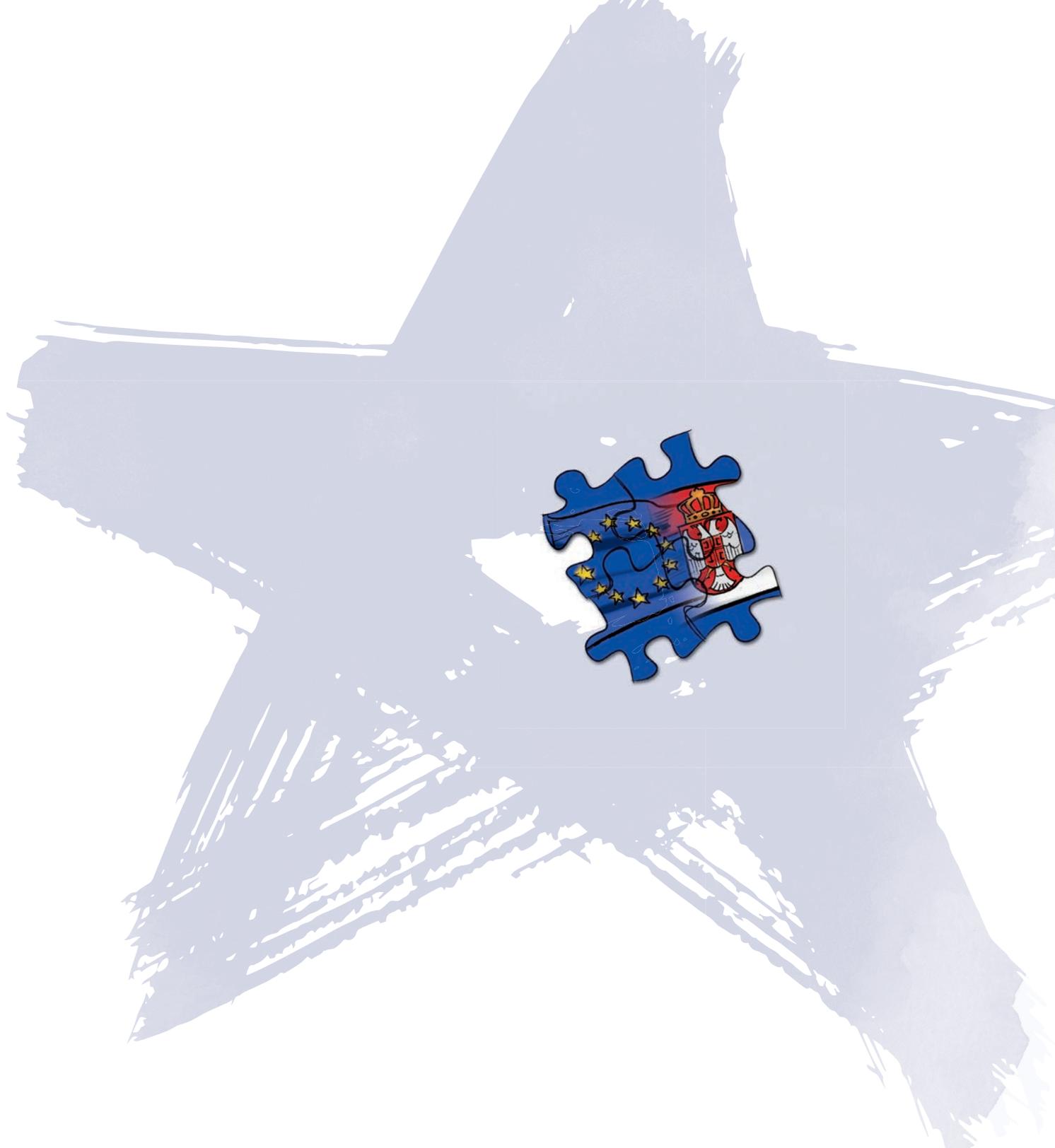




EUROPA
DIARY
2019  2020

10th EDITION





Name and surname





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Jadranka Joksimović,
Minister of European Integration
of the Republic of Serbia

[@MINEIsrb](https://twitter.com/MINEIsrb)

www.mei.gov.rs

DEAR STUDENTS,

every anniversary should be celebrated because jubilees in their constancy measure the value of things, endeavours and relations. And a decade of Europa Diary's existence and survival speaks about the continuity and the importance of the process of Serbia's European integration for all our citizens, but especially for you who, in the future, will be not only Serbian citizens but also citizens of the European Union. The need to learn about the historical, cultural, economic and political background, as well as the procedural and institutional framework of the European Union will not cease even when Serbia becomes a full member, because the European Union is an ever-changing format of active cooperation between the Member States and the citizens of the European Union.

I am certain that, despite your diverse attitudes on topics about social life, you all have a strong motivation to learn more about what it is that makes up our everyday lives, and what, as a process, should bring more possibilities for education, travel, employment and, all in all, more equal chances for all citizens- especially for you as the young generation.

DEAR STUDENTS,

with each reform step we have recently taken, we have been getting closer to the quality of standards in education that all countries of the European Union possess. Through the reforms we have initiated, we are striving to equip new generations with the necessary skills, knowledge and attitudes to make them functional and engaged citizens, capable of using their capacities to secure their own personal and professional well-being and also to contribute to the prosperity of the communities they live in!

As well as our traditional and national values, we endeavour every day to bring the European system of values closer to you and to strengthen your competencies for a democratic society. It is our desire for you to develop your potential and we wish to create possibilities for continued education, and professional and personal growth through the education processes of the Republic of Serbia.

We hope that this guide will help you to understand the social context in which your peers in Europe are growing up as well as the possibilities offered to you as future citizens of the European Union!



Mladen Šarčević,
Minister of Education,
Science and Technological
Development of
the Republic of Serbia

[@MPNTR](https://twitter.com/MPNTR)

www.mpn.gov.rs

DEAR STUDENTS,

the Europa Diary is now in its 10th year. For your 2019/2020 school year a special jubilee edition has been written to bring the European Union closer to your interests and opportunities. Besides being a daily planner, the Diary will enable you to explore, understand and become more familiar with goals and values of the European Union.

This Diary, drafted by the EU in cooperation with the Serbian government since its first edition, will also inform you about the accession process of Serbia towards membership in the EU.

Ana and Marko, our guides in this Diary, will share with you many interesting facts and opportunities that the EU is already offering you.

This Diary will match your interest to learning more about the EU, how it functions, and - very importantly - what are the opportunities for Serbia and its citizens by becoming a member of the European family.

This will certainly have an important impact to your future as the EU membership will open a lot of possibilities for your education, work, and personal growth.

As you are the future of Serbia, I am sure that you will see these

I encourage you to take part in the competition that we have launched. You can read more about it in the diary and clicking on the dedicated website www.evropskidnevnik.rs. The best 15 creative and innovative works will be awarded by a 7 day trip to the EU!

Let's make this journey innovative, educative and fun. I hope that this 10th jubilee edition of Europa Diary will inspire you to be a more active European wishing to learn, experience and develop our wonderful continent.

I am looking forward meeting the competition winners personally!!



H.E. Sem Fabrizi,
Ambassador and Head of
Delegation of the European
Union to the Republic of Serbia

[@FabriziSem](https://twitter.com/FabriziSem)

www.europa.rs



10th CALL FOR PARTICIPATION 'EUROPE AND ME'

After successfully holding its 9th contest last year, as part of the Europa Diary, the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia is inviting you, high school students, to take part in the **10th annual contest** of creative and innovative works.

THIS YEAR'S TOPICS ARE:

- The EU and Serbia
- The EU in your everyday life
- Myths about the EU
- Human rights
- Environment and climate change
- The prevention of violence
- Europe – united in diversity.



@evropski_dnevnik



10th JUBILEE CONTEST FOR CREATIVE AND INDIVIDUAL WORKS

Works can be created individually or as a team, in the following categories:

1. **Photo works** (individual);
2. **Proposal for the design of the 2020/2021 dairy** – front and back covers and the design all 10 chapters of this year's edition (team);
3. **Video formats** – up to three minutes in length (team);
4. **Cartoon/caricature** – format B2 (individual);
5. **Multimedia formats** - creating a web page or mobile app (team);

15 WORKS TO BE AWARDED

2020. WINNERS WILL WIN A 7-DAY PRIZE TRIP TO ONE OR MORE EU COUNTRIES

Participation rules in the 2019/2020 contest:

- Students in the second and third grades of high school are eligible to take part.
- Several teams from the same school may participate (three students per team). Each team must have its own mentor. Team members must not be part of any formal school club or extracurricular activity.
- Students who have been awarded in previous Europa diary contest rounds may not take part in this year's contest.
- Schools which have taken part in previous Europa Diary contest rounds are allowed to participate.
- The mentor must be a teacher at school.
- Teachers may be mentors of only one team.
- A total of 15 works will be awarded, three winners in each category.
- A minimum number of works in each category is 10.
- If an work is submitted in a certain category, the EU Delegation reserves the right to present additional awards in one of the other categories.

THE WINNERS WILL BE GIVEN THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO GO ON A SEVEN-DAY TRIP TO ONE OR SEVERAL EU MEMBER STATES IN MAY 2020.

THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING WORKS IS 31st JANUARY 2020.



Works submitted after the deadline will not be taken into consideration. All works, except those in the category *Comic/caricature*, are to be submitted electronically, to evropskidnevnik@euinfo.rs.

To apply, you need to fill out the application form, which is available on the website www.evropskidnevnik.rs.



Works in the category *Comic/caricature*, together with the application form, must be sent by post to:

EU Info Centre
for the Europa Diary 2019/2020 contest
Kralja Milana 7
11 000 Belgrade

Instructions for submitting works, which also include detailed information on the role of mentors, can be found on the same website. The submitted works will be assessed by an expert jury, and the results will be announced in March 2020, on the website www.evropskidnevnik.rs. Contestants who have won will be notified by e-mail.

If you have any questions, please check whether the answers can be found in the FAQ section on the website www.evropskidnevnik.rs or alternatively, send your questions via email to evropskidnevnik@euinfo.rs.

GOOD LUCK TO ALL THE CONTESTANTS!!



EUROPE AND ME

The Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia has published the Europa Diary since 2009. An integral part of each issue has been a competition for creative and innovative works by high school students. In December 2018 the call for participation was published as part of the ninth issue of the **Europa Diary 2018/2019**.

The deadline for submitting works was 21st February 2019. Over the course of three months, **373 works** were submitted, which were authored by 1000 students and their mentors from all over Serbia. The topics of last year's contest were: **'The EU and Me'**, **'The EU and Serbia'**, **'Let's Preserve our Environment'**, **'Healthy Lifestyles'**, **'Active Citizenship'** and **'Violence Prevention'**.

Three works from each category, literary, photo and multimedia, were chosen, while a total of 12 works were awarded, including those submitted by individuals as well as teams.



All the awarded works can be found on the website <http://www.evropskidnevnik.rs/nagradjeni-radovi/>, where you can also **apply to take part in this year's competition**.



ALL THE WORKS WERE EXHIBITED AS PART OF THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF EUROPE DAY, ORGANIZED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION IN BELGRADE ON 9th MAY. AS PART OF THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME, THE EXHIBITION WAS ALSO VISITED BY PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ANA BRNABIC AND THE EU AMBASSADOR SEM FABRIZI, WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE OCCASION TO SPEAK TO THE WINNERS OF THE CONTEST.



AWARDED STUDENTS AT THE PULA ARENA

The winners of the contest were also given the opportunity to travel to the EU states. Nineteen students, from to the fourth grades of high school, went on the trip together with eleven high school teachers from cities and towns all over Serbia:

157	local education centres cooperated on the project
550 THOUSAND	students reached through the Evropa Dairy
550+	works received in the last two competitions

Subotica, Veliko Gradiste, Cacak, Belgrade, Senta, Novi Sad, Nis, Bor and Leskovac. **Between 7th and 14th July 2019** the award winners visited three European Union Member States: **Croatia (Pula); Italy (Venice, Padua, Verona and Ferrara) and Slovenia (Ljubljana and Bled)**. The trip gave them the unique opportunity to get better acquainted with these country's cultures.

The students returned from their trip with lots of impressions. **Sara Mladenovic**, one of the award winners from the Nis Art School, said that this had been an unforgettable journey for her, which also coincided with her eighteenth birthday. She was with the rich and diverse activities and the opportunities to learn about European heritage: ranging from art, astrology and science to religion. She was most excited about visiting part of Slovenia and the fact that she learned a great deal about this country and its ways of protecting the environment.



267	awarded high school students and teachers since 2012
124	awarded works since 2012
9	contest rounds



NOTES

Hand-drawn illustrations at the top of page 14 include a sun, a paper airplane, a hot air balloon, and several birds flying. The page contains a series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between solid yellow lines and dotted lines.

Introduction to the EU 00

Marko and Ana will take us on a short journey through the creation and growth of the European Union. During the last few years, together with their friends and with the help of the Europa Diary, they have learnt a lot about this topic and now they want to share their knowledge with you in this 10th jubilee edition of the Europa Diary.



MARKO

Ana, did you know that once Serbia becomes an EU Member State Serbian language too will become an language of the European Union?

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

Although it stretches over a large part of the European continent, not all European countries are part of the European Union.

The European Union is not a country in the sense that Germany, Italy or Serbia are, but a union currently made up of 28 Member States, which through partnership and cooperation improve the lives of more than 513.5 million people¹ who live throughout the EU. Since the creation of the European Union in 1957, the number of Member States has been constantly growing, thus from the initial six to a family of 28 Member States.

ANA

Of course. Serbian will EU language, and Cyrillic is already an ver since Bulgaria became a Member State in 2007.

28 MEMBER STATES

513.5 MILLION EU POPULATION

European Union has

24 EU (OFFICIAL) LANGUAGES

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9967985/3-10072019-BP-EN.pdf/e152399b-cb9e-4a42-a155-c5de6dfe25d1>.



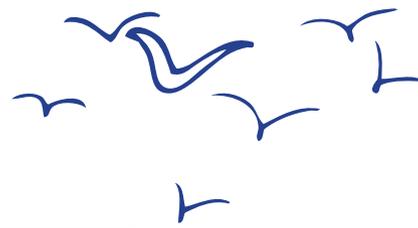
UNITED IN DIVERSITY

This motto of the European Union is the respect of underlying principles and values established and adopted by Member States as the necessary condition for further progress and development to which the EU is committed. The most important among them are: democracy, freedom, equality, rule of law, and respect for human and minority rights.

This is how the EU enlargement process progressed:

- 1957.** The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany and Italy
- 1973.** The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark
- 1981.** Greece
- 1986.** Spain and Portugal
- 1995.** Sweden, Finland and Austria
- 2004.** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta
- 2007.** Bulgaria and Romania
- 2013.** Croatia

THE GOAL OF BRINGING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CLOSER TOGETHER WAS NOT TO START AN EXCLUSIVE, CLOSED FOR NEW MEMBERS. OVER THE YEARS, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) HAS GROWN FROM A SMALL GROUP OF SIX WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES INTO THE 28-MEMBER EUROPEAN UNION WE KNOW TODAY, AND CONTINUES TO NEGOTIATE WITH ASPIRING MEMBERS, INCLUDING SERBIA.



Earlier on, we mentioned that the European Union is not a country, so to further accentuate the unity and promote such a unique model of cooperation between the states, in 1985 the EU adopted the symbols we recognize today: the anthem and the date celebrated on 9 May as Europe Day.



MARKO

I am sure that you can recognize the EU as easily as you can recognize of your own country. on every tall building, parliament, monument, cultural and youth centres all over Europe.

The European Union anthem is the "Ode to Joy" theme from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. The anthem can usually be heard at ceremonies organized by the European Union or events with EU guest representatives and those that have a European character.

We are sure that you have heard it at least once.



ANA

There are 12 yellow stars on a blue background, aligned in a circle that represents unity. The number of stars on the flag is 12 and it never changes, regardless of the number of EU Member States.

If you haven't, listen to it in different versions.

MARKO

There are even hip-hop and techno versions!



We celebrate Europe day on 9 May.

On that day in 1950, Robert Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, presented a unique document that we celebrate today as the initiation of a union, which we now know as the European Union.

Robert Schumann
Lo 9 Mai 1950.

It was then that he presented the Schumann Declaration – a brave and daring proposal for cooperation between the countries of Europe - only a few years after the end of the Second World War. This declaration proposed mutual cooperation in the production of coal and steel, which were important energy sources at that time. Later, in 1952, six European countries – Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany and Italy founded the European Coal and Steel Community, where coal and steel production management was placed under the authority of institutions that were outside the jurisdiction of single countries.

Today's European Union was conceived on the foundations of this European community. From coal and steel, this fruitful cooperation has spread to other areas, such as trade, agriculture, energy, etc.

THE EUROPEAN UNION BECAME THE FIRST EVER UNION OF STATES TO WIN THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 2012 FOR ITS COMMITMENT AND EFFORTS TO PROMOTE PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.



Simone Veil (Simone Veil)
(1927–2017)

First woman President of the European Parliament (1979–1982)



HOW DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION FUNCTION?



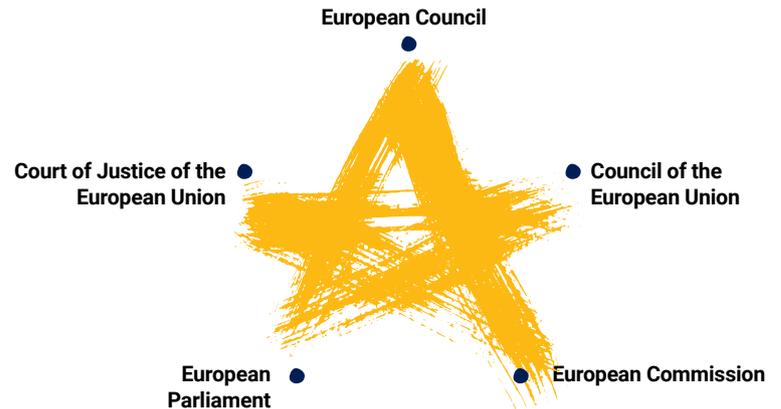
ANA

We have already explained how the EU was created and what its fundamental values, symbols and Member States are. You have seen how, despite being so diverse, it still is a Union of countries, values, results and ideals. You probably think that it can't be easy to have everything run smoothly. You're right – it isn't easy at all.

MARKO

That is why there are a number of EU institutions that have their jurisdiction and ensure that every idea provides a result at the EU level.

THE MAIN INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE:



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament is the voice of EU citizens because its representatives are elected by direct universal suffrage in all Member States. Direct elections for the European Parliament were held in 1979 and the most recent in May 2019, when the citizens of Europe elected 751 members who would represent them in the European Parliament for the next five years. The European Parliament meets in Strasbourg where its members gather 12 times a year and Brussels where they gather nine times a year. The General Secretariat of the European Parliament is located in Luxembourg. The MEPs (Members of the European Parliament) are not organized according to their nationality, but sit and work within political groupings, based on the political and ideologies they represent.

In the current assembly of the European Parliament (2019-2024) there are seven political groups.



The European Parliament, together with the European Council decides on EU legislation. The European Parliament also approves the EU budget.

751

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT



We have already mentioned that the European Parliament has 751 seats, but not all Member States delegate the same number of members of Parliament (MEPs). The number of seats assigned to each Member State is proportionate to its size and population.

Germany has the most seats (96), followed by France with 74, Spain with 54, whereas Poland has 51 seats, Slovenia 8, and Croatia 11. The fewest number of MEPs is set aside for Estonia, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta, each assigned with 6 seats. If the United Kingdom leaves the European Union, there will be 705 seats in the European Parliament. A portion of those seats in the case of UK's departure will be distributed among the remaining Member States, while the rest of 46 will be given to new Member States.



EUROPEAN COUNCIL

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL is made up of representatives and the prime ministers of all 28 Member States who meet at least four times a year. During these meetings, also known as the "EU Summits", the national state leaders discuss and determine the priorities of the European Union for the following period and offer guidelines for the further development of various policies, such as economic policies, safety and defence issues, the status of the EU in



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION is the voice of the governments of the EU Member States. National ministers from the EU Member States participate in its work by discussing important questions regarding the future of the EU integration process and by making decisions and adopting EU legislative acts. However, since the European Union deals with many topics and areas, the ministers from respective government portfolios from the Member States participate in the meetings of the EU Council, depending on the issue that is currently on the agenda. If a meeting on educational issues were scheduled for the following day, the ministers of education and youth from all 28 EU Member States would attend.

On the other hand, if incentives for young farmers were to be discussed, then the ministers of agriculture from the EU Member States would be present. The EU Council is a very important body within the institutional structure of the EU since it is one of the two bodies that make decisions and adopt legislation. In the EU Council, decisions are made by a majority vote (in cases when the majority of members must vote for a decision) or unanimously (in cases when



the world, international relations etc. The President of the European Council presides over the European Council. He chairs the meetings and facilitates reaching a consensus for the leaders. The President is elected every two and a half years.

all members must vote for a decision). It is important to state that each State has one vote and that every vote counts, regardless of the territory, power or the population of a Member State.

For the purpose of ensuring a smooth operation of the EU Council and setting out agenda priorities, the presidency of EU Council works on a six-month basis. On 1st Jul, Finland took over the presidency, following Romania in the 2019.

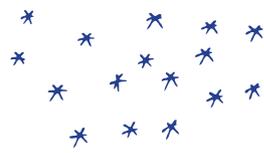
As of 1st January 2020, Croatia will be in charge of the EU Council, followed by Germany, which is scheduled to take over the presidency from 1st July 2020.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION is an institution that represents the interests of the European Union as a whole. The European Commission is made up of 28 commissioners from the 28 Member States. The commission has one president, while the other 27 commissioners have their own departments and areas, they are responsible for a one-year period, which is the duration of a single European Commission and its commissioners' term in office. Although commissioners come from different Member States whose national governments nominate them, they are elected by the European Parliament and they represent the common interest of the European Union rather than the interest of their own Member States.

The European Commission is the institution that initiates EU laws and ensures that they are correctly and consistently implemented. While formulating proposals for EU laws, the European Commission consults an extensive circle of participants at national and EU level – from national parliaments to governments, local authorities and entrepreneurs – all of them evaluating the proposed laws.



COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION is the European Union institution which oversees the uniform application and interpretation of European law and legislation, passed by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, in every Member State. The court is made up

of 19 judges and 11 advocates general in Luxembourg. Even though each Member State participates in the passing of a legislative act, sometimes this act is not implemented in the same way in every country. If that happens, the European Commission, which oversees the application of EU laws, or some other Member State, may point out such cases and bring the issue before the court.

Furthermore, there is also the possibility of not fully understanding the legislation when it comes to applying it. In that case, the national court of a Member State can refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Union if the Member State is having trouble with the legislation. This is in order to eliminate problems and ensure citizens of that Member State the same degree of the protection of rights and obligations as the citizens of the other Member States.



ANA
Learn more about different EU institutions:

European External Action Service 

European Central Bank 

Committee of the Regions 

European Economic and Social Committee 

European Court of Auditors 



NOVEMBER 2019.

28

MONDAY

24

29

TUESDAY

30

WEDNESDAY

31

THURSDAY

01

FRIDAY

02

SATURDAY

03

SUNDAY



04

MONDAY

25

05

TUESDAY

06

WEDNESDAY

07

THURSDAY

08

FRIDAY

09

SATURDAY

10

SUNDAY

2019/2020

EUROPA DIARY

11



Armistice Day

MONDAY

12

TUESDAY

13

WEDNESDAY

14

THURSDAY

15

FRIDAY

16

SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

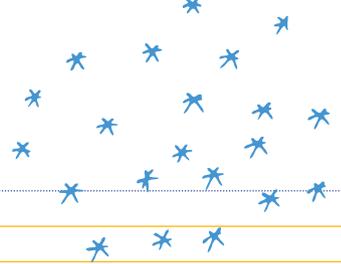
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SATURDAY

24

SUNDAY





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MONDAY

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THURSDAY

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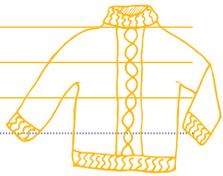
FRIDAY

30

SATURDAY

1

SUNDAY



NOTES





CROATIA



AREA	56.594 km²
Share in total EU area	1,3%
POPULATION	4.076.246
Share in total EU population	0,8%
CAPITAL	Zagreb
EU Member State since	1st July 2013

Youth Centre Networking in Croatia



In 2017, Croatia had the highest number of registered companies selling products online or through applications in the EU.

In Croatia, as much as 64% of the energy supply comes from renewable sources.

The Croatian city of Rijeka, together with Galway in Ireland, will be the European capital of culture in 2020.

Croatia has seven national parks and 1,244 islands.

Embassy of the Republic of Croatia



Croatian Tourism Organisation



GERMANY



AREA	357.568 km²
Share in total EU area	8%
POPULATION	83.019.214
Share in total EU population	16,2%
CAPITAL	Berlin
Germany is one of the EU founding members	1st January 1958

German Federal Youth Council (Deutscher Bundesjugendring)



In 2018 Germany was the biggest car exporter in the EU, with 55% of European car exports, with a value of EUR 70 billion.

Ursula von der Leyen from Germany was elected President of the European Commission for 2019 - 2024. She is the first woman to hold this position in the history of the EU.

In 2017 Germany produced 1.3 million tons of chocolate, representing 32% of the entire EU production.

In 2017 Germany exported one third of the total number of musical instruments exported in Europe, worth EUR 607 million.

Embassy of The Federal Republic of Germany



DAAD - Information Centre

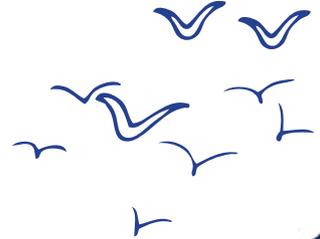


Goethe Institute in Belgrade



German Tourism Organisation





NOTES

Lined writing area for notes, consisting of multiple horizontal lines with a dotted midline.



01

THE EU AND SERBIA



ANA

Would you like to understand where Serbia is on its path to EU membership and what this membership will bring us?

MARKO

If you want to find out what Ana means, as well as what Serbia is negotiating, what the negotiation chapters are and why the negotiations take so long - stay with us on the following pages where we will explain everything.



HOW IT ALL BEGAN?

In the 60 years of its existence the EU has grown in number from the initial six members to a union of 28 Member States, with seven countries currently on their way to joining the European Union. As the six decades of the EU's existence have passed, enlargement is its most successful policy, which has contributed to improved cooperation and better understanding between the states as well as bringing together of cultures, promoting diversity, dynamism and the unity among all Member States.

mation of society so that it becomes more open and ready to accept the rights, as well as the obligations arising from membership in this prestigious club.

If it wishes to join the European Union, any European country can apply for membership, while implementing certain criteria and respecting the principles and values

we have in mind the respect of democracy, freedom, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including minority rights.

However, EU membership calls for political and economic reforms which a country must adopt in order to enable the transfor-



ANA

If a country wishes to become a member of the European Union it must meet the criteria by the European Union in Copenhagen in 1993.

- **Political:** stability of institutions upholding fundamental EU values – democracy, rule of law, respect of human and minority rights;
- **Economic:** functional market economy governed by free competition;
- **Legal:** capacity of the country to assume all obligations arising from membership, such as respect and enforcement of adopted legislation in different areas such as environment, food quality standards, movement of goods and other.

SERBIA EXPRESSED ITS WISH TO BECOME A EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER IN 2000, AND SINCE THEN IT HAS TAKEN MANY STEPS ALONG THIS PATH.

Until it becomes a member and signs the EU Accession Treaty, relations between the European Union and Serbia are regulated by a **Stabilisation and Association Agreement**, which comprehensively regulates the relations between the EU and Serbia, primarily in the economic sector. This includes measures such as lower customs duties for goods imported from the EU, clearer regulations for foreign investors in our country or the improvement of business standards in Serbia and local companies are being prepared for competition within the single market with companies from the EU.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Exports of Serbian products to the EU have more than tripled: from EUR 3.2 billion in 2009, the year of coming into force of the Stability and Association Agreement, to EUR 9.9 billion in 2017.
- Over 62% of Serbia's total imports comes from the EU.

Data retrieved from the website of the EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia:



www.europa.rs



MARKO

All these opportunities that are at our disposal when trading with the European Union demonstrate that the Serbian citizens enjoy a number of om a varied offer of products and lower prices.

9,9

billion is the value of Serbian exports to the EU in 2017



On 21 January 2014, Serbia started accession negotiations with the European Union, which is the last step in the EU membership process. At the end of the negotiations process the European Union and Serbia will sign the Accession Treaty, which will consist of everything agreed upon in the negotiations, written and signed.

Sounds pretty easy and clear, doesn't it?

BUT WHAT ARE WE NEGOTIATING WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION?

- Imagine that you are having a class discussion at school about an excursion: when and where to go, how much it will cost you, when to start preparing, etc. If there are 30 of you in the class, then there are bound to be a few different opinions. However, all of you want to go on the excursion together, have a good time and create joint memories.
- The negotiations with the European Union are very similar to these class negotiations about the excursion. On the one side, there is the Government of the Republic of Serbia and on the other the Member States of the European Union.



HOW ARE WE NEGOTIATING?

i.e. what are we negotiating about?

SEE HOW NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN THE ANIMATION BY THE MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT



The European Union has a clear system of standards, legislation and values, which countries that want to become members have to accept, enact into law and start to enforce.

Currently, Serbia is negotiating how and when all these standards, regulations and values will become applicable in Serbia, so that it can become a part of this union and their Member States.

To make the whole process easier for both sides and to establish a certain order in these negotiations, the European Union has organised all its legislation, together with its standards and values, into certain parts and units which we call **chapters**.

There are 35 chapters. The title of each chapter relates to what we are negotiating with the European Union.

WHICH ACTS OF LAW WILL WE HAVE TO ADOPT FROM EACH OF THE CHAPTERS IN THE FORTHCOMING PERIOD AND START TO IMPLEMENT IN SERBIA?

For example, in **Chapter 7** we are negotiating the issue of improving rights in the field of intellectual property – the protection of the patents and copyrights of innovators, creators, as well as the protection of specific products geographically labelled from Serbia. In **Chapter 11** we negotiate with the European Union on the adoption of standards in the sector of agriculture and rural development, as well as the enhancement of initiatives and financial support for young farmers, while in **Chapter 12** we are negotiating standards for production and food safety – for example, ensuring that the labelling of foodstuffs accurately describes the ingredients and warns of any ingredient in the product that may cause allergies. **Chapter 20** deals with entrepreneurship and industry, where issues important for young people are also negotiated: the development of entrepreneurship, especially for young people, the development of the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector in Serbia, and consequently how to make use of the EU Programme for the Competitiveness of Companies and Small and Medium Enterprises (COSME), within which there is a programme for young entrepreneurs known as Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs.

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs is a cross-border exchange programme aimed at supporting new and aspiring entrepreneurs to acquire relevant skills necessary to manage a business and its growth in cooperation with experienced entrepreneurs from other countries over a period of up to six months.



A separate chapter is dedicated to meeting the key European values upon which the European Union is founded. This is **Chapter 23** - Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, where we negotiate how the judicial system can become more effective, how to eliminate corruption and how to improve the protection of human rights.

One of the chapters most publicly discussed is **Chapter 27**, which includes legislation in the field of environmental protection and climate change. Why is this chapter important for us? Because the European Union takes care of the quality of the water we drink and the air we breathe. A new road is being built past your house and the forest which once stood there has been cut down. You don't know if and how this will affect your health, the quality of the water and air. These are the questions **Chapter 27** deals with.

For more about negotiation chapters:



When we fulfil all the requirements placed before us in every single chapter, so that the adoption of regulations and their application in Serbia are identical to those in the EU - only then are they temporarily closed. Not until all questions from the last chapter are closed with a friendly handshake is our job finished.



WHERE IS SERBIA NOW?

On 27 June 2019, as part of its negotiations with the European Union, Serbia opened Chapter 9 which covers services. With this chapter included, Serbia has so far opened 17 out of 35 chapters, two of which have been provisionally closed: Chapter 25 (Science and Research) and Chapter 26 (Education and Culture).

See the full timeline of the accession negotiations at:



MARKO

There is also Chapter 5, which includes legislation to regulate issues of public procurement, then Chapter 25 on science and research, and Chapter 26 about education and culture, which we have temporarily closed.

Ana don't forget that we have also opened Chapter 31, which refers to our cross-border economic cooperation, as well as Chapter 6, which includes a set of rules about the rights of companies. Through negotiations with the European Union in Chapter 13, we coordinate the regulations referring to Chapter 3 has also been opened, dealing with questions about and the budget.



17

open negotiation chapters out of 35



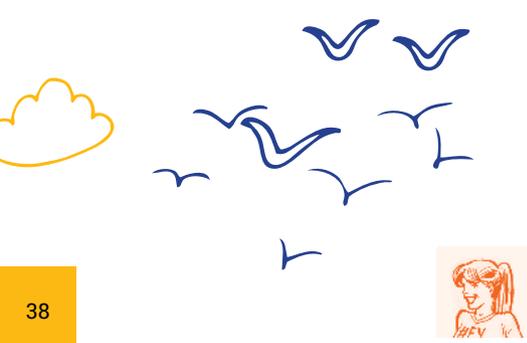
ANA

At the moment, we are negotiating Chapter 32 with the European Union, which includes r controls, as well as Chapter 35 which deals with the normalisation of relations between Belgrade and Priština. Two other key chapters are also the subject of negotiations, one which we have already mentioned - Chapter 23 covering the judiciary and fundamental rights - and the other Chapter 24, covering the areas of justice, freedom and security. Marko, help me name the others.

Negotiations have also been opened in the two previously mentioned chapters - Chapter 20 and Chapter 7. Chapter 29, a very important one for us because it regulates questions of customs policy and integration with the European Union, has also been opened.

And statistics, Marko, in Chapter 18! We have also opened Chapter 17 which regulates the issues and goals of the economic and monetary union. Shortly after the summer holidays began, we opened Chapter 9, which deals with various questions in the negotiations between Serbia and the European Union. vices. That's a total of 17 opened chapters, Marko, in the negotiations between Serbia and the European Union.





ANA

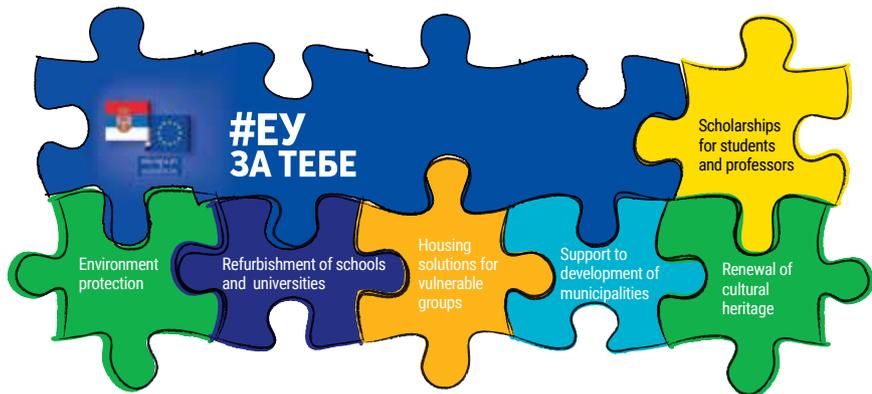
Do you know that the funds the European Union has secured helped renovate the Freedom Bridge and Žeželj Bridge in Novi Sad, as well as the Gazelle Bridge in Belgrade, which I cross daily on my way to school?

MARKO

I know Ana! And not just that! EU funds equipped several hospitals in Serbia, secured equipment for improving the quality of drinking water, and regulated the way we collect and store waste – especially in Subotica, Sremska Mitrovica, Užice and Požarevac.



SECTORS SUPPORTED BY EU IN SERBIA



EU ASSISTANCE TO SERBIA

Have you ever noticed the European Union logo on a library, in your school, in a public city bus, or on city and local government

Did you perhaps wonder why the EU logo is placed there and what it means?

EU finances reconstruction, reconstruction, and promotion. balances, libraries, cultural monuments, billboards, books and other publications – show us that the European Union has signed their construction,

They also show that the European Union and its Member States are reliable partners on Serbia's road to accession to the Union.

The European Union provides a sum of money – which Serbia is under no obligation to return, as would be the case with a loan – in order to conduct all the necessary political and economic changes which lead to the improved work of institutions, a more successful economy and a better quality of life for each individual in our country.



The European Union is the biggest donor in Serbia in the 2000-2018 period (I know, some of us weren't even born back then) and has provided resources to the tune of EUR3.6 billion, used to implement the necessary reforms in the areas such as the rule of law, public administration reform, improving the standards in environmental protection and agriculture.



<https://europa.rs/pomoc-eu-republici-srbiji/>



The European Union has launched a special programme of support called the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) for countries which are in the accession process, including Serbia.



200

Serbia is one of the largest recipients of EU funds worldwide, and the largest recipient in the Western Balkans region, with around 200 million euros per year.



NOTES

Lined writing area for notes.

VISA-FREE TRAVEL

Do you know that you can travel to the European Union without visas?

Do you know that this wasn't always that easy?

Up until 19th December 2009, Serbian citizens required visas to travel to the European Union. Beside the necessary paperwork, issuing a visa also required cer as taking time to wait in the long queues outside the EU Member States' embassies.

In 2019 it will be ten years since this has no longer been the case. If you decide to spend a weekend with your parents or friends in one of the neighbouring countries which are also EU Member States or go to the seaside, you no longer need to plan a long time in advance in order to have a visa in your passport.

To make this happen, the Republic of Serbia had to implement numerous reforms to make visa-free travel possible for its citizens. With the support of the European Union, biometric passports for our citizens were introduced, state border crossings were modernized, activities for securing public order and security were improved and the capacity of state services and their employees were strengthened. This allowed Serbia to complete all the tasks

map", which consisted of 42 milestones which Serbia had to complete to achieve visa-free travel.

In addition, Serbia also signed two additional agreements with the European Union – an Agreement on Visa Facilitation and an Agreement on Readmission.

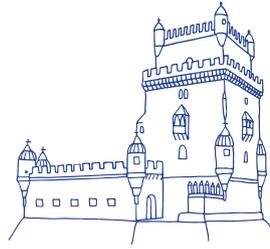
In order to travel to any of the 28 EU Member States, excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as to four countries which are not EU members but are signatories of the Schengen Agreement (Iceland, Switzerland, Norway and Lichtenstein), all you need is your passport.

Out of 28 EU Member States, 23 are part of the Schengen Area. The United Kingdom and Ireland opted out of this type of cooperation, while Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria and Cyprus are yet to meet certain requirements in order to gain access to the Schengen Area. Regardless of their current status, one can still travel visa-free to these four EU Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Citizens of Serbia can travel to countries in the Schengen Area, where they are free to stay for up to 90 days, every six months (180 days), regardless of whether they are travelling for business purposes, professional development or a tourist visit. This period counts from the moment you enter the territory, within the 180 days. For example, if you entered a Schengen country on 1st January, the next six months period starts from 1st July. If you travel to Schengen countries frequently, you are responsible for calculating how many days you have left within the current six-month period.



PORTUGAL



AREA	92.226 km²
Share in total EU area	2,1%
POPULATION	10.276.617
Share in total EU population	2%
CAPITAL	Lisbon
EU Member State since	1st January 1986

National Youth Council (Conselho Nacional de Juventude – CNJ)



Portugal is the European Union in the use of renewable sources of energy for heating homes - 73%.

In 2020, Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, will be the European Green Capital.

10% of the entire EU territory planted with pear trees is in Portugal

Portugal is the leader in the production of cork in the EU - in 2016 the value of this output was EUR 261 million.²

Embassy of Portugal



Portuguese Tourism Organisation



² Source: Eurostat



SLOVENIA



AREA	20.273 km²
Share in total EU area	0,5%
POPULATION	2.080.908
Share in total EU population	0,4%
CAPITAL	Ljubljana
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

Slovenian National Youth Council (Mladinski svet Slovenije – MSS)



Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, was Europe's Green Capital in 2016.

As much as 63% of Slovenia's territory is covered in forest.

Secondary school children in Slovenia learn, on average, two or even three foreign languages at school.

During the three summer months in 2017 (June, July and August), 1.3 million babies were born in the EU. Of all the babies born in this period, the largest number were born in Slovenia – 5,528

Embassy of Slovenia



Slovenian Tourism Organisation



DECEMBER 2019.

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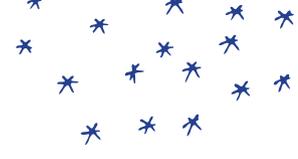
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HAPPY NEW YEAR!

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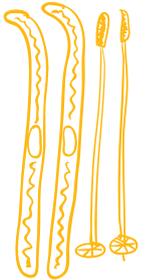
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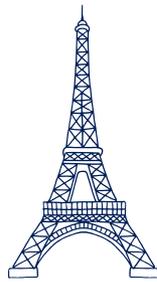
05

SUNDAY





FRANCE



AREA	638.474 km²
Share in total EU area	14,3%
POPULATION	67.028.048
Share in total EU population	13,1%
CAPITAL	Paris
France is one of the founding members of the European Union	1st January 1958

Committee for National and international Relations of Youth Associations and Informal Educational Organisations (Comité pour les relations nationales et internationales des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation populaire)



French citizens are ranked third in Europe for household energy consumption per capita; they spend 4.1 MW, the average in Europe being 1.6 MW.

In 2017 France produced 1.9 million tons of cheese, which accounts for 19% of the total production.

France is the Member State which had the largest network of protected areas for nature in 2018 - Natura 2000 - 549,192 km².

In 2017, with production of 96 million tons, France was one of the EU's biggest pumpkin producers.³

Embassy of France



French Institute in Serbia



French Department of Economy in Serbia



French- Serbian Chamber of Economy



French Tourism Organisation



3 Source: Eurostat



CZECH REPUBLIC



AREA	78.870 km²
Share in total EU area	1,8%
POPULATION	10.649.800
Share in total EU population	2,1%
CAPITAL	Prague
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

The Czech Committee for Children and Youth (Česká rada dětí a mládeže – ČRD M)



97% of young Czech people aged 16 to 24 use social networks.

Czech Republic, together with Poland, is the leading EU Member State in the production of cultivated freshwater common carp.

In Czech Republic, 62% of the population aged 16 - 74 uses the Internet for e-banking.

In 2017, Czech Republic was the biggest exporter of toys in the European Union.⁴

Embassy of the Czech Republic



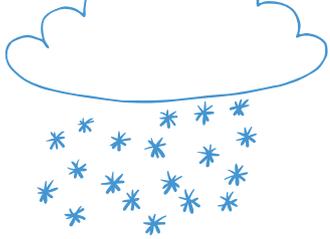
Czech Tourism Portal



4 Source: Eurostat

NOTES

Handwritten notes area with horizontal lines and decorative elements like stars and snowflakes.



THE EU IN YOUR EVERYDAY LIFE - FOUR EU FREEDOMS

O2

ANA

We all know that we can travel without any problems and additional border crossings once inside the EU or that we can choose where we want to continue our studies or schooling. However, did you know that in the EU you can, for example, buy a bicycle in one Member State and take it home without paying customs duties or additional paperwork?

MARKO

This is also the case when you order something on the Internet from another EU country. Also, this ensures everyday lives and makes many products accessible to citizens throughout the EU.



But this does not just apply to goods or freedom of movement of people.

That's right. Apart from goods and people, the European Union has also worked on the adjustment and improvement of the frameworks which now make the frices and capital possible within the Member States.



FOUR FREEDOMS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



The four freedoms of the European Union form the foundations of a single, Internal European Union Market in the Member States, i.e. it guarantees their citizens the application of freedoms which refer to the fr

- goods
- people/workers
- services
- capital.

FREE FLOW OF GOODS

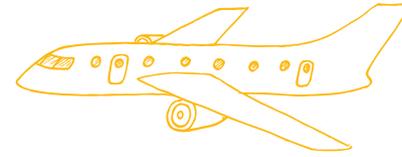
One of the achievements in the process of attaining this freedom was the abolition of additional taxes and customs barriers so that goods and products can freely move from one Member State to another in the EU without any added expenses.



From the very beginnings of the development and the process of European integration, attempts were made to eradicate different impediments in production, trade and business, and to contribute to the realisation of visible citizens within the European Union Member States. The formation of a single, internal market, whose foundations lie on the four basic freedoms brings to the citizens of the European Union which they enjoy to a certain degree and was made possible by this improvement in cooperation:

- easy access to a wide range of products throughout the EU
- the ability to move for travelling, schooling, professional development or job seeking
- offer of different services by numerous companies to markets outside their home country
- unimpeded movement of capital which does not itself only in the free money, but also in the movement of investments and credits.

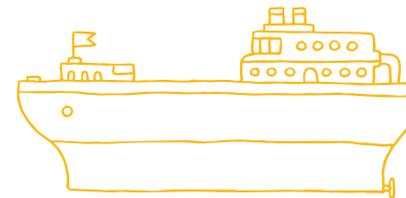
However, customs duties, as well as other similar burdens, are not the only obstacles on the path to the realisation of this freedom, because goods are produced in different Member States in different ways, following national standards.



The European Union contributes to the adjustment of production standards in the Member States or introduces common rules for the production of certain goods which are valid across its whole territory so that everyone within the EU market can have access to goods of the same quality.

A PRODUCT COMING FROM ONE MEMBER STATE CAN BE FOUND ON THE MARKETS OF ALL OTHER EU MEMBER STATES WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS AND UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO EITHER SAME, OR SIMILAR PRODUCT OF THAT EU COUNTRY.

The removal of barriers in the production process and the commercial exchange of goods and products contributes to a higher degree of product safety and quality control, as well as to the improvement of the health and quality of life of the citizens in all Member States. This means that whether you live in Warsaw or Paris, the standards of manufacture and the installation of lifts in buildings are the same in Poland and France, as well as the standards for the manufacturing of toys, machines or medicines.



THE RAPID ALERT SYSTEM FOR PRODUCTS

Do you know that in the European Union there is a rapid alert system on food or other products which are on the EU market? This alert system facilitates the rapid exchange of information between Member States national authorities and the European Commission on dangerous products found on the market.

If a manufacturer or distributor finds out that one of their products on sale is dangerous, they have to inform the competent national contact in charge of receiving and dealing with alerts of dangerous consumer products, which then informs all the other national services of the Member States, and the product is withdrawn from markets across the EU.



The Ministry of trade, tourism and telecommunications of Serbia has put in place a rapid alert system for dangerous products called NEPRO modelled on the EU model.



FREE FLOW OF PEOPLE/WORKERS

Travelling across the European Union without any additional border controls between Member States is certainly one of the greatest achievements of the European Union. As a citizen of the EU, besides travelling, you can also continue your schooling and professional development in other Member States under the same conditions as the citizens of these states.

See some advice for travelling around Europe:



However, this freedom does not only include the possibility to change places when travelling or for schooling, but it also refers to some other possibilities in EU countries other than your own, such as looking for a job or residing in a place for work, under the same circumstances and sharing the same rights as the citizens of that Member State, with the exception of jobs in the government sector.

All in the same place:

EUROPEAN JOB MOBILITY PORTAL - EURES



The rights contained in this freedom are the rights of workers to move and reside in another Member State, but also the rights of their family members to reside in this same Member State. To boost the mobility of workers, the European Union implements numerous measures to improve this freedom, such as the mutual acknowledgement of workers' professional qualifications obtained in other Member States.

SOLVIT

As much as the European Union seeks to provide a favourable environment for development and promotion of rights and freedoms, it can often happen in practice that some regulations, decisions or, simply, bureaucracy, can prevent exercising of guaranteed rights. The European Union has developed a network, entitled, SOLVIT, through which an EU citizen, or company, can turn to if a Member State administration does not respect EU law. Services of this network are free of charge and provided by a State administration in all Member States, but also in Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. The goal of SOLVIT is to resolve any problem in a period of 10 weeks. When we are talking about the free movement of people and workers, SOLVIT helps with recognition of professional qualifications, obtaining visa and residence rights, on the questions of vehicle and driving licenses, fee for family, retirement and unemployment health insurance and access to education.



FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND PROVISION OF SERVICES

It's not only workers who can move freely within the EU, but also companies and individuals who want to start work somewhere outside their own country.

The freedom to provide services means that the citizens of all EU Member States, as well as one of the Member States, can stay on the territory of another Member State - permanently or temporarily - to provide or obtain a certain service. They can provide services in the Member State where they are without any additional restrictions or prohibitions.

COMPANIES, FIRMS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES CAN NOT ONLY PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY IN OTHER MEMBER STATES, BUT CAN ALSO ESTABLISH THEIR AFFILIATES AND BRANCH OFFICES IN OTHER MEMBER STATES. MOREOVER, CITIZENS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATES CAN CHOOSE ANY MEMBER STATE IN WHICH TO OPEN THEIR FIRST COMPANY, START A BUSINESS AND BEGIN WORK.

FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL



Do you want to use your credit card in Vienna, Madrid or Bratislava? Transaction expenses within the European Union, both online and off-line, are the same as in your own home. We have already mentioned before that this freedom does not only include the free movement of capital, but also the free movement of investments, various loans and credits within the European Union Member States.

In addition to the free movement of capital, this freedom also includes the prohibition of any kind of restriction on capital transactions and payments within the Member States, as well as between Member States and third countries. In practice, this means that as a citizen of an EU Member State you can open a bank account, buy real estate or invest in a business in another Member State. This freedom is the latest of the four freedoms within the single, internal market and it is still being improved, although with the acceptance of the euro as a common currency and the creation of the eurozone it has remarkably progressed. This freedom is also considered to be a supplementary element of the three mentioned earlier and makes many products accessible to citizens throughout the EU.





NOTES

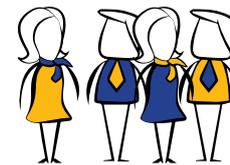
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DID YOU KNOW?

All euro coins have the same reverse - a map of Europe, while each Member State has its own design used for the obverse of coins.

Because money circulates freely through EU, you can get different coins everywhere, but next time pay attention and try to figure out what is the symbol on the obverse and which Member State it belongs to.



EURO

The euro is the currency of 19 Member States of the European Union. As thus, it was introduced in 2002, when it replaced national currencies of 12 Member States at the time. There are numerous countries having a single currency. For example, you don't have to constantly recalculate in your head the cost of lunch, coffee or ice cream when you are on vacation. Also, you don't have to constantly make sure you have enough money with you and whether the working hours of currency exchange are over.

Also, a large number of business people and companies do not have to worry about transaction costs or exchange rates on the stock market, which certainly affects the stability of prices of products and services offered to citizens.

Learn more about how the European Central Bank with Headquarters in Frankfurt works



What is the Eurozone and how it works





NOTES



JANUARY 2020.

Lined writing area for page 60.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Lined writing area for page 61 with festive decorations.



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SWEDEN



AREA	447.424 km²
Share in total EU area	10%
POPULATION	10.230.185
Share in total EU population	2%
CAPITAL	Stockholm
EU Member State since	1st January 1995

Swedish National Council of Youth Organisations
(LSU – Sveriges ungdomsorganisationer)



53% of the total energy consumption in Sweden comes from renewable energy sources.

Out of the total number of registered cars in Sweden in 2017, almost 2.4% were electric and hybrid vehicles, which is the highest percentage in the EU.

Sweden is the Member State with the highest percentage of young people aged 15-24 who live independently, of whom 38.3% are female and 49.8% male.

Up to 86% of Swedish residents agree that their vote matters in the EU, and this is the highest percentage of all Member States.

Embassy of Sweden in Belgrade



Swedish Tourism Organisation



SPAIN



AREA	505.983 km²
Share in total EU area	11,3%
POPULATION	46.934.632
Share in total EU population	9,1%
CAPITAL	Madrid
EU Member State since	1st January 1986

Spanish Youth Council (Consejo de la Juventud de España – CJE)



Spain is the most visited tourist destination in the EU.

Half of the 2017 entire production of oranges in the European Union was from Spain.

In 2018, 86% of the households in Spain had access to the Internet, which is equal to the European average.

In Spain, in 2017, six million tons of olives were produced, which represented 59% of olive production across the entire EU.⁵

Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain



Cervantes Institute in Belgrade

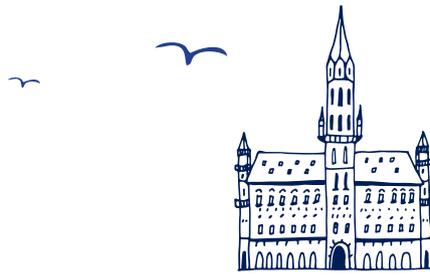


Spanish Tourism Organisation





BELGIUM



AREA	30.665 km²
Share in total EU area	0,7%
POPULATION	11.467.923
Share in total EU population	2,2%
CAPITAL	Brussels

Belgium is one of the EU founding members **1st January 1958**

Flemish Youth Council (Vlaamse Jeugdraad)



French Community Youth Council (Conseil de la Jeunesse)



In 2015, Belgium had the highest percentage of recycled waste, with over 80% of the waste being recycled.

In Belgium, 73% of the residents aged 16 to 74 use social networks, which is the second largest percentage in the EU.

In 2017 Belgium allocated 2.58% of its gross domestic product (GDP) to research and development, which is higher than the European average (2.06%) and takes sixth place, behind Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Germany and Finland.

Antwerp in Belgium is the second largest port in the European Union.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium



Belgian Tourism Organisation



HUNGARY



AREA	93.013 km²
Share in total EU area	2,1%
POPULATION	9.772.756
Share in total EU population	1,9%
CAPITAL	Budapest

EU Member State since **1st May 2004**

National Youth Council (Nemzeti Ifjúsági Tanács – NIT)



83% of Hungarian households had access to the Internet in 2018.

The Hungarian alphabet has 44 letters.

Hungary, together with Denmark, are Member States where the residents would choose a bicycle as their primary means of transport - 40.4%.

Hungary is the biggest exporter of honey in the European Union. In 2018 alone, Hungary exported 20,000 tons of honey to other Member States, i.e. 14% of the entire export within the EU.⁷

Hungarian Embassy



Hungarian Tourism Organisation



Lined writing area for notes.



MYTHS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION

03



ANA

I am sure that you've read somewhere that the European Union has a regulation that bans knobby carrots.

I know, but it's not just bananas and carrots. We can often read and hear stories about the European Union always over-regulating and even prohibiting different things.



MARKO

Hey, but they say the same thing about bananas!

I've read, but also heard a few times that the European Union will ban the use of the Cyrillic alphabet when we become a Member State.



But Marko, Cyrillic is already one of the European Union.

I know this is not true now. From now on, I'll check everything I hear because I know where t



These stories are not just common for Serbia, but they can also be heard in other countries all over Europe. To better understand and familiarise yourself with these or similar stories about the European Union, we will present you with a few short stories that have been told.

We believe that this brief overview of the most common and popular myths will help you to better understand the functioning of the EU and what awaits us in the process of Serbia's accession to the EU. We also hope that it will encourage you and your school friends and peers to further discuss these issues, which will no doubt have an impact on the lives of the citizens of our country.

The European Union keeps a record of EU myths and clarifies these and similar stories by offering adequate, correct and up-to-date information.

We present you with the seven most interesting misconceptions that we have heard or read and invite you to join us, by sharing those that you have heard or by helping us discover new ones that we will publish and elaborate on in the next issue of the Diary.



You can read the stories that the EU has managed to collect on the following:



You can also read stories about EU misconceptions in the Myths about the EU publication in Serbian, published by the Ministry of European Integration of the Republic of Serbia:



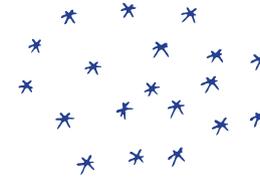
1. WE WON'T BE ALLOWED TO PRODUCE CHEESE, KAJMAK AND RAKIJA IN THE EU



The EU does not prohibit cheese and kajmak production, nor the custom of pork roasting and rakija producing. When we become an EU Member State, we can continue producing our authentic local products and sell them on the market.

Cheese and kajmak manufacturers will have to meet minimal requirements that are necessary for their production, while testing for contagious diseases will be reinforced. It is also necessary to continue investing in the equipment for producing these authentic products and building facilities where it will be possible to safely store foods that spoil easily, especially in hot weather.

If we wish to sell the best family rakija, we have to meet certain food safety requirements that apply in all the EU Member States.



In the EU accession process, Serbia will be able to protect its plum brandy under the name Serbian Šljivovica, like the Czech Republic did in 2007.

IF THESE AUTHENTIC, TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS ARE PREPARED ONLY FOR ONE'S HOUSEHOLD AND NOT FOR THE MARKET, THE EUROPEAN UNION DOES NOT PRESCRIBE ANY RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS.

2. THE EU SAYS: "NO MORE KNOBBLY CARROTS AND BANANAS HAVE TO BE BENT AT A CERTAIN ANGLE"

Fruits and vegetables that are available on the EU market are selected according to their quality and some of the quality criteria refer to a product's size and shape.

However, even though there are certain provisions in the countries of the EU, you can still buy differently curved bananas, along with knobbly carrots of different sizes.

The EU does not prohibit selling geometrically imperfect fruits and vegetables, but they exist to provide those of us who buy fruits and vegetables on the EU market with correct, reliable and valid information.

The European Union funds from its budget annually to support programmes and campaigns to increase consumer awareness of how important the safety of the food we buy and consume every day, is.



3. THE EU WILL PROHIBIT COLOURED PENCILS AND CRAYONS



The EU has imposed measures in order to implement a new standard that prescribes a lower threshold of the allowed amount of lead in coloured pencils and crayons. Those measures that came into force in summer 2018 have enabled us to continue discovering our artistic side without the fear of being exposed to lead poisoning. The EU introduces such measures to make sure that all toys on the market, including coloured pencils and crayons, are safe for those using them.

In order for the EU market to operate smoothly, common regulations are necessary which allow the free movement of goods and services across the Member States, without time-consuming checks that result in higher prices for the same product in other Member States.

4. THE EU BANS NOISY TOYS

This myth suggests that the EU will ban all toys that make any kind of noise so very soon we will be able to say goodbye to whistles or football rattles. However, this is not true, because in 1988, the EU adopted a regulation under which all cheering equipment has to be manufactured in such a way that the sound is below a certain level of noise intensity.





5. THE EU HAS INTRODUCED THE USAGE OF HARMFUL LIGHTBULBS

One of the myths that has recently become widely accepted claims that the European Union has introduced the usage of energy-saving light bulbs that contain mercury, which is harmful to our health. It is hard to believe that the EU, as a leader in the protection of the planet, would carry out measures to further harm our health and the environment.

The goal of the activities carried out on the EU level since 2009 is to prohibit the usage of halogen lightbulbs – the production of which was stopped in 2018. Citizens across the EU had almost ten years to get used to this change and implement the usage of energy-saving bulbs in their homes, which are three times more expensive than the halogen bulbs and use 60%-80% less energy.

This substitution will reduce the emission of harmful carbon dioxide, as well as our household expenses in the long run.



6. YOU CAN FIND THE SAME PRODUCTS OF DIFFERENT QUALITY ON THE EU MARKET

If we speak about the difference in quality and composition of certain products between the Serbian and the EU market, for example, chocolate or cream, we need to know that the difference in the results comes from the fact that local production regulations don't impose standards as high as the European Union ones.

Serbia is adopting a large number of regulations that demand higher standards in the production and distribution of different products such as sweets, electrical appliances, cosmetics and toys.

A high degree of food safety in all phases of production and distribution is guaranteed to citizens across the EU by food safety regulations.

Also, in order for all citizens, both in eastern and western EU Member States, to have access to food and products of the same quality, the "New Deal for Consumers" was proposed in 2018. This proposal also amends the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive in the part that refers to dual product quality.



IN THE FUTURE, DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS AND EU BODIES WILL WORK ON IMPROVING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK, AS WELL AS ON SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR IMPROVING CONSUMER PROTECTION AND THEIR RIGHTS ON THE EU TERRITORY.

7. BY JOINING THE EU WE WILL LOSE OUR TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

One of the biggest myths about the European Union states that by joining the EU we will lose our identity, culture, customs and tradition. The EU is a union of countries that work together on strengthening the Union and its goals, as well as on achieving results through various policies.

EU membership is voluntary. Becoming an EU state doesn't imply losing our identity or citizenship, but getting another one – the citizenship of the EU.



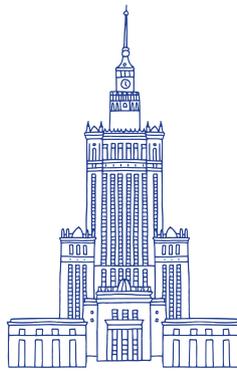
EU membership will also allow us to create the rules that concern and affect us. We will gain the opportunity to choose our own representatives in the EU Parliament and to speak Serbian in the EU institutions, since it is going to become one of the EU languages – currently there are 24 of them.

The EU Member States are already working on improving cooperation, because they have realized that by working together, they have pursued interests and accomplished goals better and more effectively than the countries outside the Union are able to.





POLAND



AREA	311.928 km²
Share in total EU area	7%
POPULATION	37.972.812
Share in total EU population	7,4%
CAPITAL	Warsaw
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

Polish Council of Youth Organisations
(Polska Rada Organizacji Młodzieżowych – PROM)



Every fourth apple in the EU in 2017 was grown in Poland.

Up to 44% of the population of Poland uses the Internet for bank transactions.

Thanks to the European Union programme, Erasmus +, 43,000 foreign students have studied in Poland.

On a scale of 0 to 10 - 7.3 is how the men and women in Poland rated the quality of life, which is higher than the average in the EU.

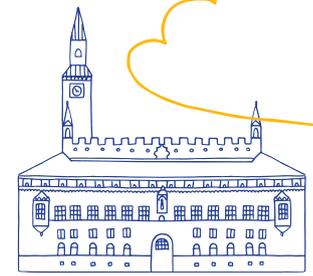
Embassy of Poland



Polish Tourism Organisation



DENMARK



AREA	42.926 km²
Share in total EU area	1%
POPULATION	5.806.081
Share in total EU population	1,1%
CAPITAL	Copenhagen
EU Member State since	1st January 1973

Danish Youth Council (Dansk Ungdoms Fællesråd – DUF)



Denmark is the Member State with the largest number of companies producing electric energy - in 2016 there were 1,350.

In Denmark, 79% of the population aged 16 to 74 uses social networks, which makes it the highest percentage in the EU.

Denmark, alongside Finland, is a Member State where women are very satisfied with their lives: on a scale 0 to 10 they rated it 8.1.

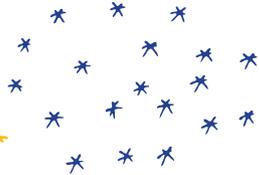
In Denmark, 32.2% of the total energy spending comes from renewable sources.⁸

Embassy of Denmark



Danish Tourism Organisation





FEBRUARY 2020.

27

MONDAY

78

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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SUNDAY



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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

07

FRIDAY

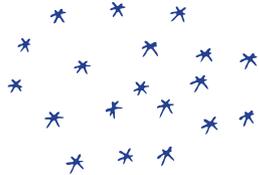
08

SATURDAY

09

SUNDAY

2019/2020



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MONDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Monday, 10th.

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TUESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Tuesday, 11th.

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WEDNESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Wednesday, 12th.

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THURSDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Thursday, 13th.

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FRIDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Friday, 14th.

15

SATURDAY



National Day of the Republic of Serbia

Handwriting practice lines for Saturday, 15th.

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SUNDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Sunday, 16th.



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MONDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Monday, 17th.

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TUESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Tuesday, 18th.

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WEDNESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Wednesday, 19th.

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THURSDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Thursday, 20th.

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FRIDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Friday, 21st.

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SATURDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Saturday, 22nd.

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SUNDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Sunday, 23rd.





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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

29

SATURDAY

01

SUNDAY



HUMAN RIGHTS 04



MARKO

Ana, do you know that when Serbia becomes a Member State of the European Union, apart from Serbian citizenship we will also have another one – citizenship of the European Union? This means that along with the name Serbia, our passports will also read 'European Union'.



ANA

Yes, I do know that. We talked about it during our trip to European Union Member States last year. When you are a citizen of the European Union, along with the rights you already have, you also gain new rights that allow you to decide what the EU of tomorrow is going to look like.



PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS



The European Union works towards promoting and protecting human rights in two main directions. The elates to protecting the basic human rights of European Union citizens. In addition, the European Union also organizes activities which are aimed at promoting human rights across the world. The European Union does not represent only a common market of goods and services. It also promotes, advocates, improves and respects the values and rights which have been established by the agreements which the EU was founded on, as well as those listed in a separate document, which the EU has accepted, and which is called the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

That's right. You can vote in European Parliament elections, which are held every five years, and you can choose who will represent you in this EU institution. You can vote in national elections, but you can also run for election yourself and advocate your ideas in the European Parliament.



EU CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is a European Union document setting out fundamental rights the European Union and its Member States must uphold. It covers personal, civic, political, economic and social rights enjoyed by EU citizens. The Charter is valid throughout the EU's territory. It must be respected not only by Member States, but also by all EU institutions and bodies. The European Union carries out its activities and adopts regulations with respect to the Charter, while EU courts prevent the enforcement of regulations that violate it.



By improving respect for human rights across its territory, the European Union makes life easier for Europeans who study, work, start their businesses and do business inside the EU, or helps them to exercise their rights once they retire or marry.

In the international sphere, the European Union works towards improving and promoting democracy and human rights in line with the values it is founded on – respect for freedom, democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. When devising the measures, programmes and activities which are to be conducted in the following period, the European Union sets respect for and the improvement of human rights as the foundation of all activities which are implemented.



EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



The European Union also has an Agency for Fundamental Rights with headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The Agency works towards promoting and protecting fundamental rights within the European Union, particularly in areas related to discrimination, access to justice, the racism and xenophobia, data protection, the rights of victims and children's rights.

FOR MORE ON THIS EU AGENCY:



DO YOU KNOW WHAT CHARTERPEDIA IS?

It's an online tool for your mobile phone that provides a browser for you to learn more about the Charter's 54 articles and your rights as a future EU citizen in a simple, easy and compelling way.



THE FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Eradicating discrimination is one of the fundamental principles on which the European Union is founded, and this is further strengthened by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Any kind of discrimination is strictly prohibited, whether it's based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age, opinion or sexual orientation. The European Union acts in the interest of all its citizens to prevent discrimination in everyday life, in the workplace, but also within the actions which the EU takes on an international scale.



PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

The protection of personal data in the European Union is a fundamental right, which ensures that your personal data is handled carefully and responsibly. From May 2018, a new legal framework for the protection of personal data has been implemented in the European Union. Anyone who collects your personal data on any occasion is obliged to do so in accordance with the rules, for a purpose, and any data or information which is gathered must be limited to what is necessary and must not be kept longer than is necessary and allowed. All institutions and organizations which collect information in the European Union are obliged to secure it against loss, destruction or theft. If, as a citizen of the EU, you are aware that your personal data is being processed, you may make a complaint to the person, institution or organization handling it, or you can approach the national bodies responsible for protecting personal data which exist across the EU.



GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality represents one of the fundamental principles of the European Union, which has been advocated within the European Union since its conception.



The European Union has recognized areas which require special attention in order to ensure improvement.

These are:

- increasing the share women hold in the labour market and the equal economic participation of women and men;
- reducing gender pay and pension gaps;
- promoting gender equality in decision making;
- preventing violence and supporting victims;
- promoting women's rights in all areas.



Learn more about the work and activities of the European Institute for Gender Equality, located in the capital city of Lithuania – Vilnius.



EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS #socialrights

The European Pillar of Social Rights builds on 20 principles for a more righteous and inclusive Europe. It represents the driving force of social Europe, for all its citizens. Within the pillar, the Member States of the European Union seek to unite in all activities which lead to the development and improvement of citizens' everyday lives, employment, as well as increasing economic growth.

The principles and rights determined in the pillar are split into three main categories:

- equal opportunities and access to the labour market;
- fair working conditions;
- social protection and inclusion.



RIGHTS PROTECTION – THE EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman is an independent body of the European Union which investigates complaints of poor administration by EU institutions or other bodies. The European Ombudsman reacts to irregularities in the work of EU institutions – disregard of basic human rights, legal norms or good governance principles. These irregularities might relate to the work of the administration, discrimination, unfair conduct, abuse of power, lack of information or refusal to provide it, unnecessary delays, other.



Help in accessing EU documents faster
European Ombudsman 'Fast-Track'

- 1 EU institution/body confirms it will not give you access to a document
- 2 You submit a complaint to the European Ombudsman
- 3 Ombudsman decides within five working days if she can inquire into it
- 4 Ombudsman aims to take a decision within 40 working days

EXERCISE YOUR RIGHTS – THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS' INITIATIVE

If they are worried about a certain issue or believe that the EU ought to take action in a certain matter, all EU citizens can start collecting signatures for the European Citizen's Initiative. If a million other citizens, from at least seven EU Member States agree with them, the European Commission will consider proposing new regulations to resolve the issue raised by the citizens who signed the initiative.



EUROPEAN
WATER MOVEMENT



ens' initiative which was submitted to the European Commission was 'Right2Water, during which 1.6 million signatures were collected from citizens across the EU.

LEARN MORE:



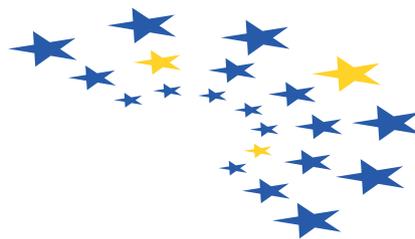
CHECK OUT OPEN INITIATIVES:





EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

The European Youth Parliament (EYP) was founded in France in 1987 in order to develop a political debate and nurture intercultural dialogue and the exchange of different ideas. The European Youth Parliament has members in 40 states including those which are not EU Member States; and includes over 20,000 young Europeans. One of its key aims is to encourage young people to take the initiative and actively participate in decision making processes.



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Become part of the European Youth Parliament Serbia



The main activities of the European Youth Parliament Serbia are organizing conferences and sessions which simulate the decision making process of the European Parliament. At these events, the participants are split into working groups (committees), where they discuss socially relevant topics, identify problematic issues and propose solutions which are presented in a formal document – resolution. segment of each session is a debate of the General Assembly, where each committee presents their solutions to the problems which have been discussed.

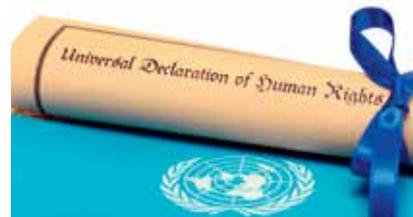


WHERE IS SERBIA?

As part of the accession process negotiations, Serbia is negotiating with the European Union issues related to the protection and improvement of human rights as part of Chapter 23 - Judiciary and Fundamental Rights. Serbia has an established legal and institutional framework for protecting fundamental rights. Respect for human rights is also guaranteed through the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia. The of the European Commission presented in the Annual Report on Serbia for 2019 show that Serbia has improved its legislative framework related to national minorities, and the budget for national minorities has eased. Further progress has been made of education, and a new Law on Textbooks has been adopted, which ocess of the import and approval of textbooks in the languages of national minorities.



IN ADDITION, A NEW LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA HAS BEEN ADOPTED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HARMONIZATION WITH THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN THE EU IN THIS AREA. WHEN IT COMES TO ERADICATING DISCRIMINATION, THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN SERBIA IS LARGELY IN LINE WITH THAT OF THE EU, AND THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PROTECTION OF EQUALITY IS PART OF THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR EQUALITY.





CYPRUS



AREA	9253 km²
Share in total EU area	0,2%
POPULATION	875.898
Share in total EU population	0,2%
CAPITAL	Nicosia
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

Cyprus Youth Council (Συμβούλιο Νεολαίας Κύπρου – ΣΥΝΚ)



Apart from Malta, Cyprus is the only EU Member State that doesn't have a single kilometre of railroad.

Cyprus is among the three Member States with the greatest number of dentists – 104 dentists for 100,000 residents.

In 2015, 64% of plastic packaging waste was recycled in Cyprus, which is above the EU average (42.4 per cent).

69% of Cyprus residents aged 16 to 74 use social networks, which is one of the highest percentages in the EU.

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus



Cyprus Tourism Organisation



IRELAND



AREA	69.946 km²
Share in total EU area	1,6%
POPULATION	4.904.226
Share in total EU population	0,9%
CAPITAL	Dublin
EU Member State since	1st January 1973

National Youth Council of Ireland – NYCI)



During 2017, 17.2% of Irish residents named Spain as their favourite tourist destination.

Ireland is the Member State with the highest percentage of men aged 25-64 with higher education. A total of 42.8% of men have higher education.

85% of Ireland's residents are optimistic about the future of the European Union, which is the highest percentage between all Member States.

According to data from 2018, 16 per cent of Ireland's residents aged 16-74 have never used the Internet.

Honorary Consulate of Ireland



Irish Tourism Organization





MARCH 2020.

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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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THURSDAY

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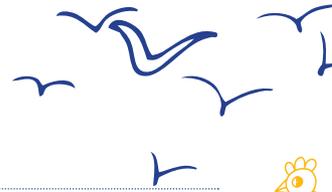
FRIDAY

07

SATURDAY

08

SUNDAY





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MONDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Monday, 09

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TUESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Tuesday, 10

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WEDNESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Wednesday, 11

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THURSDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Thursday, 12

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FRIDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Friday, 13

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SATURDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Saturday, 14

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SUNDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Sunday, 15

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MONDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Monday, 16

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TUESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Tuesday, 17

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WEDNESDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Wednesday, 18

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THURSDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Thursday, 19

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FRIDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Friday, 20

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SATURDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Saturday, 21

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SUNDAY

Handwriting practice lines for Sunday, 22



23/30

MONDAY

24/31

TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

27

FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

29

SUNDAY

NOTES





LITHUANIA



AREA	65.286 km²
Share in total EU area	1,5%
POPULATION	2.794.184
Share in total EU population	0,5%
CAPITAL	Vilnius
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

Lithuanian Youth Council (Lietuvos jaunimo organizacijų taryba – LiJOT)



Lithuania is the Member State with the highest percentage of residents with higher education aged 30 to 34 – 58%.

In 2018 Lithuania was one of the two Member States with the highest share of female experts in the IT industry – 25%.

Over two thirds of doctors in Lithuania are women.

61% of Lithuania's residents use the Internet for bank transactions, which is above the EU average (54%).

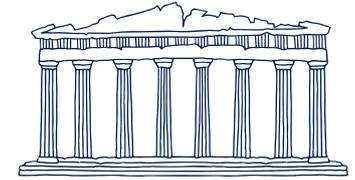
Embassy of Lithuania to Hungary



Lithuanian Tourism Organisation



GREECE



AREA	131.692 km²
Share in total EU area	2,9%
POPULATION	10.722.287
Share in total EU population	2,1%
CAPITAL	Athens
EU Member State since	1st January 1981

Hellenic National Youth Council (Εθνικό Συμβούλιο Νεολαίας – Ε.Σ.Υ.Ν.)



Greece was, together with Spain and France, the largest producer of goat's milk in the European Union in 2017.

96% of young people aged 16-24 in Greece use social networks.

Greece has the highest percentage of self-employed people at European Union level – 30%.

Greece is the Member State with the greatest number of doctors in the European Union – 659 doctors to 100,000 residents.

Embassy of Greece



Hellenic Foundation for Culture in Belgrade



Greek Tourism Organisation





NOTES

Lined writing area for notes

EDUCATION AND SPORT THROUGH THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME 05



ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

Erasmus+ is a European Union programme that provides funding for projects in the following areas:

- education
- youth
- sport.



In the area of **education**, through the Erasmus+ programme, the European Union strives to improve the development of all levels of education, strengthen the bonds between formal and informal learning, as well as to create a smoother transition into the labour market.

Through this project the European Union contributes to **young** people's active inclusion in civil society, helps them develop and improve their leadership skills, and, through a number of different programmes, advances one of the basic values of the EU – solidarity, along with offering young people the opportunity to learn about and understand different cultures across the European continent.

Through different projects in the area of sport, which are supported through this programme, the European Union improves cooperation and networking between sports associations, but also supports projects



that promote the healthy aspects of doing sports, as well as equal opportunities for anyone wanting to do so.

The programme was named after Erasmus of Rotterdam. Erasmus was a philosopher, theologian and humanist, and supported the theory that contact with different countries brings new knowledge and experiences. He also spent time and worked in different countries in Europe, in search of diverse experiences. In the period between 2014 and 2020 alone, the European Union enabled over four million Europeans, including but not limited to students, to advance, study and participate in experience exchange programmes all over Europe. The programme is also open to high school teachers, young people, youth workers and teaching staff.



Through the programme, by the Erasmus+ students in primary and secondary education are able to visit the EU states on short-term student exchanges, precisely with the aim of lifelong learning, hands-on learning and industry partnerships. Everyone – students, interns, professors, volunteers, administrative workers and young people. The goal is to use the possibilities of the programme to improve skills and increase job opportunities.



Serbia has been participating in the Erasmus Plus programme since the beginning, but so far in the capacity of a partner country, with limited participation.

SINCE FEBRUARY 2019, SERBIA BECAME A FULL MEMBER OF THE ERASMUS PLUS PROGRAMME, IN WHICH ONLY FIVE NON-EU COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE, MAKING THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA EVEN GREATER, AS WELL AS THE COUNTRY'S REPUTATION IN THE WORLD, SINCE PARTICIPATION IN THIS PROGRAMME IS POSSIBLE FOR EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

This also means that the budget for project now be larger, with certain parts of the programme, such as primary and secondary education, being in a more favourable position.

Do you want to continue your studies at a university in Europe?

Do you know that you can take part in a student exchange lasting from a few months up to one year?

Would you like to complete a master's program at an international university without having to pay for tuition?



ANA

Sounds interesting?

MARKO

None of this would be possible for us or our peers from Europe, had the European Union not launched a programme, called Erasmus+, the aim of which is to enable individuals to advance their knowledge and skills and to swap experiences by attending different institutions and organisations across Europe.

Marko, you are going away to university next year. Have you thought about applying for one of the programmes offered by Erasmus+?

Of course. I've even come up with a list of Erasmus+ brings. I am now going to present to you what I have found and learned about the programme.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME FOR STUDENTS?



- You get to study in a different country for 3-12 months.
- The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) means that the credit points you earn at the selected foreign university during the exchange will be taken into account at your home university.
- One semester or a whole year of studying at a different university will considerably improve your resume.
- This is a great way to meet new people and learn about different cultures
- It's an important step in becoming more independent, but it will also motivate you to either continue your education or use your existing knowledge in practice.
- You will improve your foreign language skills.
- This is an opportunity to make friends for life, perhaps even to fall in love!



JUBILEE

Erasmus+ celebrates 30 years in 2017. Over these 30 years an exceptional generation of people got to take part in the programme and gain experience which changed their lives, with these people now being strategically important for the future of the whole of Europe. And this does not just apply to the students who took part in the Erasmus programme, but also to everyone who has lived abroad during a crucial stage of their lives, thus representing the Erasmus generation.



Ever since the programme started in 1987, the greatest result of this initiative and programme has been the creation of one generation, which you too can become part of.

ERASMUS + PROGRAMME ALUMNI NETWORK IN SERBIA

In 2010, the Delegation of the European Union to Serbia, in cooperation with the Tempus Foundation established the Erasmus Mundus Alumni Network in Serbia. This Network was established with the aim to assist interaction between the alumni of the Erasmus Mundus Programme students and graduates as well as in facilitating their contact with potential employees.

The main activities include organising pre-departure orientation events for the new generation of Erasmus Mundus scholarship holders, organising career events and providing information to alumni. Apart from education, Erasmus+ also funds other types of exchanges – sport, youth and volunteering, as well as lifelong learning programmes.

„Apart from education, Erasmus+ also funds other types of exchanges – sport, youth and volunteering, as well as lifelong learning programmes. спортске, омладинске, волонтерске, као и програме доживотног учења.



VOLUNTEERING PROJECTS

Volunteering Projects, formerly known as the European Voluntary Service (EVS), have provided young people with opportunities to volunteer abroad for over 20 years. For them, this is a way to personally contribute to the goals which they believe in – whether that may be solidarity with refugees and migrants, the environment, activities for children or the elderly, or cultural events and such like. Participation is open to people aged 17 to 30. Each volunteer receives money for travel and accommodation, as well as an allowance and insurance.

Read more in chapter 10.



EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY CORPS

The European Solidarity Corps is a new European Union initiative, launched in 2016, for the purpose of providing young people with opportunities to volunteer or work in their own country or abroad, on projects which are useful to communities and people across Europe. All young people who take part in the European Solidarity Corps must comply with its mission and principles and are obliged to uphold them.

MISSION AND PRINCIPLES

You can register for the European Solidarity Corps at the age of 17, but cannot start projects until you are 18, while participation in the projects is open to anyone aged up to 30. Participation is also possible for young people from Serbia. The projects you can take part in are diverse, such as preventing natural disasters, participating in disaster relief, assisting in refugee centres, working on issues related to climate change, renewable energy sources and respect for human rights, as well as those projects that improve and promote sport and culture. The projects you can apply for, may last from two up to twelve months.

Taking part in a European Solidarity Corps projects is an important achievement for any young person and may also present a considerable advantage in job applications or further education.

INTERESTED?

Explore the possibilities and apply: Find out more:



HOW DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE SPORTS?



ANA

Sport is everyone's favourite pastime – whether we train, participate in matches in schoolyards, or simply follow our favourite sports on television.

MARKO

I get really excited about team competitions and avidly support Serbia. Did you know that the European Union also promotes sport and contributes to its development and organizes events we can also take part in?

The European Union supports the development of sport and promotes the social and sports and being physically active, but also organises several activities that counter the existing threats in sports, such as games, violence connected to sport and doping.

The European Union organises and supports different initiatives that promote and improve sports activities across Europe, such as the European Sports Week and European Sports Forum.



The most recent EU research on sport and physical activity from 2017 shows that two out of five Europeans (40 percent) exercise or do sport at least once a week, including seven percent who do so on a regular basis (at least five times a week). However, almost one half of those who took part in the survey (46 percent) never exercise or do any sporting activity.

If we look at the European Union member stats, the greatest percentage of those who do sports regularly live in:

- Finland (69 percent)
- Sweden (67 percent)
- Denmark (63 percent).



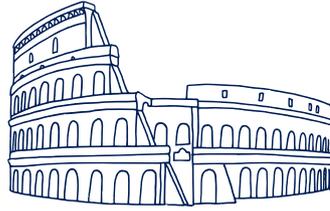
Organisations and institutions from Serbia that are active in the field of sport, including public bodies, may apply for sports related projects as part of the Erasmus+ programme. Although project proposals are submitted by organisations, this also opens up opportunities for individual participation.

Through partnership improvement projects, organisations and institutions work on strengthening European networks in the field of sport, but also propose different activities that lead to the development and spreading of good practice in sports, improving education and training. Additionally supported activities across Europe help spread awareness of the benefits and physical activity for one's personal, social and professional development, linking sports with health, education and young people. Furthermore, the programme also supports organizing non-profit sports events, which can take place in one or several countries at the same time. These events promote participation in sporting activities, equal opportunity for all, a healthier lifestyle, and also provide opportunities to make friends and volunteer.





ITALY



AREA	302.073 km²
Share in total EU area	6,8%
POPULATION	60.359.546
Share in total EU population	11,8%
CAPITAL	Rome
Italy is one of the founding members of the European Union	1st January 1958

National Youth Forum of Italy (Forum Nazionale dei Giovani)



Italy is responsible for one quarter of the total wood furniture manufacturing inside the European Union.

In 2017 a total of 7 million passengers went on sea cruises in the European Union. Of this number, 1.9 million passengers started their journey in Italy, which is the largest number at EU level (27%).¹⁰

In 2018 Italy produced 435 million litres of ice cream, which is 13.7% of the total production at EU level.¹¹

The Italian town of Matera is the European Culture Capital in 2019, together with Plovdiv in Bulgaria.

Italian Agency for Foreign Trade – Belgrade Office



Embassy of Italy



Italian Tourism Organisation



Italian Culture Consulate in Belgrade



¹⁰ Source: Eurostat

¹¹ Source: Eurostat



LATVIA



AREA	64.586 km²
Share in total EU area	1,4%
POPULATION	1.919.968
Share in total EU population	0,4%
CAPITAL	Riga
EU Member State from	1st May 2004

National Youth Council of Latvia (Latvijas Jaunatnes padome – LJP)



Latvia today has the highest ratio of women to men in the EU – 118 women to 100 men.

Latvia is the Member State with the highest number of women in managerial positions and also the country where women make up over half of the total workforce – 56%.

In Latvia, 37.6% of the total energy spending comes from renewable sources.

Latvia is one of the EU Member States with the highest percentage of people who read more than 12 books per year.

Embassy of Latvia in Greece



Latvian Tourism Organisation





APRIL 2020.

30

MONDAY

31

TUESDAY

01

WEDNESDAY

02

THURSDAY

03

FRIDAY

04

SATURDAY

05

SUNDAY



06

MONDAY

07

TUESDAY

08

WEDNESDAY

09

THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

11

SATURDAY

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SUNDAY



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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

24

FRIDAY

25

SATURDAY

26

SUNDAY





27

MONDAY

28

TUESDAY

29

WEDNESDAY

30

THURSDAY



01

FRIDAY

02

SATURDAY

03

SUNDAY



THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

06

113

2019/2020

A GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE EUROPE

The environment is a topic which goes beyond political and legal frameworks, and indeed any man-made boundary. The main aim is to improve the quality of the environment, protect people's health, achieve a

wise and rational use of natural resources and improve international measures for resolving global and regional environmental protection issues.



ANA

I am happy that the European Union is helping to protect the Eastern imperial eagles that live in Serbia. It's the eagle represented national teams are named after. But, do you know, Marko, that there are only two of them left in Serbia today?

MARKO

I know. Do you know that there are programmes which were devised at the EU level that help preserve natural habitats? This is why we need also to give this topic greater attention and see how we can help preserve not only the eagle from our country but also other endangered species too, as well as our environment, and our planet.

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EUROPA DIARY



The citizens of the European Union have some of the highest environmental protection standards in the world. Together with the EU Member States' governments, a set of clear goals has been established for the purpose of shaping and implementing environmental protection policies by mid-2020. Environmental protection must be thought of in the long term, which is why the EU has set mid-term goals for 2030, as well as the long-term vision of everything that needs to be done by 2050. The European Union is protecting the environment in this way, by conducting a set of research programmes, passing legislation in the areas of environmental protection, as well as **environmental** ventures for achieving the set measures and activities.

In the 1970s, when the EU included the environment on its agenda, the challenges that were faced then were considerably different to those faced today. Initially, the focus of the European Union in this was on protecting endangered species and improving air quality, improving drinking water and reducing emissions from large polluters.

Over several decades **environmental** improvement has been made in all these areas. However, the EU faces new challenges today and recognizes the importance of the interconnectivity of different topics and **projects** and creates synergies among activities, causes and achievements in **several** as agriculture, energy, **transport** research and innovation.



NATURA 2000

EU NATURA 2000 is a network protecting rare and endangered animal species and their habitats. Over 27,000 areas have already been included in the network that covers 18% of the European land area and 6% of its marine territory. Many of those areas are located in the vicinity of large cities. Thanks to NATURA 2000 Viewer you can locate all sites within the network – perhaps there is one in the vicinity of a town you are to visit soon or even your own home.

Discover and research these areas and learn about protected species.



18% OF EUROPE'S LAND AREA IS COVERED BY NATURA 2000 NETWORK

The European Union organises activities in **various** aimed at protecting and improving our planet such as **removing** pollution at source and reducing water and air pollution. It also manages activities for combating climate change and maintains a coordinated approach in the areas of waste management, preserving biodiversity, nature and soil, reducing noise pollution, chemicals and pesticides, as well as improving resource management and promoting the



principles of the circular economy. The "polluter pays" is one of the key principles through which the EU raises awareness of each individual of the importance of environmental protection.

Every year almost 20 percent of the total EU budget is allocated to projects that prepare citizens, states and communities for climate change. In the next budget period starting from 2021, 25 percent of the total EU budget will be allocated for these purposes.

Did you know that the European Union has protected 500 bird species? These wild bird species are at risk of extinction and the EU protects them thanks to the legal framework in this area



CLIMATE CHANGE

The European Union is the global leader in **fighting** climate change. The regulations **the European Union establishes in this field oblige the Member States to invest in renewable energy sources, so that, for example, car manufacturers in Europe must take appropriate measures to reduce emissions from the cars, trucks or motorcycles they produce, in a way envisioned by the legal framework established in the EU.**

In 2017, the share of renewables in gross **domestic** consumption stood at 17.5% in the European Union. This is nearly double the level observed in 2004.





THE EUROPEAN UNION PROGRAMME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION – „LIFE”

This European Union programme is used for funding activities aimed at improving the environment and climate change. Between 2014 and 2020, 3.4 million euros were allocated for this programme. Bearing in mind the importance and need for stricter measures in the of environmental protection and climate action, the European Commission has proposed to increase the budget for this programme in the next budget cycle, from 2021 to 2027, to 5.45 million euros.

In the next cycle, this programme will focus on the following areas:

- nature and biodiversity;
- the circular economy and quality of life;
- adapting to climate change;
- clean energy transition.

Have a look at the projects across Europe that are supported through this programme:



SAY 'NO, THANKS' TO PLASTIC

Every time one of us throws away a sandwich bag, salad box or a plastic bottle after eating lunch – they don't simply disappear, but rather, become waste. The plastic we use, and throw away, ends up in the parks in our city, in rivers and seas, destroying the natural and plant life in these habitats, as hundreds of years are needed for it to decompose.

The European Union seriously and strongly advocates for reducing the amount of plastic we throw away, as well as swapping plastic packaging – especially that for one-time use – with recyclable packaging, by no later than 2030.

Over 28 million tons of plastic waste is produced annually in the European Union. Less than 30 per cent of that amount is recycled, while the rest is burned or stored because these products have a short period of use.



HAVE YOU HEARD OF #FRIDAYSFORFUTURE?

"Fridays for Future" is a movement launched in August 2018, when the then 15-year-old Greta Thunberg, a high school student from Sweden, sat in front of the Swedish Parliament each Friday for three weeks in a row, as a sign of protest against the lack of activity in combating climate change. Ever since September of the same year she has protested in front of the parliament each Friday, but she is no longer alone in this. She has been joined by thousands and thousands of pupils, as well as young and old people around the world, who demand clear and targeted action in order to the consequences of climate change. Greta has spoken at many important rallies around the world, presenting the efforts and concerns of young people for their future and the survival of our planet in front of international politicians.



Read some of her speeches.



Greta protests even during school holidays; take a look yourself.



Did you know that environmental and climate change issues are closely related to another EU policy and area of major importance – Energy? The EU has set certain goals by 2030 that relate directly to both energy and climate.

You must have heard about:

- greenhouse gas reduction by at least 40%;
- increasing the share of renewables by 32%;
- improving energy efficiency by 32.5%.

EU Member States are obligated to develop integrated public policies in the area of energy and climate change during the 2021-2030 period.



In January 2018, the EU introduced its plastics strategy, which is designed to regulate systems for the production, use and storage of plastic and encourage the transition to the circular economy. A series of measures has been prescribed, which are intended to ensure the success of this strategy.

A vision of the European economy has been set up, in which the plastic industry is smart and sustainable, encourages economic growth, opens up new branches of industry and investment opportunities and brings new jobs. With the proposed measures, the European Union is directing its activity in the towards resolving problems created by the use of plastic. The strategic direction of growth, which the EU has chosen on this path, boosts the economy and innovation, creates new jobs and at the same time ensures a cleaner and healthier environment.



28

million tons of plastic waste is produced yearly in the EU



WHERE IS SERBIA?

When it comes to environmental protection and climate action, 600 million euros has been invested in Serbia – the EU has invested 404 million euros, while Serbia has invested 196 million euros. Thanks to investments in some of the key areas, the citizens of Serbia can enjoy cleaner air, water and soil.



Environment Protection

600 M invested in environment protection and climate action in Serbia
EU donated €404 Serbia invested €196

For more information: www.europa.rs

MAIN INVESTMENTS

- Air quality monitoring: 28 measuring stations operational
- NATURA 2000 - creation of a nature protection network
- Construction of wastewater facilities in Subotica, Sabac, Leskovac, Kula, Vrbas
- Building water supply systems in Požarevac, Indjija, Petrovac na Mlavi and Veliko Gradiste
- Civil protection Strengthening of 15 km of embankments along Drina and Sava in Mačva region



With these funds, 28 measuring states for automatic air quality measurement were established, wastewater treatment systems were set up in Subotica, Sabac, Leskovac, Kula and Vrbas, and water supply systems were built in Požarevac, Indjija, Petrovac on Mlava and Veliko Gradiste.

Additionally, regional dumpsites were set up in Pirot, Užice, Sremska Mitrovica/Sabac and Subotica, and a system for managing medical waste was also developed.

More on the results in the area of the environment:



More on environmental protection projects and results on the website:



LOOK AROUND YOU

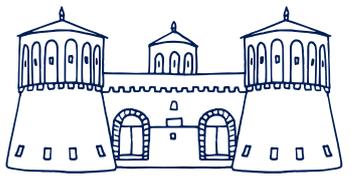
Have a look at the campaign which ran during the Exit festival in Novi Sad, with the support of the European Union.



GIVE BACK TO NATURE – JOIN IN AND PLANT A TREE!



LUXEMBOURG



AREA	2595 km²
Share in total EU area	0,1%
POPULATION	613.894
Share in total EU population	0,1%
CAPITAL	Luxembourg
Luxembourg is one of the founding members of the European Union	1st January 1958

Luxembourg National Youth Council (Luxemburger Jugendkonferenz – CGJL) 

In 2017 Luxembourg had the highest ratio of cars per resident in the European Union – 670 cars to every 1,000 residents.

Eight out of nine pupils in Luxembourg primary schools learn more than two foreign languages.

90% of Luxembourg's residents see themselves as citizens of the European Union.

Tourists from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany were those who most frequently visited Luxembourg in 2017.

Embassy of Luxembourg (non-resident Ambassador) 

Luxembourg Tourism Organization 



NETHERLANDS



AREA	37.368 km²
Share in total EU area	0,8%
POPULATION	17.282.163
Share in total EU population	3,3%
CAPITAL	Amsterdam
The Netherlands is one of the founding members of the European Union	1st January 1958

Dutch National Youth Council (Vereniging Nationale Jeugdraad – NJR) 

The biggest EU port is located in the Netherlands – in Rotterdam.

The Netherlands is in second place in the EU, after Austria, as the country with the highest number of people travelling by train – 11 per cent in 2016.

With 498 residents per square kilometre, the Netherlands is the second rated Member State by population density after Malta.¹²

The Netherlands is the Member State with the highest percentage of women with shorter working hours – 75.8 per cent.

Embassy of the Netherlands 

Dutch Tourism Organization 

12 Source: Eurostat



MAY 2020.

27

MONDAY

Lined writing area for Monday, May 27th.

28

TUESDAY

Lined writing area for Tuesday, May 28th.

29

WEDNESDAY

Lined writing area for Wednesday, May 29th.

30

THURSDAY

Lined writing area for Thursday, May 30th.

01 LABOUR DAY

FRIDAY

Lined writing area for Friday, May 1st.



02

SATURDAY

Lined writing area for Saturday, May 2nd.

03

SUNDAY

Lined writing area for Sunday, May 3rd.

04

MONDAY

Lined writing area for Monday, May 4th.

05

TUESDAY

Lined writing area for Tuesday, May 5th.

06

WEDNESDAY

Lined writing area for Wednesday, May 6th.

07

THURSDAY

Lined writing area for Thursday, May 7th.

08

FRIDAY

Lined writing area for Friday, May 8th.

09

SATURDAY

EUROPE DAY



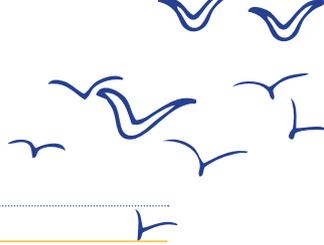


Lined writing area for Saturday, May 9th, featuring a blue background and decorative elements.

10

SUNDAY

Lined writing area for Sunday, May 10th.



11

MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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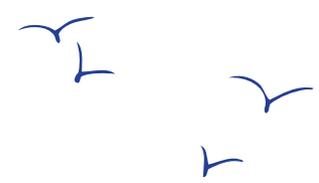
FRIDAY

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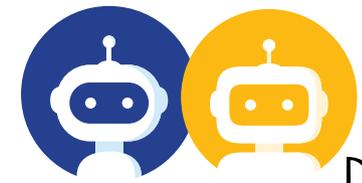
FRIDAY

30

SATURDAY

31

SUNDAY



INNOVATIONS AND THE DIGITAL WORLD 07



MARKO

Do you use Viber or some other application for texting your friends? Do you have a Facebook or an Instagram account?



ANA

Of course, I have accounts on social networks. And, of course I use the applications you mentioned to text my friends, and not only my friends, but my mum and dad and my relatives as well. Did you know that my grandma uses Viber? She keeps sending me funny emoticons and stickers. It can be quite fun!

DIGITAL LITERACY

The notion of digital literacy denotes the ability to use and find different sources of information about a certain topic, as well as the understanding that all information carries a particular value, and that the media which cover it have their different advantages and disadvantages.

Today, digital literacy is part of everyday literacy. It is similar to what we call traditional literacy, but it is also different. To be able to read and write digitally, students and teachers need to learn to create and interpret different forms of text, such as static and moving images and icons, spoken and written language, screen features, etc. Besides that, we also need to know how to

read different types of texts using various platforms, and how to use diverse, accessible learning formats, and how to create content or space to express ourselves, such as forums and blogs, which did not exist in the past.

The European Union has recognised the need to improve the digital skills of the citizens across the EU and has established this goal as part of the key EU strategies. For example, as early as 2006 the European Parliament recognised digital literacy as one of the eight key skills which every citizen needs to perfect and as one of the four basic learning skills.



In 2017 UNICEF's annual report on the State of the World's Children dealt with a topic which increasingly influences almost every aspect of the lives of millions of children across the world, as well as ours: digital technology.

Here are some of the most interesting findings:

- Young people between 15 and 24 are the most active age group in the digital world. Across the world, 71% of young people of that age are connected to the Internet, as opposed to 48% of the entire population.
- It is believed that children and adolescents under the age of 18 make up one third of Internet users worldwide
- Approximately 29% of young people in the world - about 346 million individuals - have no access to the Internet.

To read and find out more - go to:



Do you know, what is a SELFIE?

"SELFIE" (Self-reflection on Effective Learning by Fostering the use of Innovative Educational Technologies) is a tool designed to help schools incorporate digital technologies in teaching, learning and student evaluation. SELFIE is available in primary and secondary schools in Europe and beyond. It can be used in any school. SELFIE is a free, customisable tool to help schools reflect on how they use digital technologies to support learning. SELFIE enables schools to get a picture of where they stand and to develop an action plan in order to enhance their digital capacity. It is also available at in the Serbian language.



48% of an overall population has internet connection

INTERNET SAFETY

E-mails, SMS and social media - continuous communication on the Internet - is part of our daily lives. All these technologies have brought some new challenges, which we have to be prepared to take into account and to offer a response.

Although this way of communicating and exchanging information has become central to our everyday lives, and we believe it will continue to progress and develop, bringing new possibilities and opportunities - think twice before you post personal data on the Internet: it will probably stay there for a very long time and you never know who might be able to see it in the future.

It is also good to have the following in mind:

- The friends you make online can be different in reality from the way they present themselves
- Never give your data such as e-mail address, home address or phone number



29% of young people in the world are no access to the Internet



- You can cut off communication if you feel uncomfortable, if it scares you, or if you simply don't want to chat with somebody. Block the user or don't answer. If you come across something disturbing, report this to an adult or through an application or a site - today everyone offers this option.
- Never reveal any information about your family, friends or the other people you know.
- Never arrange dates with somebody you know only online
- If you do want to see each other, always arrange the meeting in a public place and have an adult you trust accompany you.

THE DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET

The Single European Market is one of the greatest achievements in the process of European integration. However, the Internet and digital technologies are bringing changes to the world and it's time for the integrated European market to adapt to this progress and use the advantages of the digital tools we have at our disposal. The goal of the EU Digital Single Market is to bring down barriers and to make the most of the business opportunities offered in other EU Member States and use them safely and advantageously.

The development and improvement of the Digital Single Market has enabled the free movement of goods, capital, people and services, and within the market citizens and companies can have equal, restriction-free access to goods and services on the Internet, regardless of their nationality or the Member State they live in.

Follow the achievements in the development of the Digital Single Market:



Find out about the results achieved:



Look at the strategy and development of the Digital Single Market:



FREE WIRELESS INTERNET ACCESS FOR CITIZENS OF EUROPE

In March 2018 the European Commission initiated the programme **WiFi4EU** to improve the implementation of wireless Internet for residents and visitors in public places, such as parks, squares, public buildings, libraries, health centres, and museums all over Europe. This initiative provides municipalities with the opportunity to apply for vouchers to the value of EUR 15,000 to be used for buying the equipment for installing Wi-Fi hotspots in public places.

23,838 municipalities have taken up this opportunity so far.

Do you want to check out which municipalities are these?



INNOVATION



The European Union believes that innovation is the key factor for improving its global competitiveness. In the last few years the EU has improved existing programmes and developed new ones to support the evolution of innovations, whose aim is to increase investment in research and development, but also to make the research results on the improvement of the goods and services we use, as well as in certain market procedures, available as soon as possible. The European Union supports ideas which promote solutions for the needs of society and opens up possibilities for new social relationships and ways of cooperation. Moreover, the EU supports ideas which promote the values, and contribute to the competitiveness, development and improvement of the quality of life in Europe.



PROGRAMME HORIZON 2020

The programme Horizon 2020 is the European Union framework programme for research and innovations, and is the **biggest European programme for investments in science. Its goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science and to make it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in the field of innovation.**

For the period 2014-2020, funding of nearly EUR 80 billion is available, while the greatest part of the Horizon 2020 budget - almost 40%, - goes to the so-called big social challenges, which include health and climate change

Horizon 2020 is aimed at the further development of the European Research Area, to create a genuine single market for knowledge research and innovation. By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 helps to achieve goals that emphasise first-class science, industrial leadership and the tackling of societal challenges.



WHERE IS SERBIA?

Serbia has been part of this programme since July 2014, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development is responsible for giving support to anyone who wants to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the Horizon 2020 Framework.

SERBIAN SUCCESSES

Do you know that the BioSense Institute, formed within the University of Novi Sad, won the first place in Europe within the Horizon 2020 programme? This competition, in which the most recognized European scientific research institutions participated with around 200 projects, the **BioSense "Antares" project was best ranked in Europe.** Antares is also the only awarded project funded outside the EU. The project that was designed by BioSense aims to develop this institute into a European centre of science excellence for advanced information technologies in the field of sustainable agriculture.



Have you heard of The European Innovation Scoreboard?

This scoreboard provides a comparative analysis of the innovation and research performances in the EU Member States and other selected European third countries, but it also assesses the strengths and weaknesses of national innovation and research systems.



NEW RESULTS WERE PUBLISHED IN 2019 AND SWEDEN IS THE EU LEADER FOR 2019 IN THE FIELD OF INNOVATION.

See the assessment of countries on the scoreboard.

[European scoreboard in the field of innovation](#)



[European scoreboard in the field of innovation 2019](#)

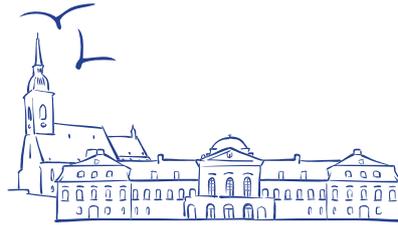


[Summary of the innovation index](#)





SLOVAKIA



AREA	49.035 km²
Share in total EU area	1,1%
POPULATION	5.450.421
Share in total EU population	1,1%
Capital	Bratislava
EU Member State from	1st May 2004

Youth Council of Slovakia (Rada mládeže Slovenska – RmS)



In 2017 Slovakia produced the highest number of motor vehicles, trailers and other traffic equipment in the entire European Union.

In 2017, tourists from Slovakia most frequently travelled to the Czech Republic, Croatia and Italy.

Slovakia is in third place in the European Union, after Austria and Poland, for the highest number of young agricultural workers.

59% of Slovakia's residents order goods and services online, which is close to the EU average (60 per cent).

Embassy of the Republic of Slovakia



Slovakian Tourism Organisation



MALTA



AREA	315 km²
Share in total EU area	0,01%
POPULATION	493.559
Share in total EU population	0,5%
CAPITAL	Valletta
EU Member State since	1st May, 2004

National Youth Council of Malta (Kunsill Nazzjonali taż-Żgħażaġh – KNŻ)



Although it is one of the smallest EU countries, both in terms of population and surface area, Malta is among those EU Member States with the largest number of cars per capita - 613 passenger cars for every 1,000 inhabitants (preceded only by Luxembourg - with 670, and Finland - with 617).

Malta, together with Cyprus, is the only EU Member State without any railways.

In 2017 Malta bred more than half of the EU's entire production of bluefin tuna.

In 2017 Malta was the favourite tourist destination of people from the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany

Embassy of the Sovereign Order of Malta



Malta Tourism Organisation





JUN 2020.



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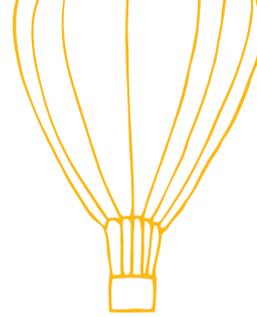
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CULTURE

08

ANA

I've always wanted to visit the Louvre and I finally get the chance this summer. It's one of my favourite museums in Europe. When we were in Vienna, on our reward trip for the European Diary, we visited Mozart's Museum.

MARKO

Yes, Vienna was awesome! The Museum of Chocolate impressed me the most. But it wouldn't be a bad idea to ask our homeroom teacher to go on an excursion to the Golubac Tower. It has just been renovated. I saw some pictures and it looks great, and I've read some legends about it.



European cultural heritage is based on the diversity of languages, literature, theatre, architecture, artistic expressions, film, radio and television. The European Union is conceiving and putting into effect various activities in the field of culture to support the preservation of different cultural content so that it is accessible to everyone in neighbouring countries, as well as throughout the European continent.

The EU organises numerous art, dance, music and culinary festivals, but also makes use of all 24 official languages as well as many regional and local languages in which cultural heritage is being built, maintained and fostered. The slogan "United in Diversity" refers to this unique cultural wealth of the EU.



WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL AGENDA?

The aim of the European Union in the field of culture is to design activities to preserve and improve the dialogue between different cultures. The EU promotes diversity and intercultural dialogue, but it also motivates the cross-border exchange of experiences in the field of culture. For example, artists can freely work throughout the EU, and the European Union implements important activities and campaigns aimed to protect cultural heritage.

Culture and its promotion are an important part of European international relations. The EU strives to promote cultural activities and events with partner countries and regions, in order not only to enrich the societies and improve activities in the sector of culture and creativity, but also to promote the nations and countries of Europe.



Creative Europe
Desk Serbia

CREATIVE
EUROPE

To promote culture and creativity in the best way, the European Union has developed a framework programme which supports the promotion of cultural content across Europe, encouraging cooperation among different institutions in the culture sector.



The European Union programme for culture is called Creative Europe and it supports diverse initiatives in the field of culture, such as projects which encourage cross-border cooperation between countries in Europe, different platforms which promote and motivate creativity, as well as networking platforms for artists all over Europe aimed to facilitate their collaboration. With the help of this EU programme, many literary works have been translated into different European languages. Apart from this, the Creative Europe programme has also enabled us to watch some of the best known and highly awarded European films, as well as other different audiovisual works.

The programme consists of two sub-programmes:

- **CULTURE**
– for promoting the culture sector;
- **MEDIA**
– for supporting the audiovisual sector.

DID YOU KNOW THAT JELENA LENGOLD FROM SERBIA RECEIVED THE EUROPEAN AWARD FOR LITERATURE IN 2011? THIS AWARD PROMOTES CREATIVITY AND THE RICHNESS OF DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN LITERATURE, AND ALSO PROMOTES THE CROSS-BORDER EXCHANGE OF LITERARY CONTENT ACROSS EUROPE.



In 2019 five of the films that were nominated in different categories for the most prestigious film award, the Oscar (*The Favourite*, *Cold War/Zimna Wojna*, *Never Look Away/Werk Ohne Autor*, *Border/Grans*, *The Wife*) had been supported by the programme Creative Europe, and the British actress Olivia Coleman won the Oscar for the leading female role in the film *The Favourite*. Also, at this year's Cannes Festival, there were twenty films aired which had been made with the support of the *Creative Europe* programme, of which three won prestigious awards, including the one for best director, which went to the film *Young Ahmed (Le Jeune Ahmed)*.



2018 – EUROPEAN YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Throughout 2018, under the slogan "Our heritage: Where the past meets the future," numerous events and a series of initiatives have taken place aimed at encouraging citizens to discover cultural heritage of their towns, regions, countries and Europe as a whole.

The diversity and richness of cultural heritage brings people together and contributes to understanding the places, cities and nations that make up the great European continent. From the ancient myth about Europa to present day continent that is home to over 500 million people, cultural heritage is shared and cherished in villages and cities, castles and churches, museums, but also in people's homes and different crafts and cuisines.



Visit the exhibition "A journey through cultural heritage," featuring a small portion of the rich cultural heritage of Serbia and Europe. The exhibition was organised by the EU Delegation to Serbia and the EU Info Centre in Belgrade, in cooperation with the digital platform Europeana.



DISCOVER AND EXPLORE EUROPE!

Throughout 2018, the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the Joint Research Centre of the European Union had developed a unique application called **CULTURAL GEMS**, which takes you on a journey through more than 168 cities across over 30 European countries.

Download the app **HERE**





This is an open-source application and is available to creative sector employees as well as to individuals. It allows citizens and tourists to discover and share many interesting places and information about common cultural heritage. Also, the application permits to leave comments and reviews in order to help other visitors and explorers to learn more about common cultural heritage and cities across Europe.



You haven't had a chance to visit the Louvre and see Mona Lisa? You want to explore the most treasured collections of postage stamps? Or you want to hear the most famous musical compositions from different periods in one place?

For starters, you can explore them virtually via Europeana portal which offers an opportunity to explore over 50 million digitised items, books from the world renowned museums and libraries. This portal allows you to take a walk through European cultural heritage thanks to successful digitisation of a significant volume of the available material. The portal is available in 27 languages.

The project was launched in 2008 by the European Commission and over 3,500 museums, libraries and archives from all



over Europe have made their contribution to building the archive available on this portal.

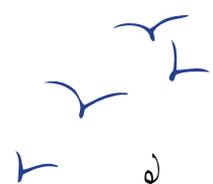
Quite a number of institutions from Serbia take part in projects implemented by Europeana, thus bringing Europe closer to the cultural heritage and treasures of Serbia. Among them are the National Library of Serbia, University Library Svetozar Markovic, Belgrade City Library, the Museum of Applied Arts.



WHERE IS SERBIA?

The Republic of Serbia participates in both Creative Europe sub-programmes.

Watch how archaeologists, IT specialists, contemporary artists and museum experts, by joining forces through the project Journey to the Beginnings, will research and present, in a new way, the prehistoric cultural heritage of old civilisations, including Lepenski Vir among others.



Did you know that the winner of the 66th International Film Festival in Berlin, the popular Berlinale, was made with the help and support of Creative Europe? This is the Italian film Fuocoammare, which we had the chance to watch in Serbia during the Free Zone festival.

Watch more:



HAVE YOU SEEN THE MOVIE DRUGA STRANA SVEGA (THE OTHER SIDE OF EVERYTHING)?

The film was directed by a young director, Mila Turajlić, from Serbia. Apart from being among the 2018 finalists for the prestigious Lux Film Prize award, awarded by the European Parliament, in the same year this documentary was also among the films nominated for the best documentary of the year.



3 projects from serbia won the EU prize for cultural heritage

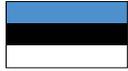
FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE CULTURAL SECTOR PROJECTS OF SERBIA SUPPORTED BY THE EU

Three projects from Serbia were winners of the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, Europa Nostra for 2018.

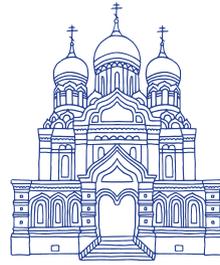


They are projects for the conservation of the Bač Fortress, The Pavilion of Prince Miloš at Bukovička Spa (built in 1907) and the project Research and Cataloguing of the State Art Collection.

The prize for cultural heritage awarded by the European Union and Europa Nostra was initiated by the European Commission in 2002 and is managed by Europa Nostra, a pan-European civil society network organisation which covers 40 countries in Europe. This award celebrates and promotes the best achievements in conservation, research, management, volunteering, education and communication in the field of heritage. The European Union supports this award through the programme.



ESTONIA



AREA	45.336 km²
Share in total EU area	1%
POPULATION	1.324.820
Share in total EU population	0,3%
Capital	Tallinn
EU Member State since	1st May 2004

Estonian National Youth Council (Eesti Noorteühenduste Liit – ENL)



70% of Estonians aged 16-74 communicate with the public authorities over the Internet.

51% of Estonia's territory is forest.

In Estonia, 28.8% of energy spending comes from renewable sources.

In 2017, Estonia was the Member State with the highest percentage of people working in culture – 5%.

Honorary Consulate of Estonia in Serbia



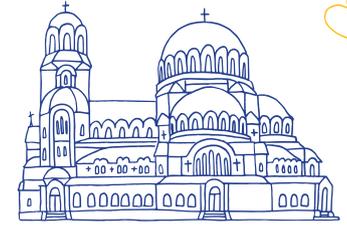
Estonian Tourism Organization



Embassy of Estonia in Hungary



BULGARIA



AREA	110.995 km²
Share in total EU area	2,5%
POPULATION	7.000.039
Share in total EU population	1,4%
Capital	Sofia
EU Member State since	1st January 2007

National Youth Forum (Национален младежки форум)



Bulgaria is one of the largest exporters of sunflower seeds in the EU.

18% of the workforce in Bulgaria works in the agricultural sector.

The largest number of Bulgaria's residents – 6.5% – chose Greece as their favourite tourist destination in 2017.

The research sector in Bulgaria is gender-balanced: 50 per cent of researchers are women.¹³

Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria



Bulgarian Tourism Organisation



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THE EUROPEAN SINGLE MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

09



ANA

In 2017 the EU abolished roaming, meaning that when travelling from Spain to Poland or from Italy to Latvia all EU citizens can enjoy using the same mobile services they have at home, without roaming activation. Their mobile operators do this instead, so travellers can use their phones without additional charges.



MARKO

Also, the EU has enabled its citizens to watch good and listen to their favourite music regardless of borders. EU citizens can access their online subscription wherever they travel in Europe.

THE EUROPEAN UNION SINGLE INTERNAL MARKET



The single market is one of the greatest achievements of the European Union. Thanks to it, the everyday lives of citizens, and companies have been made easier, and job creation, economic growth and development stimulated.

The European Union is constantly working on the improvement of potential for the growth and development of the single market, especially in order to use that potential in the digital age, to secure the sustainable development of European companies and respond to the challenges emerging in our fast-changing world.

The concept of the single market celebrated its 25th birthday in 2018 and during this period, owing to its continual development, the quality of citizens' lives and companies' operating conditions in the EU have significantly improved. EU citizens can study, live, work and retire in any of the EU Member States, but also consume goods produced all over Europe. Owing to the expansion of the business activities of companies and a wider choice, more innovative products and what's more – lower prices.

The single market enables companies to form mutual connections and integrate by stimulating new production and placing their products on a market that covers the entire territory of the EU without additional customs and technical barriers.

The EU also makes sure that those freedoms and services available to EU citizens do not violate justice, but guarantee consumer protection and improve environmental protection and sustainability.

FIND OUT MORE:



THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SINGLE MARKET

What are the benefits of the single market?

- Seventeen million Europeans live and work in Member States they do not come from.
- Thanks to the EU competition rules, each one of us can choose an electric utility company or change telecommunications



or mobile operators quickly and easily

- Within a period of 14 days, you can cancel an order or return goods bought online without any further explanation.
- Consumers throughout the EU can return faulty goods within a two-year period without any additional expenses.
- The EU health insurance card provides access to basic medical services in state institutions during a temporary stay in any of the EU Member States.
- Inside the EU, you can call, send messages and download data in all Member States under the same conditions you have at home.
- Consumers can demand compensation from an airline company if they arrive at their destination with more than a three-hour delay.
- Inside the EU, 793,000 small and medium-sized enterprises have already used business support funds.
- All products imported from third countries must comply with strict European standards of production.
- European legislation in the area of health, hygiene and food is among the strictest in the world, which enables the protection and improvement of EU citizens' health.
- EU citizens can use their digital service subscriptions in all the EU Member States.

17

million Europeans either live or work in an EU Member State of which they do not have citizenship

- EU citizens have pension rights, regardless of whether they have worked in other Member States.
- EU citizens have greater control over their personal data and the procedure for data processing by third parties.



CONSUMER PROTECTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The single European market offers access to a wide variety of choices, enables additional flexibility and improves the quality of products. However, even though this is beneficial for consumers, it poses an additional challenge, especially in the areas of the economy that are developing rapidly – such as digital and financial services or the services in the domain of energy.

The EU Consumer Protection Policy ensures respect for the individual's rights should a problem arise when purchasing goods from another EU Member State online.



YOUR EUROPE



„Your Europe” is a portal where EU citizens can learn about their rights if they want to travel, work, study or start a business in another EU Member State.

FOR CITIZENS



FOR COMPANIES



STAY INFORMED!



The rights in this area, guaranteed by the European Union, help improve among consumers all over the EU and encourage enterprises and companies to do business outside their own countries on the single EU market.

The consumer protection policy:

- Improves the protection of consumer rights
- Guarantees the safety of products on the market
- Helps consumers in the EU make informed decisions when purchasing a certain product, by offering all the information about that product
- Provides tools and options for solving problems and disputes, should they arise.



The European Commission has launched an EU consumer rights awareness campaign – „Your EU Right“.

Find more about #yourEUright:

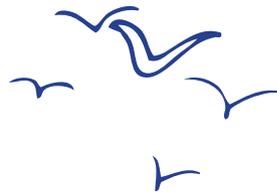


If you have purchased a product online, it must be delivered to address within thirty days, and if you are not with it you can return it within 14 days with a full refund.



When travelling around Europe, all EU citizens in all EU countries are:

- protected with a passenger rights package, when travelling by plane, train, ship or coach.
- protected when purchasing package-holidays in travel agencies
- granted certain rights if a travel agency or a carrier goes bankrupt
- entitled to seek help from an embassy or consulate of any EU Member State – if diplomatic representation from their own country does not exist.



In June 2017, the EU abolished roaming charges, meaning that, when travelling to another Member State for business or pleasure, EU citizens can use their mobile phones with no additional charges all over the EU. This has certainly brought about lower charges for consumers.



In the EU, the right to truthful advertising is your right. Product advertisements must offer a detailed description of the features of a product and its composition as well as its availability. If a product bought in the EU (online or in a shop) does not match the advertised item or if it is faulty, the consumer has the right to have it repaired free of charge or to replace it.



The EU has formed the European Consumers Centres Network, which offers assistance free of charge and provides advice on cross-border purchases.



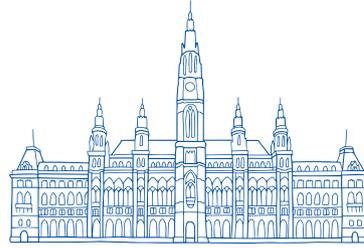
ROAM LIKE AT HOME

AS OF JUNE 2017 ALL EU CITIZENS CAN ENJOY "ROAMING LIKE AT HOME" WHICH PROVIDES THAT ALL USERS PAY THE PRICE OF LOCAL CALLS REGARDLESS IN WHICH EU MEMBER STATE THEY ARE TRAVELLING OR RESIDING.





AUSTRIA



AREA	83.882 km²
Share in total EU area	1,9%
POPULATION	8.858.775
Share in total EU population	1,7%
Capital	Vienna
EU Member State since	1st January 1995

Austrian National Youth Council (Bundesjugendvertretung – BJV)



Austria has the largest percentage of land with organic farming in the entire European Union – 12.5 per cent.

A total of 67.1 per cent of packaging waste is recycled in Austria, which is higher than the EU average.

Austria is in second place in the EU, after the Netherlands, for the percentage of women who have shorter working hours – 47 per cent.

Austria has the highest percentage of young agricultural workers across the European Union – 22.2 per cent.

Embassy of Austria



Austrian Cultural Forum



Trade Department of the Embassy of Austria in Belgrade



Austrian Tourism Organization



ROMANIA



AREA	238.397 km²
Share in total EU area	5,3%
POPULATION	9.401.658
Share in total EU population	3,8%
Capital	Bucharest
EU Member State since	1st January 2007

Romanian Youth Council (Consiliul tineretului din Romania)



One third (32.7 per cent) of the total number of farms in the EU is located in Romania, which equals the number of farms in Poland, Italy and Spain combined.

Romania is one of the largest producers of
 and plums in the EU.

Romania is one of three Member States, together with Germany and Poland, which has a large number of people working in the forestry sector.

During 2017, 75% of Romania's residents bought clothes, shoes and sports equipment over the Internet, which is also the highest percentage in the EU.

Embassy of Romania



Romanian Tourism Organisation





If you wish to travel to the EU Member States more often, you can be granted a multiple entry visa with a validity of up to one year. To obtain a multiple entry visa, you need to meet certain requirements.

Which conditions are those?



IMPORTANT TO KNOW!

If you want to travel to an EU Member State, or if you want to cross the European Union border, it is required that passport holders have to have three months of validity left on their passport from the date of entry into the EU. Valid travel document must not be older than ten years.

THE EUROPEAN HEALTH INSURANCE CARD

Even if you are not an EU citizen, but are a resident of one of its Member States, you can apply for this card. Unfortunately, you cannot use it in Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It is important to mention that this does not mean that free services will be provided. All Member States have different health systems (even though a service is free in one state, it might not be the case in some others).



The European Health Insurance Card, which is available free of charge, that a person has the right to urgent medical treatment while temporarily staying abroad, within the health system of a Member State, under the same conditions and for the same price as the nationals of that state. This card cannot be used for covering previously planned expenses in another state

How to apply?



You can reach different destinations across Europe in many different ways – by train, by bus, by car or even by ferry – especially if you travel around the Mediterranean or wish to visit Scandinavia. A train is certainly the most popular means of travelling across Europe, therefore we have good advice for you: if you want to visit as many countries as possible in the summer then save up and buy the ‘Interrail’ pass, that offers the possibility to choose an appropriate European rail route and have a great experience. ‘Interrail’ is a train ticket that doesn’t have a limit on the number of stops.

With this pass you can choose the course of your journey – it enables you to travel through a certain number of places/countries for a while and pay a certain amount of money.



#discoverEU

In 2018 the EU launched the ‘Discover EU’ initiative, which enables young people to travel around Europe. The EU launched this initiative to encourage the discovery of the cultures and history of the European civilization as well as to explore the EU identity. You only need to be 18 and an EU citizen to send in your application and win a free ‘Interrail’ pass. In the last year, more than 50,000 young people all over the EU received free passes and travelled around Europe.

Find out more about their experiences:



#discoverEU



THE BEST PART OF EVERY TRIP IS ENCOUNTERING NEW CULTURES, CUSTOMS, LEARNING THE LANGUAGE AND DISCOVERING NEW PLACES AND CITIES.

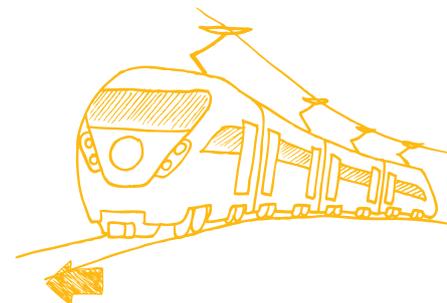
Go to the **VISIT EUROPE** out more about the best ways of organising a trip or your free time and find inspiration in the stories of other travellers who have already visited the countries that are on your wish list.



EUROPE
visiteurope.com

Also, before that, you can plan your journey on the **Let’s Go** portal, which is a free travel guide, written and edited by students who share their travel experience with us.

Of course, it is very important to plan your budget and spend money wisely. Nevertheless, certain tips can make your European trip even more affordable.





European Youth Card – Explore the opportunities that this card offers while travelling to different parts of Europe and cultural and art events, transport, local specialties, accommodation or shopping.



archaeological sites, in retirement homes, NGOs, and in environmental, sports and cultural organisations, etc. Voluntary associations from all over Europe participate in the Voluntary Service project, which also enables you to spend two to twelve months in a European country.



While you volunteer in the Voluntary Service, you have accommodation, food, insurance, covered travel costs, a language course and pocket money.

Currently, 34 organizations are accredited in Serbia for the Voluntary Service projects.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS



This initiative is part of the "Erasmus+" programme which promotes young people's mobility and informal learning through international activities related to youth exchange.

VOLUNTEER

The Voluntary Service project, previously known as the European Voluntary Service (EVS) offers young people, aged 17-30, from all parts of Europe, including Serbia, numerous volunteering opportunities in different countries and in their area of interest. Therefore you can volunteer on



If you take part in volunteering activities in another country, you will have the opportunity to develop your social and professional skills and contribute to your further education and professional development. The experience you will gain recognized in a Youthpass document, which you receive when you have completed your volunteering. "Youthpass" is not only a certificate of participation in the project, but also of what you have learnt during the course of the volunteering project.

FIND OUT MORE



Youthpass



Follow the news, posts and information on the European Youth Portal about the newest programmes, seminars, conferences or educational activities in order to apply, learn something new, meet new friends and discover different countries and cultures.



BECOME A VOLUNTEER – EXPLORE THE AVAILABLE OPTIONS IN EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.



Visit the EU Info Centre/EU Info Points' website to stay up to date on study and volunteering opportunities.



CHECK OUT OTHER ORGANISATIONS THROUGHOUT SERBIA AND THE OPPORTUNITIES THEY OFFER!



Young Explorers of Serbia, Belgrade



Association "AzBuki", Niš



Sombor Educational Center, Sombor



Association "Svetlost", Šabac



Volunteers' Centre of Vojvodina, Novi Sad





EUINFONET – EU INFO NETWORK IN SERBIA



The EU Info Network informs the public about the EU and its institutions, its history and development, its laws and regulations in various - from environmental protection, through citizens' rights, consumer rights, children and parental rights, tolerance towards diversity, the single market and common currency, as well as on EU-Serbia relations.

The EU Info Network consists of the EU Info Centre in Belgrade, the EU Info Points in Novi Sad and Niš, as well as a group of experts from all parts of the country called Team Europe.

 The EU Info Centre in **Belgrade** is located at 7 Kralja Milana Street in Belgrade, every working day from 10am to 7pm, and on Saturdays from 10am to 3pm. You can meet and talk with the EU Info Centre's staff who shall help you with the information you need or give you advice on how and where to get it in the quickest way.

 You can also contact us by phone on **011 404 5400** or via e-mail (info@euinfo.rs), and you will receive an answer as soon as possible or out which relevant institution you should contact.

 The EU Info Point in **Novi Sad** is located at 17 Mihajla Pupina Street, in the very centre of the city.

 For inquiries, please contact us via our email address [uinfo.rs](mailto:info@euinfo.rs) or by phone on **021 451 625**.

 The EU Info Point in **Niš** is located in the heart of the city, at 5 Voždara Karađorđa Street.

 For inquiries, please contact us via our email address, uinfo.rs or by phone on **018 241 561**.

Available contents:

The EU INFO NETWORK libraries you will find publications about the EU that are free of charge, which can be obtained requested by email or downloaded from the Internet.

The EU Info Centre in Belgrade also offers daily newspapers and magazines in English, French and German.

 The EU Info Centre website www.euinfo.rs is user friendly and contains a large number of interactive and easily accessible content.

You can also follow the activities of the EU Info Centre via Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, and watch videos and movies on its YouTube account:

-  www.facebook.com/euinfo.rs
-  www.instagram.com/euicbg
-  www.twitter.com/EUICBG
-  www.youtube.com/euicbg

Team Europe

Since May 2013, a network of local experts across Serbia exists covering EU related topics called Team Europe. Their aim is to inform the public about EU-related topics in the areas they cover on a daily basis. Schools, civil society organizations, professional associations and many others can contact Team Europe and invite its members to participate in debates or give lectures in their field of expertise.



EUTEKA – The EU in your library network

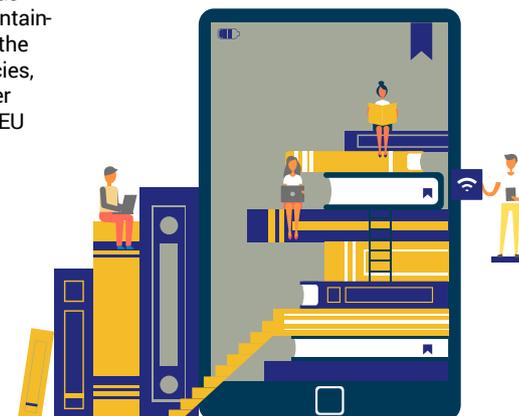


The Euteka Libraries Network was established within the project "Euteka – the EU in your Library" through a Memorandum of Cooperation signed by the EU Delegation to Serbia, the Ministry of European Integration, the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia and the National Library of Serbia in 2014.

Since mid-2016, a voluntary national network of 48 public libraries, entitled EUTEKA, has been operating throughout Serbia, informing its users and visitors about the EU and Europe.

Through the organisation of public events, quality Serbian-language publications and electronic content about the EU, the EUTEKA network offers up-to-date and accurate information to citizens also on Serbia's EU accession process.

Since autumn 2017, EUTEKA corner has been created in 45 Euteka libraries, containing printed and electronic material on the functioning of EU institutions, its policies, studies and volunteering in EU Member States, information for entrepreneurs, EU funds and many other issues.





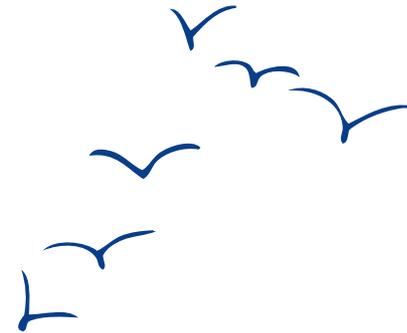
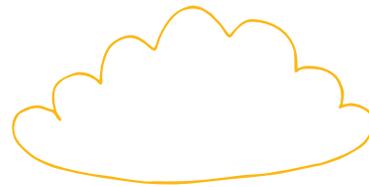
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