



# EU WHY NOT?



EU opportunities to work, study, learn and train abroad for young

**WILL YOU JOIN THE EU ?**

**CARNIVAL IN SARDINIA!**

**LIVING IN ANOTHER COUNTRY**

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# THE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF JOINING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

FOR EXAMPLE OF BULGARIA

## Advantages

### • Tax Free Trading Among Members

One of the biggest benefits that are offered to the member countries of the EU is that they are free to trade with other members at no additional taxation. This helps to keep prices of goods and food down in these countries. In Bulgaria after joining the EU the products become cheaper, so more people with Lower salaries can afford more quality products.

### • Opens Up More Opportunities

Movement between all of the countries in the EU is completely free and open for all citizens. This opens up many more job and education opportunities for people. There is quite a big boost to trading and investing. Especially in Bulgaria. As a poor country, high percentage of the people have the opportunity to go abroad and try to have higher standard of life than the ones in the country that you came. Free travelling and open border are very useful, because studying and quality university in EU can be achieved.

### • Culture Is Not Lost

Even without any borders between the countries inside the EU, you can keep everything from the culture and traditions of every nation. The EU has never had an "official language" and doesn't interfere with the cultural aspects of any country. This helps to ensure that, while you are part of the union, you are also your own country.

### • A Common Currency

All of the member countries of the EU have the same type of currency, the euro. This makes doing business, traveling or moving to other countries, and buying things much simpler. It also creates a sense of unity among the countries.



### • No Conflict Between Nations

There are strict guidelines followed for any issues that occur within the EU. This prevents any of these countries from getting into large political or economical problems with one another and promotes peace throughout the continent.

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Financial support and political stability  
 Access to European central bank and they can lend money in case of financial difficulty in any country in the EU. Being a part of the EU guarantees long-term alignment with the EU.



## DISADVANTAGES

### • Communication Barriers

It becomes very difficult for the EU to communicate with all of its citizens because they all speak different languages. This also impacts the feeling of unity among its members. It makes it harder to bring people together. Good thing though is that in schools in EU children have to learn English, so it will be quite easy for the future generations to break all of the communication barriers, but nowadays not every citizen of the EU knows English.

### • Shared Wealth Is Not Always Good

Large and wealthy countries that are members of the European Union, like Germany, have to share their wealth with much smaller and poorer countries. This prevents any one country from becoming too powerful, which is a bad thing for countries that have the ability to become world leaders.

### Leaving Is A Problem

Once a country decides to join the EU, it is extremely difficult for them to leave it. This makes many people uneasy from joining, because if it negatively affects their country, there is little that they can do about it.

### • Discriminates Against Potential Members

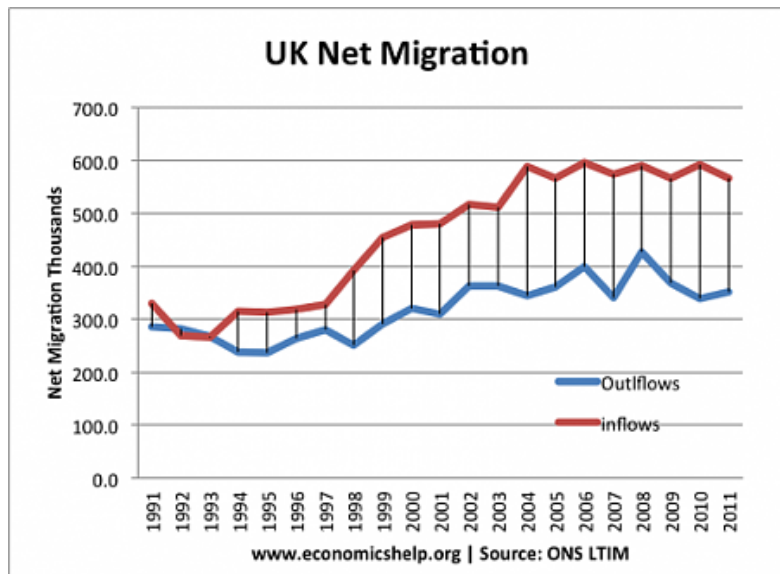
In order to join the European Union, you must be a part of Europe. Europe's borders are largely undefined, which gives the EU the power to pick and choose who they would like to join the union.

### • Takes Power From Governments

The European Union has power over the government in these countries. This means that if they do not like a political leader, they can simply kick them out of office. It is very simple for this to breach the lines of corruption and cause major problems in government sectors.

### • Serves The Interest As A Whole, Not A Country

The policies, decisions, and rules set in place by the European Union are not there to protect the best interest of each individual country. Instead, their goal is to advance the EU as a whole. This has caused many damages in smaller countries, that are often left unheard.



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# EU opportunities for Youth to gain work or other experience abroad

European Union is focused on youngsters. This approach is visible in politics which the main European institutions implement. From politics follow different programs and projects which help youth to work, study, learn and train abroad.

In this article you can find practical information about different sources with different opportunities to change your life.

## Why youth?

Generally because of social and economic reasons and trends-like youth unemployment and NEETs trend. In November 2015, 4.553 million young persons (under 25) were unemployed. Compared with November 2014, youth unemployment decreased by 412 000 in the EU-28 and by 163 000 in the euro area [Eurostat]. The term NEET is used to describe young people (under 30 years) old who are not engaged in any form of employment, education or training. The unemployment rate for those under thirty is nearly double the average rate [Eurofund]. There are 7.5 million youth NEETs, of whom almost a third are long-term unemployed, and the costs of whom in terms of benefits and foregone income and taxes amount to €162 billion, i.e. almost 1.3% of Europe's GDP [VOX Europe].

"Young people deserve a better situation than either being unemployed or accepting unpaid internships"  
says Johanna Nyman  
(European Youth Forum)





# ERASMUS + PROGRAMME



**140,000  
youth  
workers  
are  
expected to  
benefit  
from  
mobility  
projects in  
the period  
2014-2020**

Supporting the international mobility of young people and youth workers as well as international cooperation of youth organisations. These projects help young people become active citizens and make them more employable through non-formal education and learning. Young people could benefit from Erasmus + Programme in the field like: schools and university exchanges, vocational training courses, volunteering exchanges, professional exchanges in companies. More information are available here:  
<https://www.erasmusplus.org>



## 1 The Youth Employment Initiative

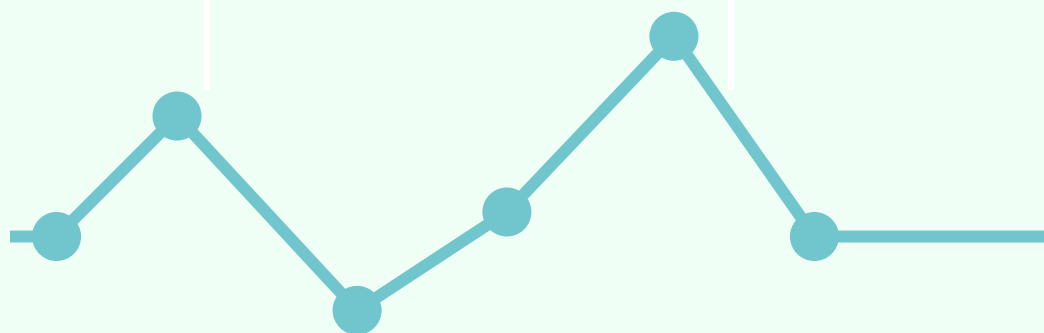
The Youth Employment Initiative was launched to provide extra support to young people aged below 25 and living in regions where youth unemployment was higher than 25% in 2012. The YEI typically supports apprenticeships, traineeships, job placements and further education leading to a qualification. The total budget of the YEI is €6.4 billion for the period 2014-20 [European Commission]

## 2 EURES

EURES is a cooperation network designed to facilitate the free movement of workers within the EU 28 countries plus Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. In practice EURES provides its services through the portal and through a human network of around 1000 EURES advisers that are in daily contact with jobseekers and employers across Europe [European Commission].

## 3 EVS

European Voluntary Service: EVS (European Voluntary Service) is an international volunteer programme funded by the European Commission. It enables all young people legally resident in Europe, aged between 18 and 30 years, to carry out an international volunteer service in an organisation or in a public body in Europe, Africa, Asia or South America for a period ranging from 2 to 12 months [European Voluntary Service]



International relations and cooperation among countries like:

- the Eastern Partnership countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine and the "Western Balkans Youth Window" which fosters youth cooperation with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.
- Bilateral events between the EU and non-EU countries which promote intercultural dialogue and understanding between young people.
- The EU-Council of Europe youth partnership – an annual symposium between youth policy-makers, youth researchers, youth workers, and young people in South-East Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, as well as the Southern Mediterranean.



**Enic Naric** – it's a portal where you find information about the recognition of foreign diplomas, degrees and other qualifications, education systems in both foreign countries and the ENIC's own country; opportunities for studying abroad, including information on loans and scholarships, as well as advice on practical questions related to mobility and equivalence  
<http://www.enic-naric.net/>

**enic-naric**

**EU Skills Panorama** – inspire your choices on skills and jobs in Europe

**PLOTEUS**- you can find there learning opportunities and qualifications in Europe, information about courses, work-based learning and qualifications

<https://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/en>



**ploteus**

**EuroPass** – you can prepare there five documents which your skills and qualifications clearly and easily understood in Europe, for more information visit:

<https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu>



Sources:

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/programme/mobility/youth\\_workers\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/programme/mobility/youth_workers_en.htm)

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<http://erasmusplus.org>

<http://www.enic-naric.net/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/en>

<https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu>

# CARNIVAL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



1.



2.



3.

In the European countries there are different ways to celebrate carnival, with different masks, different costumes and different face paintings.

In Italy there is a religion, the Sardinia, that use some different masks in the different city.

They sometimes use animals masks or androgynous masks.

Now we explain that kind of Sardinian masks.

## **Mamutones**

The MAMUTONES (3) is native mask of mamoiada a city in the Middle east of Sardinia, it's made by a dark mask, dressed by an Animals fur coat and some heavy bells (25/30 kg).

The Mamutones makes a walk like a dance with jumps and they makes an unmistakable sound with their bells.

In this walk the mamutones follow another mask called ISSOHADORES (the soha pitchers), that they commands the mamutones with a long rope made by bulrush.

## **SU COMPONIDORI**

SU COMPONIDORI (1) represent an half-god knight, is a mask used in the game of SARTIGLIA is made in the Middle age.

The target of the game is that the knight have to catch a star with his sword.

Every year a lot of people meet in Oristano to celebrate this festiva.

Oristano is the city where this game is played is a city in the east coast of Sardinia.

## **IS CERBUS**

The representation of IS CERBUS (2) ( the deers) is one of the most ancient event in Sardinia, is the propitiatory ritual that are played during the carnival and represent the hunt of the deer the first Source of food in the ancient civilizations.

Is cerbus are masked with horns and skins of the deer and they walk and imitate the movement of the deer.

They have to escape from the IS CANAXUS (the hunters) that Turing the hunt, with screams, they try to send the deer in an only one point they are helped with IS CANIS ( the dogs ) are men dressed by sacks.

To simulate the ear of the dog they tie the corners of the sacks.



# *Living in another country*

Moving to another country can be an overwhelming experience. Travel arrangement , accomodation and visa or work permit are obvious things to consider when preparing to move , but do you have a plan? We can give you some useful advices.The following tips and sources of information provide a general guide to help you:

You have the right to work in any country in the European Economic Area without a work permit if you are a Uk citizen. This Area includes all countries in EU and Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein. Your rights- You will have the same rights as nationals of the country you are working in when it comes to:

- working conditions
- pay
- social security

1. Find out about accommodation costs – You will need to find somewhere to live. It may be better to rent to begin with, but if you intend to buy a property abroad make sure you seek professional legal advice.

2. Find out about health costs about – It is highly recommended to get health insurance to cover private medical and dental treatment

3. Register with the local authorities – If you are moving in some EU country you must apply for a residence permit within three months of arrival. If you don't register, at best you may be unable to access local benefits to which you are entitled and at worst you may be breaking local law.

4. Ensure your passport is valid and bring copies. If your passport gets stolen of.

5. Open a foreign bank account – within the EEA you can apply for a non-resident bank account on arrival. In many countries your retirement pension and salary be paid directly into your bank account there.

6. Learn the local language – try to fit with the local community

7. Check local traffic regulations – Driving is permitted on a valid licence in EEA countries. You need to be fully insured .

