



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. Ireland in the driving seat

Economic stability, growth and jobs are Ireland's priorities for the next 6 months as it takes over the EU presidency from Cyprus.

This is Ireland's 7th turn at the EU helm, and by chance it coincides with the 40th anniversary of Ireland's joining the EU. The 6-month presidency gives Ireland a chance to prioritise issues that it considers to be particularly important – in this case economic stability, jobs and growth.



Jobs & growth

Ireland will push ahead with the compact on growth and jobs – a package of measures addressing fiscal consolidation, lending, unemployment, international trade and other areas with the potential to create growth and jobs.

Other priorities include new rules:

- on the recognition of professional qualifications in other EU countries;
- modernising public procurement;
- making clear the rights of workers posted abroad within the EU.

To stimulate innovation and research, Ireland will seek to conclude negotiations on the next round of EU funding, known as the Horizon 2020 programme, and will in particular promote nanotechnology, photonics, advanced manufacturing, cloud computing and high-speed computing.

The economy

To restore confidence in the European economy, Ireland will ensure that the new EU system for economic and budgetary coordination includes a focus on fundamental issues, such as wages, wage indexation, labour market reforms, pensions, education and poverty.

EU budget

With agreement on the EU's budget for 2014-2020 eluding EU leaders in November, a new meeting will take place under the Irish presidency. Once the overall figures have been agreed, Ireland will focus on how the budget is divided between policy areas. Ireland's priorities here are reform of the common agricultural policy and fisheries policy, spending on research and innovation, funding for poorer EU regions and the Connecting Europe Facility, which will create growth and jobs by improving European infrastructure. In addition to initiatives intended to promote growth and jobs, Ireland will also stress the environment, transport, new countries joining the EU, justice and support for development. On 1st July, Ireland will hand over to Lithuania, who will hold the presidency until the end of 2013.

2. Raising awareness of citizens' rights

Understanding your rights as an EU citizen is key to taking advantage of the benefits – such as the possibility to live and work anywhere in the Union.



Many people do not know enough about their rights as EU citizens to exercise them effectively. A 2010 survey found only 43% of people know the meaning of the term "citizen of the European Union" and almost half say they are "not well informed" about their rights. The EU's Europe for Citizens programme aims to help people become more aware of these rights – and foster a sense of European identity. The current 7-year programme ends in 2013. For the next round of funding, to 2020, the Commission proposes to focus its budget of €229m on promoting a better understanding

of the EU, its shared values, history and culture. Funds will also help people engage in civic activities through debates and discussions on the impact of the EU in their daily lives. One example is the programme's support for town twinning. It funds networking among municipalities and helps them develop joint local projects.

Upholding citizens' rights

Raising awareness is part of the Commission's approach to upholding citizens' rights throughout the Union – together with effective enforcement and simplifying their application in practice. A 2010 report on citizenship identified the main obstacles people face when trying to exercise their rights, and 25 measures the EU should take to remove them. Action has been taken on many of them. This week, for example, the Commission made a proposal to strengthen the right to consular protection abroad. Another proposal recommends ways to resolve cross-border inheritance tax problems.

What is European citizenship?

Every national of an EU country is also a citizen of the Union. In addition to national privileges, they hold an additional set of rights, guaranteed by the EU's treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Citizenship gives people the right to live, work, travel and shop anywhere in the 27 member countries – as if they were in their own country.

3. Plan to boost European entrepreneurship

Proposed measures would nurture new generations of entrepreneurs and help young people, women, older people, immigrants and unemployed people set up their own businesses.

Entrepreneurs are job creators. They lead many of the small start-ups generating 4 million new jobs created in Europe each year. However, the EU lags behind its competitors in entrepreneurial attitude, indicating a potential for even more job creation. Only 11% of Europeans are entrepreneurs, while around 40% aspire to be their own boss. In the US and China more than half would like to be self-employed. This relative reluctance to create new businesses has to change if Europe is to return to growth. The Commission is proposing an action plan to encourage this shift, by:

- improving access to finance, creating a European market for small loans, simplifying tax rules for direct private investments;
- including entrepreneurship education and experience in school curricula – young people should have at least one entrepreneurial experience before leaving secondary school;
- reducing the time it takes to start up a business and obtain the necessary licences and permits;
- creating mentoring, advice and support schemes for women, seniors, immigrants, unemployed people and other potential entrepreneurs;
- providing start-ups with management training and coaching, networking with peers, potential suppliers and clients;
- supporting web-based start-ups by removing barriers to cross-border sales online;
- making it easier to start, sell, hand on, or re-start a business;
- helping start-ups overcome short-term financial difficulties and giving honest entrepreneurs a second chance after bankruptcy – 'second starters' are more successful.

EU countries already work together to reduce red tape on businesses through the Small Business Act. The new plan will help make these common rules work even better for small businesses.

Next steps

The Commission will work closely with EU governments, business organisations and others to set out a roadmap for implementing the proposals. Support for entrepreneurs varies tremendously across the EU. Sharing best practice and coordinating efforts can be more effective than each country working alone.



4. Help needed for those hit hardest by crisis

Europe needs to coordinate growth and job creation efforts, help those affected most by the crisis and address rising social inequality.



Five years into an economic crisis, the EU is again in recession – leaving around 26 million without work. Household incomes have declined, and nearly 1 person out of 4 is impoverished or at risk. Countries in southern and eastern Europe have been hit particularly hard, according to the Commission's report *Employment & social developments in Europe 2012*. The report shows which of the measures to help those most affected by the crisis – including young adults, unemployed women and single mothers – are working. EU countries can use this information to help adjust their policies and develop common solutions.

What is the EU doing?

Workers have a better chance of finding a job in EU countries that have made substantial reforms to their labour markets and welfare systems. The Commission called on all EU countries to make similar reforms in its April 2012 employment proposals and its country-specific recommendations on 2012-2013 domestic budgets and economic policies. Proposals include investing more efficiently in education and training, and supporting the creation of high-skilled jobs in growth sectors such as the green economy, information and communications technologies, and healthcare. The report also shows most national welfare systems are stretched to their limits and governments are having difficulty addressing the increasing number of people falling into poverty. The Commission plans to help by providing guidance later this year to each EU country on implementing sustainable and effective social support measures.

Eurozone economic split

The report confirms a huge difference in unemployment rates between the eurozone's north and south – a 7.5 percentage point spread at the end of 2011. This difference could strain eurozone economic coordination. The Commission is calling for eurozone countries to better coordinate their tax and employment policies. A Commission blueprint for deeper economic & monetary union sets out the steps to achieve these goals, including a common budget to temporarily help countries in need. More work is also needed to end the eurozone's debt crisis and increase investment in job creation, upgrading skills and social inclusion.

5. Cleaner, more secure energy for cars

Proposals to boost use of alternative fuels would ensure drivers can fill up or plug in at more stations across EU.

If more drivers switched to cars powered by electricity, hydrogen and natural gas – rather than petrol and diesel – it would help make the EU less dependent on oil imports, as well curbing greenhouse gas emissions. However, the widespread use of alternative fuels is being held back by the high cost of vehicles, low consumer acceptance, and a lack of recharging and refuelling stations. To remove these barriers, the Commission plans to set binding targets and common standards. The main proposals cover:



- **electricity** – a minimum number of recharging stations per country and a standard plug so drivers can recharge anywhere in the EU
- **hydrogen** – common standards for fuel hoses and other components at filling stations in 14 EU countries
- **liquefied natural gas** – filling stations for lorries every 400 km along the proposed unified European transport network; filling stations for ships would also be required at all 139 maritime and inland ports along the network
- **compressed natural gas** – accessible refuelling stations, with common standards, available to ordinary cars Europe-wide at least every 150 km by 2020.

EU countries would be able to implement these changes by adapting local laws and taxes to encourage private sector investment. EU funding is already available to support such changes. The proposals do not address other alternative fuels that either use existing infrastructure (biofuels and synthetic fuels) or already have core infrastructure in place (liquefied petroleum gas).

Developing a modern network

Some 84% of the oil used by all modes of transport is imported (around €1 billion a day in 2011). Most of this is bought from unstable regions of the world – an uncertain supply. Switching to cleaner fuels is an obvious way to make Europe's economy more energy independent. The approach is in line with the Commission's transport roadmap, which sets targets to both increase mobility and further integrate the EU's transport networks by 2050 – while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Rail travel: more competition, better services

New proposals to open national rail networks to competition, increase investment and offer travellers more choice and better services.



The European Commission is proposing measures to open national rail networks to more competition. The proposals aim to boost investment and provide travellers with better services. Not only does rail provides safe, efficient transport at the same time as reducing road traffic congestion, it also increases the EU's energy security whilst reducing its carbon footprint. However, fewer people are travelling by rail in Europe, and investment to modernise and extend the network is sorely lacking. The EU's rail package is part of its strategy to reverse this decline.

Reducing red tape, cutting costs

The proposals would transfer responsibility for issuing vehicle authorisations and operators' safety certificates from national governments to the European Rail Agency. This would speed up approvals, cutting some €500 million in costs to rail operators by 2025 and encouraging new operators to enter the market.

Providing better quality and more choice

The proposed rules would open up all domestic passenger networks to competition – including tenders to manage publicly owned networks. Combined with other reforms, the proposals would lead to more track being laid to extend the EU's rail network. Travellers and operators would see €40 billion in benefits by 2035. Currently, publicly owned networks account for over 90% of EU rail journeys. Only Sweden and the UK have fully open markets. Germany, Austria, Italy, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands have partially opened theirs.

Improving efficiency

New rules would give independent track managers operational and financial independence from train operators. The proposals would remove potential conflicts of interest and give operators access to all rail networks without discrimination.

Protecting workers

The proposals should lead to new and better jobs – as experienced in EU countries with open, competitive rail networks. EU rules would allow governments to require new contractors to take on current rail workers when public service contracts are transferred to them.

Next steps

The proposals will go to the European Parliament and EU governments for consideration.

7. Organic food and drink – consultation on EU rules

Your opinion needed on how best to encourage organic production in Europe.



Strict EU-wide rules for organic food and drink aim to bolster consumer trust and promote Europe's organic farmers, the care they take of the land, biodiversity and high standards of animal protection. Currently some 2% of the foods bought by EU consumers are certified organic, with 200,000 farms (2% of the total) counting as organic. Now, the Commission is looking at ways to improve the EU's organic rules and boost demand even more. As part of this process, we want to hear from you on:

- simplifying the rules – while ensuring standards are not watered down;
- ensuring genetically modified organisms (GMOs) – which are prohibited under the rules – do not accidentally enter the organic food chain;
- promoting organic products through labelling rules (especially the compulsory use of the European logo on all EU-produced organic products);
- updating the Commission's 2004 action plan for developing organic farming;
- tightening controls, to prevent fraud;
- addressing shortcomings in current import rules.

The [online consultation](#) is **open until 10 April 2013**. The comments received will inform decisions on the next steps to be taken. The Commission plans to table proposals for how the rules can be changed around the end of 2013. Currently foods may only be called organic if at least 95% of their agricultural ingredients are organic. Organic farming emphasises environmental protection and animal welfare. Farmers must avoid or drastically reduce their use of synthetic chemicals such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medicines. For imported food to be recognised as organic, the producing countries' organic rules and certification authorities must be recognised as equivalent to EU standards. When using the EU organic logo, manufacturers must also include the reference number of

the certification authority and the names of the producer, processor or distributor who last handled the product. National organic certification marks may also be used alongside the EU logo.

8. Spotlight on top regional projects

RegioStars awards recognise outstanding regional projects funded by the EU.

The 5 winners demonstrate innovation in fostering smart, sustainable growth benefiting people, the environment and the economy. They are among the hundreds of thousands of projects receiving EU regional development funds. The 2013 RegioStars in each category are:

1. **UPTEC, smart growth** – the University of Porto's science & technology park has so far helped 110 firms, including 95 start-ups, 5 large companies and 5 private innovation centres. Some 800 graduate jobs have been created, contributing to robust economic growth in the region.
2. **Enworks, sustainable growth** – the environmental support service helps small businesses in North West England become more resource efficient. As a result companies have identified annual savings of €95 million. Environmental improvements have created or protected some 960 jobs.
3. **Individual employment paths, inclusive growth** – the Polish project in Elblag provides professional job coaches to long-term jobless workers aged 45 and over. Around 80% found a job and with ongoing support 9 out of 10 were still employed 15 months later.
4. **Neighbourhood Management Berlin**, deprived urban areas (CityStar) – the project introduced governing bodies in depressed districts of Berlin, strengthening local residents' participation in programmes to improve their quality of life.
5. **Towards Work**, informing the public – the Lithuanian project ran a series of video clips on TV channels challenging attitudes toward the deaf. Pilot job centres were established to help those with hearing disabilities find a job, with 2 out of 3 finding employment.

Regions submitted a record 149 projects for this year's awards. The winners received their awards on 31 January at a ceremony in Brussels. Applications for the 2014 awards should be sent by 19 April 2013. Finalists will present their projects before an independent jury during the EU's annual conference for representatives from local and regional government (7-10 October).



9. Agreement on EU multiannual budget 2014-20



A fair assessment of the agreement between the Heads of State or Government should recognise that this deal is not perfect but it offers a basis for negotiations with the European Parliament.

President of the European Commission José Manuel Barroso stressed that one essential condition for this agreement to work is a maximum possible flexibility that will allow adaption to changes or developments, for example by moving spending from one year to another. He said that despite the fact that the levels agreed by the Heads of State and Government are below

what the Commission considers desirable ... *"the deal that has been agreed tonight can still be an important catalyst for growth and jobs."*

The President highlighted several positive elements of the new multiannual budget:

1. The basic structure of the Commission proposal and some innovative instruments have been preserved, including the Connecting Europe Facility which provides for investment in transport, energy and the digital agenda. This makes the EU's budget a tool for competitiveness and growth with a pan-European logic.
2. More significant investment than previously will benefit European programmes crucial for supporting growth and jobs creation – such as Horizon 2020 for research and innovation, Erasmus for all for student exchanges and training abroad, and COSME for small and medium sized enterprises

3. Important elements designed to address the current major social challenges have been included, especially a new Youth Employment Initiative – a commitment to act at EU level on today's main political challenge: getting young people back in to work. The aid programme for the most deprived people in Europe has also been preserved, as well as European commitment to development and humanitarian aid.

On another point on the European Council agenda – trade – President Barroso said he is glad that the European Council has adopted strong conclusions that endorse the Commission's ambitious trade agenda. *"We need to move forward on free trade agreements as better access would increase GDP by at least 2% ... The Commission will push ahead to realise the full potential of an integrated transatlantic free trade agreement. I hope that very soon the High Level Working Group will present to us and President Obama a recommendation to launch negotiations on a transatlantic trade agreement."* Finally, President Barroso reiterated that delivering on the EU's commitments to its partners in the Southern Mediterranean ("Arab Spring" countries) continues to be a top priority. *"The case for engagement remains stronger than ever. I am pleased with the resolve shown by the European Council to continue supporting the transition to democracy in the region,"* he said.

10. European Skills Passport launched

The European Skills Passport, which helps people to assemble their skills and qualifications online, has now been launched by the European Commission.



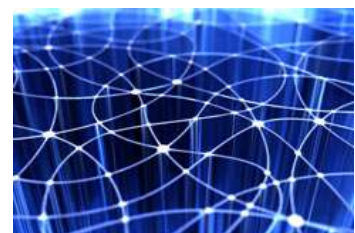
The Passport enables people to improve the presentation of their CVs by bringing together their educational and training certificates in one place, providing evidence for the qualifications and skills declared in the CV. It is available for free in 26 languages on the Europass portal where an on-line editor helps users to create their individual passports. It complements the Europass CV which is

used by more than 20 million Europeans. By giving a clear and comprehensive picture of the skills and qualifications users refer to in their CVs, the European Skills Passport helps job-seekers to improve their chances on the labour market and employers to find qualified personnel. The European Skills Passport is one of thirteen actions launched under the Commission's Agenda for New Skills and Jobs, which aims to make Europe's labour markets work better.

11. Cyber-crime blueprint

Strategy sets out common EU approach to securing digital networks, preventing online crime and protecting consumers.

Crime on the internet is increasing rapidly. Computer viruses, network breaches, and cyber-crime can lead to substantial financial losses, erode trust in online services and cause major damage to the EU's economy. Unless we do more to protect critical digital networks, public safety and national security could also come under threat. It's a global problem calling for a common approach – online criminals can attack from anywhere. Around 38% of European internet users have changed their behaviour because of cyber-security concerns: 18% are less likely to buy goods online and 15% are less likely to use online banking according to a recent survey. To reverse this trend the Commission has launched a comprehensive strategy to defend the EU's digital networks and protect consumers from cyber-crime. A common approach would help make critical networks more resilient to attack and drastically reduce online crime. Getting other countries onboard would also increase security in the EU and protect citizens. EU countries would work more closely together to promote cyber-security globally by advocating the application of existing international laws in cyberspace and helping other nations become more cyber-secure.



New measures

In line with this strategy the Commission is also proposing EU countries, internet providers and vulnerable business sectors take steps to secure critical digital networks. All EU governments would become responsible for preventing and responding to threats to digital networks. All would have to meet common standards on cyber-security and increase cooperation in combating cyber-crime. E-commerce service providers and businesses in the energy, transport, banking and healthcare sectors

would have to improve network security. Current EU law requiring the reporting of online security incidents would be extended to cover all major internet services and public administrations. For example, under current law, regular telecoms providers have to report security incidents while voice-over-IP (VOIP) services, like internet telephone calls such as Skype, do not. The new measures would close such loopholes by requiring VOIP services to also report incidents.

12. The European Parliament – “Why should I care?”



Have you ever wanted to express YOUR passionate opinion about the significance of the European Parliament to the lives of EU citizens? Have you ever itched to participate in a pan-European initiative alongside other young and like-minded individuals? Have you ever dreamt of MAKING A DIFFERENCE in the European integration project? NOW is your chance to get your 'creative juices'

going and tell us in an innovative and convincing manner why the European Parliament matters to you and why there is a need to vote in the 2014 European parliamentary elections. It is in your power to SHAPE your future so GET INVOLVED! Your contribution MATTERS and could win you the trip of a lifetime to Brussels! Are you IN???

Eligibility

- Age 16-30;
- Citizens of the EU and Croatia;
- Individual or collective entries.

Guidelines: Submissions must be in English or include an English translation.

Format examples for the competition entry:

- writing (such as an essay, story, newspaper/magazine, poem, article/report, blog, etc.) - word limitation: 3–3000 words;
- other art form (like painting, drawing, comics, caricature, photography, short theatre piece, etc.);
- audio-visual techniques (for instance, a video, short movie, game, song, etc.) - length limitation: 1-120 minutes;
- website, applications for social media or communication technologies (for example, Smartphone application, Facebook apps, etc.);
- visual documentation from a public event which you organised exclusively as your entry to the competition and consider a good example for future events (such as artistic performance, workshop, debate, etc.);
- or whatever else might come to your mind.

Participants need to provide a short description of their entry and to suggest three ways in which their submission can be disseminated to raise awareness about the role of the European Parliament. (see Enrolment form).

Prize

An all-expenses-covered, once-in-a-lifetime trip to Brussels for 20 winners to present their entries, exchange ideas with decision makers and like-minded young Europeans, and see the EP at work.

Deadlines: 28 March 2013. For more information, please consult the following [web](#).

13. ILO launches global photo contest "WORK4YOUTH"



The ILO Youth Employment Programme is launching a photo contest focusing on young people at work. The photo contest has been organized in partnership with the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team and Country Office for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest, and financed by The MasterCard Foundation. The objective of the contest is to highlight the challenges young people face in the workplace, as well as innovative ideas to address them. Photos submitted by participants should capture youth at work (in different places and under various conditions) in a creative and original manner.

Photographers are invited to focus specifically on working conditions, gender barriers, discrimination, informality, entrepreneurship, working poverty, migration, precarious work, and the rural economy, among others.

A jury will award a total of five prizes in two categories:

Global: A selection made from all photo entries

1) Best photo: USD 1000

2) Second best photo: USD 500

3) Youth prize (entries of persons aged 18-29 years): USD 800

Regional: A selection made from photo entries from the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region

4) CEE best photo: USD 1000

5) CEE youth prize (entries of persons aged 18-29 years): USD 800

The winning photos will be displayed in an online photo exhibition. Participants are invited to submit up to a maximum of five photos per person by no later than **15 April 2013** at 23:59 (European Central Time) with the Official Entry Form. Submissions from all around the world are welcome. For more information, please consult the following [link](#).

14. Multimedia competition "Migrants in Europe"

The European Commission's Directorate-general for Home Affairs is organising a multimedia competition under the theme "Migrants in Europe". We are inviting students over 18, who are attending art, journalism, audiovisual and communication schools from the European Union and Croatia to enter an artwork into the competition. It should depict the role migrants that come from outside of Europe, play in European societies. If you choose to enter, there are three different categories in which works will be judged:

- Posters;
- Photos;
- Videos.

How do I take part?

Your school, college or university has to register on the registration page of our website. Once the registration is validated by the national coordinators, the school receives a 'log in'. The school can then submit the artworks of one or several teams or individuals in one or several categories. When the submission phase is over, the artworks will first be evaluated by a national jury. Each national jury will choose the 10 best artworks in their country. A European jury will then choose 30 European finalists among the national finalists, as well as the 3 eventual winners. The 30 finalist artworks will be published on this site and open to a public vote, who will decide the public's prize winner. The four winning schools - one for each category and one public prize - will be awarded a 10.000€ prize. Three representatives from the school of the thirty finalist works will be invited to Brussels for the prize giving ceremony, for a two-day stay. The trip and accommodation will be paid for by the European Commission. **Deadlines: 21 June 2013.** For more information, please consult the following web:

<http://www.migrantsineurope.eu/en>



15. Call Europe Direct: our center again chosen for the years 2013-2017



We are really happy to inform you that for the next five years our association will host an Europe Direct center: in fact our project titled "Europe Direct Basilicata" has been positively assessed by the European Commission Representation in Italy which gave it a score of 88.33 (well above the minimum of 71.33 need to be selected!). So for the next five years will carry out the information activities of the Europe Direct antenna of the European Commission, with the commitment to improve every day!

16. The “Gargantua 'soul’” project has started



The Youth in Action project entitled Gargantua's soul has started its activities since few weeks. At this time the group of young participants is developing the first operational meetings and is working on the construction of the workshops to be implemented during the initiative. The project "Gargantua's soul" comes from the awareness, from the applicant organization, of the existence on the local territory of several groups of foreigners who interact little in the social everyday life. According to official surveys in fact:

- a) the population of foreign nationality and residing in Basilicata for work, study or personal reasons, is equal to about 3% of the total population;
- b) the number of births with foreign origin in Italy is in constant growing and seems more than the double of number of the the last five years (among foreigners mostly living on the territory of Lucania there are: Romanians, Albanians, Moroccans, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Polishes, Tunisians, etc.).

For these reasons, it is easy to fee the need for actions based on issues relating to intercultural activities, oriented to reflection and that could promote the real encounter among different cultures, that, while living together in the same territory, have difficulty interaction. This project therefore intends to meet this real need through non-formal education activities that could encourage active citizenship and support the social commitment to promote the entry into a supranational European dimension. The proposed activities will be characterized by a peer to peer approach structured to engage fully and truly participated form many young people who, in turn, could become a means of conveying information to other young people through the transmission of personal experiences and needs. EURO-NET aims to reach the outlying areas of the city of Potenza mostly populated by foreign families, the smaller towns and villages known to be inhabited by many families from other European countries and that, for geographical and social position, are poorly motivated to integration and to participation in initiatives aimed at active citizenship and at sharing of cultures. The project, which is inspired by a famous French literature character (exactly the giant Gargantua), which with his "big step" is able to traverse distant lands and learn about people different from each another, wants to create a network of aware relations through the discovery of diverse traditions and encouraging the sharing. Through engaging activities based on intercultural workshops of various kinds marked to education for active citizenship and to social inclusion (such as peer to peer interventions, team coaching, tutoring, etc.), the project seeks to promote the social integration of young people aged from 15 to 20 years coming from different ethnic groups with peers of the area. The project has a duration of 10 months and it is divided into three phases: preparation, implementation and follow-up. In the first phase the project will define the operational details (dates and locations of the various activities) and it will carry out meetings with local Authorities and/or Organisms working in the field of social integration in order to effectively communicate the objectives and initiatives of the project and identify the group of direct beneficiaries. Very important at this stage will also be the communication campaign (which incidentally will be continued in a constant way for the full duration of the project).

In the second phase the project will implement:

- intercultural workshops based on manual tasks and oral transmission;
- meetings with families of origin;
- meetings of education for democracy, solidarity citizenship and active European citizenship;
- social inclusion activities through guided tours, peer to peer interventions, team coaching, tutoring;
- a press-tour with the participation of some journalists to laboratory activities and a series of 4 radio broadcasts.

In the final phase the project will carry out:

- the evaluation report;
- the analysis of feedback from beneficiaries and operators;
- the dissemination and exploitation of results (that will also be strengthened by the creation of a photographic exhibition and a video of the realized initiatives).

More information on the project will be available in the next newsletter.

