’re not."

‘The Reception of Turkey in the Netherlands’
Daniel Schut, 26 years, the Netherlands

"If it transpires that the EU Constitution is dead then I believe we should take the opportunity in Ireland and across Europe to have a complete re-evaluation of what our relationship with Europe should be. Europe is no longer merely a vehicle from which to get money for farmers or to build roads and railways. It is much more than that: like it or not, it affects everyone of us in our daily lives."

‘New Approach to EU Necessary’
Declan Harmon, 17 years, Ireland
Krista Putna
Untitled
Country: Latvia
Age: 17
Maria José Serrano Higuera
‘Europa’
Country: Spain
Age: 17
Laura Laine
‘Utopia’
Country: Finland
Age: 19
"To a particular Finn it is sometimes hard to understand that Finland is a part of some bigger wholeness. Europe is coming to Finland more clearly and more noticeably. You just can’t miss it coming …"

‘A part of the dearest Lapland is given away to Europe’
Kirsi Keskitalo, 20 years, Finland

"More countries in our family. You are now one out of 25. Do you find it scary? Is it upsetting? Fear of the unknown or Fear of different? Europe is one, my friend. Really.”

‘My Different Same Europe’
Georgios Ampatzidis, 21 years, Greece

"If you have ever visited the woods, you may well have seen what an anthill looks like and seen how it was constructed. The work of the small animals is definitely not easy. They build their home with perseverance, even if it will never be finished. Can we Europeans compare ourselves with the ants? Are we unable to build houses together?"

‘From ants, spiders and Europeans’
Maciej Szewczyk, 23 years, Poland

“To accept other people’s differences is not easy. In order to respect and to be respected, we have to understand each other. Therefore it is important to know each other. Therefore it is also important to know each other’s language. Only in this way can we understand culture. Thus, the European Union would not only grow economically but also culturally.”

‘Language - the story of a kingdom of respect’
Heleen Van Grootven, 16 years, Belgium
Merje Beilmann & Meelis Kalev
‘Europe builds’
Country: Estonia
Age: 18/15
Michal Bedkowski
‘A Saturday Night on Erasmus’
Country: Poland
Age: 16
Michal Koubsky
‘European Visions’
Country: Czech Republic
Age: 24
"Can I just get your attention for a moment, please?" Mr. Schüssel stood by the black board, and by his side stood a girl to whom everyone’s attention was fixed. ‘Allow me to introduce Güulkan. We have previously discussed her situation and she has, following years of waiting, informed me that she fulfils all of the criteria we have demanded.”

‘Class of Europe’
Maria Bleeg, 20 years, Denmark

“I smile. It all started from trade and has developed to economics and politics. In the end it will all be ennobled by culture, music, words and painting. (...) In the end we shall all be together; our differences will be our richness, our individualities will be the source of our energy and our mutual not knowing will be the introduction to the most beautiful gradual getting to know each other.”

‘My European Vision’
Nika Misija, 18 years, Croatia

“In our opinion, it is very difficult to track down one single historical or cultural essence and name it the European identity. The glue holding Europe together is above all its particular political cooperation which has largely been incited by economical interests.”

‘European Identity’
Philippe Adriaenssens, 21 years, Belgium

“Massimo and his friends looked proudly at the tree they had taken care of for all these years, forty-nine years now. They observed the different branches it had, all of diverse widths and lengths and how each unique branch, large or small, mingled with the others to make up a tree. However, they noticed that some leaves were turning yellow and some branches were becoming weak. Yes, the tree needed vitamins. This is the European Union in 2006!”

‘The European Tree’
Jeanella Grech, 16 years, Malta
Reinis Sudars
Untitled
Country: Latvia
Age: 18
Pierre Hubin
‘Une nouvelle EUROPE pour tous’
Country: Belgium
Age: 17
Sabrina Szkinec
Untitled
Country: Poland
It seems to be an unity

But it is just a half

European Union’s enlargement

Victoria Taranu
‘Point of View’
Country: Moldova
Age: 19
The project activities organised in the framework of the ‘myEurope@home’ campaign were designed to appeal to many young people in the ‘old’ and ‘new’ EU Member States. Altogether the activities organised at the national and the international level had a direct audience of over 60,000 participants. Thanks to media coverage, websites and general promotion, around 8,000,000 people were informed about the campaign. The feedback received and the support given provided an opportunity to approach young European citizens in a dynamic and original fashion.

The wide and diversified range of actions, including cultural evenings, trainings and school conferences with guest speakers from the candidate countries, virtual forums, websites, sightseeing tours, visits to European embassies provided unique feedback from those Citizens who will make up the future populace of the EU. The resultant effect is an improved understanding of the European enlargement and integration processes, a first-hand experience of multiculturalism and, most importantly, direct contact between all involved, as well as free exchange of opinions and experiences. Relationships created through these smaller activities are expected to be lasting and valuable for the future.

Larger events such as the simulation of the European Parliament in Berlin with 150 participants; the radio talk show in the Czech Republic with 37,000 listeners or conferences at the universities of Rome and Salermo in Italy enjoyed huge interest from the media and created very good publicity for the campaign, thus generating a valuable multiplier effect.

The campaign’s success also raised many important questions concerning young people’s attitudes towards the EU enlargement. Questionnaire responses during the campaign demonstrated a relatively sceptical attitude towards enlargement, particularly concerning its perceived impact and the changes it has brought to people’s lives. Those questioned also expressed varied opinions, both positive and negative concerning identity, problems, doubts and fears in an enlarged EU.

All in all, the feedback demonstrated that this campaign was required and that it was a worthwhile exercise of testing young people’s opinions and attitudes. The participants of the project’s actions voiced their willingness to increase their knowledge about the EU integration process and the variety of its cultures and identities.
Opinion Polls

DO YOU THINK THAT THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL?

- I don't know: 8%
- completely: 28%
- partly: 38%
- no: 26%

HAS YOUR PERCEPTION OF THE OTHER MEMBER STATES CHANGED SINCE THE ENLARGEMENT?

- I don't know: 4%
- yes: 48%
- no: 48%

DO YOU THINK THAT THE ENLARGEMENT HAS BENEFITTED EUROPE?

- I don't know: 9%
- completely: 16%
- partly: 16%
- no: 59%

DO YOU THINK THAT EUROPE SHOULD TAKE IN NEW MEMBERS IN THE FUTURE?

- I don't know: 11%
- yes: 43%
- no: 46%

DO YOU THINK THAT THE ENLARGEMENT WILL REDUCE THE RISKS OF WARS AND CONFLICTS IN EUROPE?

- I don't know: 14%
- yes: 54%
- no: 32%

DO YOU THINK ENLARGEMENT CONTRIBUTES TO STRENGTHENING EUROPE’S VOICE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE?

- I don't know: 5%
- yes: 38%
- no: 57%

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- AEGEE Wien

BELGIUM
- Ambassade de la République Slovaque auprès du Royaume de Belgique
- Ambassade de la République de Pologne auprès du Royaume de Belgique
- Ambassade d’Estonie auprès du Royaume de Belgique
- Centre Tchéque
- Institut Culturel Hongrois
- Maison Hongroise
- Institut Paul-Henri Spaak - Bruxelles
- Athénée Royal - Waterloo
- Institut Sainte Véronique et Institut Marie José - Liège
- Collège St François d’Assise - Tubize
- Athénée Royal de Verdi - Verviers
- K. A. Tienen
- Katholiek Hogeschool Mechelen
- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères en Belgique

ESTONIA
- http://www.vesilind.ee/
- Cambridge University
- Club Pangea (London)
- Doroga k domu (The Way Home, Odessa)
- Uku Visnapuu (youth trainer), Erle Veber (film director), Ülle Rajasaar (film producer), Ants Martin Vahur (operator), Arvo Vilu (operator), Mirjam Matisen (film editor), Marju Alla (volunteer), Kätlin Peets (IT)

FINLAND
- European Movement in Finland
- Kokoomusnuoret
- Kokoomuksen opiskelijaliitto
- Sosiaalidemokraattiset Opiskelijat SONK
- Demarinuoret
- Keskiylianuoret
- Keskiylian opiskelijaliitto KOL
- Vihreät Nuoret ja Opiskelijat VINO
- Vasaemistounuoret
- Suomen lukioilainen liitto SLL
- The National Union of Students in Finland SYL (Suomen ylioppilaskuntien liitto SYL)
- The National Union of Finnish Polytechnic Students SAMOK (Suomen ammattikorkeakoulut-piskelijayhdistysten liitto SAMOK)
- Suomen ammattiliittoopiskelijat keskiylian liitto SAKKI
- The Finnish Institute of International Affairs
- Representatives of the Finnish Parliament
- Finnish members of the European Parliament
- European Commission Representation in Finland
- European Parliament Information Office in Finland
- AEGEE Helsinki

FRANCE
- JEF France

GERMANY
- Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung (Federal Press Office)
- Europa-Union Berlin.
- AEGEE Heidelberg
- AEGEE Munster

GREECE
- Region of East Macedonia THRACE
- AEGEE Athina

ITALY
- University of Salerno
- Municipality of Verbania
- Province of Verbania
- Movimento Federalista Europeo
- Gioventù Federalista Europea
- Institute of Legislative Studies
- European Parliament, Office in Milan
- ERSU (Ente Regionale per il Diritto allo Studio)
- BIC (Business Innovation Centre)
- API sarda (Associazione Piccole e Medie Imprese)
- AEGEE Bari
- AEGEE Napoli

LATVIA
- EML Regional branches in Daugavpils, Rēzekne, Talsi, Valmiera, Jelgava, Liepāja, NGO support centres in Rēzekne, Valmiera, Jelgava, and EU information point in Riga (Europe House)
- JEF Latvia
- Club “The House”
- Representations of EC and EP in Latvia
- State Youth Initiative Centre

LITHUANIA
- The Committee of European Affairs of the Lithuanian Parliament
- The European Information Centre in Lithuanian Parliament
- JSC “Litbill”

MALTA
- Jef Malta

NETHERLANDS
- AEGEE Utrecht
- AEGEE Leiden

POLAND
- European Movement Poland
- Instytut Analiz Europejskich
- AEGEE Poznan
- JEF Poland

SPAIN
- Foro Europeo de Debate entre Jóvenes
- Cruz Roja Jaén
- Carmen Rosa Ruiz
- Jose Luis Nogueira
- María Noguerol
- AEGEE Zaragoza
- AEGEE Madrid
- AEGEE Castello
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The European Movement is an international pan-European organisation, represented in 41 European Countries, founded in the wake of the Hague Congress in 1948. Its objective is to contribute to the establishment of a united, federal Europe, founded on the respect of basic human rights and democratic principles, solidarity and citizen’s participation by influencing decision makers and informing and mobilising citizens at all levels of European society.

Le Mouvement Européen, une organisation internationale paneuropéenne représentée dans 41 pays européens, a été fondé à suite du Congrès de La Haye en 1948. Elle a pour objectif de contribuer à la réalisation d’une Europe unie à caractère fédéral, fondée sur le respect des droits de l’homme et sur des principes démocratiques, de solidarité et sur la participation des citoyens en informant et en mobilisant les citoyens et en influençant les décideurs à tous les niveaux de la société Européenne.