



Project "ADULATION- Adult Education for Social Change"

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"ADULATION Training toolkit to enhance citizenship of adult and senior learners"

Handouts

Intellectual Output 3



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TOPIC 1: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE - PHOTOVOICE

Handout: Basic Information on Climate Change

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

The planet's climate has constantly been changing over time, with significant changes in global average temperatures. However, during the last decades, warming has been increasing more rapidly than ever. Without a shadow of a doubt, it is clear that humanity has caused most of the last century's warming by releasing greenhouse gases to fuel our modern life's daily activities depend on. Greenhouse gases reached the highest levels they have ever been over the past 800,000 years. Besides the increase in quantity, the fact that it is taking place so quickly makes it impossible for living things to adapt to the changes.

Climate change is not limited to rising temperatures alone – it is followed by extreme weather events, rising sea levels, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, and more.

WHAT CAUSES CLIMATE CHANGE?

There is an overwhelming, almost unanimous, scientific consensus that global warming is primarily caused by humans. The main human activities that are responsible for the increase of greenhouse gases concentration in the atmosphere are:

- the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas for electricity, heat, and transportation
- deforestation for agricultural expansion, cattle breeding, extractions, mining
- increasing of livestock farming, as cows and sheep produce large amounts of toxic gases while digesting their food
- use of certain fertilisers in agriculture
- emission of fluorinated gases from equipment and products

Scientists are as convinced of the link between greenhouse gases and global warming as of the connection between smoking and lung cancer.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change is expected to significantly impact natural resources, the world economy, and human health. It will lead to increased temperatures, rising sea levels, altered precipitation patterns, and increased frequencies of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts.

It is very likely that heatwaves will occur more often and last longer, and that extreme precipitation events will become more intense and frequent in many regions. The oceans will continue to warm and acidify, and the global mean sea level will continue to rise. All of this will have, and already started to have, a devastating impact on human life.

Although we can not reverse decades of intense and continuous industrial activity, we can still limit the effects of climate change.

However, there is still time to limit climate change. In the 2021 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) argued that substantial and sustained reductions in carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases could quickly improve air quality. In 20 to 30 years, global temperatures could stabilise.

WHY IS CLIMATE CHANGE A HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE?

Human rights and climate change are strictly related because of the devastating effects the latter has on the environment we live in and on our wellbeing. In addition to threatening our existence, climate change harms our rights to life, health, food, water, housing, and livelihoods.

WHO IS MOSTLY IMPACTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change will continue to harm all of us unless action is taken. However, there are categories of people who are more affected and vulnerable than others. It is mostly the case of people who are generally already vulnerable and subject to discrimination.

Climate change can and is exacerbating inequalities between:

- Developed and developing nations – low-lying, small island states and less developed countries will be and already are among those worst affected.
- Different ethnicities and classes – the effects of climate change and related pollution run along ethnicity and class lines. For example, in North America, largely poorer black communities are

forced to breathe toxic air because their neighbourhoods are more likely to be situated next to power plants and refineries, experiencing higher rates of respiratory illnesses and cancers.

- Genders – women and girls are generally more likely to live in situations of disadvantage and marginalisation. If affected by climate-related events, they are less able to protect themselves against it and will find it harder to recover.
- Generations – unless serious action is taken soon, future generations will experience worsening effects of climate change. In many areas, children and young people are already suffering due to health conditions related to metabolism, physiology, and developmental needs related to their environment.
- Communities – due to a closer interrelationship with the natural world and, in some cases, a history of expropriations and forced evictions, indigenous communities, forced to live in marginal lands and fragile ecosystems, are particularly more sensitive to alterations in the environment.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REVERSING CLIMATE CHANGE?

States – it is every State's duty to protect its citizens' specific legal interests. These interests include the right to life, health, freedom, and property. States should take ambitious measures to prevent and reduce greenhouse emissions within the shortest possible timeframe. While it is the responsibility of all States to take action, wealthy states have the responsibility to lead the way by decarbonising their economies as soon as possible.

- Corporations – there is evidence that major fossil fuel companies have known about the harmful effects of their activity for decades. They not only ignored it, but attempted to hide it from the public and suppress efforts to tackle climate change. Fossil fuel companies have been historically among the most responsible for climate change: research shows that just 100 fossil fuel-producing companies are responsible for 71% of global greenhouse gas emissions since 1988.
- Private financial institutions (banks, asset managers, insurance companies) also play a key role in driving the climate crisis, especially when they fund fossil fuel companies and businesses linked to deforestation without any climate-related conditions.

WHY DO WE NEED TO STOP CLIMATE CHANGE?

- Because each human deserves equal protection.
- Because we could lose everything from not acting.
- Because we have the knowledge, power, and ability to limit it by changing the system our global society works on.

Handout: Reflection Activity

1. Using the scale shown below, please rate how much you agree or disagree with the statements below.

	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree
The photovoice activity and focus group were fun and enjoyable to complete.					
I believe participating in photovoice activities, and focus groups like this can create a positive change in attitudes and perspectives.					
Participating in the photovoice activity was a meaningful and empowering experience.					
The photovoice activity and focus group positively impacted my mental health and wellbeing in relation to my thoughts about climate change.					

2. How would you rate your overall experience participating in the photovoice activity and training session?
- Poor
 - Okay
 - Good
 - Very Good
 - Excellent

3. I would recommend participating in a photovoice activity and training session like this one to a friend.
 - Yes
 - No
 - Maybe
4. What did you like about the photovoice activity and training session?
5. What did you dislike about the photovoice activity and training session?
6. What did you find meaningful or empowering about the photovoice activity and training session?
7. What would it be if you could change anything about the photovoice activity or training session?
8. If you have any other feedback or thoughts you would like to share regarding your experience with the photovoice activity and training session, please share them below.

Handout: Discussion Questions

Read each item carefully and rate how often the following statements are true for you.

1 = Never

2 = Rarely

3 = Sometimes

4 = Often

5 = Almost Always

1. Thinking about climate change makes it difficult for me to concentrate.	
2. Thinking about climate change makes it difficult for me to sleep.	
3. I have nightmares about climate change.	
4. I find myself crying because of climate change.	
5. I think, "why can't I handle climate change better?"	
6. I go away by myself and think about why I feel this way about climate change.	
7. I write down my thoughts about climate change and analyse them.	
8. I think, "why do I react to climate change this way?"	
9. My concerns about climate change make it hard for me to have fun with my family or friends.	
10. I have problems balancing my concerns about sustainability with my family's needs.	
11. My concerns about climate change interfere with my ability to get work or school assignments done.	
12. My concerns about climate change undermine my ability to work to my potential.	
13. My friends say I think about climate change too much.	
14. I have been directly affected by climate change.	
15. I know someone who has been directly affected by climate change.	
16. I have noticed a change in a place important to me due to climate change.	
17. I wish I behaved more sustainably.	
18. I recycle.	
19. I turn off the lights.	
20. I try to reduce my behaviours that contribute to climate change.	
21. I feel guilty if I waste energy.	
22. I believe I can do something to help address the problem of climate change.	
23. I feel I have the courage and motivation to act on the issue of climate change.	
24. I feel hopeful for the future in relation to climate change.	

TOPIC 2: THE RIGHT OF THE EU CITIZENS TO DATA PROTECTION AND ONLINE PRIVACY – EDUCATIONAL ANIMATION

Video List

Tool 1: The right to privacy

- Video: The right to privacy
- Video: The history of GDPR

Tool 2: The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- Video: GDPR – Part A
- Video: GDPR – Part B

Tool 3: Writing a GDPR-compliant privacy notice

- Video: Writing a GDPR-compliant privacy notice

Tool 4: The basics of cyber security

- Video: The basics of cyber-security – Part A
- Video: The basics of cyber-security – Part B

TOPIC 3: IMMIGRATION AND TOLERANCE TO DIFFERENCE – STORYTELLING

Handout: Migration – Background material for trainers

Key migration terms – based on the website of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Definition of "migrant":

'An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from their usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for various reasons. The term includes several well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers, persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined (such as smuggled migrants), and those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.'¹

Asylum seeker – An individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualised procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been decided on by the country in which they submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognised as a refugee, but every recognised refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Emigration – From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence.

Freedom of movement (right to) – In human rights law, a human right comprises three essential elements: freedom of movement within the territory of a country and to choose one's residence, the right to leave any country, and the right to return to one's own country.²

Immigrant – From the perspective of the country of arrival, a person who moves into a country other than that of their nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence.

¹ International Organization for Migration. (2019). Glossary on Migration. IML Series No. 34, www.iom.int. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

² Adapted from Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted 10 December 1948) UNGA Res 217(A), Art. 13.

Irregular migration – Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit, or destination.³

Regular migration – Migration occurs in compliance with the laws of the country of origin, transit, and destination.

Refugee (1951 Convention) – A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.⁴

Further references:

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³ Note: Although a universally accepted definition of irregular migration does not exist, the term is generally used to identify persons moving outside regular migration channels. The fact that they migrate irregularly does not relieve States from the obligation to protect their rights. Moreover, categories of migrants who may not have any other choice but to use irregular migration channels can also include refugees, victims of trafficking, or unaccompanied migrant children. The fact that they use irregular migration pathways does not imply that States are not, in some circumstances, obliged to provide them with some forms of protection under international law, including access to international protection for asylum seekers fleeing persecution, conflicts or generalized violence. In addition, refugees are protected under international law against being penalized for unauthorized entry or stay if they have travelled from a place where they were at risk.

⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2010). Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>.

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- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2020). Global Trends, Forced Displacement in 2020. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends/>
- Who is a migrant? (2021). International Organization for Migration (IOM).
<https://www.iom.int/node/102743>

Handout: Improv Exercise – Yes And Story

The principle of Yes And is the basis of all collaborative teamwork and group creativity. It is a fun exercise and allows team members to experience each other in a light, creative way. Players sit in a circle and build a story one sentence at a time. Each sentence must begin with "Yes, And..." Each sentence must refer to one statement from the previous sentence. For example, if I say "Once upon a time, there was a blue rhinoceros", then the next person might say "Yes, and the blue rhinoceros liked to drink tea (or wore reading glasses, or whatever)". And the person after that could say something like "Yes, and that tea contained persimmons" and so on. Since you don't know what the next participant will say, you can't plan ahead. If someone forgets to start their sentence with "Yes, and..." then the group functions as a friendly human buzzer, saying "Bzzzzz" The person then tries again, this time beginning their sentence with "Yes, and..." At any time, a participant has the choice to say "pass" if they get too stuck.

Because this is an exercise on accepting offers and building on them, these behaviours must be avoided. It is best to alert the group to these No Nos up front:

Do not argue with what was just added to the story. Example: "Yes, and it wasn't really a blue rhinoceros, it was a green fly." Arguers may actually say "Yes, And..." but they do not add, instead, they block or deny the previous story addition. The group should be encouraged to Buzz an arguer to encourage them to try again with a true Yes, And.... Statement.

Do not question what was just added to the story: "Yes, and what kind of blue rhinoceros was it?". In this game, questioning is a way of arguing that stops the game from going on. The moderator should encourage people to say the first thing on their minds; the sillier, the better.

Do not hesitate. The moderator should encourage people not to hesitate by trying to find the perfect thing to say. Jump in by saying Yes and... then repeat an element and let the first thing that comes to mind add to the story.

The moderator begins the story by saying "Once upon a time there was a (talking truck tire, or whatever). For best results, stay in the imaginary realm, not the business realm. The moderator can also assist by pointing out who is next and encouraging people to speak up so others can hear. The moderator ends the story by saying "The End."

The steps:

- Moderator organises students into a seated circle of 5-15 people.
- Moderator explains the rules.
- Moderator begins the story with "Once upon a time there was a (something imaginary)."
- Each participant contributes a "Yes, and...(something)" sentence to the story
- Keep going around until the story finds a natural end.
- Moderator ends the story by saying "The End." and encouraging applause.
- Moderator asks players what they noticed. What was hard? What was easy? What worked? What didn't?
- Moderator draws learning conclusions and ties the game back to the workplace.

Today's business creativity is not individual creativity where the brilliant superstar brings their unique vision down from the mountain. Today's creativity is group creativity. Yes And... teaches a mindset that dramatically improves group creativity. Saying yes to the ideas of others instead of no, and then building on those ideas is more productive than random brainstorming. Arguing and questioning doesn't move ideation forward. Saying "Yes, and" does. The game forces you to stay present to the ideas of others and not think ahead or attempt to control things or appear smart. It teaches you that creativity can mean improving the ideas of others. And it demonstrates that group creativity can outperform individual creativity in terms of pushing the boundaries. The moderator can sum up by saying "I guarantee you that no one individual in this room could have come up with this story. (Point out some of the wilder story elements.) Yes And... is a great warm-up exercise for brainstorming or visioning meetings. It can also be used as a diagnostic tool to identify dominant types, rebels, show-offs, arguers, shy mousy, non-contributors, etc.

TOPIC 4: EUROSCEPTICISM – KAHOOT! QUIZZES

Handout for Trainees

The following links should be distributed in digital format before the beginning of the training. As explained during the introduction to the activity, these links are starting points intended to guide trainees to the discovery of subjects about the EU that can help them address Euroscepticism through the member states. Each tool addresses a specific, common objection usually raised by the Eurosceptics.

TOOL 1. EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2024: THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/elections>

<https://www.politico.eu/europe-poll-of-polls/european-parliament-elections-2019/>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/faq/0/how-are-members-of-the-european-parliament-elected>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/it/press-room/20201120IPR92133/steps-to-improve-eu-democracy-ahead-of-2024-elections>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/organisation-and-rules/how-plenary-works>

TOOL 2. THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND ITS WORKINGS

https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/what-european-commission-does_en

https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/institutions-and-bodies-profiles/european-commission_en

<https://www.eumonitor.eu/9353000/1/j9vvik7m1c3gyxp/vg8xdjeo1zoi>

TOOL 3. POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/>

https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/institutions-and-bodies-profiles/european-council_en

<https://www.eumonitor.eu/9353000/1/j9vvik7m1c3gyxp/vg9hk8zrn2qz>

TOOL 4. WHAT THE EU CAN DO FOR YOU

https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/042020_cohesion_euroscepticism.pdf

<https://what-europe-does-for-me.eu/en/portal>

<https://wayback.archive->

[it.org/12090/20191119103148/https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/democratic-change/future-europe/white-paper-future-europe-and-way-forward](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/democratic-change/future-europe/white-paper-future-europe-and-way-forward)

<https://www.interregeurope.eu>

Kahoot! Quiz: European Elections 2024: The European Parliament

Multiple choice

1. How often are EU Parliamentary elections held?
 - 1A. Every 3 years
 - 1B. Every 4 years
 - 1C. Every 5 years
 - 1D. Every 6 years

2. Which country elects the highest number of members of the Parliament?
 - 2A. Hungary
 - 2B. Germany
 - 2C. France
 - 2D. UK

3. How are informally called the elected representatives of the Parliament?
 - 3A. REPs
 - 3B. PMEs
 - 3C. PEMs
 - 3D. MEPs

4. What is a Spitzenkandidat?
 - 4A. A non-elected member of the Parliament who takes over in case of death of its predecessor
 - 4B. A designated leader of an EU party is supposed to become President of the EU Commission in case of elections

4C. An old term to designate political leaders who were candidates for the position of High Representative

4D. An informal way to call the President of the EU Parliament

5. What are the committees of the EU Parliament?

5A. Informal organs which are supposed to take care of internal regulation of the Parliament in case of vacancy of the President seat

5B. Regulatory bodies appointed with the task of keeping members of the Parliament under control and checking for frauds and irregularities

5C. Electoral commissions that were created in every single member state in order to help citizens with the vote

5D. Preparatory organs intended to let members of the Parliament focus on specific thematic areas before the vote in the plenary

6. Which parliamentary groups supported the current European Commission?

6A. EPP, GUE, EFDD

6B. S&D, PPE, Renew EU

6C. Renew EU, ECR, Identity and Democracy

6D. EFDD, Identity, and Democracy, EFDD and Greens

7. Which powers has the EU Parliament?

7A. Colegislation, budgetary control, and nomination of the executive

7B. Legislative initiative, financial framework, and election of the Commissioners

7C. Council regulation, codecision, and EU funding programmes

7D. Appointment of High Representative, legislation, and no-confidence motion

8. What is the difference between a party and a parliamentary group?

8A. Parties are composed only of members of the Parliament

8B. Parliamentary groups meet during the weekend

8C. Parliamentary groups are composed of parties

8D. Parties meet outside the Parliament

9. How many are the Parliamentary seats after Brexit?

9A. 705

9B. 800

9C. 751

9D. 650

10. where can the EU Parliament's election rules be found?

10A. Maastricht Treaty 1992

10B. Regulation on the Parliamentary Election 1965

10C. Electoral Act 1976

10D. Treaty of Lisbon 2009

11. Which Party now has the majority of seats in the EP?

11A. European People's Party

11B. Renew Europe

11C. European Conservatives and Reformists

11D. The Greens

12. Who takes part in the Plenary session of the EP?

12A. The EP's president, MEPs, European Commission and Council of the European Union representatives, Civil Society members

12B. MEPs and the EP's president

12C. The EP's president, MEPs, European Commission, and Council of the European Union representatives.

12D. MEPs, the EP's president, a delegation from every EU Member State government.

13. Who decides the agenda of the plenary session?

13A. The President of the EP

13B. The Conference of Presidents of the political groups with the President of the EP

13C. The European Commission

13D. The Conference of Presidents of the political groups with the Conference of the Committee Chairs

14. According to what is the EP voting procedure established?

14A. The President of the Commission sets rules on EP voting procedures

14B. According to the National Law of each member state

14C. According to the procedure established by the Electoral Act

14D. The procedures are established by a committee of experts from each Member State.

15. How many are the vice presidents of the European Parliament? and Who are they?

15A. 14 vice presidents in charge for 2 and half years

15B. 3 vice presidents in charge for 5 years

15C. 10 vice presidents in charge for 2 and half years

15D. 7 vice presidents in charge for one year

True or false

1. During the last European elections in 2019, the GUE group got 41 seats. The GUE Spitzenkandidat, Jean-Claude Juncker, retired after the elections because of what he considered a very disappointing electoral result and left his place to Mr. Flanagan, current President of the group. (FALSE)
2. In the past years, some members of the European Parliament who are not part of any political group, the so-called Independents, pressured the Parliament to start a no-confidence vote against one of the Commissioners of the European Commission chaired by Mr. Barroso, accused of fraud. However, during the assembly, they could not raise enough votes to dismiss the Commissioner, and he retained the vote. (FALSE)
3. The CULT Committee is the body of the European Parliament that deals with topics of culture and education. Substitute members of the CULT are charged with the task of taking over the role of full members when they decide to go to plenary instead of attending the meeting of the Committee. (FALSE)
4. In the framework of the so-called Recovery Plan, more correctly called Next Generation EU, the European Parliament voted to insert in the legislative text the chance of suspending payments to those countries which did not respect the rule of law or the Chart of Fundamental Rights. However, in the Council, countries like Poland and Hungary obtained the right to challenge the law in front of the European Court of Justice and block the measure until the final decision. (TRUE)
5. The members of the European Parliament have the right to speak in front of the assembly during plenaries. The so-called speaking time is allocated according to the number of legislative texts assigned to each political group: the group with the highest number of rapporteurs also has the longest speaking time. The order of speech is determined by the duration of the mandate of the speaker. (FALSE)

Kahoot! Quiz: The European Commission

Multiple choice

1. Who is the European Commission president?

1A. Jean-Claude Juncker

1B. Ursula Von der Leyen

1C. David Sassoli

1D. Frans Timmermans

2. Which are the main tasks of the Commission?

2A. Enforcing EU legislation, executive power, legislative initiatives, publishing advice and recommendations

2B. Legislative initiative, executive power, budget management, publishing advice, and recommendations.

2C. Legislative initiatives, enforcing the EU legislation, executive power, managing the budget, publishing advice and recommendations, and coordinating the EU diplomatic action.

2D. Legislative initiatives, enforcing EU legislation, executive power, managing the budget, publishing advice and recommendations.

3. How are the members of the Commission chosen?

3A. the Commissioners are nominated by the MEPs

3B. the Commissioners are elected by the citizens of the Member states

3C. the Commissioners are proposed by the Council of Europe

3D. the Commissioners are nominated by the President of the Commission

4. How long does the Commission's mandate last?

4A. 5 Years

4B. 7 years

4C. 1 year

4D. 3 years

5. Composition of the Commission

5A. The college of the Commissioners, The president, the vice president

5B. The college of the Commissioners, The president, the vice presidents, the Directorates-General, and the Services

5C. The college of the Commissioners, the president, the vice president, the administrative unit

5D. The college of the Commissioners, the president, the president's board, and a delegation from the civic society

6. Citizens' contribution to the Commission

6A. Citizens can participate in an annual forum to share their opinion on the EU Commission's actions and suggest further legislative initiatives.

6B. Citizens can launch a European Citizens' Initiative and make a formal complaint if a citizen thinks EU law is not appropriately applied in their case.

6C. Citizens can send a response to a Commission public consultation, launching a European Citizens' Initiative.

6D. Citizens can respond to a Commission public consultation, launch a European Citizens' Initiative, and make a formal complaint if a citizen thinks EU law is not being appropriately applied in their case.

7. When has the European Commission been established?

7A. 1969

7B. 1950

7C. 1957

7D. 1945

8. Which are the priorities of the 2019-2024 Commission?

8A. Green deal, digital transition, to enhance the EU investment attractiveness, strengthen the EU's voice in the world, and protect the EU's core values.

8B. Green deal, digital transition, a new push for EU democracy to enhance the EU investment attractiveness, strengthen the EU's voice in the world, and protect the EU's core values.

8C. Green deal, digital transformation, a new push for EU democracy, to strengthen the EU's voice in the world, protect the EU's core values, and enlarge the Euro Zone.

8D. Green deal, digital transition, a new push for EU democracy, to enhance the EU investment attractiveness, strengthen the EU's voice in the world, protect the EU's core values, and enlarge the Euro Zone.

9. When and where do the Commissioners usually meet?

9A. Once a week on Wednesdays, in Brussels

9B. Every two weeks on Thursday, in Strasbourg

9C. Every first Monday of the month, in Brussels

9D. Twice a week on Monday and Tuesday, once in Brussels and once in Strasbourg

10. What is the Commission's Strategic Planning and Programming?

10A. Annual planning, budget planning, and reporting cycle

10B. Monthly planning, programming, and reporting cycle

10C. Mandate planning, programming, and reporting cycle

10D. Annual planning, programming, and reporting cycle

11. What are the Directorates-General and Services European Commission?

11A. The Directorates-General and Services European Commission are committees of the EU Commission responsible for the implementation of the treaties

11B. The Directorates-General and Services European Commission are the largest independent units within the support apparatus of the European Commission

11C. The Directorates-General and Services European Commission are responsible for the budget planning of the European Commission

11D. The Directorates-General and Services European Commission directs the action of the European Commission.

12. What does the term "comitology" stand for?

12A. A complex system of underground tunnels connecting the European Commission and the Council of the EU

12B. The official book of the EU, published every year, with the list of all EU positions and related contacts

12C. The particular relationship between the European Parliament Committees and the policy officers of the European Commission

12D. An intricate system of committees that are appointed with the task of issuing regulatory legislation such as the implementing acts of the European Commission

13. What is the difference between a delegated and an implementing act?

13A. The delegated act is issued by the European Commission, while the implementing act by the European Council

13B. The implementing act only affects regulation areas that are directly put under the EU member States' competence framework

13C. Delegated acts cannot change the essential content of the law and are subject to a strict definition of duration and scope; the Parliament and the Council can revoke the delegation

13D. Implementing acts must be brought to the Parliament and turned into full regulation by a vote in plenary at the latest 12 months after the issue date

14. Who can attend a committee meeting?

14A. Everybody, they are public, and attendees can register to fill places until completion

14B. Everybody but only in virtual modality as all sessions are broadcasted online

14C. Only invited people

14D. Only experts and other EU member states representatives

15. Which European Commission body is in charge of Pilot Projects?

15A. The European Research Executive Agency

15B. The Budget Directorate-General

15C. Any Commissioner is entitled to start a Pilot Project

15D. None of them, as the Parliament funds Pilot Projects

True or false

1. The candidate for the position of President of the European Commission is the most voted in the European elections. However, before receiving the final approval, s/he must undergo a question time in front of representatives of all member states reunited in the Council. If he fails to convince them, they can present the Council with a rebuttal vote, and if the absolute majority of the Council votes against them, they must abandon the position in favour of the second one on the list. (FALSE)
2. The so-called comitology underwent a profound change over the years to make it more transparent. The delegate acts are becoming the norm, as the elected organ (the European Parliament) or the organ which received a mandate from an elected organ (the Council of the EU) uses a delegated power that they can withdraw. This outcome has somewhat limited the previous prerogative of the European Commission. (TRUE)
3. Many Executive Agencies are working inside the European Commission. They have been created to facilitate the implementation of specific policies of the European Commission: for instance, the REA, mandated by the European Commission to support the EU Research and Innovation policy, supervises many of the calls opened under the new research and innovation programme, the so-called Horizon Europe. (TRUE)
4. Lobbies have a special and privileged relationship with the European Commission. Not only their position papers (that is, the documents detailing the opinion of the lobby on specific issues) are always well received by the policy officers of the Commission, but lobbies also have a special register, the so-called Transparency Register, where they can deposit all their requests to the officers who subsequently can independently decide if they want to follow up. (FALSE)
5. In financial matters, which are becoming increasingly important for the European Union, not less than three regulatory authorities have been created to take over the role of the so-called Lamfalussy committees, a 4-level structure intended to help the legislative bodies to regulate the matter. After the financial crisis, these new supervisory bodies took matters into their hands as experts' advisory committees were let down because of their ineffectiveness. (TRUE)

Kahoot! Quiz: The European Council

Multiple choice

1. How many are the members of the council?
 - 1A. 150
 - 1B. 28
 - 1C. 10
 - 1D. 27

2. Which is the difference between ordinary and special legislative procedures?
 - 2A. The ordinary legislative procedure is the main decision-making procedure for adopting EU legislation; the special legislative establishes the Council as the sole legislator.
 - 2B. The only legislative procedure is the ordinary one.
 - 2C. The ordinary legislative procedure is faster and cannot be used for budgetary or monetary legislation; the special legislative procedure establishes that the Council and the Parliament are the legislators.
 - 2D. The difference is based on the voting procedures: for the legislative procedure, the simple majority is required; for the special procedure, the qualified majority is required.

3. How is the Council formed?
 - 3A. The members of the Council are nominated by the President.
 - 3B. The members of the Council are nominated by the Commission
 - 3C. The members of the Council are chosen among the MEPs
 - 3D. The Council is formed by the Prime Ministers of the EU Member states

4. What are the main functions of the Council?

4A. Defines the EU's policy agenda, leads the foreign policy of the Union, appoints its own President, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the President of the Central Bank, and it proposes a candidate for the Presidency of the Commission to the PE.

4B. Defines the EU's policy agenda, leads the Foreign policy of the Union, decides on budgetary matters, and nominates the Presidency of the Commission.

4C. Defines the EU's policy agenda, leads the foreign policy of the Union, appoints its own President, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the President of the Central Bank, proposes a candidate for the Presidency of the Commission to the PE, and decides on budgetary matters.

4D. leads the foreign policy of the Union, is the sole legislator, appoints its own President, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the President of the Central Bank, and proposes a candidate for the Presidency of the Commission to the PE.

5. Which is the difference between the Council of Europe and the European Council?

5A. The European Council is an international organisation in Strasbourg that comprises 47 countries in Europe. It was set up to promote democracy and protect human rights and the rule of law in Europe; the Council of Europe is an institution of the European Union, consisting of the heads of state or government from the member states together with the President of the European Commission, for the purpose of planning Union policy.

5B. They are the same institution

5C. The Council of Europe is an international organisation in Strasbourg that comprises 47 countries in Europe. It was set up to promote democracy and protect human rights and the rule of law in Europe; the European Council is an institution of the European Union, consisting of the heads of state or government from the member states together with the President of the European Commission, for the purpose of planning Union policy.

5D. The Council of Europe is an international organisation in Brussels that comprises 47 countries in Europe. It was set up to promote democracy and protect human rights and the rule of law in Europe; the European Council is an institution of the European Union, consisting of the heads of state or government from the member states, for the purpose of planning the Union's policy.

6. Who is the president of the council?

6A. David Sassoli

6B. Ursula Von Der Leyen

6C. Mario Draghi

6D. Charles Michel

7. When was the council established?

7A. 1967

7B. 1952

7C. 1968

7D. 1992

8. What is the Single European Act?

8A. The Single European Act is the Act establishing the Single Market

8B. The Single European Act gives the European Council a legal basis, formalising the heads of state or government meetings.

8C. The Single European Act establishes that the EU Council is the sole legislator of the EU

8D. The Single European Act is the Act establishing the EU

9. How frequently does the Council meet?

9A. The European Council meets at least four times a year

9B. The European Council meeting is held every Monday

9C. The European Council meets at least twice a month

9D. The European Council meets once a month

10. What is the EUROGROUP?

10A. It is a subgroup of the Council that has the prerogative of a legislative initiative on budgetary and monetary matters.

10B. It is an informal body that brings together the finance ministers of countries whose currency is the euro

10C. It is an informal body that has the prerogative of a legislative initiative on budgetary and monetary matters

10D. it is the monetary and budgetary bureau of the Council

11. Which is the function of the president of the council?

11A. ensuring the preparation of European Council meetings and the continuity of their work, in cooperation with the President of the Commission and based on the work of the General Affairs Council configuration

11B. helping to facilitate cohesion and consensus within the European Council and presenting a report to the European Parliament after each European Council meeting

11C. ensures the external representation of the EU at the level of heads of state or government

11D. All of above

12. The mandate of the president of the council

12A. 2 years and a half, renewable once

12B. 5 years, renewable once

12C. 5 years, non-renewable

12D. 2 years and a half renewable twice

13. What is the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU
- 13A. organise the Council work, assist the Council and its President, provide administrative support for the Council's meetings and make sure that all the Council's acts are legitimate and in compliance with EU law
- 13B. organise the Council work, assist the Council and its President, provide logistic support for the organisation of the Council's meetings and ensure that all the Council's acts are legitimate and in compliance with EU law.
- 13C. organise the Council work, provide logistic support for the organisation of the Council's meetings and make sure that all the Council's acts are legitimate and in compliance with EU law
- 13D. organise the Council work, assist the Council and its President, and provide logistic and administrative support for the organisation of the Council's meetings.
14. Which are the legal bases of the legislative procedure? What is the role of the council?
- 14A. Articles 289 and 294 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Council is the legislator together with the Parliament.
- 14B. Articles 289 and 294 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Council has the legislative initiative
- 14C. Articles 298 and 297 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Council is the legislator together with the Parliament.
- 14D. Articles 265 and 236 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Council has the legislative initiative
15. What are the Council's preparatory bodies?
- 15A. Highly specialised working parties and committees, which help the Council set up treaties and acts.
- 15B. Highly specialised working parties and committees, which set up the Council agenda
- 15C. Highly specialised working parties and committees, each with a particular task
- 15D. Highly specialised working parties and committees who supervise the voting procedures.

True or False

1. The treaty of Lisbon extends the use of qualified majority voting at the Council. The European Council becomes a fully-fledged institution with its own President. Previously, the European Council had been an informal body, and the head of the European Council was an unofficial position. (TRUE)
2. The so-called co-decision process entails the joint legislative power of Parliament and Council. Parliament and Council can be considered as two chambers of one and only parliamentary organ, in which both must approve the laws before entering into force. However, the main difference between other parliaments and the EU "chambers" is that neither of them has the power of legislative initiative, which remains in the hands of the European Commission. (TRUE)
3. During the co-decision process, there has been unofficially called "double impact". When a text is being examined by the Council, the Parliament can propose amendments, and when the Parliament is examining the text, the Council can propose amendments. At the end, when both organs have examined the text, it must still be finally voted by the Commissioner reunited in plenary. (FALSE)
4. The so-called "trilogues" are informal tripartite meetings on legislative proposals between representatives of the Parliament, the Council, and the Commission. Their purpose is to reach a provisional agreement on a text acceptable to both the Council and the Parliament. The Commission acts as a mediator to facilitate an agreement between the co-legislators. During the years, trilogues have become more and more frequent. (TRUE)
5. Every trilogue is chaired by an appointed representative. The Council usually appoints its representatives through a so-called negotiated mandate: since also the Parliament has the right to appoint representatives, but this created a lot of competition between members during the years, the Parliament mandates the Council, in its capacity as representative of member states, to appoint also Parliament representatives. (FALSE)

Kahoot! Quiz: The work of the EU

Multiple choice

1. What is ERDF?

1A. European Region Development Fund - defines its role and fields of interventions such as the promotion of public and private investments helping to reduce regional disparities across the Union

1B. European Region Development Fund - a legal instrument to facilitate cross-border, transnational, and inter-regional cooperation between regional and local authorities

1C. European Region Development Fund - it is a programme implemented in line with the European Employment Strategy, and it will focus on four key areas: increasing the adaptability of workers and enterprises, enhancing access to employment and participation in the labour market, reinforcing social inclusion by combating discrimination and facilitating access to the labour market for disadvantaged people, and promoting partnership for reform in the fields of employment and inclusion

1D. European Region Development Fund - is a programme that contributes to interventions in the field of environmental issues and trans-European transport networks. It applies to the Member States with a Gross National Income.

2. What is InterReg?

2A. InterReg is a programme aiming to ensure that government investment, innovation, and implementation efforts lead to integrated and sustainable impact for people and place.

2B. InterReg is a programme aiming to ease mobility through the Union.

2C. InterReg is a platform for valorising the cultural and economic value of each Region of the European Union.

2D. InterReg is an institution representing the Region's interests in the European Commission.

3. Which are the priority categories of InterReg?

3A. Digital development, Ecological transition, Economic competitiveness

3B. Research and innovation, SME competitiveness, Low-carbon economy, environment, and resource efficiency

3C. SME competitiveness, Ecological Transition, Research and Innovation

3D. Economic competitiveness, protection of Human Rights, Research and Innovation

4. What is the InterReg Policy Learning Platform?

4A. It is a Platform for vocational training financed by the InterReg

4B. It is a Platform where you can find instructions for the call application of the InterReg projects

4C. It is a Platform designed to share knowledge about the InterReg projects

4D. It is a Platform created to help people to get in touch with project partners and the whole community of regional policy stakeholders

5. What are the Peer Reviews?

5A. Peer Reviews are meetings involving European organisations active in the social field to exchange expertise and ideas.

5B. Peer Reviews are meetings involving an international group of experts based on specific needs and challenges of the person in need of support. After thoroughly analysing your policy context, they provide targeted feedback and offer concrete solutions.

5C. The Peer Reviews is a document elaborated by a group of experts to evaluate the application of projects financed by the ERDF

5D. Peer Reviews are meetings involving members of the Commission based on specific needs and challenges of the person in need of support. After thoroughly analysing your policy context, they provide targeted feedback and offer concrete solutions.

6. What is the CERV?

6A. European programme offering funding for citizens' engagement, equality for all, and the protection and promotion of rights and EU values

6B. European programme aiming at financing research and development initiatives

6C. European program offering funding for citizens' engagement, equality for all, and the protection and promotion of rights and EU values, financed by the Erasmus

6D. European programme aiming to enhance equality for all and the protection and promotion of rights and EU values, funded by the Erasmus

7. To which funding programme does the CERV belong?

7A. EMJMDs - Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees

7B. Key Action 1

7C. Erasmus +

7D. EACEA - European Education and Culture Executive Agency

8. What are the White Papers?

8A. The White Papers offer five scenarios for how the Union could evolve; they are written by the Commission and then discussed in the Parliament.

8B. The White Papers offer five scenarios for how the Union could evolve; they are written by the Council and then discussed in the Parliament.

8C. The White Papers offer three scenarios for how the Union could evolve; they are written by the Parliament and then addressed in the Commission.

8D. The White Papers provide possible scenarios for how the Union could evolve; they are written by the Parliament in the Plenary session.

9. Which is the aim of the EU Cohesion Policy?

9A. It contributes to strengthening the European Union's economic, social and territorial cohesion. It aims to correct imbalances between countries and regions.

9B. It delivers on the Union's political priorities, especially the green and digital transition.

9C. It contributes to strengthening the European Union's economic, social and territorial cohesion. It aims to correct imbalances between countries and regions. It delivers on the Union's political priorities, especially the green and digital transition.

9D. It contributes to strengthening social and territorial cohesion in the European Union. It aims to correct imbalances between countries and regions. It delivers on the Union's political priorities, especially economic growth.

10. What is the Common Provisions Regulation?

10A. sets out common rules for EU shared management funds. In the period 2021-2027, it covers eight funds: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF); Cohesion Fund (CF); European Social Fund Plus (ESF+); European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF); Just Transition Fund (JTF); Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF); Border Management and Visa Instrument; and Internal Security fund

10B. sets out common rules for EU shared management funds. In the period 2021-2027, it covers eight funds: Cohesion Fund (CF); European Social Fund Plus (ESF+); European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF); Just Transition Fund (JTF); Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF); Border Management and Visa Instrument; and Internal Security fund

10C. sets out common rules for EU shared management funds. In the period 2021-2027, it covers eight funds: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF); Cohesion Fund (CF); European Social Fund Plus (ESF+); European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF); Just Transition Fund (JTF); Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).

10D. sets out common rules for EU shared management funds. In the period 2021-2027, it covers eight funds: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF); Cohesion Fund (CF); European Social Fund Plus (ESF+); Just Transition Fund (JTF); Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF); Border Management and Visa Instrument; and Internal Security fund.

11. Which States will be covered by the Cohesion Fund in 2021-2027?

11A. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

11B. Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

11C. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

11D. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia

12. Which is the budget of InterReg

12A. €18 billion

12B. €8 billion

12C. €3 billion

12D. €11 billion

13. What is the ESF+?

13A. The European Social Fund + is a fund for European projects involving social thematic.

13B. The European Social Fund + is the key financial instrument to implement the Erasmus +

13C. The European Social Fund + is a financing programme to enhance the collaboration between organisations for the implementation of European projects in the field of social inclusion

13D. The European Social Fund + is the key financial instrument to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights, to support jobs and create a fair and socially inclusive society.

14. What is Interreg Volunteer Youth (IVY)?

14A. An experience to express solidarity while supporting cooperation among regions that empowers young people through civic engagement.

14B. An action to offer the possibility to young people aged 18-30 to serve as volunteers in cross-border, transnational, or interregional programmes and related projects.

14C. Both of them

14D. None of them

15. Why is IVY about "volunteering"? How is IVY different from the "traineeship/internship" experience?

15A. Because you volunteer while getting a reimbursement, giving young volunteers the chance to express their solidarity and feel rewarded.

15B. Because you are doing your traineeship in another country.

15C. Because IVY's added value is not to enhance volunteers' skills for their future experiences

15D. Because IVY's primary aim is to reduce youth unemployment and provide young people with a pure professional experience that can give them easier access to the labour market.

True or false

1. The European Regional Development Fund provides for a special focus on sustainable urban development, with at least 8% of the ERDF resources set aside for such crosscutting actions. In addition, cities can join forces within the European Urban Initiative to develop innovative approaches to address urban challenges. (TRUE)
2. International cooperation is one of the central policies of the EU. Cooperation has many purposes, such as research, developmental aid, etc. In the framework of international cooperation, the EU signs agreements with many countries and keeps delegations in the majority of them. Delegations are nominated by the national governments, as they retain competence in foreign policy according to the treaties. (FALSE)
3. European citizens can directly impact EU legislation through the so-called Citizens' Initiative. To do so, at least seven citizens from 7 different EU countries must register a legislative proposal on the dedicated platform and collect at least 1 million signatures in 7 countries. Once done, they get the right to explain their idea in front of the Parliament and wait for an answer from the Commission. The Commission can fully or partially turn the idea into an actual legislative proposal if the response is positive. (TRUE)
4. Hearings are procedures whose purpose is to keep the EU in contact with the population bottom-up. A Parliament committee is permitted to organise a hearing with experts, where this is considered essential to its work on a particular subject. Hearings can also be held jointly by two or more committees. Most committees organize regular hearings, allowing them to hear from experts and discuss critical issues. (TRUE)
5. The EU distributed more than 750 billion during the last financial framework 2013-2020. The majority of funds have been distributed through the so-called funding programmes, financial instruments which provide applicants with financing at very low-interest rates. However, much controversy arose after the financial crisis in 2007, when the crack of many financial institutions in the world led the EU to raise interest rates on grants; as a consequence, now funding programmes are much less convenient. (FALSE)



ADULATION

Adult Education for Social Change



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