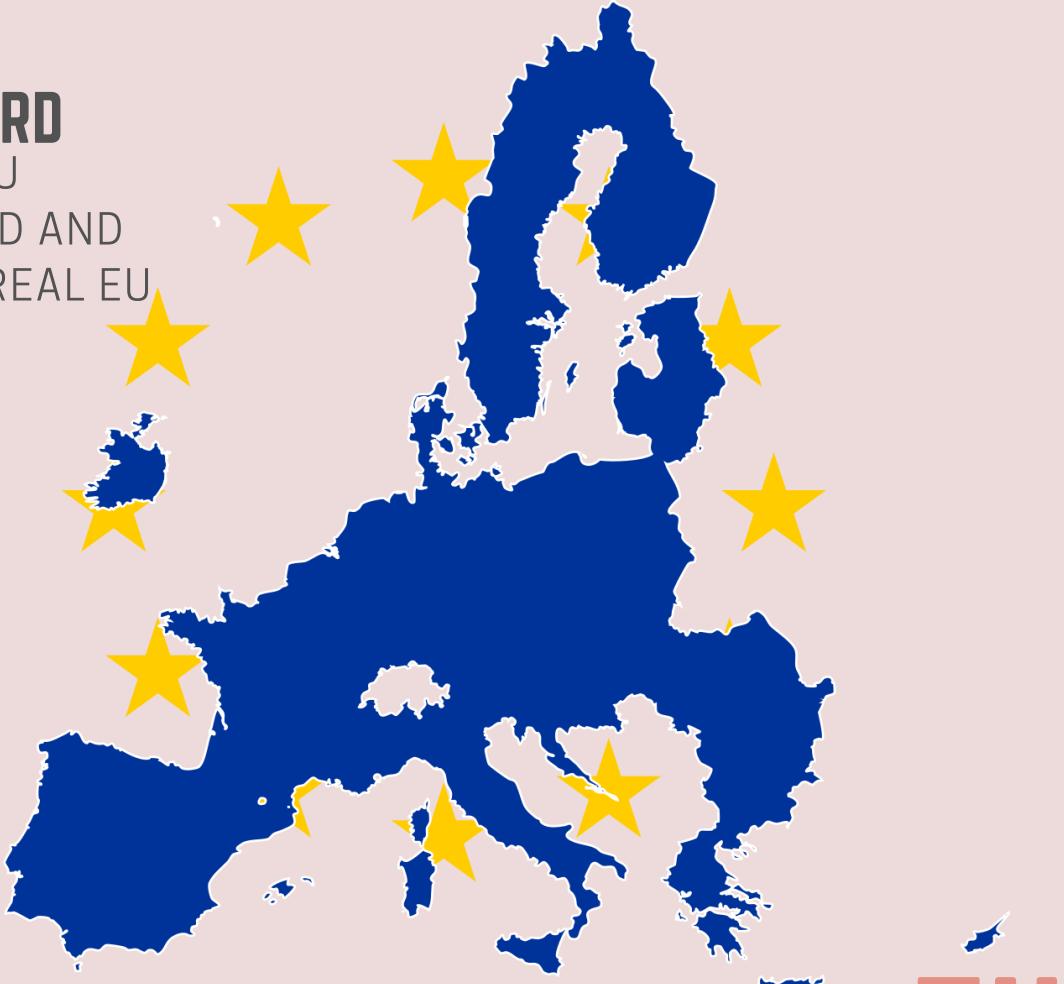


FUTUREU

JUNE 2021

EU CROSSWORD

BEAT THE EU
CROSSWORD AND
BECOME A REAL EU
PROF



EU
PROPOGANDA
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

ERASMUS+

The EU is great because...

We have gathered 10 arguments in favor of the European Union to our dear readers, and perhaps we are already used to them, think about what life would be like without them?

1. Free travel – Schengen. We can travel anywhere in the 25-country Schengen area without border controls. You don't even need a passport, just an identity card. It has also become easier to travel elsewhere, because EU membership makes it easier for its citizens to travel visa-free to other countries, such as the United States and Canada.

2. Working abroad. As an EU national you are entitled to take up work or look for a job in another EU country. 17 million of EU citizens are currently living or working abroad. The EU promotes fair employment conditions for people working abroad, as part of the European Pillar of Social Rights.

3. Study abroad – Erasmus. Since the Erasmus exchange programme was launched in 1987, more than 3 million students have studied abroad with EU money. Over the next seven years, the EU is expecting 5 million Erasmus students to receive €14.7 billion in scholarships.

Not only does Erasmus allow students to travel abroad, but it also allows higher education staff to take part in similar exchanges in the 33 countries participating in the programme (EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey).

4. Cheap flights. The emergence of low-cost airlines is a result of the EU's single market and the European Commission's efforts to remove regulations that restrict the freedom of the aviation market with Member States. Within the EU, an airline can fly from any airport to any other airport if it acquires take-off and landing slots. Previously, international flights were still operated under intergovernmental agreements. Increased competition has driven prices down in incredible ways.

5. No roaming. And if you're already abroad, you'll also find it useful that roaming charges have been abolished from 2015, so it will cost you exactly the same to receive calls abroad (free) and make them as you would at home.

6. A healthier environment. Air and water quality limits have been tightened, and some particularly harmful or toxic substances have had to be banned from industry and agriculture.

7. Research and development. In 2019, the Member States of the European Union (EU) spent over €306 billion on R&D. The R&D intensity, i.e. R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, stood at 2.19% in 2019, compared with 2.18% in 2018. Ten years earlier (2009), R&D intensity was 1.97%.

8. Consumer rights. For example, EU law requires that in the case of consumer durables such as TVs, fridges or mobile phones, the seller must provide a two-year guarantee on the product purchased. EU law also gives consumers the right to return products bought online within seven working days without giving a reason. EU law also prohibits misleading advertising and is particularly strict on advertising aimed at children, for example.

9. Land and agriculture. The common agricultural policy launched in 1962, the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) is a partnership between agriculture and society, and between Europe and its farmers. It aims to:

- support farmers and improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food;
- safeguard European Union farmers to make a reasonable living;
- help tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources;
- maintain rural areas and landscapes across the EU;
- keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-foods industries and associated sectors.

The CAP is a common policy for all EU countries. It is managed and funded at European level from the resources of the EU's budget.

10. Economic development. The economy of the European Union is the joint economy of the member states of the European Union (EU). It is the second largest economy in the world in nominal terms, after the United States, and the third one in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, after China and the United States. The European Union's GDP was estimated to be around \$15 trillion (nominal) in 2020,[25] representing around 1/6 of the global economy.



Things to know when travelling to another country

Nowadays travelling is really popular. Not only young people choose to backpack through the whole world, but older people too – they feel more free to travel the world. But when you travel abroad, there are a lot of things you need to remember. From understanding customs and import restrictions to taking a pet abroad, there are a lot of other things that need to be done before travelling.

Understanding the customs and Import Restrictions of the country you are travelling to is probably the most important thing. We all live in different kinds of places, with different customs, religions, and cultures. So before heading to your holiday destination – make sure you know the main cultural things about the country. It also includes knowing what is considered Respectful Clothing in a country you are travelling to, so that way you would not disrespect the citizens and their culture.

Even though travelling these days is as easy as we can imagine, crossing the border is still strict. You need to make sure that you have your passport/id card (depends on the country you are going to), your insurance and other documents that you may need to reach the destination. And a great tip – always have a copy of important documents with you – you never know what may happen.

Money. While travelling money is an essential thing. So make sure you know what money your visiting country has. And always have cash – some of the places only accept cash so it's always good to have some extra money in cash.

If you are curious about places to eat, to see or things to do – the internet is a great place to do that. There are so many apps like Tripadvisor, Skyscanner, which makes travelling much easier. So spend some time and find places that actually are worth visiting, so that way you do not waste your time while searching for them.

I believe that travelling has never been so easy. We are able to go almost wherever we want. So if you have the opportunity to travel, to broaden your horizons and get to know other cultures – that's the time to do it. But always remember – that there are certain things to need to do before travelling.



Racism.

The most important and most far reaching forms of social inequality today are related to group relations based on gender, class and ethnic background. Gender, class and ethnicity are influential concepts of social organization and processes of signification. Racism as a system of social inequality implies that social groups do not have equal access to and control over material and immaterial social resources. At the material level, these resources include employment, income and housing. Immaterial resources, however, are of equal concern, including education, knowledge, information and access to the social networks and means of communication instrumental in public debates. Discourse occupies a central position as far as these immaterial resources are concerned. Discursive representations imbue social practices with meaning and thus legitimate social inequality and the daily organization of dominance and exclusion. This also implies, among other things, that ethnic groups do not have control over their representation in public discourse. Few professionals working in the field of communication such as journalists, opinion makers, writers, politicians and teachers are from ethnic minorities. Since the nineteenth century, "race" and "culture" have been intimately related in European thought. Biological characteristics (such as skin color, and later also hair and eye color and even measurements of skulls and noses) were studied to explain cultural differences. This kind of research took place in the Netherlands as well as in other Western European countries. It is not accidental that in the period between the two world wars cultural anthropologists played an important role in both the scientific underpinning of racism as well as in its refutation. We must educate ourselves about policies in our healthcare, legal, criminal justice, educational, housing, agricultural, and other systems that are perpetuating inequitable outcomes for marginalized communities – so that we can write new policies that truly center equity. We must reflect on the many ways in which we may be acting out racism and other discrimination because of ideas we've subconsciously inherited – so that we can identify those behaviors and choose different ways of being. We must change ourselves – and the structures of our society.

ERASMUS+ By Tyom Harutyunyan



Why should we vote?

Every person that lives in a democratic country should have a right to decide what is best for them. They have a right to vote for any kind of decision. As a citizens it is our responsibility to vote or to elect new laws with whom not only we are going to live but also our nation. By voting, we select the best ideas that satisfy our needs and improve the current situation. When you are responsible citizen and you do your duties you understand that you have the power to decide on the quality of life you want for yourself and future generations.

Voting is your chance to speak up for the issues you care. But the most important thing in voting is to understand why and what you are voting about. You have to understand the problem and how can we change it? You need to understand about the measures and the candidates. Do you want to make a positive impact? Voting gives you that chance! Support the candidates and ballot measures that can help your community, state, and even the nation for the greater good. Make your voice big in these elections. Voting only takes a couple of minutes but the effect caused by your vote will last beyond a candidate's term.

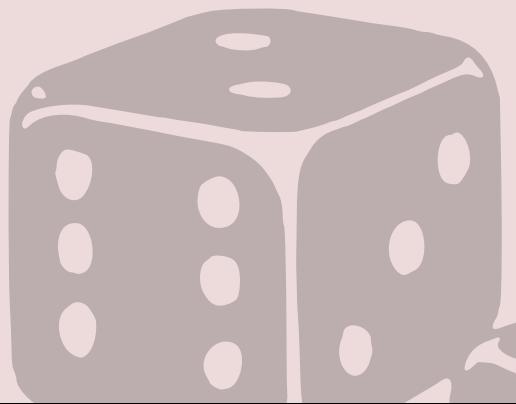
Do you want someone else deciding for you the laws that will affect your family and friends? Voting gives you the power to choose how your city or a country will be run.

If you don't vote, you can't complain. Go vote and make the decision before someone else does it for you. This may be obvious, but elections have consequences. By casting your vote, you are using your voice to advocate for you, your future generations. Set aside some time to do a research and see who will fix the issues that are most important to you. Imagine if everyone thought, "it's just one vote, mine doesn't matter". It does!

Your power is in your vote!

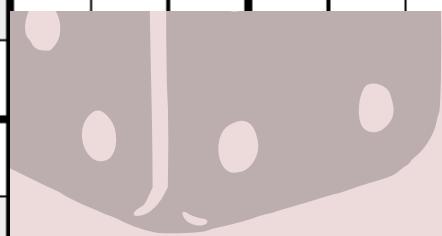


FUTUREU GAMES



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The last country to join EU is:

- (A) Lithuania
- (B) Croatia
- (C) Russia
- (D) Spain

How many stars are in EU flag?

- (A) 11
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 15

Which currency is used in at least countries in Europe?

- (A) Euro
- (B) Pound
- (C) Dollar
- (D) Franc

How many countries are in EU?

- (A) 24
- (B) 30
- (C) 28
- (D) 27



Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

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