



EURO-NET

The Youth European Network



Bimonthly newsletter:

- to spread European opportunities and initiatives,
- to disseminate the respect of human rights and the awareness about the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity,
- to fight discrimination against minorities, xenophobia, intolerance and racism,
- to help, with youth activities, the democratic stability and social inclusion in Europe,
- develop active European citizenship and civil society by giving impetus to the training of youth leaders and youth workers working within a European dimension;
- to promote European youth activities, such as exchanges, seminars, conferences, debates and training courses,
- to encourage exchange of ideas, proposals, experiences and good practises at international level.

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1. European Parliament elections – making your voice heard



Nominations by political parties and EU-wide debates seek to increase participation and give citizens more say in the future direction of the European Union.

Between 22 and 25 May, EU citizens will be called on to elect the new [European Parliament](#) to represent them for the next 5 years. And for the first time, elected political parties nominate their candidates for President of the Commission.

Engaging voters

Under the [Lisbon Treaty](#), EU governments now take the results of the European elections into consideration when proposing the new commission President. This President will then have to be elected by the European Parliament. This approach will not only improve the democratic legitimacy of the European institutions but also give citizens more say in the EU's future direction. Candidates are now actively canvassing support in the election run up, similar to how national elections take place. It is hoped this will encourage people to get more informed on EU matters and more engaged in the political process.

Giving the public a voice

Over the last 18 months, the Commission has held over 50 [Citizens' Dialogues](#) across Europe, aimed at restoring trust in European and national institutions, informing people about what the EU does, and making them aware their voice counts. Over 16,000 citizens came to these debates, with a further 105,000 participating online. The debates featured European, national and local politicians – and the reactions and input from the public will help guide the Commission's plan for future reform of the EU.

Next steps

To answer the questions and suggestions made in the Citizens' dialogues, the Commission published its second [Report on EU citizenship](#), which presents 12 new concrete measures to answer popular concerns, such as removing obstacles for workers and students, and cutting red tape. Some challenges still remain, including the Commission's calls for a single voting day across Europe, and for political parties to display their European party affiliations on ballots. The latter will require changes to electoral rules in some member countries where displaying names and logos of European political parties is not permitted.

2. Efforts at Roma integration start to pay off, says EU

Three years of efforts to improve the lives of Roma people in Europe are starting to have visible results, says an EU report – but more remains to be done.

Since EU leaders committed themselves to taking action in 2011, more Roma children have been progressing through education, programmes have been set up to help Roma find work and efforts to bridge gaps between communities have got under way.

Inequalities

Roma face significant social inequalities compared with the rest of the European population. Fewer complete primary school; they suffer higher rates of unemployment; and life expectancy is around 10 years lower than for the average European. Since 2011, integration projects in EU countries have focused on 4 areas: **education, employment, health and housing.**

Improvements revealed in today's report include:

- The proportion of Roma children attending pre-school in Finland rising from 2% to 60%
- "Travelling teachers" who can move around with traveller families in Ireland
- A "taskforce" in Germany to encourage people to accept Roma as neighbours
- Temporary positive action measures to help tackle discrimination in Slovakia

Obstacles remain, however:

- Limited progress has been made in improving Roma employment rates across Europe
- Access to basic health coverage remains a problem in some countries



- Discrimination persists.

Roma Summit

The report comes as politicians and leaders of interest groups and organisations from across Europe gather in Brussels for the 3rd Roma Summit to discuss what advances have been made, which projects have been most effective and what further action needs to be taken. Annual reports filed by EU countries will help to coordinate and assess efforts, and more funding will be made available. 20% of the [European Social Fund](#) – dedicated to creating fairer employment opportunities for EU citizens – will now be used for social inclusion projects, an increase from the current average of 15%.

Population

There are 10 to 12 million Roma in Europe. They represent a significant and growing proportion of the school-age population and the future workforce in many countries. Supporting them through education and into work is crucial to allow them to participate equally in the economy and society.

3. Mixed picture emerges of reforms by EU's neighbours

The EU's annual review of its efforts to encourage reform in neighbouring countries to the east and south shows mixed results for 2013.

Through the **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)**, the EU offers financial help to partner countries committed to governmental and economic reform and other positive initiatives, such as combating corruption. The policy aims to promote prosperity, stability and security in the Mediterranean region and eastern Europe. Despite significant political and economic reforms, 2013 saw crises in many countries, arising from political instability and national and regional security issues.



A year of challenges

The EU's annual review of the programme welcomed the adoption of a new constitution in Tunisia and reforms in Morocco. However, the EU has concerns about political polarisation, freedom of assembly and press freedom in Egypt. Libya, meanwhile, faces worsening security challenges which are hampering national reconciliation and political stabilisation. Lebanon and Jordan are grappling with the impact of the Syrian civil war on their political,

economic and social systems. Israelis and Palestinians started peace talks again but still face serious obstacles.

Uneven progress

In the **eastern ENP** partner countries, Ukraine remains in the throes of momentous change triggered by protests in support of association with the EU. Those aspirations were supported earlier this month when the EU approved a €11bn package of financial assistance to the crisis-hit country. Progress in Moldova and Georgia was counterbalanced by lack of reform in Belarus, while Azerbaijan did little to strengthen fundamental rights and freedoms. Financial assistance for ENP countries came to €2.65bn in 2013, its highest level in the 7-year funding period. Between 2014 and 2020, EU funding for neighbouring countries will reach €15.4bn. It can be invested in areas such as

- road safety
- public transport
- renewable energies
- infrastructure.

ENP countries benefit from greater trade and easier travel to and from the EU and opportunities for study and cultural exchange. The process is underpinned by action plans which have been agreed with 12 of the 16 ENP countries so far.

4. Exploring benefits of mobile applications for health

The EU is launching a consultation to gather ideas about how mobile technology could be used to improve health services in Europe, leading to potential savings of €99bn.

Known as "mHealth", possibilities include using apps on smartphones and tablets to:

- measure blood pressure
- remind patients to take medication

- deliver insulin to diabetics by transmitting control signals to the pump.

The EU believes these apps could lead to **€99bn of** savings in Europe, helping cut healthcare costs by:

- enabling early diagnosis
- encouraging a move towards prevention rather than cure
- allowing health professionals to save up to 30% of their time on accessing and analysing data.

mHealth also has the benefit of providing patients with greater control over their own health and well-being.

Investing in innovation

It is estimated that by 2017, 3.4 billion people around the world will own a smartphone and half of them will be using mHealth apps. Nearly 100,000 such apps are already available, with the top 20 free sports, fitness and health apps accounting for more than 230 million downloads worldwide. The EU has so far invested €100m in mHealth research, funding significant innovation. For example:

- patients with kidney failure will soon be able to monitor their dialysis on their smartphone
- apps already exist to manage stress by creating virtual environments in which users can learn relaxation techniques
- medical staff in Graz, Austria, have greatly improved internal management with a new mobile system.



Almost €95m of further investment is up for grabs over the next 2 years.

Consulting the public

Despite the benefits of mHealth, concerns remain, such as the protection of data gathered by health apps and rules about how they can be certified as medical devices. The EU is now inviting citizens, health professionals, public authorities, mobile phone manufacturers and others to give their views on issues related to mHealth, including what safety requirements there should be for health apps and how to encourage entrepreneurship around mHealth in Europe.

5. Equality between the sexes: slow but sure progress



Gaps in gender equality in Europe are shrinking, but the rate of progress is slow, according to an annual EU report.

The report found persistent inequalities between the sexes in employment, pay and representation, while violence against women remains a big problem:

- On average, women still earn 16.4% less than men.
- Women account for just 27% of MPs across Europe.
- 1 in 3 European women has experienced physical or sexual violence after the age of 15.

EU efforts to reduce inequalities have brought major improvements:

- Heavy investment in childcare facilities has helped raise the female employment rate to 63%, up from 58% in 2002.
- Since the option of affirmative action was announced in 2010, the proportion of women on boards has jumped from 11% to 17.8%.
- Laws and practical action to tackle gender-based violence were introduced in 2013, with €15.1m of funding for campaigns.

However, the report estimates that, at the current rate of change, it will take **70 years to make equal pay a reality**, and **20 years for women to achieve 40% representation in national parliaments.**

Achieving equality. EU efforts to improve gender equality between 2010 and 2015 focus on **equal economic independence, equal pay** and **ending gender-based violence.** Work in this direction continues. In March, the EU [recommended improving pay transparency](#) to help tackle the pay gap, and a proposal on affirmative action to achieve parity in boardrooms is making progress.

Fundamental rights. A second report, also published today, shows that the [EU Charter of Fundamental Rights](#) – which guarantees the rights of EU citizens, including equality and non-discrimination – is beginning to play a more prominent role in law and policymaking. Courts are increasingly referring to it, and further legislation to uphold rights was proposed in 2013.

The report reveals that European citizens have a strong interest in fundamental rights issues. Almost half the queries fielded by EU information centres last year concerned free movement and residence, while 5% were about anti-discrimination rules. The report found persistent inequalities between the sexes in employment, pay and representation, while violence against women remains a big problem:

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6. EU innovation is on the way up, but gaps persist

Europe is catching up with the US and Japan in terms of innovation, but big gaps between countries need tackling, according to an EU report.

The annual “Innovation Union Scoreboard” measures EU countries' progress with innovation on the basis of 25 criteria covering:

- the preconditions for innovation, including
 - finance
 - education
 - scientific publications
- companies' efforts to innovate, including
 - investment levels
 - patent applications
- the extent to which innovation benefits the economy.

This year's report shows that Europe is catching up with the US and Japan and is still ahead of Australia, Canada and the major emerging economies. However, big gaps in performance between EU countries persist, as do regional disparities within countries. Overall, improvements in innovation have been driven by an increase in EU-wide trademark applications (“Community Trademarks”) and by doctoral students coming from outside the EU. However, this positive trend has been held back by a drop in venture capital investment.

Differences across Europe

Within the EU, **Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Finland** – the countries that invest most in research and innovation – are still the top players. These countries perform well under all the criteria. **Portugal, Estonia and Latvia** have improved most over the last 2 years. However, Latvia – along with **Bulgaria and Romania** - is described as performing “well below” the EU average. The



report aims to help EU countries identify their strengths and weaknesses and focus on the areas where most effort is needed.

Regional imbalances

Few countries have achieved consistent performance levels in all parts of their territory. The gap between regions has actually widened over the past 2 years. However, **over €100 bn** is now going into developing research and innovation in the regions, thanks to the European Structural and Investment Funds.

Innovation drives the economy

Innovation is vital to make Europe more competitive and boost economic growth. This is why the EU wants to raise investment in innovation to 3% of GDP by 2020. In turn, this will help increase the share of manufacturing in GDP to the target figure - 20%.

7. EU backs right to clean water and sanitation



The Commission will step up efforts to improve water quality, infrastructure and sanitation, following success of first European Citizens' Initiative.

Right2Water is the first ever successful campaign under the European Citizens' Initiative, a scheme launched in April 2012 which enables EU citizens to ask the Commission to propose legislation in areas where the EU has powers to act. Organisers of the initiative collected 1.89 million signatures from across Europe supporting their aim of **ensuring that all EU citizens**

enjoy the right to clean water and sanitation.

They also called for

- exemption from single market rules and liberalisation for water supply and management of water resources
- increased efforts to achieve universal access to water and sanitation around the world.

EU-level action

Although it is not proposing new EU rules at this time, the Commission has identified a number of concerns that need addressing which are of direct relevance to the initiative and its goals. It has committed itself to:

- stepping up efforts to improve implementation of EU laws by national governments
- improving data management and dissemination of information for citizens
- exploring best practices and promoting dialogue and partnerships in the water sector
- improving the transparency and accountability of water service providers
- advocating universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- launching an EU-wide consultation on drinking water rules to assess the need for improvements.

No privatisation of services

The operation of water services currently rests with public authorities in EU countries and the Commission says it will remain neutral and respect national, regional and local decisions on how to run water services. In accordance with the Right2Water Initiative's goals, water distribution and supply will continue to be exempted from single market rules and liberalisation. Last year the Commission also expressly stated it would [exclude water from the Concessions Directive](#), to assuage concerns it was trying to privatise water by the back door.

The European Citizens' Initiative

So far more than 5 million EU citizens have signed over 20 separate initiatives. These must garner the support of at least 1 million people in at least one quarter of EU countries before the Commission can be asked to propose new rules.

8. Helping European companies stay afloat

EU sets out new approach to help companies in financial trouble and give budding entrepreneurs a second chance.

Every year around 200,000 companies across the EU face the prospect of bankruptcy, costing 1.7 million people their livelihoods as a result. More needs to be done to ensure failing companies can restructure at an early stage and stay in business. Reforming national insolvency will be good for all

concerned. Not only will it protect viable businesses and safeguard jobs, it will reduce risks for investors, improve returns for creditors and encourage cross-border investment. To achieve a more consistent system, the EU is recommending national governments put in place measures that help businesses restructure at an early stage, rather than pushing them towards liquidation as is often the case. [These measures](#) include:

- Helping companies restructure before any insolvency or court proceedings begin
- Giving companies in difficulty a breathing space of up to 4 months to adopt restructuring plans before creditors can launch enforcement proceedings
- Cancelling entrepreneurs' debts within 3 years following a bankruptcy



Early restructuring is not currently possible in several EU countries; and where it is procedures can be inefficient or costly, reducing incentives for companies to stay afloat. Such discrepancies between EU countries have an impact on the recovery rates of cross-border creditors, investment decisions, and the restructuring of groups of companies. A more consistent EU approach would reduce the risks of investing in another country and improve returns for creditors in case of bankruptcy. Standardising the way debts are managed will also give entrepreneurs the chance to try again. Indeed evidence shows they are more successful second time around.

Next steps

The EU is asking national governments to put in place appropriate measures within 1 year. The Commission will assess the progress made and evaluate whether further measures are needed. A new [package of measures](#) to modernise current cross-border insolvency rules has already been approved by the European Parliament

9. EU takes action to protect rule of law



The EU is taking action to ensure that EU countries comply with the rule of law by introducing a “warning tool” to help resolve problems early on.

Procedures are already in place to deal with countries that persistently breach the **rule of law**—the principles of law enabling the EU’s fundamental values to be upheld, e.g. ensuring that all citizens are treated equally before the law and that public powers are exercised lawfully. At its most severe, **Article 7** of the Lisbon Treaty allows the EU to **suspend a country’s voting rights** if there is a systematic breakdown in the rule of

law. However, the new framework will enable the EU to enter into dialogue with the country at an earlier stage, to help prevent the situation escalating to that level. Known as a “pre-Article 7 procedure”, it will be triggered whenever the threat of a systematic breakdown in the rule of law emerges, rather than for individual breaches.

Warning tool

The system will consist of 3 stages involving a continuous dialogue between the EU and the country concerned.

- Stage 1: the EU will **gather information** to determine whether a systematic threat to the rule of law exists. If it does, the EU will highlight its concerns and give the country the chance to respond.
- Stage 2: if the issues have not been resolved at the first stage, the EU will publicly **issue a recommendation**, identifying the problems and giving the country a deadline for making improvements.
- Stage 3: the EU will **monitor the steps taken by the country**. If the problems concerned are not dealt with adequately, it can have recourse to Article 7 procedures.

Past experiences

The EU has faced challenges to the rule of law on several occasions in recent years, including

- France’s Roma crisis in 2010 and
- threats to the independence of the judiciary during Romania’s 2012 political crisis.

The new framework gives the EU the tools to respond to such events more effectively and efficiently.

10. Clothing and toys top list of dangerous consumer items in EU

A record number of safety alerts were issued by the EU's early warning system for dangerous products (RAPEX) in 2013, which also saw a marked rise in the proportion of unsafe items from China.

A total of 2,364 safety alerts for non-food items were issued through the RAPEX alert system last year, including unstable bathtubs for babies, collapsing push-chairs, tattoo inks containing banned toxic substances and shoes containing allergenic chemicals. The system, which ensures that dangerous products are quickly withdrawn from the market or recalled from consumers, operates throughout the 28 EU countries as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. The number of warnings issued in 2013 was 3.8% higher than the previous year. The Commission attributes this increase to improved detection and enforcement by national surveillance authorities, rather than a rise in the number of dangerous products being distributed in Europe.



A decade of consumer protection

There has been a steady year-on-year rise in the number of non-compliant products detected through the RAPEX system since it was first launched in 2003, when 200 alerts were issued. Clothing and children's toys each accounted for a quarter of the total number of corrective measures in 2013, followed by electrical products (9% of cases), motor vehicles (7%) and cosmetics (4%). The most common potential risks to consumers were chemical toxicity and risks of strangulation, injury, choking and electrical shock. At 64%, almost two-thirds of the dangerous items came from China: an increase of 6% since 2012 and 10% since 2011. The EU is working bilaterally with China to improve understanding among producers about product safety standards. The proportion of dangerous products made in Europe identified by the system has fallen from 27% a decade ago to 15% in 2013. The largest number of notifications last year were made in Hungary (12% of cases), Germany and Spain (11%), Bulgaria (8%), and the UK (6%). The Commission is pushing EU countries to adopt legislation that would improve the traceability of products. Currently around 10% of unsafe products sold in Europe cannot be traced to their country of origin or manufacture.

11. Competition “Youth Citizen Entrepreneurship”

The Youth Citizen Entrepreneurship Competition is an exciting new opportunity to develop your innovative ideas and projects **to create positive change in your community and the world**. With support and feedback from peers around the world, you can turn your passion for a better world into reality. The Youth Citizen Entrepreneurship Competition is an international contest **launched by The**



Goi Peace Foundation, Stiftung Entrepreneurship (Berlin) and UNESCO. The competition provides a global platform for young entrepreneurs who aspire to create positive change in their communities. By highlighting the best examples of youth entrepreneurship, the competition aims to empower the young

generation to take the initiative in social innovation and become pioneers in **building a harmonious and sustainable society**. With their innovative ideas and leadership, these global citizens will tackle some of the key challenges of today and offer a model of the entrepreneurial potential that will fuel our future. All participants will receive **free training** at the online [Entrepreneurship Campus](#). This training provides methods and techniques for developing ideas into solid business models, to turn a budding idea into a fully developed concept, or to improve on an existing business model. **Deadline: 30th of June 2014.** For more information please consult the following [link](#).

12. MEDEA Awards 2014

The call for entries to the MEDEA Awards 2014 has been announced. The aim of this annual competition is to encourage innovation and good practice in the use of media (audio, video, graphics and animation) in education. The awards also recognise and promote excellence in the production and pedagogical design of media-rich learning resources. Last year the awards received over 340 high-quality submissions, of which 6 winners were selected and presented in the MEDEA Awards ceremony that took place during the Media & Learning Conference. The Organising Committee is proud to announce that this year the annual MEDEA Awards will have 4 different prizes:



- The MEDEA Award for User-Generated Educational Media 2014
- The MEDEA Award for Professionally Produced Educational Media 2014
- The Special Prize for European Collaboration in the creation of Educational Media 2014
- The Special MEDEA Jury 2014 Prize

The deadline to submit your entry is **30 September 2014**. Entries can be submitted in English, French, German, Italian, Polish and Spanish. For more information please consult the following [link](#).

13. Internship Programme at United Nations Human Rights

Internships for graduate students are available at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). These internships are intended to:

- a) increase the intern's understanding of current human rights issues at the international level and give them an insight into the work of the United Nations and OHCHR in particular; and
- b) provide OHCHR and the United Nations Human Rights mechanisms with the assistance and contribution of outstanding young students or graduates.



The relationship between the Organization and the intern is one of mutual benefit. Interns are assigned to an organizational unit of OHCHR according to the needs of the Office and their own areas of interest. They are involved, inter alia, in: researching human rights issues, drafting analytical papers and reports, providing substantive and technical servicing of meetings, backstopping fact-finding and technical cooperation activities as well as field operations and supporting other OHCHR activities, depending on the exigencies of the Office. As part of the internship programme, OHCHR endeavours to brief interns through a series of information sessions on human rights issues conducted by staff of the Office.

Qualifications required

Applicants to the United Nations internship programme must at the time of application meet one of the following requirements:

- a) Be enrolled in a graduate school programme (second university degree or equivalent, or higher);
- b) Be enrolled in the final academic year of a first university degree programme (minimum Bachelor's level or equivalent);
- c) Have graduated with a university degree (as defined in 3.1 (a) and (b) above) and, if selected, must commence the internship within a one-year period of graduation, as provided for in section 11.4 of the present instruction.

Participants in the internship programme are selected from graduate students and holders of graduate level degrees in disciplines related to the work of the United Nations, e.g. International Law, Political Science, History, Social Sciences. Preference will be given to those, within these disciplines, who have specialized in human rights issues. Typically, interns do not have previous working experience of this nature. Applicants must be sponsored by an academic institution and must have a good command of at least two of the six official languages of the United Nations, i.e. English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese. Drafting ability in either English or French is required.

Deadline: 30 th of April 2014. For more information and applications please consult the following [link](#).

14. Beginning of the second stage in our association



From the 25th of February, our association is hosting a new intern (Lucia Benevento), which will remain with us until April 18th, participating with her skills to work in our information center. Lucia (see photo at left), from the first days of placement, it is integrated perfectly into our structure, proving to be an excellent and effective collaborator, bringing additional benefit to our activities in the care of the first survey conducted for the year 2014. We are therefore confident that her stay in our offices, will allow her to acquire and strengthen basic theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and we count on a brilliant second force "young"!

15. VOSES: at the start of the pilot phase

A few days ago began the pilot phase of the project VOSES (Volunteering solution for entrepreneurship spirit), in which a group of young "future entrepreneurs" is testing, with the help of some "mentor over 50" on-line courses prepared by 'whole partnership. The approved project under the LLP Leonardo Transfer of Innovation allow you to "put on the market" certain activities and workouts designed to encourage the creation of new businesses. The test period will last several months in which the group involved in 9 different courses will be engaged to support the new youth entrepreneurship.



16. Meetings with teachers to promote the package "Lesson on Europe"

In previous weeks were held five meetings with Lucan teachers to promote the the package called



"Lesson on Europe", strongly supported by the Region of Basilicata. The product, which includes video, animation, text and graphics, developed in collaboration with the office of Dr. Giuseppe Sabia aspires to become a good practice on how to communicate Europe in a so innovative and modern way. The package will include a DVD, a CD-ROM and a book of introduction to the initiative. The meetings took place in



Potenza, Melfi, Senise, Matera and Lagonegro. During these meetings was presented and distributed to the participants a copy of the DVD.

17. On completion of the Preliminary Visit and youth exchange in Finland



From March 13th to 16th held in Kokkola - Villa Elba (Finland), the preliminary visit of the project "Festivals of the World" approved in the program "Youth in Action" - Action 3.1. that anticipated real exchange took place from 12th April to 19th April of 2014. The project involved the participation of 5 young people



and 1 leader of the School of Human Sciences " E. Gianturco" of Potenza, aged between 15 and 17 years old. In addition to Italy and Finland, the other participating countries were: Lithuania, Russia, Turkey and Armenia.

18. Computer Literacy Web



From 6th to 12th of April was held the workshop " Web Computer Literacy", approved as part of the LLP Grundtvig Workshop - action n. 2013-1 - EN2 - GRU13 - 52005 . The main objective of the course was to train the participants in the fair use of open source software. Therefore, at the end of the workshop , they will be able to create documents and web sites from the beginning . In order to make the user independent , some will be provided adequate skills , such as editing the content , the installation of

new extensions , changing the visual themes , etc. . The workshop also introduced the participants to modern methods of web publishing, with an emphasis on CMS (Content Management Systems). The main objectives are : 1 to.obtain knowledge of the technical background of web publication with the CSM ; 2 . Getting to know the basics for the preparation of the content (text , images, graphics) ; 3 . Be able to create web pages . The workshop program will provide for the following modules : Computer ; Writing programs and related graphics ; Creating file ; HTML and XHTML ; CSM and CSS ; Working tools ; Communication systems on the Internet ; The online publication . The workshop was attended by 14 people from Spain , Greece, Turkey , Lithuania, Poland , Romania, Bulgaria and Latvia

19. Successfully completed the youth exchange in Izmir

On 2st of March 2014, ended the youth exchange "A Better Future Begins Today" held in Turkey, in the city of Izmir (very beautiful city and close to the ruins of Ephesus and the house of Mary). This activity was approved as part of the Youth in Action program. The exchange was attended by six young and a lecturer at the School of Human Sciences "E. Gianturco" of Potenza. The topic of the exchange was: education through sport. The exchange was attended by boys from: Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey. The boys have shown themselves quite excited about the experience



20. Moved to June 2014 Seminar "TRACKING ART"

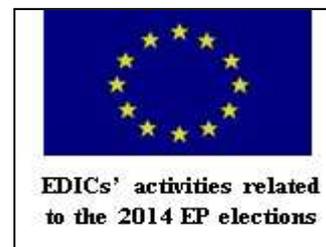


These days the French National Agency announced the new dates of the Seminar "TRACKING ART" outdoor art activities for inclusion , approved as part of the Youth in Action Programme (Action 4.3) to be held from 28 of June to 6 of July 2014 in the town of Auch and Toulouse in France.The first part of the seminar will be held in Toulouse from June 29th to July 2nd. After a brief presentation of the official objectives of the project will be held workshops on the following topics: Art Pedagogy, Land Art project in

rural areas,workshop with local artists. The second part of the seminar will take place in Auch 3 to 6 July 2014 and the planned workshops will cover the following topics:Street-art / land art, realization of the Land art collective intervention.

21. Last 4 meetings to be held in the project "My future is Europe"

Within the project "My future is Europe " (made under the call COMM/ROM/ED/2013_EPE) will be organized to brief the last 4 training sessions . The project in 2 phases of the implementation aims at promoting and knowledge of the issues and opportunities in Europe. In the first phase , which ran from October 15, 2013 to February 28 , 2014, were held 4 seminars on community programs that promote new entrepreneurship and support the creation / job search enhancing also the age diversity as a key to the transfer of skills and knowledge , social inclusion and transnational citizenship . This action included the involvement of high school students and its faculty. From March 1 to April 15, 2014 will be held the last 4 seminars on : values , role , tasks and activities of the European Parliament , trying to communicate Europe and its institutions in a form that is at once simple , modern, innovative immediate and conscious .



22. We are building a social network!

These days the staff at Euro-net is building a social network on the Erasmus program. The site is still under construction and will be available soon.

23. Facebook: a new record for us!

Facebook: exceeded in only 3 months and a half new friends 2013. Nel recorded throughout 2013, the new friends throughout the year were 605, now the new 2014 are to date 633 (total 3382) . In 2013 the "Like" throughout the year were 542, now the new 2014 are to date 313 (total 855) Our range of Euro -net is at an altitude of 3382, in just 3 and a half months have passed 500 new friends estimated for the year 2014 . 's Facebook page now has 855 "Like" . Please note that Euro -net is on Facebook (both as a profile page like that)

PROFILO

The web address shown below , you can go to our Facebook profile :

<http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?ref=profile&id=100000696594547>

Please note that in order to access the profile Euro net must be enrolled in the social network

PAGE

The web address indicated below can , however , go to our Facebook page which can also be accessed without membership in the social network :

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Euro-net/307227906008>



24. Our association admitted to new European networks



services, we can offer thanks to these networks.

Our association has been admitted in recent weeks to new networks in Europe: EURO-NET is now member or associated member in 54 different international networks (4 of them coordinated at transnational level). In future editions we will talk about these European networks and will describe the activities and