

S'COOL AGENDA



KEEP TRACK OF YOUR DAILY
ACTIVITIES AND HOMEWORK AND
HELP US TO MAKE FUNDAMENTAL
RIGHTS A REALITY FOR EVERYONE
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



FRA

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

2011

In March 2007, the European Union established an institution which carries out research, collects data and raises awareness about fundamental rights in the EU. This institution is called the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA).

This is the fourth *S'cool Agenda* published by the FRA for teenagers between 12 and 18 years old. The purpose of the *S'cool Agenda* is to raise awareness about fundamental rights. Every year, limited numbers of the *S'cool Agenda* are printed and distributed across the EU for free, it can also be downloaded from fra.europa.eu.

The objective of the FRA is to assist EU institutions and Member States when they implement EU law, so that they fully respect fundamental rights. It collects information about the status of fundamental rights across the European Union and provides advice, based on the evidence available, on how to improve the situation. The FRA also informs people about their fundamental rights. In doing so, it helps **to make fundamental rights a reality for everyone in the European Union.**

FRA cooperates with a number of bodies:

- **Council of Europe** – the FRA coordinates and develops joint initiatives with the Council of Europe to ensure their activities are complementary
- **Member States** – in particular through government officials, who may offer an opinion on the FRA's annual programme of work
- **National Human Rights Institutions of the Member States; Equality bodies**
- **Other EU agencies**, such as the Gender Institute and Eurofound
- **Civil society** – information exchange and the pooling of knowledge has been organised through a flexible cooperation
- the **Fundamental Rights Platform**
- **Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe** and the **United Nations**

The 2011 *S'cool Agenda* contributes to the goals of the European Year of Volunteering.

In 2011, millions of citizens are volunteering. People of all ages make a positive contribution to their community by investing some of their free time in civil society organisations such as youth clubs, hospitals, schools, and sport clubs. Volunteering strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion.

Do you know any volunteers?
Do you know how to become a volunteer?

FRA would like to thank Yad Vashem and Memorial de la Shoah for developing specific content dedicated to raising awareness about the Holocaust; Eurochild and Child Helpline International for comments and contributions to pages dedicated to the children's rights; Inter LGB for comments on pages concerning homophobia and LGBT communities; Club Friends of Europe, the European Women Lawyer's Association and the Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies for comments on pages about gender equality; European Older Peoples' Platform (AGE) for comments on pages concerning age discrimination. **For more information, please visit the FRA website at fra.europa.eu**

ME MYSELF AND I



Name

Address

Telephone

Mobile

Email

Facebook

ICQ/ Skype

Twitter

School/University

Other Information

Calendar

January

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52						1	2
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	31						

February

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
5		1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9	28						

March

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9		1	2	3	4	5	6
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13	28	29	30	31			

April

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
13					1	2	3
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	

May

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
17							1
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
22	30	31					

June

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
22			1	2	3	4	5
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30			

July

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
26					1	2	3
27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

August

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
35	29	30	31				

September

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
35				1	2	3	4
36	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
39	26	27	28	29	30		

October

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
39						1	2
40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
44	31						

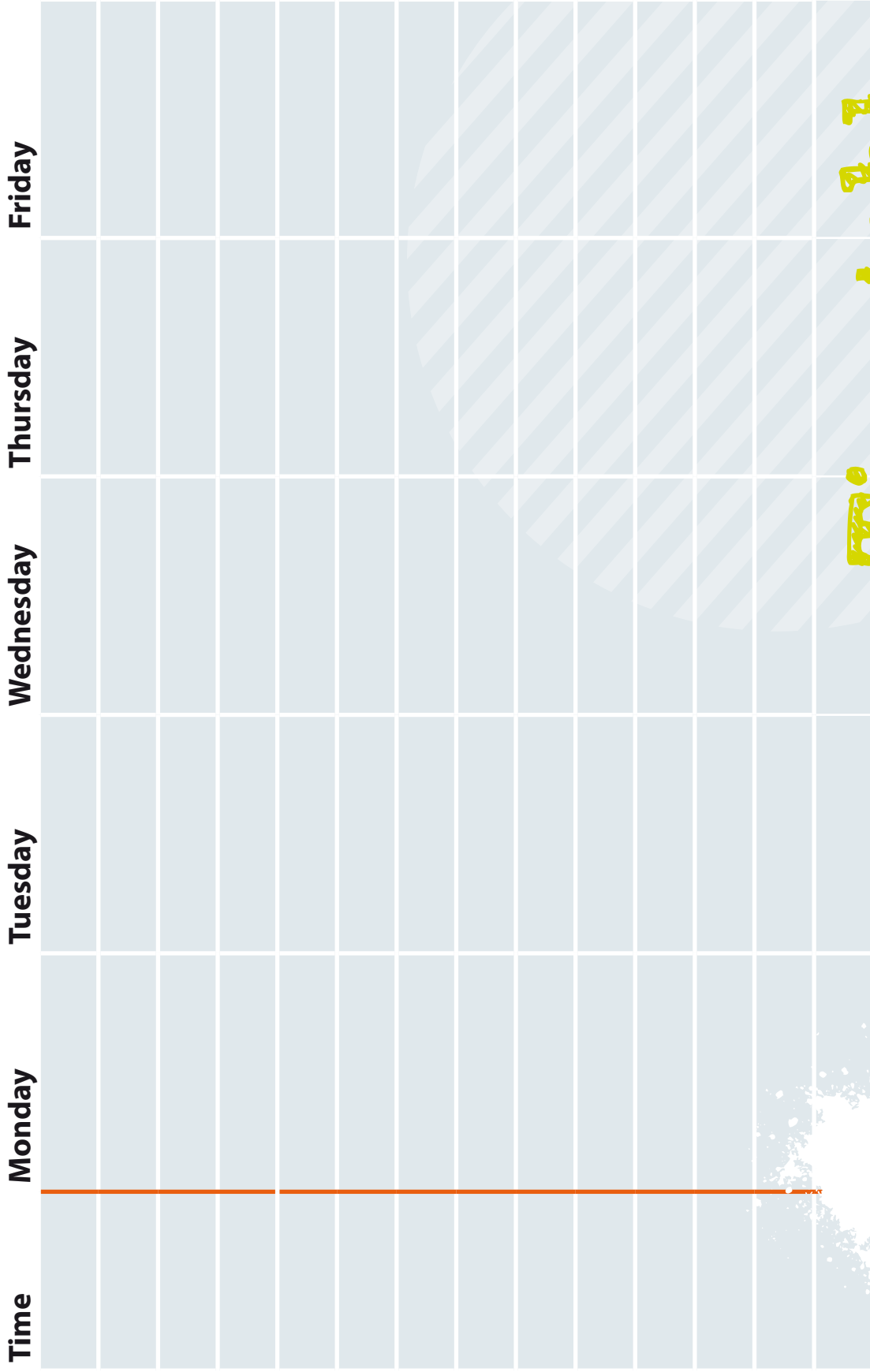
November

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	6
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
48	28	29	30				

December

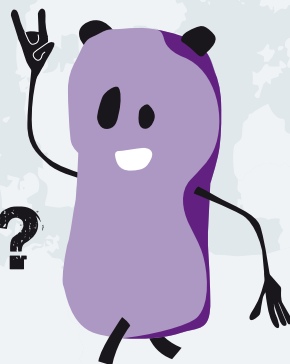
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
48				1	2	3	4
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Calendar



timetable

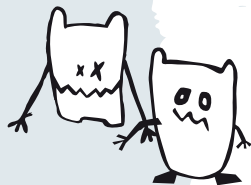
HOW much do you KNOW about fundamental Rights in EUROPE?



Inside this agenda you will find the following
useful information on fundamental rights:

- Commonly-used terms and their meanings, with real-life examples
- Tools for the protection of fundamental rights
- Stories from people's everyday lives in Europe
- A test to check the human rights 'temperature' in your school
- A quiz to test your knowledge about fundamental rights
- Tips on how you can help fight discrimination
- Tips on how to promote and protect fundamental rights
- Questions to think about and discuss with your friends
- Links to youth programmes
- Useful facts about the work of the European Union and international organisations
- International days to commemorate various events and human rights anniversaries
- An inter-cultural calendar and much more...

All 54 articles of the Charter of Fundamental Rights are present in this agenda. Find out your rights every week and test your knowledge at the end of this S'cool Agenda!



EVERY TIME YOU SEE A
timmy GO TO THE END OF THIS
AGENDA FOR MORE INFORMATION.
YOU CAN ALSO MEET TIMMY AT THE FRA
WEBSITE – AND THE E-AGENDA WORLD ...
fra.europa.eu/scoolagenda/



THE CHARTER OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
COMPILES A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS FOR ALL
THOSE LIVING IN THE EU. THE CHARTER BECAME LEGALLY BINDING WHEN
THE TREATY OF LISBON CAME INTO FORCE IN DECEMBER 2009.



2011



European Year of Volunteering 2011



is the european year of volunteering



Volunteering is an active expression of civic participation and strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion.

ec.europa.eu/citizenship/news/news820_en.htm

'... let us remember the large numbers of citizens who, day in and day out, through acts of volunteerism, large and small, bring hope to so many of the world's disadvantaged. Let us ensure that this wonderful resource, available in abundance to every nation, is recognised and supported as it works towards a more prosperous and peaceful world.' - **Kofi Annan**,

Former Secretary General of the UN
and Nobel Peace Prize winner



Copyright Buenos Dias / Fotex

Three out of 10 Europeans claim to be active in a voluntary capacity and close to 80% of respondents feel that voluntary activities are an important part of democratic life in Europe. (Special Eurobarometer 273 Wave 66.3, February 2007, 'European Social Reality').



**2011 will celebrate the
tenth anniversary of
the UN International
Year of Volunteers
(IYV).**

Do you know
any volunteers?
Do you know how to
become a volunteer?

Objectives of the Year:

- Work towards making volunteering in the EU accessible and fun
- Empower volunteer organisations and improve the quality of volunteering activities
- Reward and recognise volunteering activities
- Raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering

Volunteers mirror the diversity of European society. People of all ages, women and men, the employed and unemployed, people from different ethnic backgrounds and belief groups, and citizens of many different countries get involved. However, seven in 10 people do not volunteer and many people are discouraged by barriers such as a lack of information on how to become involved.

For more information on how to get involved, see europa.eu/youth/volunteering_-_exchanges/index_eu_en.html

3

3-362

TUESDAY

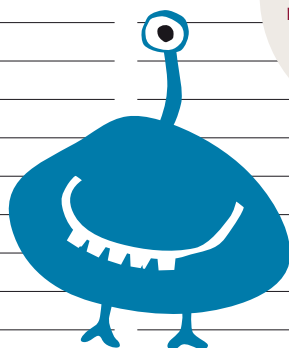
4-361

4

WEDNESDAY

5-360

5



'I think that everybody is different and everybody has the right to be different – without exception, no matter which mentality, colour of skin or religion. This doesn't mean that he or she must be a second-class human being because of these differences. May people be much more open-minded to foreigners and their way of life, that's my wish!'

Rivka, 21, Germany

THURSDAY

6-359

6

FRIDAY

7-358

7

SATURDAY

8-357

8

SUNDAY

9-356

9

January								February							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52						1	2	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9	28						
5	31														

MONDAY
10

TUESDAY
11

WEDNESDAY
12

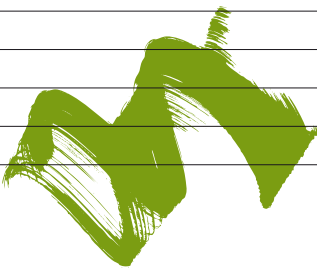
THURSDAY
13

FRIDAY
14

SATURDAY
15

SUNDAY
16

January								February							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52						1	2	5		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9	28						
5	31														



17

17-348

18

18-3347

19

19-346

20

20-345

FRIDAY 21

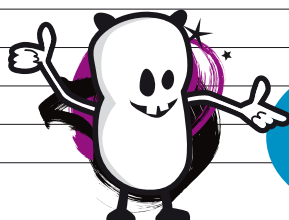
21-344

22

22-343

23

23-342



Did you know that, according to the EU-MIDIS survey by the FRA, only one in four respondents were aware that anti-discrimination legislation exists in the area of housing, services and employment?

January								February							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52						1	2	5							
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	3	18	19	20	21	22	23	8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	4	24	25	26	27	28	29	9	28						
	5	31													

Direct discrimination – We speak of direct discrimination when a person is **treated** worse than another in a comparable situation because of their racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

DIRECT DISCRIMINATION

For what reasons might someone be discriminated against?
Why does discrimination take place, and what forms does it take?

Philip, 22, 'I was refused entry into a nightclub because of my skin colour.'

In France in 2009, a job applicant was rejected by a baker because of his skin colour. The bakery owner refused a settlement proposed by the HALDE (an organisation which has the right to judge discrimination in France), and the case was therefore taken to the magistrate's court, where the baker was fined €5,000. (FRA, Annual Report 2010)



The Racial Equality Directive, adopted in 2000, is the most important piece of EU legislation combating discrimination on grounds of race and ethnic origin. Member States have to designate a body for the promotion of equal treatment without discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin. However, some Member States have been slow to comply with this obligation. By the end of 2009, there were still places where the equality body did not exist, or was so new that it wasn't operating properly. (FRA, Annual Report 2010)

Check out the European Union's anti-discrimination campaign at stop-discrimination.info and the comic strip 'What? Me? A racist?' at ec.europa.eu/publications/archives/young/01/txt_whatme_racist_en.pdf

INDIRECT DISCRIMINATION

Indirect discrimination is when a policy or practice is introduced which seems to be neutral, but later proves to put certain people at a disadvantage. For example, people of ethnic origin, people with a particular belief or religion, disability, age or sexual orientation. Even though it seems that everyone is being treated equally, some people may unintentionally be put at a disadvantage.

In Germany, the labour court in Berlin sentenced an art institute to pay compensation to a 48 year old German woman, born in the Dominican Republic, for rejecting her job application on the grounds that German was not her mother tongue. The court regarded this as a case of indirect discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin without objective justification. (FRA, Annual Report 2010)

Example of indirect discrimination: an employer insists that a job candidate should have perfect knowledge of a particular language, yet perfect language knowledge is not actually needed for the job.

26

26-339

Stanislav, 24, Austria



29

29-336

INTERNATIONAL
HOLOCAUST
REMEMBRANCE DAY

DATA PROTECTION DAY

30

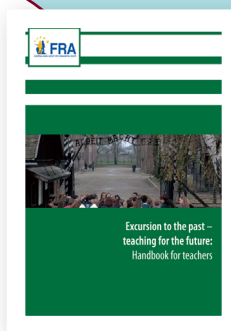
30-335

January							February						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
52						1	5						
	1	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	17	18	19	20	21	22	8	21	22	23	24	25	26
4	24	25	26	27	28	29	9	28					
5	31												

27 January is International Holocaust Remembrance Day, marking the liberation of the concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. In addition to paying homage to the victims of Nazism on an annual basis, many EU Member States also coordinate activities to condemn all acts of intolerance, racial hatred, anti-Semitism and xenophobia.

On 27 January 2010, the FRA presented the results of its first ever EU-wide study on the role that European memorial sites, museums and exhibitions play with respect to educating young Europeans about the Holocaust and about human rights.

The findings of the study show that memorial sites are transmitters of moral values as well as historical facts. Very few institutions focus on raising awareness about human rights, and few schools link education about the Holocaust with human rights.



Young people promoting Holocaust Remembrance



Yad Vashem

As the Jewish people's living memorial to the Holocaust, Yad Vashem safeguards the memory of the past and imparts its meaning for future generations. Established in 1953, as the world centre for documentation, research, education and commemoration of the Holocaust, Yad Vashem is today a dynamic and vital place of intergenerational and international encounter.

For over half a century, Yad Vashem has been committed to four pillars of remembrance:

- Commemoration
- Documentation
- Research
- Education

Yad Vashem online: yadvashem.org/
Blog: yad-vashem.blogspot.com/
Facebook: facebook.com/yadvashem
YouTube: youtube.com/user/YadVashem

Understanding the past to illuminate the future

The **Shoah* Memorial** is the largest research, information and awareness-raising centre in Europe presenting the history of the genocide of the Jews during the Second World War. Located in Paris, this museum, documentation centre and place of remembrance offers exhibitions, conferences, an exceptional set of archives and many programs specially designed for school pupils and their teachers. All these activities contribute to a reflection on genocides of the 20th century.

* The word *Holocaust* is commonly used in Anglo-Saxon countries, whereas the Hebrew word *Shoah*, which means *catastrophe*, is used in France.



The Shoah Memorial online: www.memorialdelashoah.org,
Facebook and YouTube.

MONDAY

31-334

31

TUESDAY

32-333

1

WEDNESDAY

33-332

2

THURSDAY

34-331

3

FRIDAY

35-330

4

SATURDAY

36-329

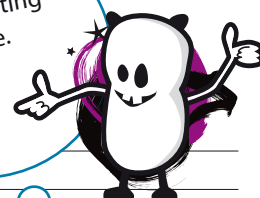
5

SUNDAY

37-328

6

Some 73 % of EU citizens want the EU to play a greater role in promoting and protecting fundamental rights in Europe. (Eurobarometer, Role of the EU in Justice, Freedom and Security Area)



Did you know that since 2007 the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights based in Vienna provides EU institutions, Member States and the general public with expertise on fundamental rights?

Go to: fra.europa.eu

February							March						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	12	21	22	23	24	25	26
9	28						13	28	29	30	31		

DATA PROTECTION

Human Rights issues relating to the information society

Since the Charter of Fundamental Rights considers data protection an autonomous fundamental right, the EU plays a pioneering role in the protection of personal data. This means that you have the right to:

- be informed of any data processing when you are the 'data subject';
- access data about yourself;
- be informed about and agree to any data processing.



For a full list of rights check out: *Data Protection in the European Union – What are your rights as citizen?*

The FRA has looked at how this right is actually being implemented and, in its latest research, identified deficiencies in the EU Member States. For example, in many Member States, there is widespread disregard for the basic duty to register with the data protection authority prior to engaging in data processing operations.

Did you know that in **Austria, Bulgaria, France, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Sweden** the vast majority of **surveillance cameras are not registered** in practice and thus are not under the supervision and control of data protection authorities?

Article 8 Protection of personal data, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU

Q. A telecommunications provider gave information about your telephone or e-mail account to another company. As a result, you receive unsolicited calls or e-mails. What can you do?

A. If personal data was collected for billing purposes only and you did not consent to further transfer of your data, then you are entitled to object to the transfer of your data to any third parties. The first step should be to write to your provider, clearly stating your complaint. If you receive no satisfactory answer, then you should contact the national data protection supervisory authority.

To find your national data protection supervisory authority, go to:
ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/privacy/index_en.htm

(*Data Protection in the European Union, What are your rights as citizens?*)



72% of EU citizens remain unaware of the existence of their national data protection authority. 64% of citizens are concerned about data protection issues and feel that awareness and information on these topics are not yet satisfactory.

(*Eurobarometer – Data Protection in the European Union: Citizens' perceptions*)



Download the FRA latest report on data protection in the EU at : fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/Data-protection_en.pdf

What type of appropriate legislation exists in your country?
How effective is it?

MONDAY

7

38-327

TUESDAY

8

39-326

WEDNESDAY

9

40-325

THURSDAY

10

41-324

FRIDAY

11

42-323

SATURDAY

12

43-322

SUNDAY

13

44-321

February							March						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
5		1	2	3	4	5	6	9	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	7	8	9	10	11
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	14	15	16	17	18
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	12	21	22	23	24	25
9	28							13	28	29	30	31	

MONDAY

14

45-320

TUESDAY

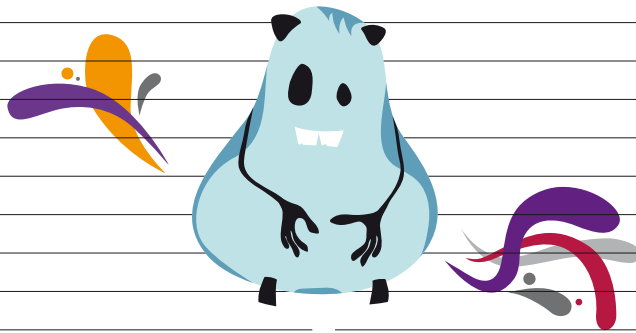
15

46-319

WEDNESDAY

16

47-318



THURSDAY

17

48-317

FRIDAY

18

49-316

SATURDAY

19

50-315

SUNDAY

20

51-314

February							March						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
5		1	2	3	4	5	9		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	12	21	22	23	24	25	26
9	28						13	28	29	30	31		

23

54-311



57-308

February								March							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
5		1	2	3	4	5	6	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9	28							13	28	29	30	31			

MONDAY

28

59-306

TUESDAY

1

30-305

WEDNESDAY

2

61-304

THURSDAY

3

62-303

FRIDAY

4

63-302

SATURDAY

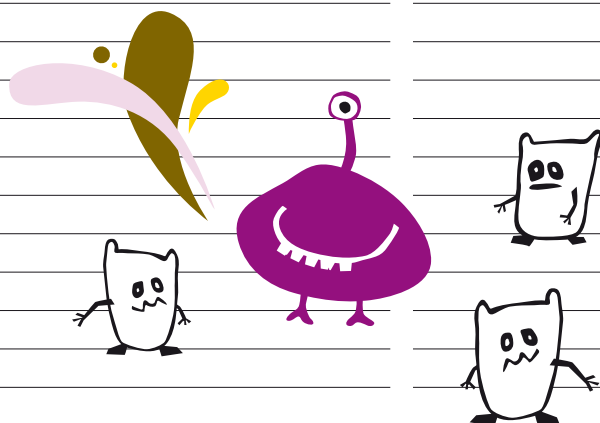
5

64-301

SUNDAY

6

65-300



March							April						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	13				1	2	3
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	15	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	16	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	28	29	30	31			17	25	26	27	28	29	30

MONDAY

7

66-299

TUESDAY

8

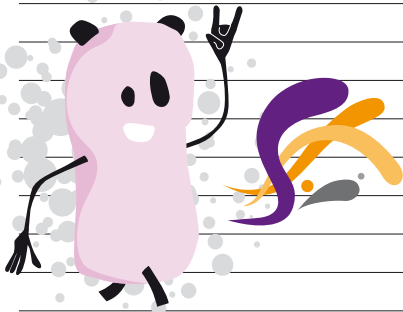
67-298

WEDNESDAY

9

68-297

INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S DAY



THURSDAY

10

69-296

FRIDAY

11

70-295

SATURDAY

12

71-294

SUNDAY

13


72-293

March								April							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9								13					1	2	3
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	28	29	30	31				17	25	26	27	28	29	30	

GENDER EQUALITY = EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

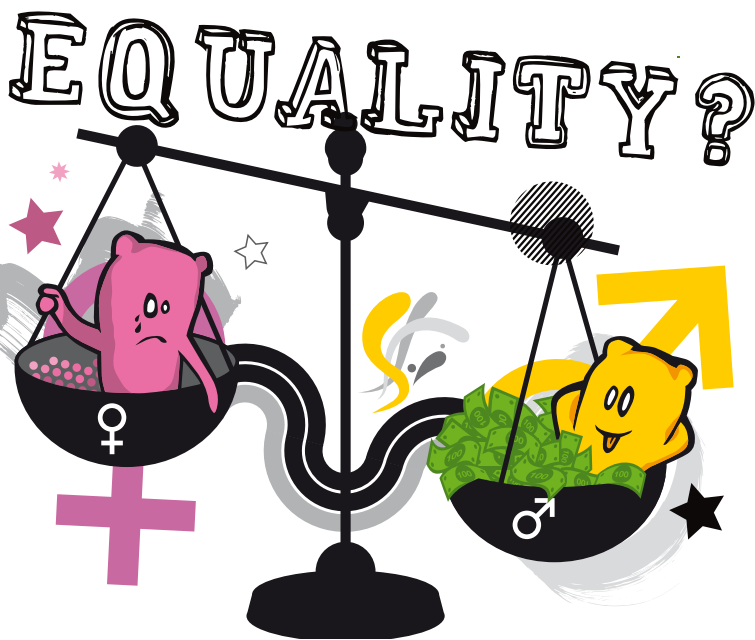
Equality between women and men is a fundamental right!

(Article 23 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights)



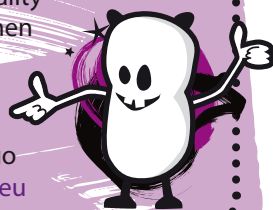
Women and men are still not entirely equal in the EU. For example, there are less women than men employed, and those working earn on average 17.8% less than their male counterparts for every hour worked. Although women are a majority in universities, they are more likely to be poor in the EU because of difficulties related to employment and childcare, such as short-term contracts and expensive and inadequate childcare. Women are also the main victims of gender-based violence, and women and girls are vulnerable to trafficking.

For more information, go to: ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=418



In 2011–2012, the FRA will carry out the first survey concerning the EU27 on violence against women. This survey will address the persistent lack of EU-wide comparable data on violence against women. This data is necessary to help identify the perpetrators and better assist the victims of violence, bearing in mind that the risk of violence against women increases where there is inequality between women and men.

For more information, go to: fra.europa.eu



In 2007, the EU established the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) based in Vilnius, Lithuania. It aims to promote gender equality in the EU and national policies to fight against sexual discrimination, and to raise public awareness of gender equality in the European Union. The FRA cooperates with the Gender Institute in key areas such as collecting information on violence against women in the EU.

eige.europa.eu/



MONDAY

14

73-292

TUESDAY

15

74-291

WEDNESDAY

16

75-290

THURSDAY

17

76-289

FRIDAY

18

77-288

SATURDAY

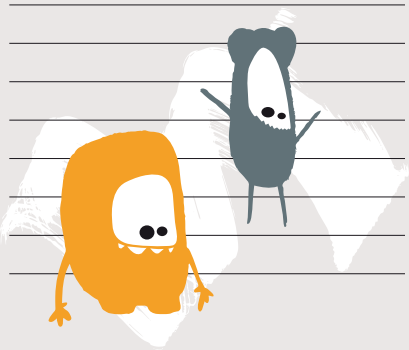
19

78-287

SUNDAY

20

79-286



March						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S S
9	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	7	8	9	10	11	12 13
11	14	15	16	17	18	19 20
12	21	22	23	24	25	26 27
13	28	29	30	31		

April						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S S
13					1	2 3
14	4	5	6	7	8	9 10
15	11	12	13	14	15	16 17
16	18	19	20	21	22	23 24
17	25	26	27	28	29	30

MONDAY

21

80-285

INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

TUESDAY

22

81-284

WEDNESDAY

23

82-283

THURSDAY

24

83-282

FRIDAY

25

84-281

SATURDAY

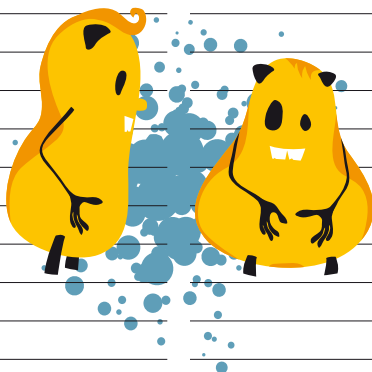
26

85-280

SUNDAY

27

86-279



March								April							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9		1	2	3	4	5	6	13					1	2	3
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	28	29	30	31				17	25	26	27	28	29	30	

racial discrimination

Racism and racial discrimination

Racial discrimination is a type of discrimination based on the belief that distinctive human characteristics, abilities, etc. are determined by racial or ethnic origin or certain physical features (such as skin colour), and that there are superior and inferior 'races'. (CoE, COMPASS)

Any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere.
(UN, *Preamble to the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination*)

The Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) is the key piece of EU legislation combating discrimination 'on grounds of race or ethnic origin'.

In 2010, the FRA launched its first report, *The impact of the Racial Equality Directive*, in which its survey's respondents said that there was a common misconception among the public that the Racial Equality Directive gives protection only to migrant workers, while in reality it covers everyone in the EU.

In FRA's 2009 EU-MIDIS survey, 38% of Roma jobseekers felt that they had been discriminated against at least once when applying for a job in the 12 months preceding the survey. 22% of Sub-Saharan African and 20% of North African jobseekers indicated the same. For those in work, 19% of Roma felt they had suffered discrimination at the workplace in the 12 months preceding the survey. (FRA, *Annual Report 2010*)

How much do you know about discrimination, racism and xenophobia in Europe?

Did you know that 21 March is the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination? Do you know why?

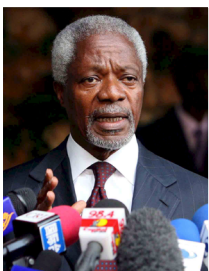
On that day in 1960, in the township of Sharpeville, South Africa, police opened fire, killing 69 people and injuring 180. Those people were peacefully demonstrating against the Apartheid's 'pass laws'. The United Nations General Assembly subsequently declared that day, 21 March, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and called on the international community not only to commemorate that tragedy, but also to work together to combat racism and discrimination wherever they exist.

For a list of equality bodies that help victims of discrimination, go to: equineteurope.org/361.html



'We may have different religions, different languages, different coloured skin, but we all belong to one human race.'

Kofi Annan – Former Secretary General of the UN and Nobel Peace Prize winner



Can you think of recent examples of xenophobia in your country?

Xenophobia comes from a Greek word meaning 'fear of foreigner' and it describes attitudes of rejection, hostility or violence against people from other countries or belonging to minorities. Xenophobia is, in many cases, closely interrelated with racism and nationalism.

(CoE, 'All different – All equal' Education pack)

Whom are they targeted against?



'My name is Melanie and I'm 16 years old.

The greatest difficulty for me is that, as a person of mixed origin (half-Ivory Coast and half-Austrian), I am at home neither here nor there. Wherever I am, I am regarded as being a foreigner, either 'white' or 'black'. It happens to me when I live in my mother's country of origin, Austria, and it happened to me when I was living in my father's country, Ivory Coast. I wish people would accept me just the way I am!

Melanie, 16, Austria

What are the effects of xenophobia on minorities and on society as a whole?

Think about your appearance. How would you be seen by someone living in another society?

58% of people surveyed by Eurobarometer thought that being a foreigner in a Member State meant that they would be less likely to get a job, be accepted for training or be promoted than a national with equivalent qualifications or diplomas. (Eurobarometer, Discrimination in the European Union)



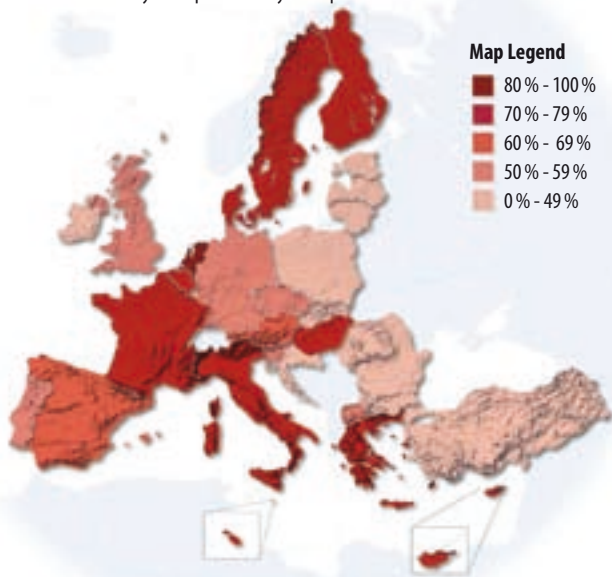
How would you break this vicious circle?

'I fear those who are different because I don't know them, and I don't know them because I fear them.'

NL:	80 %
FR:	79 %
HU:	79 %
SE:	78 %
DK:	77 %
MT:	77 %
FI:	72 %
BE:	71 %
EL:	71 %
IT:	71 %
CY:	70 %
ES:	66 %
AT:	63 %
EU27:	61 %
UK:	58 %
PT:	57 %
CZ:	57 %
DE:	54 %
SI:	50 %
SK:	49 %
IE:	46 %
LU:	46 %
RO:	46 %
EE:	41 %
BG:	40 %
LV:	34 %
PL:	33 %
LT:	26 %

MK:	54 %
TR:	48 %
HR:	41 %

Question: QE1.1. For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of ...
Option: Ethnic origin
Answers: Very widespread - Fairly widespread



Map Legend

80 % - 100 %
70 % - 79 %
60 % - 69 %
50 % - 59 %
0 % - 49 %

(Eurobarometer, Discrimination in the European Union)

MONDAY

28

87-278

TUESDAY

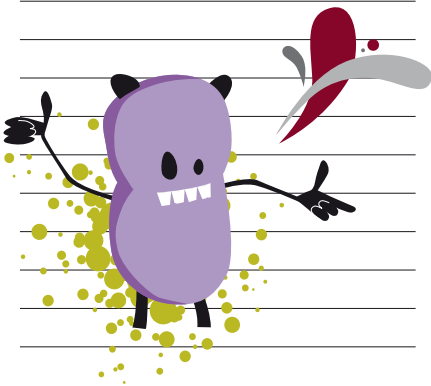
29

88-277

WEDNESDAY

30

89-276



THURSDAY

31

90-275

FRIDAY

1

91-274

SATURDAY

2

92-273

SUNDAY

3

93-272

April							May								
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
13						1	2 3	17							1
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17	25	26	27	28	29	30		21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
								22	30	31					

the benefits of a DIVERSE EUROPE

Our differences are our strength. Europe has a rich society because its people come from a wide range of backgrounds and cultures. To benefit from the full wealth of skills, talents and ideas in Europe, it is vital that everyone is included.

Creating and managing a diverse organisation or company can provide real benefits, whether they are in the private, public or not-for-profit sectors, whether they are large or small.

These benefits can include:

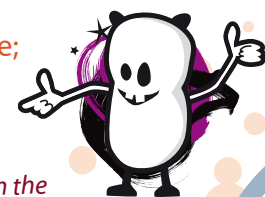
- attracting, recruiting and retaining people from a wide 'talent' base;
- reducing the costs of labour turnover and absenteeism;
- contributing to employee flexibility and responsiveness;
- building employee commitment, work ethic and discretionary effort;
- managing better the impact of globalisation and technological change;
- enhancing creativity and innovation.

(EC, *The Business Case for Diversity Good Practices in the Workplace*)

On difference

The social and cultural reality to which you belong is the result of a conglomeration of differences of all kinds, since it is ultimately a mixture of individuals. A society without differences is hard to imagine; thus we should not consider these differences as an obstacle, but should rather see them as an essential part of life.

(CoE, *'All different – All equal' Education pack*)



Living in a diverse place like Europe means having to interact with people with a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. This diversity is Europe's asset – yet more than two thirds of all Europeans believe that discrimination is their everyday reality.

(Eurobarometer, *Discrimination in the European Union*)

Who are the Roma and Travellers?

The Roma, who today constitute a mosaic of diverse groups – including those describing themselves as Gypsies, Manouches, Travellers, Sinti or Kale – first arrived in Europe from India at the end of the 13th century. Roma speak *Romanes*, a Romani language which is derived from Sanskrit. There are many dialects of *Romanes* spoken across Europe. An estimated 12 million Roma live in the EU.

ROMAPHOBIA/ ANTI-GYPSYISM

Romaphobia or anti-Gypsyism is the dehumanisation of Roma, Sinti and Travellers based on false, negative stereotypes, as if Roma are less than human and do not deserve human rights. (CoE, *Roma and Travellers Glossary*)

what is the size of the roma community in your country?

8 April is
International
Roma Day.

Did You Know?

A number of Roma have made a great contribution to European heritage in literature, music and sports ...

what information can you find about roma in your local news?



Copyright Kickitout.org

The Coventry City striker Freddy Eastwood is currently the only high-profile member of the Gypsy community playing football in the UK. Eastwood is proud of his heritage, and explains: *'My background has helped me in my career because we're strong people, very close, and even now I'm living in Coventry, my family are at every game.'* Sadly, Eastwood has had to put up with abuse throughout his career. *'I do get picked out. I've never hidden who I am or*

where I come from, and because of that I get a lot of stick from other fans. I get "pikey" shouted at me. Or I get "Gypsy" or "Gypso".'

Other famous Roma are:

Joaquín Cortés, the Spanish flamenco dancer is the Ambassador of Roma in the EU.

'I am one of the rare European Roma to whom fortune has been kind as I am able to proudly assert my identity without fear of being persecuted, humiliated or (made a) scapegoat. We all have to fight for the social integration of Roma culture and hope that in the near future a new generation will live a better life.'



Copyright Belga

Gipsy Kings – French (Spanish-language) Rumba Flamenca band



Copyright Gene Schilling

MONDAY

4

94-271

TUESDAY

5

95-270

WEDNESDAY

6

96-269

THURSDAY

7

97-268

FRIDAY

8

98-267

SATURDAY

9

99-266

INTERNATIONAL
ROMA DAY

Irini Merkouri
Greek pop singer



Wally Tax
Dutch rock singer
with the band
The Outsiders



Joël Cantona
former French
footballer (Olympique
de Marseille)



SUNDAY

10

100-265

do you know any other famous roma?

April							May						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
13						1	17						1
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	18	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	21	23	24	25	26	27	28
							22	30	31				

MONDAY

11

TUESDAY

12

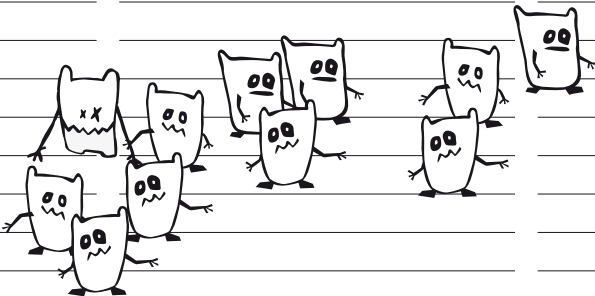
WEDNESDAY

13

101-264

102-263

103-262



THURSDAY

14

FRIDAY

15

SATURDAY

16

104-261

105-260

106-259

SUNDAY

17

107-258

April							May						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
13				1	2	3	17						1
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	18	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	10	11	12	13	14	15	19	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	20	14	15	16	17	18	19
17	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30				22	26	27	28	29	30	31

MONDAY

18

108-257

TUESDAY

19

109-256

WEDNESDAY

20

110-255

THURSDAY

21

111-254

FRIDAY

22

112-253

SATURDAY

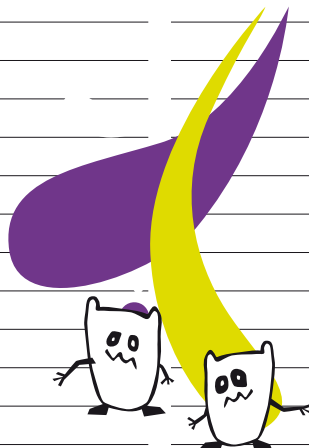
23

113-252

SUNDAY

24

114-251



April							May						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
13				1	2	3	17						1
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	18	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	21	23	24	25	26	27	28
							22	30	31				

Multi-faith or inter-faith initiatives are actions that bring together people of all religions, as well as those with no religion, with the aim of promoting understanding and co-operation between people of different faiths. They also provide a forum for open debate and discussion.

All of the major faiths have teachings that encourage co-operation with people of other faiths.

(Inter Faith Network, Connect: Different Faith Shared Values)

**Which religions are practised in your city?
Where do people gather and worship?**

MULTI FAITH INTERFAITH INITIATIVES

'Until different religions take a step back to understand each other, religious conflicts will go on. This is why it is increasingly important for members of different faiths to get on together and to understand the differences between their beliefs and practices and, more importantly, to acknowledge the similarities and work side by side to achieve their shared goals.'

Ashmi, Hindu

(Inter Faith Network, Connect: Different Faith Shared Values)



Good practices:

As part of Mannheim's 400th anniversary celebrations in 2007 (Germany), the Mile of the Religions was held in the city centre in May. The Jewish community, the Protestant and Catholic churches and four Muslim communities invited people to join in a festive meal and talk to each other on benches set up at over 100 tables. In addition, local sacred buildings and prayer houses of all three religions were open to visitors.

(FRA, Community cohesion at local level: addressing the needs of Muslim communities)

What could be done among your friends and family, in your community or in your school to increase knowledge and understanding of other religions, beliefs and non-beliefs?

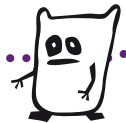
MUSLIM COMMUNITIES



The estimated number of Muslims residing in the European Union is approximately 13 million, corresponding to 3.5 % of the EU's total population. Muslims constitute the second largest religious group of the EU's multi-faith society. A substantial number of them are EU citizens.

Muslims living in the EU have different ethnicities, languages, secular and religious tendencies, cultural traditions and political convictions. Muslims from various countries live in the European Union, including from Turkey, North Africa, the Middle East, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(FRA, *Muslims in the European Union: Discrimination and Islamophobia*)



ISLAMOPHOBIA / DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MUSLIMS

There is currently no legally agreed definition of islamophobia, although it is generally considered to mean intolerance against Muslims. coe.int/ecri/

Questions to think about:

What impression do you have of Islam and of the Muslim population in your country? Does this impression correspond with reality, or does it include many preconceived ideas? How intensively does one need to question the information we receive through the mass media? How can you really find out what it is like to 'walk in someone else's shoes'?

Muslims aged 16–24 years experience more discrimination in comparison with other age groups, with overall discrimination rates declining with age.
(EU-MIDIS, *Data in Focus Report 2: Muslims*)



After events such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks against the US, the murder of Theo van Gogh in the Netherlands and the Madrid and London bombings, there has been an increase in fear and hatred of Islam around Europe. The central question is how to avoid stereotypical generalisations, how to reduce fear and how to strengthen solidarity in our diverse European societies while combating discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or belief.
(FRA, *Muslims in the European Union: Discrimination and Islamophobia*)

Are you a Muslim? How do you feel perceived by the non-Muslim people around you?

25

115-250

TUESDAY

116-249

26

WEDNESDAY

117-248

27

THURSDAY

28

118-247

FRIDAY

119-246

29

SATURDAY

120-245

30



29 April
European Day of Solidarity
between Generations

What does discrimination in employment look like?

Discrimination in the workplace: This includes insults and physical harassment at the workplace, or incitement to discrimination by third parties.

Discrimination in recruitment: An announcement for a job could contain criteria like being a native, or demanding special qualifications disproportionate to the job offered, e.g. a non-native in Austria applies for a cleaning job and she is required to know written and spoken German and English, and possess a driving license.

Discrimination concerning career advancement: Experienced and better trained foreigners very often have younger, less experienced native superiors. Another reason for less advancement opportunities is the exclusion of aliens from further vocational training, as they are supposed to work instead of participating in courses.

Discrimination in advertising: For example, taxi enterprises promote their services by stressing that their drivers are natives or that foreigners need not apply.

(FRA report 2008, fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/AT.pdf)

SUNDAY

121-244

1

INTERNATIONAL
WORKERS DAY

Check out the discrimination
at work quiz at this link:
*[advicenow.org.uk/is-that-
discrimination/singled-out/quiz-
discrimination-definitions,10329,FP.html](https://advicenow.org.uk/is-that-discrimination/singled-out/quiz-discrimination-definitions,10329,FP.html)*

AGE DISCRIMINATION

Age discrimination occurs when someone treats another person less favourably because of that person's age, and uses their age as a basis for prejudice and unfair treatment of that person.

Differences of treatment between different individuals or groups on the grounds of age are often based on generalised assumptions or casual stereotypes.

When individuals are subject to discrimination as a result of these demeaning stereotypes, their fundamental right to respect for their human dignity is violated, as they are denied equality of treatment and respect.

(DG Employment and Social Affairs, *Age Discrimination and European Law*)



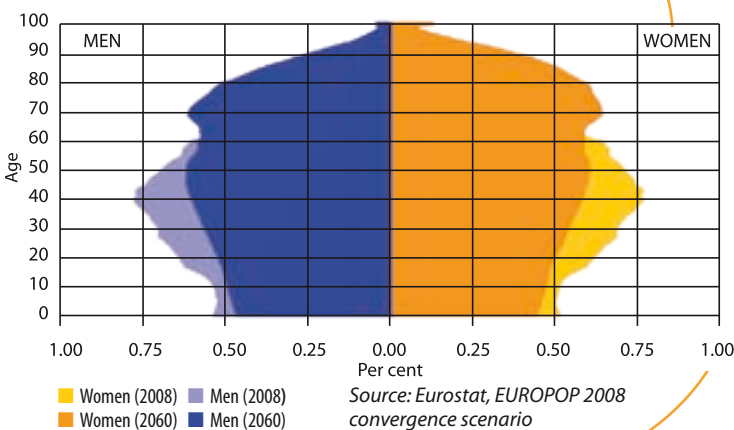
Can you be refused a job because you're too young?

In most cases, it is older people who experience age discrimination. However, it also occurs against young people. It is now unlawful for an employer to demand a certain minimal age when recruiting, unless this age restriction can be objectively justified or is imposed by law.



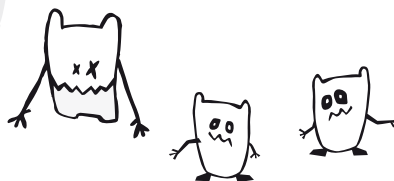
In the coming decades, the high number of ageing baby boomers will swell the number of elderly people. Thus, this

population pyramid for the EU projects that the baby boomer bulge will move up, while both the middle part (those of working age, aged 15–64) and the pyramid's base (the young, aged 0–14) will narrow considerably by 2060.



Did you know?

Following an EU law, phrases in adverts seeking 'enthusiastic young staff' or 'mature individuals', for example, are now banned.



Good Practice

In Saint Appolinaire, in the suburbs of Dijon, France, a pilot project dubbed 'Generations2' was launched around 20 years ago. A group of buildings in this neighbourhood-houses 160 people of all ages, half of whom are retired, while the rest consist of families with small children. Everything has been designed to meet the needs of these different age groups and to encourage interaction between the generations.



2

TUESDAY

123-242

3

WEDNESDAY

124-241

4

Can same-sex couples marry in the EU?

Can same-sex couples marry in the EU?
Only in a minority of EU countries do same-sex couples have the same rights as heterosexuals regarding marriage. However, during 2009 and 2010, more EU countries have allowed same-sex couples to either register as partners or marry. For example, in Austria same-sex couples can now register as partners and in Ireland they can enjoy a civil partnership. In Portugal, same-sex couples have been able to legally marry since 2010, and in Spain homosexual married couples can also apply for family reunification and asylum.

Elizabeth (55) teaches in a school in Dublin and has not come out, nor does she intend to as there is such a lack of support of LGBT ethos in her workplace and she is afraid of losing her job. "It doesn't feel safe. You cover your private life all the time; you cover it. It is a deadening experience not to be out. You don't talk spontaneously in the staff room about your social life. I'm always censoring myself. Everyone else talks about their partners. I've been in a relationship for eight years and I have never once mentioned my partner at school," she laughs bitterly. "I will bring my partner to my retirement, but it would be nice if I could bring her to the school before that."

(irishtimes.com/newspaper/weekend/2009/1017/1224256878050.html)

THURSDAY

5

125-240

FRIDAY

126-239

6

SATURDAY

127-238

7

Did you know?

The Stonewall Riots were a series of violent conflicts between LGBT people and New York City police officers that began during a police raid on 28 June 1969 and lasted several days. They were centred at the Stonewall Inn on Christopher Street and are widely recognised as the catalyst for the modern-day movement towards LGBT rights. Since then it is common that LGBT communities organise Gay and Lesbian Pride Parades to march in the streets in order to be heard.

SUNDAY

8

128-237

Did you know that 17 May is International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia? Do you know why?

On that day in 1990, the World Health Organization took the decision to remove homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. This was an historic step towards considering freedom of sexual orientation and gender identity as a fundamental basic human right.

(idahomophobia.org)

May								June							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
17							1	22			1	2	3	4	5
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	26	27	28	29	30			
22	30	31													

Tens of thousands of gays were persecuted and killed in the Nazi concentration camps during World War II because of their sexual orientation. Also lesbians were persecuted because of their sexual orientation. The pink triangle and the pink colour are commonly associated with gay and lesbian movements and culture, derived from the pink badge that gays had to wear in the Nazi concentration camps on the grounds of 'sexual deviance'. Today, however, the rainbow flag is the main symbol of the gay and lesbian movement. (CoE, COMPASS)

Homophobia and discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity

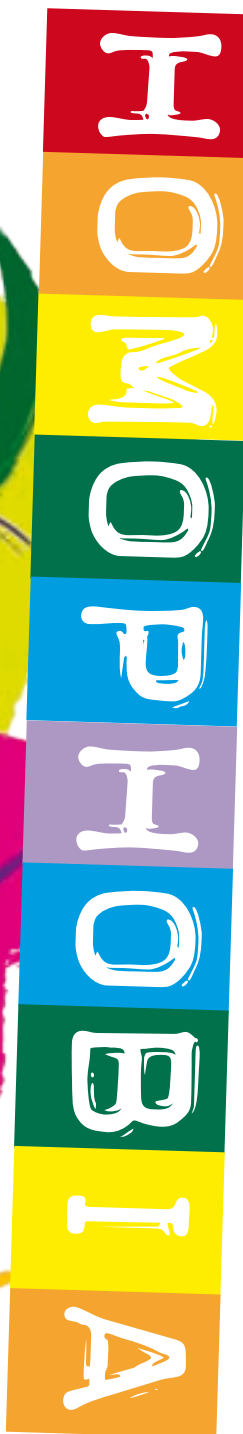
Homophobia is the irrational fear of and aversion to homosexuality: lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people, which is based on prejudice and similar to racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and sexism. *(European Parliament resolution on homophobia in Europe, 18 January 2006)*

'A group of young people from my town have harassed me many times to "persuade" me that there is no place for lesbians here. They've assaulted me verbally and physically. Once, I was beaten, too. They threatened that they would rape me to show how good it is to be with a man because I need a man.' female, Poland
(FRA report, Homophobia and Discrimination on Grounds of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the EU Member States: Part II - The Social Situation (2009))

Sexual identity and sexual orientation means different things to different people. Here are some basic definitions:

- **Gay** is a term used for men attracted to other men. In some circles, the term 'gay' also includes lesbians.
- **Lesbian** is used to refer to women attracted to other women.
- **Homosexual** refers to a person attracted to persons of the same sex only.
- **Heterosexual** refers to persons attracted to persons of the opposite sex only.
- **Bisexual** refers to somebody attracted to person(s) of the same and the opposite sex.
- **Transgender** refers to gender identities that do not match the assigned gender.
- **Transsexual** is used to refer to a person who has a different sex from what their biological sex indicates (i.e. a man in a female body or the other way round).
- **LGBT** is an abbreviation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.
- **To 'come out'** is the term used to describe when people tell others for the first time that they are homosexual/bisexual.

In 2010, the FRA published an updated report on **Homophobia and Discrimination on Grounds of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**, showing that in some EU Member States there are still regulations in place that openly discriminate against lesbians and gays. Many lesbians and gays also experience discrimination, bullying and harassment in their daily lives and the level of protection is inconsistent throughout the EU. There have even been physical attacks and deadly assaults against lesbians, gays, bisexual and transgender persons in some countries.



MONDAY

9

129-236

SCHUMAN DAY
On 9 May 1950, the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, declared for the first time that France, Germany and other European countries needed to get together and aim for the 'concrete foundation of a European federation'. This is now known as the European Union.

TUESDAY

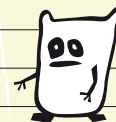
10

130-235

WEDNESDAY

11

131-234



THURSDAY

12

132-233

FRIDAY

13

133-232

SATURDAY

14

134-231

Are you being bullied?

Good news: there are things you can do to deal with bullying and harassment in school. Remember bullying and harassment isn't just an issue for the victims/perpetrators, but also something that school authorities need to address. And there are things which everyone can and should do to prevent bullying from happening in schools:

- Don't ignore bullying – it won't go away on its own and it may get worse.
- Speak to someone you trust – such as a parent, teacher, or friend.
- Your form tutor needs to be informed of what is going on so try to find a discreet time to tell him/her. Don't forget to make use of councillors such as a school nurse where one exists.
- Retaliation is not advisable since it could make matters worse.
- Remain in a safe group as much as possible, especially during school break and lunchtimes. Bullies generally don't like witnesses.
- Sensible self-defence such as martial arts is OK, but NEVER carry weapons such as knives or guns.
- Keep a record of the bullying and save any nasty texts or emails that you have been sent. They are useful for effective action by the authorities.

SUNDAY

15

135-230

May							June						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
17						1	22		1	2	3	4	5
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	23	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	24	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	25	20	21	22	23	24	25
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	29	30		
22	30	31											

timmy suggests you go to the end of this agenda for more information



COUNTRY CHILD HELPLINE

Need to talk? Contact a child helpline!

COUNTRY	CHILD HELPLINE	WEBSITE	TELEPHONE
Austria	Rat Auf Draht 147	www.rataufdraht.at	147
Belgium (French)	Écoute Enfants	-	103
Belgium (Flemish)	Kinder- en Jongerentelefoon	www.kjt.org	102
Bulgaria	Nadja Centre Foundation	-	0800 19 100
Czech Republic	Safety Line	www.linkabezpeci.cz	116 111
Denmark	Børnentelefon	www.bornsvilkar.dk	116 111
Estonia	Usaldustelefon	www.lapsemure.ee	6556 088 *
Finland	Lasten Ja Nuorten Puhelin	www.mll.fi	0800 120 400
France	Enfants En Danger 119	www.allo119.fr	119
Germany	Nummer Gegen Kummer	www.nummergegenkummer.de	116 111
Greece	Smile of the Child	gr.missingkids.com	116111
Greece	Helpline Connection	www.epsype.gr	801 801 1177
Hungary	Kek Vonal	www.kek-vonal.hu	116 111
Iceland	Red Cross	www.redcross.is	17 17
Ireland	ISPCC Childline	www.childline.ie	116 111
Italy	Telefono Azzurro	www.azzurro.it	1 96 96
Latvia	Children and Youth Trust Phone	www.bernutalrunis.lv	8000 9000 (Lattelecom) 1860 (BITE) 2880 9000 (Tele2)
Latvia	Hotline	www.bti.gov.lv	116 111 800 6008
Liechtenstein	Telefon 147	www.147.li	147
Lithuania	Vaiku Linija	www.vaikulinija.lt	8 800 11111
Luxembourg	Kanner Jugendtelefon	www.12345kjt.lu	12345
Malta	Supportline 179	www.appogg.gov.mt/ supportline179.asp	179
Netherlands	De Kindertelefoon	www.kindertelefoon.nl	0800 0432
Norway	Rode Kors	www.rodekors.no	0800 33 321
Poland	Telefon zaufania dla dzieci I mtodziezy	www.116111.pl	116 111
Portugal	S.O.S. Crianca	www.iacrianca.pt	116111 *
Romania	Telefonul Copilului	www.telefonulcopilului.ro	116 111
Slovakia	Linka detskej istoty	www.1di.sk	116 111
Slovenia	TOM Telefon	www.zpms.si	080 12 34
Spain	Fundación Anar	www.anar.org	900 20 20 10
Sweden	BRIS	www.bris.se	0200 230 230
UK	Childline UK	www.childline.org.uk	0800 1111
UK	Get Connected	www.getconnected.org.uk	0808 808 4994
UK	Runaway Helpline	www.missingpeople.org.uk/ runaways	0808 800 70 70
UK	Muslim Youth Helpline	www.myh.org.uk	0808 808 2008

25

129-236

130-235

131-234

**INTERNATIONAL MISSING
CHILDREN'S DAY**

Children go missing for different reasons. They may have run away from home or institutions, they may have been abducted by their parents or by a third person, or they may be simply lost. Children who go missing and their families can now call 116 000 ([hotline116000.eu/](https://www.hotline116000.eu/)) to have access to immediate support in situations of crisis. The first hours after the disappearance of a child are of vital importance!

25 May is International Missing Children's Day. The European hotline number 116 000 is already operational in Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia.

Are you thinking of running away? Let's talk!

116 000 

The European hotline number for missing children

28

132-233

133-232

134-231

29

135-230

May								June							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
17							1	22			1	2	3	4	5
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	26	27	28	29	30			
22	30	31													

30

129-236

31

130-235

1

131-234

'Show racism the red card!'

INTERNATIONAL
CHILDREN'S DAY

'Football unites, racism divides!'

'It's the colour of the shirt that counts!'

'There is a place for everyone at

Paris St Germain, except racists!

2

132-233

3

133-232

4

134-231

'Together against racism!'

INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF INNOCENT CHILDREN
VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION

'Unite against racism!'

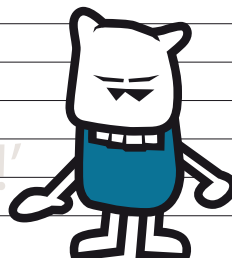
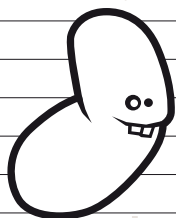
'Fair-play. Many Colours.'

5

135-230

One Game.

'Racism breaks the game!'



June								July								
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
22				1	2	3	4	5	26					1	2	3
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
26	27	28	29	30				30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

The campaign '**Racism Breaks the Game**' launched by the Decade of Roma Inclusion aims to disseminate a general anti-racism message and to introduce a visible, but not explicit, Roma element. Check out campaign videos through the following links:

romadecade.org/portal/downloads/Antiracism.mpg
youtube.com/watch?v=iX2GNxULqSU

Discrimination / Racism in sports

Racism in sports means that the skin colour, religion, nationality or ethnic origin of a person or team is taken as reason for discrimination or abusive behaviour. Racism in sports is not a phenomenon confined to football grounds, and it does not only target players of colour. It can affect all sports and can manifest itself at several levels: in amateur sport and at institutional and international levels, as well as in the media.

(CoE – COMPASS)



Copyright AFP

"Racism is an ill which afflicts our society. No one is born racist. It is society which produces racism. [...] It is necessary to understand before the fight against prejudice can begin. It is also my firm belief that it is through education that racism can be effectively combated."

Lilian Thuram – former French Football player

There is not a single player in the European professional football leagues who is openly gay. There are homophobic and anti-homosexual slogans and chants in most stadiums across Europe. Homosexuality continues to be regarded as a taboo and a provocation.
(UEFA & FARE – Tackling Racism in Club Football)



In 2010, Samuel Eto'o declared during an interview to The Guardian: 'Maybe this World Cup, being the first in Africa, can change [racist] attitudes. I hope so, but I suffered a lot in Italy this year. So it's not just one country where there is racism. And that's why it's incredible we're playing in the country where my idol, Madiba [Nelson Mandela], lives.'



Copyright Ryu Voelkel

Good practice:

In the Netherlands, all first and second division clubs are involved in a Football Association project called *Voetbal heeft meer dan twee doelen* (Football has more than two goals), through which clubs organise intercultural activities stressing that football is for all, irrespective of religion, colour or sex.

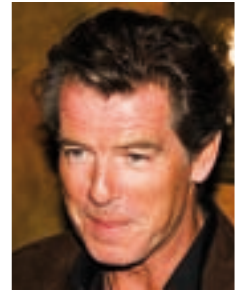


Rights of the Child

Do you know that you have rights?

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child acknowledges that every human being, including people under 18 years old, have rights. If you want to know what your rights are, you can see an easy-to-read version of the original text at:

unicef.org/magic/media/documents/what_rights_flyer_english.pdf



Copyright: Reza Vaziri

'We want the world to focus on children whose lives have been devastated by AIDS. The millions of children who are missing their parents; their childhood, their future but, most importantly, they are missing YOU. Everyone can make a real difference. Your voice is needed in a global movement that can change their world.'

Pierce Brosnan – actor



Copyright: Luciano Giustini

'I'm not a statistician, but it doesn't take a genius to work out that 100 million children being denied an education is ridiculous. There is nothing lost in translation here; it's obvious that's wrong.'

Scarlett Johansson – actress



Copyright Buenos Dias / AGE



'If we are ever to have real peace in this world, we shall have to begin with the children.'

Mahatma Gandhi – political and spiritual leader of India and the Indian independence movement (1869–1948)



Copyright Buenos Dias / United Archives

'Over 20 million children of conflict are out of school. Education is often forgotten.'

Angelina Jolie – actress and Goodwill Ambassador for the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

Child poverty: a human right violation

Child poverty is a violation of children's fundamental human rights. Child poverty differs from adult poverty in that it has different causes (it can be the consequence of a lack of money, good housing conditions or education) and has different effects, having long-term effects on the child's future chances.

In the EU today there are:

- 490 million citizens, of whom 94 million are under the age of 18.
- 72 million citizens living in poverty, of whom 18 million are under 18.
- 19% of children who are at risk of poverty.

(Eurochild: *Child poverty and Social Exclusion in the EU*)

Child Poverty in the EU

Child poverty and social exclusion are very serious problems across the European Union. There are significant variations within and between countries. For example, the rates vary from 12% or less (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Slovenia and Germany) to those countries in the 22–24% range (Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom).

MONDAY

6

151-214

TUESDAY

7

152-213

WEDNESDAY

8

153-212

THURSDAY

9

154-211

FRIDAY

10

155-210

SATURDAY

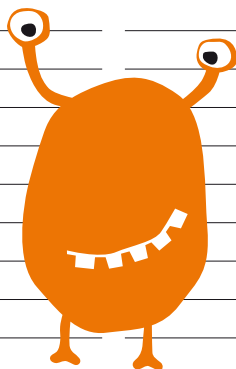
11

156-209

SUNDAY

12

157-208



June								July								
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
22				1	2	3	4	5	26					1	2	3
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30					30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MONDAY

13

164-201

TUESDAY

14

165-200

WEDNESDAY

15

166-199

THURSDAY

16

167-198

FRIDAY

17

168-197

SATURDAY

18

169-196

SUNDAY

19

170-195

June							July						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
22		1	2	3	4	5	26		1	2	3		
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	27	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	28	11	12	13	14	15	16
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	29	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30			30	25	26	27	28	29	30

MONDAY

20

171-194

WORLD REFUGEE DAY

TUESDAY

21

172-193

WEDNESDAY

22

173-192

THURSDAY

23

174-191

FRIDAY

24

175-190

SATURDAY

25

176-189

SUNDAY

26

177-188

June							July						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F
22			1	2	3	4	5	26				1	2
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	27	4	5	6	7	8
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	28	11	12	13	14	15
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	18	19	20	21	22
26	27	28	29	30				30	25	26	27	28	29

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

In popular usage, the terms 'refugee' and 'asylum seeker' get often mixed up. An asylum seeker is a person who has applied for the status of refugee, but has not yet received it. In order to be recognised as a refugee, a person has to be outside his or her own country and have a well-founded fear of persecution in his or her original country on grounds of ethnic origin, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Asylum seekers face many challenges, among them access to healthcare. These are some examples of positive initiatives to facilitate access to healthcare:

- In the **Netherlands**, costs pertaining to pre-natal care and delivery are fully reimbursed to the asylum seeker.
- In **Slovenia**, asylum seekers are issued with the same social security card as the Slovenian citizens, thus facilitating access to primary care.

(FRA, Annual Report 2010)

where do refugees in your country come from?

ASYLUM SEEKER

asylum seeker

what are they fleeing from?



Copyright Buenos Dias / United Archives

'Refugees have done more for my heart and my spirit than I can ever express in words. They've changed my life with their friendship, love, courage and loyalty.'

Angelina Jolie – actress and Goodwill Ambassador for the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)



You are living in great danger and must flee your country?
Try putting yourself in the shoes of an asylum seeker by playing the online game **'Against All Odds'** created by UNHCR and available in German, Norwegian, Finnish, Swedish, Greek and English at: playagainstallodds.com/

what happens if a person seeks asylum in your country?
do you know what they have to do?

29

180-185

2

183-182

3

184-181

June								July							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
22			1	2	3	4	5	26					1	2	3
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30				30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

OPPORTUNITIES IN EUROPE - BENEFIT FROM DIVERSITY!

Take advantage of the many opportunities
available to you in Europe.

TRAVEL, STUDY, WORK!

Study Abroad!

Studying abroad is a great way of improving your language skills, exploring a different culture and meeting people from other countries. It looks good on your CV, too! Find more information on this website: ec.europa.eu/education/index_en.html

COMENIUS/ SOCRATES/ERASMUS... are European Union-funded programmes offering students/ pupils the possibility of studying abroad. Every student receives a grant which covers part of the costs of the stay abroad. More info on these programmes can be found here: ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/llp/comenius/index_en.html or ask your University for details.

Get involved in the **European Voluntary Service ... remember 2011 is the European Year of Volunteering ...**
ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.htm

... or with UN Volunteers:
unv.org/

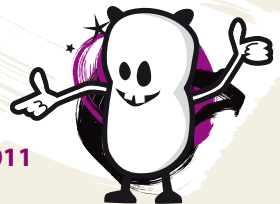
Work abroad for the summer.
anyworkanywhere.com/
eurosummerjobs.com/

You can also apply for a traineeship at FRA! Find all the necessary information at: fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/about_fra/recruitment/traineeship/traineeship_en.htm

Travel around Europe!
Eager to travel, but don't know where to start? Check out this link for all the information you need: europa.eu/youth/traveling_europe/index_en.html

Work/Volunteer

There are also several ways of working or volunteering somewhere away from your home!



MONDAY

4

185-180

TUESDAY

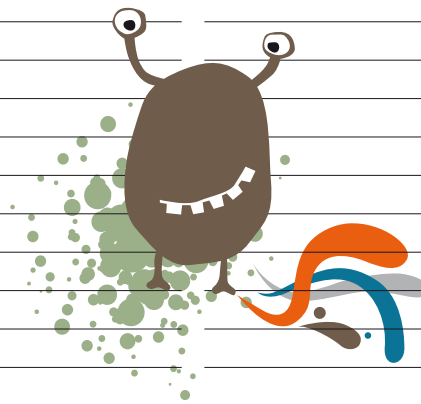
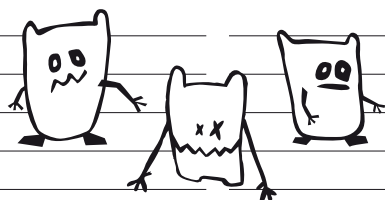
5

186-179

WEDNESDAY

6

187-178



THURSDAY

7

188-177

FRIDAY

8

189-176

SATURDAY

9

190-175

SUNDAY

10

191-174

July							August						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
26				1	2	3	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
27	4	5	6	7	8	9	32	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	11	12	13	14	15	16	33	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	25	26	27	28	29	30	35	29	30	31			

13

194-171

16

197-168

17

198-167

July								August							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
26						1	2	3							
27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	31	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	33	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	34	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	35	29	30	31				

MONDAY

18

199-166

TUESDAY

19

200-165

WEDNESDAY

20

201-164

THURSDAY

21

202-163

FRIDAY

22

203-162

SATURDAY

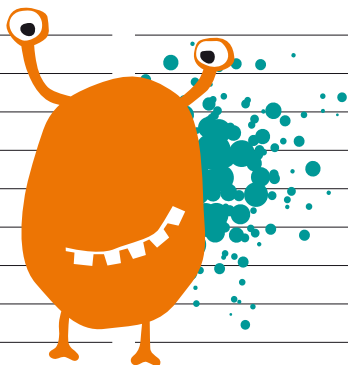
23

204-161

SUNDAY

24

205-160



Answers to QUIZ:

1-a 2-a 3-a 4-c 5-b 6-c 7-c 8-a 9-b 10-c 11-a 12-b 13-b 14-c 15-a 16-a 17-b 18-a 19-c 20-b 21-c 22-c 23-b 24-a 25-b 26-c 27-b+c 28-b 29-a 30-a

July							August						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
26				1	2	3	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
27	4	5	6	7	8	9	32	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	11	12	13	14	15	16	33	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	25	26	27	28	29	30	35	29	30	31			

MONDAY

25

206-159

TUESDAY

26

207-158

WEDNESDAY

27

208-157

One of the main tasks of the FRA is to collect, analyse and disseminate objective, reliable and comparable information on the development of fundamental rights in the EU. The Agency also develops methods and standards to improve the quality and comparability of data at EU level, as well carrying out and supporting scientific research and surveys.

THURSDAY

28

209-156

FRIDAY

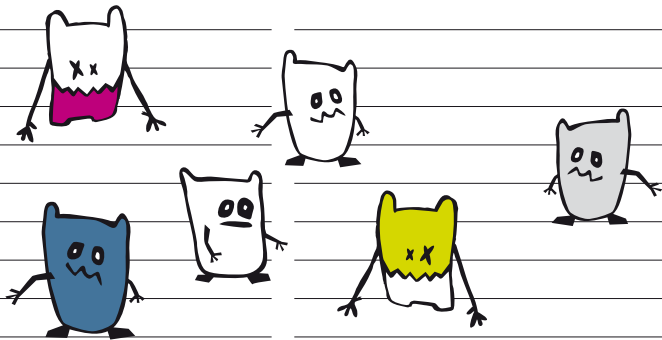
29

210-155

SATURDAY

30

211-154



SUNDAY

31

212-253

July							August						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
26				1	2	3	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
27	4	5	6	7	8	9	32	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	11	12	13	14	15	16	33	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	25	26	27	28	29	30	35	29	30	31			

MONDAY

1

213-152

TUESDAY

2

214-151

WEDNESDAY

3

215-150

THURSDAY

4

216-149

FRIDAY

5

217-148

SATURDAY

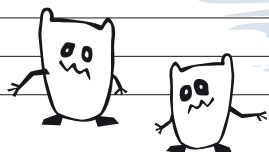
6

218-147

SUNDAY

7

219-146



August								September							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	35				1	2	3	4
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	36	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	37	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
35	29	30	31					39	26	27	28	29	30		

MONDAY

8

220-145

TUESDAY

9

221-144

WEDNESDAY

10

222-143



THURSDAY

11

223-142

FRIDAY

12

224-141

SATURDAY

13

225-140

INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH DAY

SUNDAY

14

226-139

August							September						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	35				1	2	3
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	36	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	37	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	38	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	29	30	31				39	26	27	28	29	30	

Discrimination in education

Discrimination in education

The new EU rules on discrimination also cover the area of education. Most Member States provide open access to education, but some children still face the following problems:

- Difficulties when enrolling in schools, due to discriminatory procedures
- Some are not able to attend pre-school
- School is too far from home
- Some are afraid to attend because have a non-legal status of residence

In the FRA EU-MIDIS survey, 10 % of Roma respondents felt they had been discriminated against in the educational system at least once in the preceding year, either as students or as parents.

(FRA, EU-MIDIS, 2009)



Example of discrimination

In a school in Poland, not only did two separate Roma classes exist, but Roma students were also physically separated from the rest of the school because the classes were situated in a separate school wing and the passage between the two parts of the building was closed. In 2008, the case was discussed by the Sejm National and Ethnic Minorities Commission. The Commissioner recognised the situation as a case of discrimination.

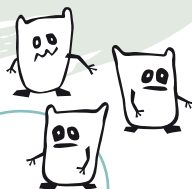
(FRA, Annual Report 2009)



Examples of direct and indirect discrimination are:

- Racist content in schoolbooks
- Racist behaviour/acts by school teachers or students
- Religious discrimination
 - Segregation of Roma children from the rest of the pupils in public schools
 - Extreme right wing incidents at school

(FRA, Annual Report 2008)



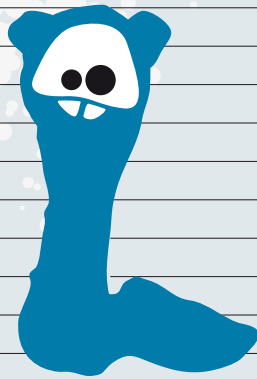
Good practices

In **Cyprus**, the Ministry of Education provided instructions to all public schools to enrol all pupils without exception, irrespective of whether their parents reside in Cyprus legally or illegally and as to whether they can present all necessary documents.

(FRA, Annual Report 2010)

17

229-136



20

232-133

21

233-132

August								September							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	35				1	2	3	4
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	36	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	37	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
35	29	30	31					39	26	27	28	29	30		

MONDAY

22

234-131

TUESDAY

23

235-130

INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR THE REMEMBRANCE
OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND
ITS ABOLITION

WEDNESDAY

24

236-129

THURSDAY

25

237-128

FRIDAY

26

238-127

SATURDAY

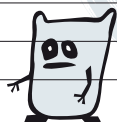
27

239-126

SUNDAY

28

240-125



August							September						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	35			1	2	3	4
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	36	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	37	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	38	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	29	30	31				39	26	27	28	29	30	

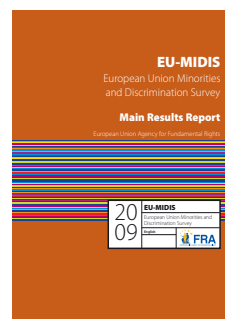
Some groups, especially migrants and minorities, are more likely to be denied access to quality housing. Many are forced due to their socio-economical situation to live in poorer housing conditions.

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING



In **Germany**, a multi-topic survey of the Zentrum für Türkeistudien (ZfT) revealed that housing continues to be a social area where many migrants of Turkish background experience discrimination. Four out of ten respondents reported experiences of discrimination when trying to find a flat; about one quarter of all respondents experienced discrimination in their immediate neighbourhood.
(FRA, Annual Report 2009)

In 2009, in the **UK**, two BBC reporters of South Asian origin lived for eight weeks on a housing estate in Bristol, posing as a Muslim married couple. They recorded themselves being racially abused more than 50 times, with incidents including muttered insults, verbal abuse, being pelted with stones and glass, and one physical assault on the man. Most of the abuse came from young children and teenagers. While the reaction to the 'husband' from local people was unpredictable, the 'wife', who wore a headscarf, reported that she was 'bullied and abused just about every time I stepped outside the door'.
(FRA, 2009 Annual Report)

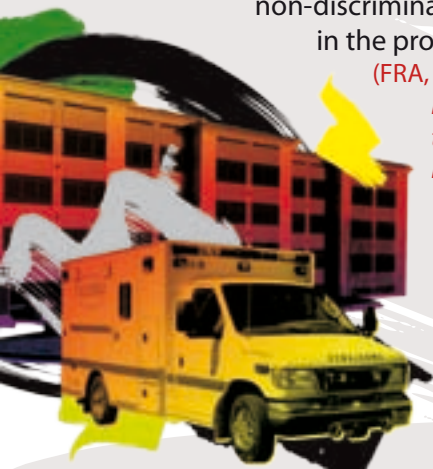


In the FRA 2009 EU-MIDIS survey, 11 % of Roma respondents and 11 % of North Africans reported that they had been discriminated against in the past 12 months by housing services, an agency or a landlord.

Discrimination in ACCESS TO PUBLIC HEALTHCARE

International law obliges states to guarantee non-discrimination and equal treatment in the provision of healthcare.

(FRA, *Breaking the Barriers: Romani Women and Access to Public Health Care*; FRA, Annual Report 2008)



In **Sweden**, Rosengrenska, a local network of health professionals working with undocumented migrants and asylum seekers, especially children, operates a hotline to facilitate access to the emergency and other health services offered by the Sahlgrenska University Hospital. (FRA, Annual Report 2009)

In **Germany**, the municipal health department in Bremen, together with around 50 other local health institutions, set up the Intercultural Health Network to promote equal opportunities for migrants regarding access to health and psycho-social care.

MONDAY

29

241-124

TUESDAY

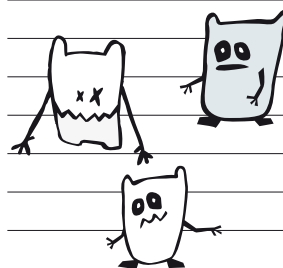
30

242-123

WEDNESDAY

31

243-122



THURSDAY

1

244-121

FRIDAY

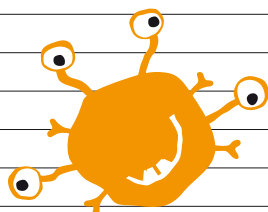
2

245-120

SATURDAY

3

246-119



SUNDAY

4

247-118

Questions to think about
How relevant is this information for your own experiences or in the lives of other people you know?

August							September						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	35			1	2	3	4
32	8	9	10	11	12	13	36	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	15	16	17	18	19	20	37	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	22	23	24	25	26	27	38	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	29	30	31				39	26	27	28	29	30	

MONDAY

248-117

5

TUESDAY

249-116

6

WEDNESDAY

250-115

7

THURSDAY

251-114

8

FRIDAY

252-113

9

SATURDAY

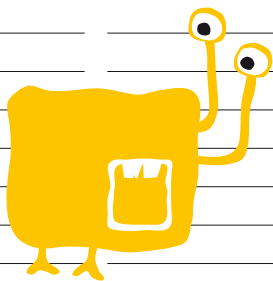
253-112

10

SUNDAY

254-111

11



September							October						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
35				1	2	3	39					1	2
36	5	6	7	8	9	10	40	3	4	5	6	7	8
37	12	13	14	15	16	17	41	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	19	20	21	22	23	24	42	17	18	19	20	21	22
39	26	27	28	29	30		43	24	25	26	27	28	29
							44						31



Do you have some ideas for a cool project, but don't know what to do next? On the European Youth Week website (www.youthweek.eu) you can find examples of successful projects all around Europe, and the information you need to get your idea up and running!

Get informed! Get involved!
Get influence!
Get active! Get your vision!

European grants?

EU funds for training projects are increasing, but many people still don't know how to access them. The best idea is to start with the local office of the National Youth Agencies:

ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.htm

The Youth in Action Programme offers a wide variety of activities. These short films give you an overview of what young people can get out of participating in the programme:

youthweek.eu/about-eyw.html



Copyright Buenos Dias / KPA

'Life's most persistent and urgent question is – What are you doing for others?'

Martin Luther King, Jr. – Baptist minister and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement (1929-1968)

For more suggestions on how to help fight discrimination, you can also go to the website of the European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees:
unitedagainstracism.org/pages/infounited.htm

MONDAY

12

255-110

TUESDAY

13

256-109

WEDNESDAY

14

257-108

Don't be afraid of sharing your views, but try to always support your opinions with facts from real life. Also remember that most facts, even when seemingly objective, are often subject to different interpretations.

A simple formula to show the progression from stereotyping to prejudice and discrimination is:

Stereotype
+ emotion (a feeling)
+ action
= Discrimination

Stereotype
(generalising about particular group of people)
+ emotion (a feeling)
= Prejudice

Making assumptions is easy and common. Do you really know what type of music your friends enjoy or do you just guess? If it is that simple to make assumptions about friends, think how easy it is to make false judgements about people we don't know.

THURSDAY

15

258-107

FRIDAY

16

259-106

SATURDAY

17

260-105

INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF DEMOCRACY

'Respect – not just tolerance – must be our goal if we would diminish prejudice in our time. For tolerance is often but a gentle disguise for prejudice.'
Selma G. Hirsch, U.S. social scientist (1955)

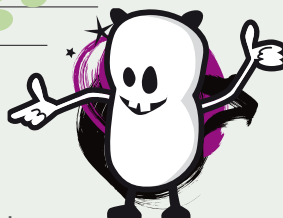
SUNDAY

18

261-104

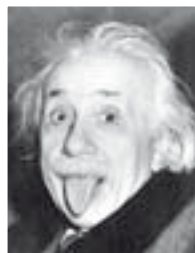
Q Where does prejudice come from and why?

Prejudice is based on insufficient facts about others. We often tend to prejudge others, simply because we don't know them or we make no effort to know them. It is based on experiences shared by others, or what is read in today's newspapers. (T-Kit 4: Intercultural Learning, salto-youth.net/download/1458/website%20quidt.pdf)



September							October						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
35				1	2	3	39					1	2
36	5	6	7	8	9	10	40	3	4	5	6	7	8
37	12	13	14	15	16	17	41	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	19	20	21	22	23	24	42	17	18	19	20	21	22
39	26	27	28	29	30		43	24	25	26	27	28	29
							44	31					

Don't let others decide for you! Get involved in the decision-making process! Inform yourself of what's at stake and make up your own mind about it. Political participation includes voting, non-violent protesting, discussion with your opponents and many other activities. Don't be a bystander, be informed and involved!



Copyright Buenos Dias / KPA

'The world is a dangerous place, not because of those who do evil, but because of those who look on and do nothing.'

Albert Einstein

German theoretical-physicist and Nobel Prize winner (1879-1955)

Active Citizenship / Democratic citizenship

'Democratic Citizenship' is a skill that everyone needs. In its most practical form, it is knowledge about how a country and society works; why governments and institutions function as they do; where to get information and how to participate. Democratic citizenship goes far beyond participating in elections. It includes participation in civil society, community and/or political life, characterised by mutual respect and non-violence and in accordance with human rights and democracy (European Commissions Centre for lifelong learning – CRELL).

European citizens' initiative

- One million signatures (by paper or electronically)
- 9 of 27 EU States must be represented
- Signatures proportionate to size of country, e.g. 72,000 signatures will be needed from Germany, 24,750 from Romania, 4,500 from Malta
- 12 months to collect signatures

Did you know?

Since December 2009, a million people can back a plan to introduce European legislation. (citizens-initiative.eu/)



Did You Know?

The **European Youth Parliament**, founded in 1987, is a unique forum designed to actively engage young people in the moulding of their future society. For more information on the European Youth Parliament, go to: eypej.org/

Have your voice heard in the **European Youth Forum**
youthforum.org/

'No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a lifetime.'

Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts off from its youth severs its lifeline.'

Kofi Annan

Former Secretary General of the UN and Nobel Peace Prize winner



Copyright Getty Images

MONDAY

19

262-103

TUESDAY

20

263-102

WEDNESDAY

21

264-101

THURSDAY

22

265-100

FRIDAY

23

266-99

SATURDAY

24

267-98

SUNDAY

25

268-97

September							October						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
35				1	2	3	39					1	2
36	5	6	7	8	9	10	40	3	4	5	6	7	8
37	12	13	14	15	16	17	41	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	19	20	21	22	23	24	42	17	18	19	20	21	22
39	26	27	28	29	30		43	24	25	26	27	28	29
							44	31					

269-96

TUESDAY

270-95

WEDNESDAY

271-94

28

EUROPEAN DAY
OF LANGUAGES

272-93

FRIDAY

273-92

SATURDAY

274-91

1

INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF OLDER PERSONS



SUNDAY

275-90

2

October								November							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
39						1	2	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	
40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	48	28	29	30				
44	31														

Learning languages in Europe

Κ Ω Ж
Б 6 Ц s
Σ α

The 23 official EU languages are not the only languages spoken in the EU. Remember that there are also many regional and minority languages spoken by group of population. Altogether, there are now three different alphabets officially used in the EU: Latin, Greek and Cyrillic!



'A man who does not know a foreign language is ignorant of his own.'

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe German playwright, poet, novelist and dramatist (1749–1832)

Copyright Buenos Dias / Bridgeman

Why should you learn languages?

- So that you can understand local people when you go on holiday abroad
- Maybe you go to school with people who speak foreign languages
- So that you can make friends from other countries
- Employers often need people who can speak foreign languages
- If you can speak someone else's language, you can better understand their culture and perspective on life

In various parts of the European Union, there are indigenous groups who speak a language different to that of the majority of the population of the State. It is estimated that as many as 40 million citizens of the Union regularly use a regional or minority language.

Speaking a common language is a condition for cultural exchange. Therefore, learning more than one language is a necessity for Europeans, who are required to move, work and communicate within an expanding European Union.

26 September is the European Day of Languages, celebrating linguistic diversity, plurilingualism and lifelong language learning.



3

276-89

4

277-88

5

278-87

6

279-86

7

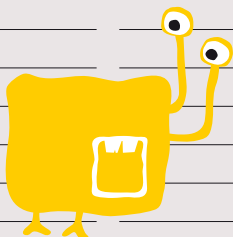
280-85

8

281-84

9

282-83



October								November							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
39						1	2	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	
40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	48	28	29	30				
44	31														

17

290-75

18

291-74

19

292-73



can you say **hello** or **23** in the

20

293-72

21

294-71

22

295-70

Български – Bulgarian
Hello - Здравейте
Thank You - Благодаря

Hello - Ahoj
Thank You - Děkuji

Hello - Dia duit
 The

Thank You - Go raibh maith agat/agaibh

Hello – Salut
 Thank You – Merci

Thank You
Hello

23

296-69

Hello - Hej
Thank You - Tak

Hello - Hallo
Thank You - Danke

Hello - γειά
 Thank You - σε ευχαριστώ

Hello - Tere
Thank You - Tänan

Hello - Hola
Thank You - Gracias

Hello – Ciao
 Thank You - Grazie

October							November							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	
39						1	2							
40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	45	7	8	9	10	11	12
41	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	46	14	15	16	17	18	19
42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	47	21	22	23	24	25	26
43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	48	28	29	30			
44	31													

26

299-66

Slovenčina - SK - Slovak
Hello - Ahoj
Thank You - Ďakujem

29

302-63

Polski - PL - Polish
Hello - Cześć
Thank You - Dziekuje

SUNDAY
303-62

Română - RO - Romanian
Hello - Salut
Thank You - Mulțumesc

Svenska - SV – Swedish
Hello - Hej
Thank You - Tack

October							November							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
39						1 2	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	
40	3	4	5	6	7	8 9	45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	10	11	12	13	14	15	46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42	17	18	19	20	21	22 23	47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
43	24	25	26	27	28	29 30	48	28	29	30				
44	31													

31

304-61

1

305-60

2

306-59

THURSDAY

3

307-58

FRIDAY

308-57

4

SATURDAY

309-56

5

SUNDAY

310-55

6

November								December							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	6	48				1	2	3	4
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
48	28	29	30					52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

MONDAY

7

311-54

TUESDAY

8

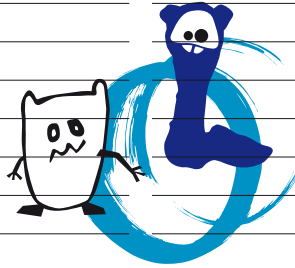
312-53

WEDNESDAY

9

313-52

MARKING OF
THE NOVEMBER 1938
POGROM KRISTALLNACHT



THURSDAY

10

314-51

FRIDAY

11

315-50

SATURDAY

12

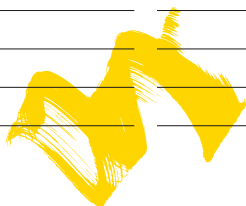
316-49

ADOPTION OF THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SUNDAY

13

317-48



November							December						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	48			1	2	3	4
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	28	29	30				52	26	27	28	29	30	31

MONDAY

14

318-47

TUESDAY

15

319-46

WEDNESDAY

16

320-45

INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF TOLERANCE



THURSDAY

17

321-44

FRIDAY

18

322-43

SATURDAY

19

323-42

SUNDAY

20

324-41

UNIVERSAL CHILDREN'S
DAY

November							December						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	48			1	2	3	4
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	28	29	30				52	26	27	28	29	30	31

VICTIMISATION

Victimisation means that a person is treated badly or differently for having made a complaint about discrimination or for supporting a colleague who has made a complaint.
(stop-discrimination.info)

Being a victim of discrimination or racist crime should not be equalled with being powerless. On the contrary, victims of discrimination and racist crime are becoming more and more powerful in the EU as anti-discrimination legislation is being improved and as victim support bodies are set up and strengthened throughout the EU.

Speak up!

The **National Human Rights Institutions**, that exist in a number of EU countries, deal more widely with human rights issues and often also with individual cases. Look up the national human rights institution in your country at:
nhri.net/NationalDataList.asp?MODE=1&ID=1



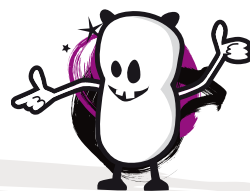
What you can do

if you have suffered discrimination



Read the EU guide for victims of discrimination, *What you can do if you have suffered discrimination*, available at:

stop-discrimination.info/fileadmin/pdfs/Fact_Sheets/en/040509_uk_GFV.pdf



Quick complaint

The **European Ombudsman** website allows you to submit a complaint online. If you would like to know which rights this institution can defend and how you can apply for its help, or to read more about its activities and previous decisions, don't miss this website:
ombudsman.europa.eu/form/en/default.htm

23

327-38

26

329-36

330-35

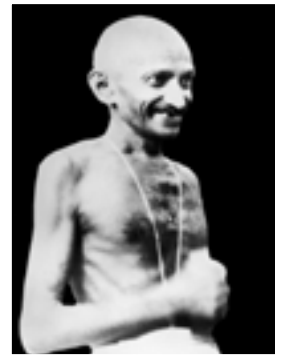
INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

27

331-34



November							December						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	48		1	2	3	4	
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	5	6	7	8	9	
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	12	13	14	15	16	
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	19	20	21	22	23	
48	28	29	30				52	26	27	28	29	30	



Copyright AFP

'Civilisation should be judged by its treatment of minorities.'

Mahatma Gandhi – political and spiritual leader of India and the Indian independence movement (1869–1948)

what are the national minorities in your country?

Minority/National Minorities/ Minority group

A national minority is a group with linguistic, ethnic or cultural characteristics distinct from the majority and that usually not only seeks to maintain its identity, but also tries to give stronger expression to that identity. (OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities: [osce.org/publications/hcnm/2008/09/32905_1177_en.pdf](https://www.osce.org/publications/hcnm/2008/09/32905_1177_en.pdf))

Discuss! How does ethnic profiling by law enforcement impact on different minorities and different people within minority groups?

Here are some of your rights as a national minority ...

- Persons belonging to national minorities have the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.
- Every person belonging to a national minority has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- Every person belonging to a national minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief, and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.
- Right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers.

(Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities)



MONDAY

28

332-33

TUESDAY

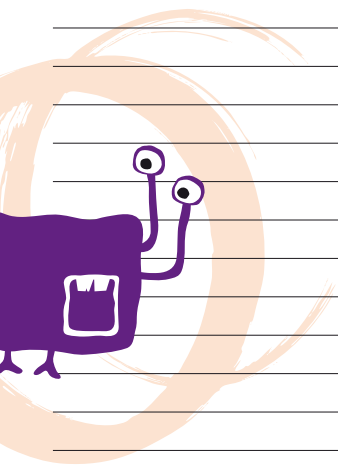
29

333-32

WEDNESDAY

30

334-31



'I was born with hearing difficulties but, thanks to modern hearing equipment, I have been able to attend normal schools. One day I was reading a book on a bench in the school courtyard when some classmates came around. They started calling me names and took the book away from me. It was not the first time they were harassing me like that. I told them this was not funny and asked nicely for my book back, but they started pushing me. I wonder whether someone can really feel good about hurting someone else. You know, if you're seen as "different", it's more difficult to make friends, but once you have a friend then it's more likely that it's a real one.'

Dario, 16, Italy

THURSDAY

1

335-30

FRIDAY

2

336-29

SATURDAY

3

337-28

INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF DISABLED PERSONS

SUNDAY

4

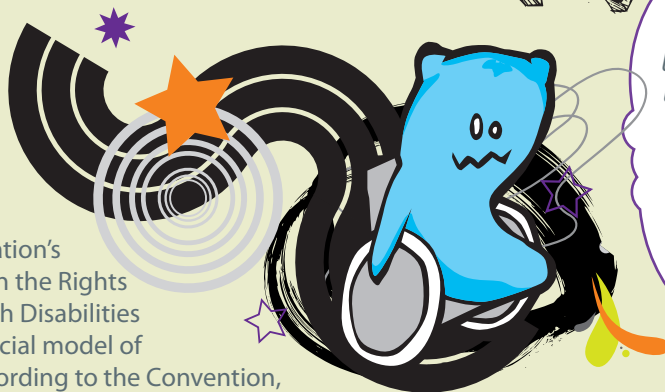
338-27

November							December						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
44		1	2	3	4	5	48		1	2	3	4	
45	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	28	29	30				52	26	27	28	29	30	31

People with disabilities also excel in sports! **'Empower Achieve Inspire'** is the motto of the **International Paralympic Committee!** Check out their work at www.paralympic.org
How many medals did your country bring home from the Vancouver Paralympics Games in 2010?

Did you know that 3 December is the International Day of Disabled Persons? The European Union declared 2003 to be the European Year of the Disabled Citizen.

DISABILITY



'I am only one, but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something. And because I cannot do everything I will not refuse to do the something that I can do.'

Helen Keller – an American author and lecturer. She was the first deafblind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree

Disability

The United Nation's Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reflects the social model of disability. According to the Convention, 'persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.'

Around 10% of the world's population, or 650 million people, live with a disability. They are the world's largest minority.
(UN, *Factsheet on Persons with disabilities*)

How can people with disabilities participate in the daily activities at your school?

What do people with disabilities want?

Find out what this citizens' initiative want from the EU!
In December 2006, the UN General Assembly passed the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**. The Convention is based on the respect of human rights, anti-discrimination and social inclusion of people with disabilities. By November 2010, 16 EU Member States had ratified the Convention. The Convention is intended to protect the rights and dignity of those with disabilities. The European Union is a signatory of the Treaty.



The EU Disability Strategy aims to provide disabled people with the same individual choices and control in their daily lives as non-disabled people.

5

339-26

TUESDAY

340-25

6

WEDNESDAY

341-24

7

THURSDAY

342-23

8

FRIDAY

343-22

9

SATURDAY

344-21

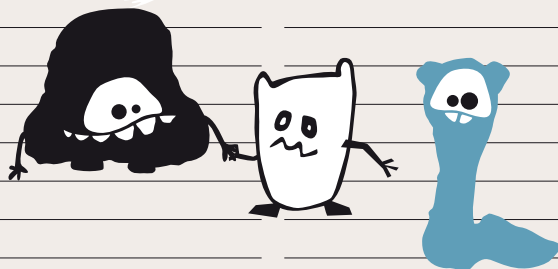
10

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

SUNDAY

345-20

11



December								January							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
48				1	2	3	4	52							1
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
52	26	27	28	29	30	31		4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
								5	30	31					

Migrants, Emigrants, Immigrants

A **migrant** is a person who moves from one country to another, intending to live temporarily or permanently in the place of destination.

An **emigrant** is one who leaves a country intending to live elsewhere.

An **immigrant** is a person arriving in a country, intending to live temporarily or permanently.
(UK Commission for Racial Equality)

Think of possibilities for establishing relations with people from different cultures. If you live in a multicultural environment, this can happen very easily, e.g. on the playground when you play football. For suggestions, read the pages with good examples of anti-discrimination youth projects as well as the sheet with information on how to create your own project, also in this agenda.



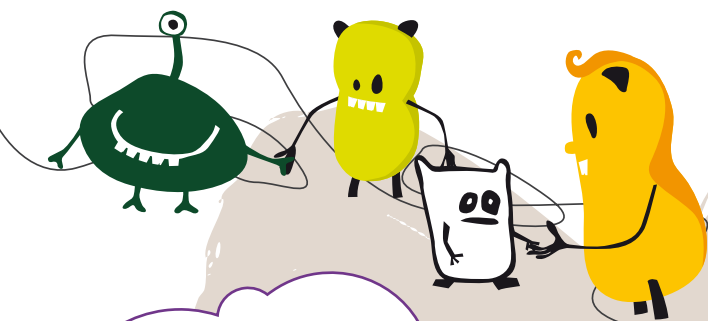
integration

A fully integrated society is one where no one is excluded from having rights, from participating in the functioning of the society or from opportunities for self-fulfilment. A fully integrated society is also one in which everybody accepts and respects diverse lifestyles, as long as they are within the legal framework of that society and also promote and uphold mutual respect.

Important:
Integration does not mean subjugation and subordination!
Integration means mutually creating an atmosphere of freedom, respect and dignity!

Discussion questions:

- Has anybody got the right to demand from another person to give up her/his mother tongue, to give up her/his lifestyle and habits, and to refrain from speaking up at any time? Can this be the basis for an integrated society?
- Who has to adapt to whom in society? Or do we all have to adapt to each other and to the common rules that are defined by law?



MONDAY

12

346-19

TUESDAY

13

347-18

WEDNESDAY

14

348-17

THURSDAY

15

349-16

FRIDAY

16

350-15

SATURDAY

17

351-14

SUNDAY

18

352-13

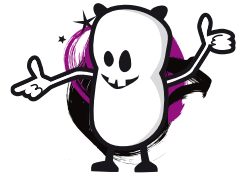
December							January						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
48				1	2	3	4	52					1
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	9	10	11	12	13
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	3	16	17	18	19	20
52	26	27	28	29	30	31		4	23	24	25	26	27
								5	30	31			



INTERNATIONAL
MIGRANTS DAY

Intolerance is a lack of respect for practices or beliefs other than one's own. This is shown when you are not willing to let other people act in a different way or hold opinions different from your own.

(CoE, *Council of Europe Cartoon books against intolerance*)



What examples of intolerance can you think of?

Try to include in your games and activities those people that you perceive as 'different' from yourself and your peers. Get to know them better, learn what they like and what they dislike, listen to their stories and share your thoughts with them.

International Day
of Tolerance
16 November

What is Tolerance?

Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation of the diversity of our world's cultures. Tolerance is harmony in difference. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication, and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is being yourself without imposing your views on others. Tolerance is not giving in or giving up. Above all, tolerance is an active attitude prompted by recognition of the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others.

*'To be one, to be united is a great thing.
But to respect the right to be different is maybe
even greater.'*

Bono,
U2 lead singer



Copyright Buenos Dias / Fotex

MONDAY

19

353-12

TUESDAY

20

354-11

WEDNESDAY

21

355-10

THURSDAY

22

356-9

FRIDAY

23

357-8

SATURDAY

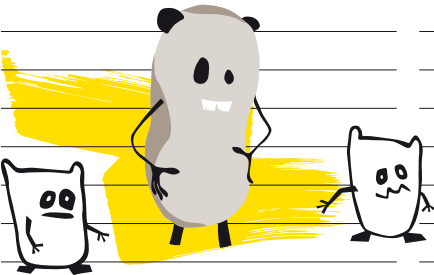
24

358-7

SUNDAY

25

359-6



December								January							
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
48				1	2	3	4	52							1
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
52	26	27	28	29	30	31		4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
								5	30	31					

MONDAY

26

360-5

TUESDAY

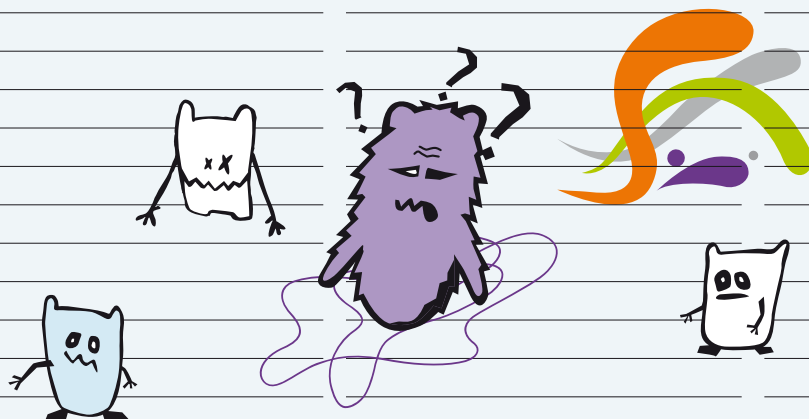
27

361-4

WEDNESDAY

28

362-3



THURSDAY

29

36312

FRIDAY

30

364-1

SATURDAY

31

365-0

SUNDAY

1

1-365

December							January						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
48				1	2	3	52						1
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	4	23	24	25	26	27	28
							5	30	31				

Calendar

January

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52							1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
5	30	31					

February

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
5			1	2	3	4	5
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
9	27	28	29				

March

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9				1	2	3	4
10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13	26	27	28	29	30	31	

April

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
13							1
14	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
18	30						

May

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
18		1	2	3	4	5	6
19	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
22	28	29	30	31			

June

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
22					1	2	3
23	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	25	26	27	28	29	30	

July

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
26							1
27	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
31	30	31					

August

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
31		1	2	3	4	5	
32	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
34	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
35	27	28	29	30	31		

September

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
35						1	2
36	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
39	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
40	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
43	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
44	29	30	31				

November

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
44				1	2	3	4
45	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
47	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
48	26	27	28	29	30		

December

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
48						1	2
49	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
51	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
52	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
53	31						

»Where to find information on the European Union

Gateway to the European Union

europa.eu

The official website of the European Union

Easy-reading corner

ec.europa.eu/publications/index_en.htm

Here you will find booklets that explain, in an easy way, what the European Union is and what it does. You can also find maps, posters and postcards and booklets about the EU for young people.

European Youth Portal

europa.eu/youth/

Very useful links for studying, working, volunteering and exchange programmes for young people.

Eurodesk

eurodesk.org

Fast access to EU information, especially about the European programmes and possibilities relevant to young people.

The EU in your country

europa.eu/euinyourcountry/index_en.htm

Links to European Commission representations, European Parliament information offices, your Members of the European Parliament and information networks in your country.

Europa GO!

europa.eu/europago/

Discover more about your neighbours with interactive games that will put your knowledge, skill and speed to the test.

European Youth Week

youthweek.eu/

Youth in action! Information about youth activities that take place at the European, national, regional and local level.

Europe Direct

ec.europa.eu/europedirect/

General information about EU matters in any of the official EU languages. Advice to help you overcome practical problems with exercising your rights in Europe. Contact details of relevant organisations you may need to deal with.

European Youth Card Association

eyca.org

The European Youth Card Association provides and promotes youth mobility for young people up to the age of 26 years through the issuing of the EURO<26 cards.

27

Member

Austria

Year of EU entry: 1995
 Political system: Federal republic
 Capital city: Vienna
 Total area: 83 858 km²
 Population: 8.3 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: German

Denmark

Year of EU entry: 1973
 Political system: Constitutional monarchy
 Capital city: Copenhagen
 Total area: 43 094 km²
 Population: 5.4 million
 Currency: Danish krone
 Official EU language: Danish

Greece

Year of EU entry: 1981
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Athens
 Total area: 131 957 km²
 Population: 11.1 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: Greek

Belgium

Year of EU entry: Founding member
 Political system: Constitutional monarchy
 Capital city: Brussels
 Total area: 30 158 km²
 Population: 10.5 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU languages: French, Dutch, German

Estonia

Year of EU entry: 2004
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Tallinn
 Total area: 45 000 km²
 Population: 1.3 million
 Currency: euro (January 2011)
 Official EU language: Estonian

Hungary

Year of EU entry: 2004
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Budapest
 Total area: 93 000 km²
 Population: 10.1 million
 Currency: Forint
 Official EU language: Hungarian

Bulgaria

Year of EU entry: 2007
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Sofia
 Total area: 111 000 km²
 Population: 7.7 million
 Currency: Lev
 Official EU language: Bulgarian

Finland

Year of EU entry: 1995
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Helsinki
 Total area: 338 000 km²
 Population: 5.3 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU languages: Finnish, Swedish

Ireland

Year of EU entry: 1973
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Dublin
 Total area: 70 000 km²
 Population: 4.2 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: English, Irish

Cyprus

Year of EU entry: 2004
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Nicosia
 Total area: 9 000 km²
 Population: 0.8 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU languages: Greek, English

France

Year of EU entry: Founding member
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Paris
 Total area: 550 000 km²
 Population: 60.9 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: French

Italy

Year of EU entry: Founding member
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Rome
 Total area: 301 263 km²
 Population: 58.8 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: Italian

Czech Republic

Year of EU entry: 2004
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Prague
 Total area: 79 000 km²
 Population: 10.3 million
 Currency: Czech koruna
 Official EU language: Czech

Germany

Year of EU entry: Founding member
 Political system: Federal republic
 Capital city: Berlin
 Total area: 356 854 km²
 Population: 82.5 million
 Currency: euro
 Official EU language: German

Latvia

Year of EU entry: 2004
 Political system: Republic
 Capital city: Riga
 Total area: 65 000 km²
 Population: 2.3 million
 Currency: Lats
 Official EU language: Latvian

States of

Lithuania



Year of EU entry: 2004
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Vilnius
Total area: 65 000 km²
Population: 3.4 million
Currency: Litas
Official EU language: Lithuanian

Poland



Year of EU entry: 2004
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Warsaw
Total area: 313 000 km²
Population: 38.1 million
Currency: Zloty
Official EU language: Polish

Slovenia



Year of EU entry: 2004
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Ljubljana
Total area: 20 000 km²
Population: 2 million
Currency: euro
Official EU language: Slovenian

Luxembourg



Year of EU entry: Founding member
Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Luxembourg
Total area: 2 586 km²
Population: 0.5 million
Currency: euro
Official EU languages: French, German

Portugal



Year of EU entry: 1986
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Lisbon
Total area: 92 072 km²
Population: 10.6 million
Currency: euro
Official EU language: Portuguese

Spain



Year of EU entry: 1986
Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Madrid
Total area: 504 782 km²
Population: 43.8 million
Currency: euro
Official EU language: Spanish

Malta



Year of EU entry: 2004
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Valletta
Total area: 316 km²
Population: 0.4 million
Currency: euro
Official EU languages: Maltese, English

Romania



Year of EU entry: 2007
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Bucharest
Total area: 238 000 km²
Population: 21.6 million
Currency: Leu
Official EU language: Romanian

Sweden



Year of EU entry: 1995
Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Stockholm
Total area: 450 000 km²
Population: 9.0 million
Currency: Swedish krona
Official EU language: Swedish

Netherlands



Year of EU entry: Founding member
Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: Amsterdam
Total area: 41 864 km²
Population: 16.3 million
Currency: euro
Official EU language: Dutch

Slovakia



Year of EU entry: 2004
Political system: Republic
Capital city: Bratislava
Total area: 49 000 km²
Population: 5.4 million
Currency: euro
Official EU language: Slovak

United Kingdom



Year of EU entry: 1973
Political system: Constitutional monarchy
Capital city: London
Total area: 242 500 km²
Population: 60.4 million
Currency: Pound sterling
Official EU language: English

(europa.eu/abc/european_countries/index_en.htm)

the European Union

Take the human rights

Instructions: Read each statement and evaluate how accurately it describes your school community. Keep in mind all members of your school: students, teachers, administrators, staff. Add up your score to determine the overall assessment for your school.

Rating scale:

1
Never
(No/False)

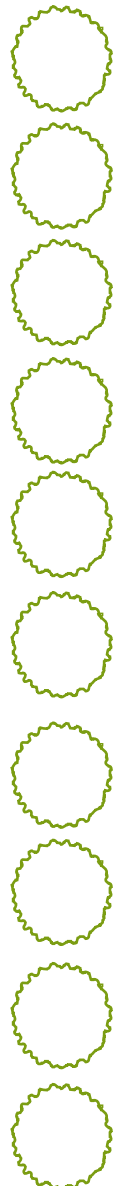
2
Rarely

3
Often

4
Always
(Yes/True)

DN
Don't know

- Members of the school community are not discriminated against because of their race, sex, family background, disability, religion or life style.**
(UDHR¹ articles 2, 16; CRC² articles 2, 23)
- My school is a place where I am safe and secure.**
(UDHR articles 3, 5; CRC articles 6, 37)
- All students receive equal information and encouragement about academic and career opportunities.**
(UDHR articles 2, 26; CRC articles 2, 29)
- My school provides equal access, resources, activities and accommodation for everyone.** (UDHR articles 2, 7; CRC article 2)
- Members of my school community will oppose discriminatory actions, materials or words in the school**
(UDHR articles 2, 3, 7, 28, 29; CRC articles 2, 3, 6, 30)
- When someone violates the rights of another person, the violator is helped to learn how to change her/his behaviour.**
(UDHR article 26; CRC articles 28, 29)
- Members of my school community care about my full human as well as academic development and try to help me when I am in need.**
(UDHR articles 3, 22, 26, 29; CRC articles 3, 6, 27, 28, 29, 31)
- When conflicts arise, we try to resolve them in non-violent and collaborative ways.** (UDHR articles 3, 28; CRC articles 3, 13, 19, 29, 37)
- The school has policies and procedures regarding discrimination and uses them when incidents occur.**
(UDHR articles 3, 7; CRC articles 3, 29)
- In matters related to discipline, everyone is assured of fair, impartial treatment in the determination of guilt and assignment of punishment.**
(UDHR articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; CRC articles 28, 40)

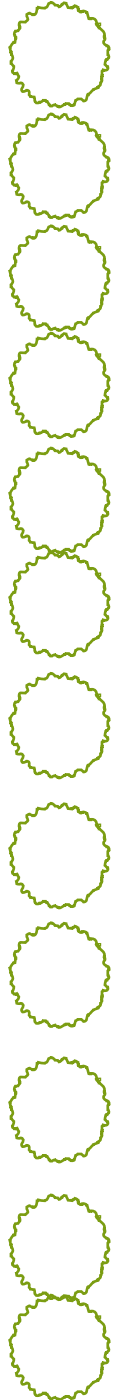


1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

2 Convention on the Rights of the Child

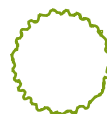
temperature of your school!

11. **No one in our school is subjected to degrading treatment or punishment.**
(UDHR article 5; CRC articles 13, 16, 19, 28)
12. **Someone accused of wrong-doing is presumed innocent until proved guilty.**
(UDHR article 11; CRC articles 16, 28, 40)
13. **My personal space and possessions are respected.**
(UDHR articles 12, 17; CRC article 16)
14. **My school community welcomes students, teachers, administrators and staff from diverse backgrounds and cultures, including people not born in this country.**
(UDHR articles 2, 6, 13, 14, 15; CRC articles 2, 29, 30, 31)
15. **I have the liberty to express my beliefs and ideas without fear of discrimination.**
(UDHR article 19; CRC articles 13, 14)
16. **Members of my school can produce and disseminate publications without fear of censorship or punishment.**
(UDHR article 19; CRC article 13)
17. **Diverse perspectives (e.g. gender, race/ethnicity, ideological) are represented in courses, textbooks, assemblies, libraries and classroom instruction.**
(UDHR articles 2, 19, 27; CRC articles 17, 29, 30)
18. **I have the opportunity to participate in cultural activities at the school and my cultural identity, language and values are respected.**
(UDHR articles 19, 27, 28; CRC articles 29, 30, 31)
19. **Members of my school have the opportunity to participate in democratic decision-making to develop school policies and rules.**
(UDHR articles 20, 21, 23; CRC articles 13, 15)
20. **Members of my school have the right to form associations within the school to advocate for their rights or the rights of others.**
(UDHR articles 19, 20, 23; CRC article 15)
21. **Members of my school encourage each other to learn about societal and global problems related to justice, ecology, poverty and peace.**
(UDHR preamble, articles 26, 29; CRC article 29)
22. **Members of my school encourage each other to organize and take action to address problems related to justice, ecology, poverty and peace.**
(UDHR preamble, articles 20, 29; CRC article 29)



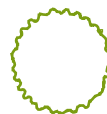
23. Members of my school community are able to take adequate rest/recess time during the school day and work reasonable hours under fair work conditions.

(UDHR articles 23, 24; CRC articles 31, 32)



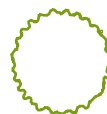
24. Employees in my school are paid enough to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families.

(UDHR articles 22, 25; CRC article 27)

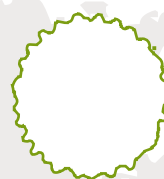


25. I take responsibility in my school to ensure that people do not discriminate against others.

(UDHR articles 1, 29; CRC article 29)



Total points



Your school's temperature = ____ human rights degrees

Possible temperature = 100 human rights degrees

(OHCHR, ABC – *Teaching Human Rights*, Ch.3

www.ohchr.org/en/publicationsresources/pages/trainingeducation.aspx)



Space for your Ideas!

Take the human rights temperature of your school!

Does it ring a bell??

Take a quiz and find out how much you know about fundamental rights, racism, xenophobia, different forms of discrimination, intercultural dialogue and other interesting themes! Will you now remember dates for various international theme days and know why it is important to remember events that caused their creation? Let's find out!

Good luck!



1. **When did the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU become legally binding?**
 - A. 2009
 - B. 2010
 - C. 2011
2. **Which of the following is **not** according to Article 13 of the Treaty of Amsterdam grounds of discrimination?**
 - A. hair length
 - B. sexual orientation
 - C. racial origin
3. **2011 is the European Year of...**
 - A. Volunteering.
 - B. Creativity and Innovation
 - C. Wild Horses
4. **'When an employer insists that a candidate should speak a particular language, yet that language is not actually needed for the job' – this is an example of:**
 - A. Xenophobia
 - B. Anti-Semitism
 - C. Indirect Discrimination
5. **What does 'Shoah' mean?**
 - A. Hello
 - B. Holocaust
 - C. Peace
6. **Which of the following is **not** one of your rights as data subject?**
 - A. You have the right to be informed of any data processing when you are the data subject.
 - B. You have the right of access data about you.
 - C. You must be famous to be a data subject
7. **What are the six headings of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU?**
 - A. Liberty, Equality, Parity, Decorum, Civil Rights, Impartiality
 - B. Autonomy, Fairness, Equality, Shared Aims, Civil Liberties, Honesty
 - C. Dignity, Freedom, Equality, Solidarity, Citizen's Rights, Justice

8. When was the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) created?
- A. 2007
 - B. 2006
 - C. 2005
9. Where has the European Institute for Gender Equality been set up?
- A. Riga
 - B. Vilnius
 - C. Berlin
10. A type of discrimination based on the beliefs that distinctive human characteristics, abilities etc. are determined by 'race' and that there are superior and inferior 'races' is called?
- A. Homophobia
 - B. Xenophobia
 - C. Racial discrimination
11. Which is the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination?
- A. 21 March
 - B. 21 April
 - C. 14 September
12. _____ comes from a Greek word meaning 'fear of foreigner' and it describes attitudes of rejection, hostility or violence against people from other countries or belonging to minorities.
- A. Racism
 - B. Xenophobia
 - C. Intolerance
13. 2010 was the European Year of....
- A. Information on Cancer
 - B. Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion
 - C. Tourism
14. When is the International Roma Day?
- A. 27 December
 - B. 16 May
 - C. 8 April
15. How many official languages exist in the EU?
- A. 23
 - B. 17
 - C. 31
16. How do you say 'hello' in Swedish?
- A. hej
 - B. ola
 - C. hallo
17. Which is the European Day of Languages?
- A. 17 June
 - B. 26 September
 - C. 6 July



18. Why is 17 May the International Day against Homophobia?

- A. On that day in 1990, homosexuality was removed from the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization.
- B. On that day in 2004, Massachusetts became the first U.S. state to legalise same-sex marriage
- C. On that day in 1969 the Stonewall Riots took place

19. How many football players are openly gay in European professional leagues?

- A. 11
- B. 39
- C. 0

20. How many children in the EU live under the poverty threshold?

- A. between 2 % and 11 %
- B. between 12 % and 24 %
- C. between 25 % and 50 %

21. When was the European Youth Parliament founded?

- A. 1978
- B. 1999
- C. 1987

22. Age discrimination affects...

- A. the elderly
- B. the young
- C. both the elderly and the young.

23. 2009 will be the European Year...

- A. of the Environment
- B. of Creativity and Innovation.
- C. of Education Through Sports

24. When is the International Day of Tolerance?

- A. 16 November
- B. 8 March
- C. 3 January

25. According to Mahatma Gandhi 'Civilisation should be judged by its treatment of...'

- A. children
- B. minorities
- C. enemies

26. What is the world's largest minority?

- A. Travellers
- B. Roma
- C. Disabled persons



27. Multi-faith or inter-faith initiatives do not aim to...

- A. bring together people of all religions and of no religion, with the aim of promoting understanding and co-operation, and of providing a forum for open debate and discussion
- B. encourage hate between different religions
- C. create one big religion

28. What is the approximate number of Muslims living in the EU?

- A. 20 million
- B. 13 million
- C. 5 million

29. When is the International Migrants Day?

- A. 18 December
- B. 4 July
- C. 5 May

30. What is the name of the European Union-founded programme which offers students the opportunity to study abroad in another European country for a period of between 3 and 12 months?

- A. Socrates/Erasmus
- B. Aristotle
- C. Donatello

YOUR SCORE:

20-30 points

WOW! Excellent work!
You really learned a lot! Congratulations!
Tell your friends and family about fundamental rights and discuss the issues raised throughout the S'Cool Agenda!



10-19 points

Not bad!
Just go through the Agenda again and learn more about fundamental rights!

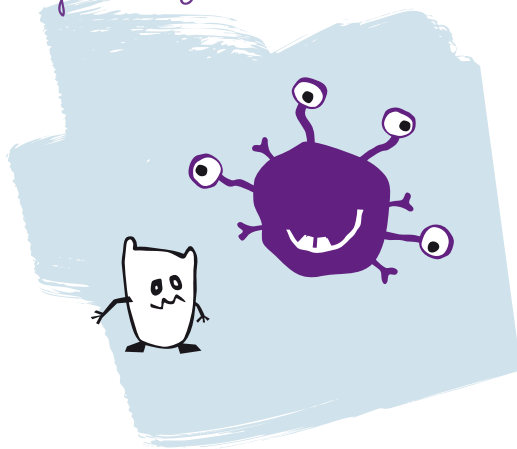


0-9 points

Well, don't give up yet! Keep on learning about fundamental rights with this Agenda and the links it provides!

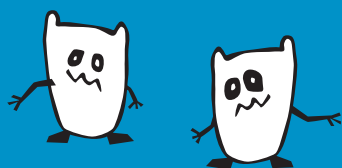


*you can find correct answers at week 29!
give yourself one point for every correct answer.*



FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
Schwarzenbergplatz 11
1040 - Wien
Austria
Tel.: +43 (0)1 580 30 - 0
Fax: +43 (0)1 580 30 - 691
information@fra.europa.eu

fra.europa.eu



S'COOL AGENDA 2011

Design: ESN based on Red Hot'n Cool initial design

2011 - 100 pp - 18 x 25 cm

ISBN-13: 978-92-9192-645-9

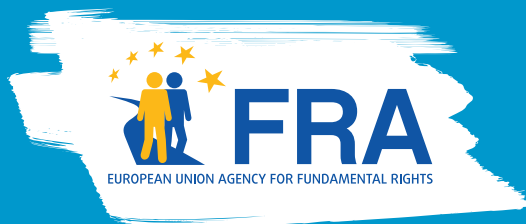
DOI 10.2811/87347

A great deal of information on European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the FRA website.

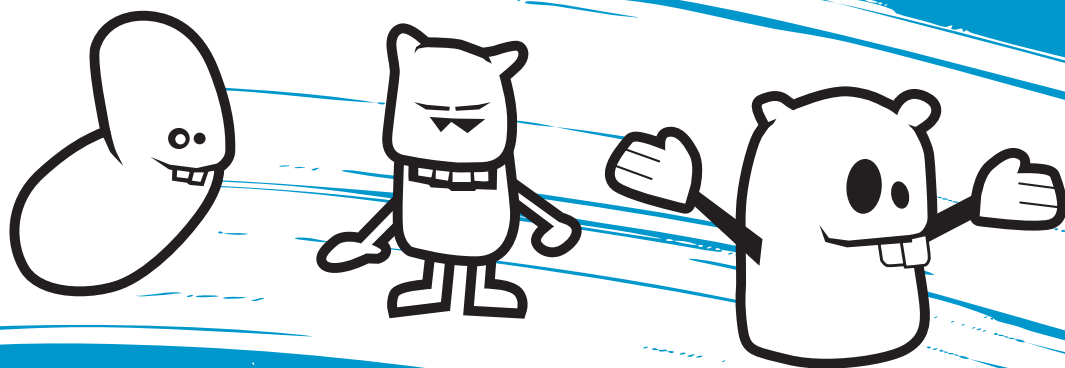
© European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2011

Reproduction is authorised, except for commercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.

For any use or reproduction of photos contained herein, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holder.



Fundamental rights, or human rights, express values that receive the highest level of legal protection and guarantee a certain level of freedom and treatment for everyone. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is the European Union's commitment to human rights and fundamental rights. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights aims to help make fundamental rights a reality for everyone in the EU.



FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
Schwarzenbergplatz 11
1040 - Wien
Austria
Tel.: +43 (0)1 580 30 - 0
Fax: +43 (0)1 580 30 - 691
information@fra.europa.eu
fra.europa.eu

**THIS PUBLICATION
IS NOT FOR SALE**

